



《学术论文写作与规范》

课程内容回顾

吴永东

暨南大学 网络空间安全学院 wuyongdong@jnu.edu.cn

· 编摘自【主编Q&A】(严晋跃教授,《Applied Energy》主编)

标题例子

A Strong Baseline for Encrypted JPEG Image Retrieval

摘要例子

- 1. Encrypted image retrieval which directly extracts features from encrypted images has made progress in recent years, but the retrieval performances of most works are not well.
- 2. In this paper, we propose a novel baseline for ...
- 3. We use value replacement extract the ... features ... image.
- 4. We use these features as inputs
- Our retrieval method includes ... which can improve our retrieval performance,
- 6. the method can be a strong ...baseline for encrypted image retrieval.
- **7. Experiments demonstrate** that our encryption algorithm does not leak information, and the retrieval performance is improved ...

试验例子

Table 1: The descriptions of Corel1K and Corel10K Datasets

Table 1. The descriptions of Coreffix and Coreffox Datasets		
Datasets	Corel1K	Corel10K
The number of	1000	10000
pictures		
Classes	10	100
The number of	100	100
images each class	100	100
Image size	384×256 or 256×384	most are
		126×187
		or 187×126
Training set	70×10	70×100
Testing set	30×10	30×100

目录

- 1. 科技论文的结构
- 2. 标题(TITLE)
- 3. 摘要(ABSTRACT)
- 4. 引言(INTRODUCTION)
- 5. 方法(METHOD)
- 6. 结果(RESULT)
- 7. 讨论(DISCUSSION)
- 8. 结论(CONCLUSION)
- 9. 参考文献(REFERENCE)

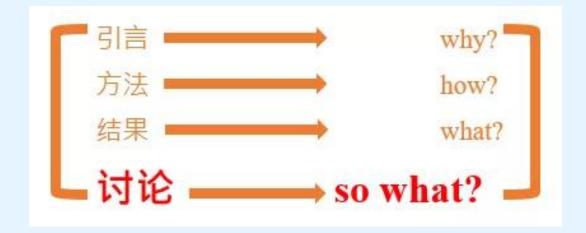
- 10. HIGHLIGHTS与ABSTRACT的区别是什么?
- 11. 关于论文学术不端行为及其处理
- 12. 如何回答评审人意见和修改论文?
- 13. 为什么要做Proof Reading?
- 14. 投稿到发表经历的那些事
- 15. 论文是否是把简单问题复杂化?
- 16. 投稿前论文准备的10条check list
- 17. 投稿过程中如何跟编辑有效沟通?
- 18. 读写论文注意事项

科技论文

科学研究是科学家的倾注个人激情的创造性工作,科技 论文的目的是**专业领域的交流**。

作者应**专注于科学技术**,文字仅仅传播是有效信息的手段。 科技论文一般只针对非常狭窄的部分**专业人群**。 在撰写论文时,使用这些**范式**可以保证信息分享的**精炼 和准确**。

撰写发表论文与世界分享研究成果是一个令人兴奋和享受的过程,没有什么比分享你的科学成就更令人激动了。 将你的科学发现共享到你周围的世界,探索无穷无尽的知识,你会惊讶地发现你**为人类科学知识贡献**的机会和潜力! (**抬石头** vs **建教堂**)



好的论文是以好的研究为基础的。

好的论文是以好的研究为基础的。

好的论文是以好的研究为基础的。

选好题,脚踏实地认认真真做研究,论文 是一个自然的水到渠成的过程。

一个差的作家也可以写一篇好的科学论文。

科技论文的结构

科技论文范式 "MRaD", (Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion)。

- 1. Introduction/导言: What did you/others do? 你需要研究解决的问题是什么?
- 2. Method/方法: How did you do it? 你是如何解决问题的?
- 3. Results/结果: What did you find? 你研究和观察到的新发现是什么?
- 4. Discussion/讨论: What does it all mean? 你的研究结果在解决问题中意味着什么?

还包括: 标题,作者和所属单位,关键词,摘要,结论,致谢,附录以及最后的参考书目。 IMRaD 中每个部分涉及科技论文信息传播的不同目的和功能。

形式有范,内容无范的,追求自由之思想,独立之精神。

标题如何写? (1/3)

- 最引人注目的部分。论文→旗舰产品,给一件精品起名需要花一番功夫。
 - □ 最先看到的部分,读者将形成一个关于论文中应该期待读到的观点是什么?
 - □ 最重要的检索信息,会被收录到各种数据库或搜索引擎中。
- **1. 精炼:** 一般把题目尽量控制在**10个字**以内,**绝对不超过15个字**。没有特殊意义的词应该去掉,譬如"Study of ... xxx 的研究"中的Study ... "Analysis of..."中的Analysis。有人做过研究统计,科技论文的题目平均在10-12字(word)左右。短的论文标题引用率高些;
- **2. 慎用夸张的形容词:**譬如novel, breakthrough ... "豪言壮语"的"自信"让读者感觉广告销售之嫌;
- 3. 标题不要太泛: 如 "Research on optimal method for low carbon cities" 就过于笼统。
- 4. 避免使用感叹号和不常用缩写;
- 5. 使用研究领域**大家公认的术语**,少用**黑话** jargon;
- 6. 可以用**副标题**,但不要"画蛇添足"。

标题如何写? (2/3)

用**最少**的单词描述论文的内容和/或目的,是论文**最简练**的总结。常常是**最早**开始,**最晚**结束。

第一步 要首先问自己4个问题:

- 1. 关于什么的? What is my paper about? *My paper studies whether X therapy improves the cognitive function of patients suffering from dementia.*
- 2. 用的什么方法? What methods did I use? It was a randomized trial.
- 3. 研究什么内容? What/Whom did I study? I studied 40 cases from six cities in Japan.
- 4. 结果和新发现是什么? What were the results and new findings? *There was an improvement in the cognitive function of patients.*

第二步 根据答案列出关键词。

X therapy, Randomized trial, Dementia, 6 Japanese cities, 40 cases, Improved cognitive function

标题如何写? (3/3)

第三步 用关键词造句

This study is a randomized trial that investigates whether X therapy improved cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan; it reports improved cognitive function. (28 words) 第四步 删除所有不必要/重复的单词并链接其余单词

This study is a randomized trial that investigates whether X therapy improved cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan; it reports improved cognitive function.

Randomized trial of X therapy for improving cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan. (18 words)

第五步 删除非必要信息并重写标题

Randomized trial of X therapy for improving cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan reports improved cognitive function

Randomized trial of X therapy for improving cognitive function in 40 dementia patients (13 words)

摘要(1/3)

- **电梯Pitch/法则**:想象你坐电梯遇到一个陌生人,如何用坐电梯的这段时间(3分钟?), 把你整个论文的完整故事表达出来?
- 用极具吸引力的方式在短时间内简明扼要地 阐述自己的观点,以使任何听众都能在短时 间内理解該概念的方式进行解释。
- 解释为什么做,是什么,做什么,以及如何做。是对想法、产品或公司的简短描述,此描述通常解释了该事物的对象、用途、需要它的原因以及将如何完成。(维基百科)
- 简洁和完整,每个问题用1-2句话回答。

Elevator pitch

An elevator pitch, elevator speech, or elevator statement is a short description of an idea, product or company that explains the concept in a way such that any listener can understand it in a short period of time. This description typically explains who the thing is for, what it does, why it is needed, and how it will get done. Finally, when explaining an individual person, the description generally explains one's skills and goals, and why they would be a productive and beneficial person to have on a team or within a company or project. An elevator pitch does not have to include all of these components, but it usually does at least explain what the idea, product, company, or person is and their value.

Wikipedia

|摘要(2/3)

研究内容

Climate change and increased electrification of space and water heating in 背景 buildings can significantly affect future electricity demand and hourly demand profiles, which has implications for electric grid greenhouse gas emissions and capacity requirements. We use EnergyPlus to quantify building energy demand under historical and under several climate change projections of 32 kinds of building prototypes in 16 different climate zones of California and imposed these impacts on a year 2050 electric grid configuration by simulation in the Holistic Grid Resource Integration and Deployment (HIGRID) model. We find that climate change only prompted modest increases in grid resource capacity and negligible difference in greenhouse gas emissions since the additional electric load generally occurred during times with available renewable generation. Heating electrification, 结果 however, prompted a 30-40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions but required significant grid resource capacity increases, due to the higher magnitude of load increases and lack of readily available renewable generation during the times when electrified heating loads occurred. Overall, this study translates climate change and electrification impacts to system-wide endpoint impacts on future electric grid configurations and highlights the complexities associated with translating building-level impacts to electric system-wide impacts.

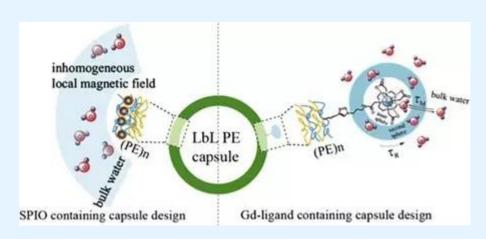
摘要(3/3)

图示摘要Graphic Abstract不是必须的。它主要是为了吸引读者尤其网上论文关注而设计的。好的

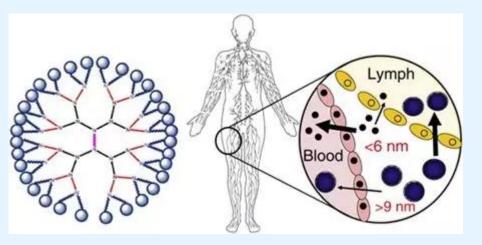
Graphic Abstract 应该能够用一张图系统全面地展示你的研究内容和成果。

Graphical Abstract: Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system.

(e.g., Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531×1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5×13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files.)



Example 1: Layer-by-layer capsules for magnetic resonance imaging and drug delivery,



Example 2: Targeting the lymphatics using dendritic polymers(dendrimers)

引言 INTRODUCTION (1/10)

引言者,文之基也,起承转合,一览无余。

Background & Significance

What general background does the reader need in order to understand the manuscript and how important is it in the context of scientific research?

Problem definition

What are the research questions to fill in the gaps of existing kowledge body or methodology

Literature review

INTRODUCTION

What are the state of the art and the research gaps of the previous studies?

Motivations & objectives

Why are you conducting the study and what are goals to achieve?

论文研究的**背景**及其**重要性**,譬如该研究科学贡献,和/或应用价值是什么?

该研究要解决的问题是什么?

领域研究的**现状**和尚**未解决的问题和 空白**是什么?

研究的动机及其目标/目的是什么?

引言 INTRODUCTION (2/10)

万事开头难,如何描述研究**背景**和强调本研究的**重要性?**

要在大背景基础上,逐渐浓缩为具体特殊专题。

- · 背景是告诉较广的读者,这篇论文的**领域**是什么?即Scope。
- 重要性则回答为什么要做这一研究工作?对要急需解决的问题或填补科学空白有什么帮助?
- · 忌"**官话**"太多,只做宏观大话表述,不与"你的"研究"点"做联系。
- 忌把背景描叙就变成"领导报告"。

e.g., In the context of a transition towards a more decentralised electricity generation system, in which generation technologies with highly variable outputs are expected to play a major role...

... in order to effectively explore these issues, **more needs** to be known about the dynamics and temporalities of the underlying behavioural patterns ... To assess whether... perform better than ..., we tested xxx in a field where . . .

引言 INTRODUCTION (3/10)

如何在引言中描述"研究领域空白"?

推荐句式1: XXX have been used extensively in the YYY, focusing on AAA.... However, MMM (e.g., ...) and NNN (e.g., ...) are usually neglected in these long-term QQQ...

案例: "Optimization ESMs have been used extensively in the energy modeling community, focusing either on the planning or operational aspects of the energy system. However, high temporal granularity (e.g., hourly time steps) and operational details (e.g., ramping constraints) are **usually neglected** in these long-term energy system models. "

推荐句式2: The development of XXX has been promoted as a solution to meet YYY in part due to ZZZ; however, the QQQ should be properly evaluated and compared with alternative solutions.

案例: The development of renewable energy infrastructure has been promoted as a solution to meet future energy demands in part due to lower water requirements; however, the cost of these investments **should be properly** evaluated and compared with alternative solutions.

引言 INTRODUCTION (4/10)

推荐句式3: Despite research efforts placed on XXX, few studies have been oriented from a YYY perspective, whereas lack of YYY perspective may lead to a biased view of ZZZ ...

案例: Despite research efforts placed on evaluation of ..., few studies have been oriented from a whole supply chain perspective, whereas lack of whole system perspective may lead to a biased view of the profitability of reusing retired batteries in DES applications.

推荐句式4: A vital knowledge gap exists in understanding XXX... and its YYY...

案例: A vital knowledge gap exists in understanding the interactions between the DES sector and its upstream and downstream sectors.

推荐句式5: In contrast to XXX studies on the YYY for ZZZ, there exists, to the best of our knowledge, no comprehensive AAA investigation of the BBB

案例: In contrast to empirical studies on the financing conditions for individual renewable electricity projects, there exists, to the best of our knowledge, **no comprehensive** empirical investigation of the costs of debt of firms developing and producing renewable energy tech.

引言 INTRODUCTION (5/10)

如何在引言中描述"研究的重要性"或者称"研究的意义"?

解释为什么需要研究,向读者传达为什么这个研究工作很重要,说明您的工作对研究领域的影响,它对新知识的贡献,读者将如何从中受益"研究的重要性"要包括(1)对所在领域的总体贡献是什么?

(2) 对知识做了哪些具体贡献?可以用到哪些领域?要客观具体,有理有据。不要说大话,喊口号。

推荐句式1: XXX with YYY and ZZZ is vital for realizing NNN ...

案例: "Securing high-energy-density LIBs with a long lifespan and fast charging performance is vital for realizing their ubiquitous use as superior power sources for electric vehicles."

推荐句式2: Provision of information regarding xxx in ... will assist developers by providing an a priori assessment of xxx that can inform both xxx and xxx

案例: "Provision of information regarding extreme sustained wind speeds in a digital atlas format will **assist developers** by providing an a priori assessment of expected conditions that **can inform** both initial site selection and the specifications of in situ measurements."

引言 INTRODUCTION (6/10)

推荐句式3: The in-depth analyses with xxx are needed to address YYY, especially in the context of ZZZ

案例: "The in-depth analyses with the fine-grained resolution are needed to address the flexibility among supply, demand, and grids, especially in the context of challenges of future integration systems under vehicle electrification and solar photovoltaic access [12], [13], [14]." 推荐句式4: AAA plays an important role in BBB.... CCC is essential for DDD, which consists of EEE to measure ..., characterize ... in both (spatial and temporal domains), and detect ..., providing ... from ..., as well as for...

案例: "Grid visibility **plays an important role** in power systems. Pervasive sensing is essential for grid visibility, which consists of sensors to measure consumption and generation, characterize the system operating states in both spatial and temporal domains, and detect the actual network topology, providing data for state estimation (e.g. voltages and angles at each bus) from SCADA (supervisory ...) measurements, as well as for forecasting."

引言 INTRODUCTION (7/10)

如何发现和确定"研究问题"?

如何发现科学问题?对大多数研究者来说,是一个既困扰又着魔的问题。关注解决"大"问题非常值得鼓励。但选题太大会难以下手或不能深入细致。好的研究往往是"**小题大做**",以点带面,由具体到综合。选题上要与导师和同事多交流、多看、多听、多问。

问题定义和描述要具体细致。要与论文结果前后呼应。如果对研究问题比较模糊,直接用如下方式(案例)表述研究问题:

The research questions in this study are:

- What are the **reasons** on xxxx
- How does the xxxx have the impacts on ...
- What are the best **solution**s for solving xxxx

引言 INTRODUCTION (8/10)

如何进行文献综述?

- 1. 全面细致**综述和总结**:相关领域的工作、研究领域现状、前人主要覆盖的研究以及未解决问题
- 2. 引出你的论文所研究课题研究方向和具有挑战性的问题。
 - 文献综述不是简单罗列张三李四做过什么、得到什么结果,而是为了发现问题和研究空白, 前人的文献讨论要与研究问题紧密结合。
 - · 对前人工作的**评价要客观具体**。不能为了突出自己研究的重要性,而忽略前人成果。**客观具** 体深入说明在xxx的某个点上的**不足**与明确的局限性方面
 - However, up until now, activity modelling has largely focused on reproducing the overall features of While attempts have been made to further unravel the complexity of ... [9], [10], [1], [11], current approaches to the simulation of activity patterns still **pose some serious limitations** when it comes to learning more about daily activity scheduling.
 - ☐ An extension of these model was later introduced by xxx [11]. The proposed extension included one more activity state, but the technique used for the simulations **remained the same**.

引言 INTRODUCTION (9/10)

"论文的动机和创新点", 如何能一下子吸引审稿人眼球?

"研究的动机及其目标/目的 Motivations and objectives " 回答论文why的问题。

一个好的论文背后一定有一个好的"故事"。如果你那能够把分享故事的动机,作为你的论文的动机 (而不仅仅是发表一篇论文),你就会知道如何"吸引"眼球了。论文是分享你的"激动人心"的新结果、新发现。

- 命题作文 "记有意义的一天"
- 秀才写文章 **vs** 孕妇生产

引言 INTRODUCTION (10/10)

在引言结尾,简单介绍一下整个论文的组织结构。作为承上启下的一个段落。譬如:

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presents a brief and general review of current approaches to activity-based electricity demand modelling. In Section 3.2 we introduce the concepts relevant to the modelling approach developed in this paper. The algorithmic process that allows for the identification Finally, we conclude by discussing the potential of the approach introduced in this paper, its shortcomings and potential for improvement.

把上面几个问题列出,逐一回答,然后,再把文字通顺贯通。 通过引言,你,作为研究者和作者,也对自己为什么要做此研究有了更明确的认识。后面你可以进 入正题,描述你的研究方法和讨论结果了。

方法(METHODS)(1/7)

"吹嘘"完自己工作的重要性,下一步是要回答如何(how)解决问题。

- 方案是怎样的?
- 如何设计试验的步骤?
- 怎样进行模拟计算?
- 如何**论证**结果?
- **换位思考**: 假如你是一个读者,按照你所描述的方法,是否能够**重复**得到你的结果?
 - □ 如何选择论文的方法?具体研究的方法的描述与研究问题的内容有关。
 - □ 方法与问题的是如何紧密关联的?
 - 为保证读者可以重复同样研究,如何组织研究过程细节?
 - □ 所用方法的局限性是什么?

方法(METHODS)(2/7)

实验性研究

- 试验设备
- 样品和材料 (制备)
- 实验过程
- 实验结果整理
- 误差分析方法等等

2. Experimental details and analytical methods 实验材料 2.1. Materials 化学反应 2.2. Transesterification reaction 实验设计 2.3. Orthogonal array experimental design 2.4. Fuel properties of biodiesel 2.5. Biodiesel yield 分析方法 2.6. Range analysis 2.7. Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

• Xuan Wu, Dennis Y.C. Leung, *Optimization of biodiesel production from camelina oil using orthogonal experiment*, Applied Energy 88 (2011) 3615–3624. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306261911002765

方法(METHODS)(3/7)

模拟研究

- 模拟系统/部件
- 假设
- 数学模型
- 数值方法
- 结果整理
- 校验及误差分析

方法概述

数据收集和处理分类 及整理方法

用子标题具体说明

3. Methods

The approach in this paper follows existing procedures for classification and analysis of individual energy users demand profiles [17]. This approach consists of four phases: (1) data gathering and processing, (2) pre-clustering, (3) clustering, and (4) post-clustering. The novel aspect of this paper is the application of this approach to demand profiles of urban areas.

3.1. Data gathering and processing phase

3.1.1. Data gathering

3.1.2. Data processing

3.2. Pre-clustering phase

3.3. Clustering phase

3.4. Post-clustering phase

3.5. Logistic regression

• Nina Voulis, Martijn Warnier, Frances M.T. Brazier, *Understanding spatio-temporal electricity demand at different urban scales: A data-driven approach* Applied Energy 230 (2018) 1157–1171. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306261918312959

方法(METHODS)(4/7)

调研性研究

- 调查设计
- 访谈对象
- 问卷形式
- 样本收集
- 整理和剔除
- 统计方法

调

调查和反馈

数据分析

问卷设计

Methodology

...

2.1. Questionnaire design

2.2. Survey and response

2.3. Data analysis

499

• R. Li, G. Dane, C. Finck, W. Zeiler, *Are Building Users Prepared for Energy Flexible Buildings? A Large-scale Survey in the Netherlands*, Applied Energy, 203 (2017), pp. 623-634, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306261917308206

方法(METHODS)(5/7)

- 1. 整体相关性和合理性。不追求时髦,合适的方法比"高大上"更重要;
- 2. 方法明确,不要让读者去猜。可以考虑在每一个段落的第一句话明确给出这一段落的主要内容,可以考虑用子标题,也可以考虑用表格或结构图(schematic diagram)表述逻辑或时间顺序关系;
- **3. 繁简平衡**: 对于特殊或者有创新的方法,应该详细具体描述:列出数据是如何整理的、实验的具体步骤、结果是如何处理分析的;
- 4. 简单描述公认方法,并给其原始文献;
- 5. 不要堆砌数学公式。如果的确需要大量公式描述方法,把要点放在正文,细节可以在附录;
- 6. 注重**方法是如何使用的。**不要过多讨论方法的机理 (mechanics)。专注方法本身讨论,不要和"背景,结果和讨论"的内容混淆;
- 7. 明确Study limitation,指出研究的局限性和适用范围。

方法(METHODS)(6/7)

方法是一种"工具",没有所谓高低之分。最优解决你的研究问题为准则。例如*拧一个螺丝*,

- 高大上"的扳手:全自动、无线充电的、AI的...。但是,它却不适宜任务。
- 一个简单手动螺丝刀: 合适

但是如果前者可以大大提高效率,也很适合。

做研究**鼓励求新**,**但不赶时髦。论文只用了"高大上"方法,**却没有说明此方法的**优越性。**当然,也鼓励探索新方法研究,那怕结果发现新方法还不如老方法。

check list:可以重复研究过程并得到同样结果

- [0] 选择了论文所用的方法的原因
- [0] 方法的局限性
- [D] 数据**收集**过程
- [口] 数据整理规范
- [D] 信息**充分**公开(样品、试验、测试、验证等)

方法(METHODS)(7/7)

方法 vs 选题

"拿着锤子的人,看啥都像钉子" -查理芒格

研究时间顺序上通常应该是**先选题,后方法**。好的研究一定要有一个好问题!

- 选题是一个好的研究的起点,方法是做好研究的保障。
- 有一类研究是不可取的,这类研究将方法和问题本末倒置。
 - □ 研究不是以问题导向,而是用一种方法应用于不同情景,如不同材料,不同地点。 批量"生产"一批论文。而不去回答这些论文要解决了什么问题?
 - □ 如果仅仅增加了**论文数量**而对创新没有大的贡献。反而会降低作者的学术上的 reputation)。 "鸟屎 + 石墨烯" "啥破玩意都能提升石墨烯催化性能?"





结果(RESULTS) (1/5)

• 呈现方式

- □ 收集并整理的数据;
- 数据的文字表述(注意: 不包括主观解释和讨论,应该出现在后面的讨论中);
- □ 以**图表和图片**方式表示的数据信息;要能**自成体系**,不需要读正文,就可以基本上看懂图表;
- □ 应该包含没有预料的结果,即便是负面的;
- □ 结果应该用过去式的时态表述。

· 直接表述结果

- **□ 不要**包括与发现或研究结果**无关**的信息;
- □ 不要过度使用图表。有一个误区,认为图表越多就显得工作量大;
- □ 不要堆砌数据,结果不是原始数据和结果的简单堆积,应该是经过整理的;
- □ 不要重复使用数据。譬如,用表格表述了,就不要再用图表述;
- □ 不要使用模糊或不确定文字。例如"似乎比……更大或更小"或"表现出扩大的趋势……"等。

结果(RESULTS) (2/5)

步骤

实事求是

仔细阅读投稿指南,明确对应期刊要求

- 围绕研究问题,组织表述结果;
- 可以考虑用子标题;
- 根据结果数据特点,选用和设计**合适的图和表**,精炼的表述结果;
- 在每个结果表述段落的第一句以问题/目的引出相关结果,句尾小结;
- 检查数据的**准确无误,一致**,无语言错误或表述不清,表格清晰;
- 把结果分类:譬如按照研究的目的/问题/方法将结果分类。

结果是发现的客观表述。讨论是对客观结果的主观分析,解释和讨论。

英文**Results** 和**Conclusions** 区分很明确。中文二者共用了一个"结"字,有时让人容易混淆。简单地说"结论Conclusions "是整个论文研究成果的总结,包括客观"结果Results"和主观"讨论Discussions"以及由此引申的重要意义。

结果(RESULTS) (3/5)

举几个【结果】呈现的案例

案例

主编旁注

Sufficient data was collected to establish the torque output curve from the turbine under wind speeds **between 4 m/s and**18 m/s and shown in Fig. 5. The power output, P, is the main quantity of interest. It can be derived from the torque output, T, as $P = T\Omega$, in which Ω is the rotation speed of the rotor in radians per second. The power output is plotted in Fig. 6 together

with the efficiency of the device as a

function of the wind speed.

给出数据收集的范围。

图是表述结果很好手段。

The summary of results with the load application on both configurations (VAWT with and without the ODGV) is shown in Table 5. The on-coming wind speed of 6 m/s is used in the experiment. The maximum torque produced by the bare VAWT was 11.25 mN m at the stable rotational speed of 77 rpm. At this point, the power generated was 0.1252 W (including losses due to bearing friction). With the presence of the ODGV, the wind turbine rotated steadily at 144 rpm with the maximum torque of 23.64 mN m, thus generating 0.4352 W of power output.

用表格表述数据结果。

说明结果在什么条件下获得。

结果(RESULTS) (4/5)

```
4 Experimental results
...
4.1. Power output from the turbine
...
4.2. Pressure levels around the turbine
...
4.3. Results from the smoke plume tests
...
```

结果(RESULTS) (5/5)

这是一个反面案例。 一篇论文中结果表述用如下三个段落: 不要"以图为中心": 图是用 Fig.3-4 show the effect of excess air ratio on 于表述结果的。不能以 XXX "图"为中心讨论,罗列图 表不是表述结果的好方 式。要认真考虑这些图表 Fig.5-6 show the effect of excess air ratio on 对表示"结果"有什么优势, XXX 哪些是文字不能表述的。 结果的表述与研究的目的 Fig.7-9 show the effect of excess air ratio on XXX 和问题要相关。段落的第 一句应以研究问题/目的为 线索引出相关结果。

讨论 (DISCUSSION) (1/7)

最重要的一个章节。围绕"新发现"和"新方法"而展现最重要观点、新见解和新贡献。

- 数据和实事等客观描述后,进一步的主观解释、分析、和探讨的章节。
- 阐述研究发现的重要性,并说明由于你对该问题的研究,而得到哪些新的理解或见解。
- 核心是要阐述本论文对解决引言提出问题的解决方案和方法的新贡献写Discussion 的"四不要"
 - □ **不泛泛而谈**:要围绕论文提出的问题,给出作者与以往结论不同的新观点,因此,进一步佐证此论文的重要性和新颖性。
 - □ 不夸大其词:在强调新观点的重要性上不能overdoing。你的新解释和新观点是以你的新发现结果为基础的。切忌把自己相信的,但在你的论文研究没有证明的观点"塞"入讨论部分。
 - □ 不跑题: 如同其他部分一样, 讨论部分的内容应该围绕你要解决的问题。内容要紧扣论文的研究问题。
 - □ 不罗列堆砌: 过多的与研究问题无关的文字会削弱论文提出的新观点和新发现。譬如,一种常见的错误是 对结图表做逐一解释,却忘记了这些图表对解决引言中提出的研究问题的联系和贡献。

Fig.1. shows ...

Fig.2. presents...

讨论 (DISCUSSION) (2/7)

回答在Introduction 中提出的研究问题时,

- WHAT有**客观实事**(结果)
- SO WHAT主观分析(讨论),客观结果的自然引申。
- **结果**和**讨论**二者是**统一**的。**所有结果**都应该**讨论**分析。否则,那些没有讨论意义的内容,应该 是无关紧要的,应该去掉。

案例1 The change in requirements for dispatchable resource capacity on the electric grid due to climate change and heating system electrification from the base case (in gigawatts) and the change in the peak residential and commercial electric load from the base case is presented in Table 9.

简评:Using tables to present results, 记得描述清楚

讨论 (DISCUSSION) (3/7)

案例2: The impacts of climate change alone do not significantly increase the requirements for dispatchable resource capacity on the electric grid. From the four climate models, increases in dispatchable capacity This is in comparison to the raw change in the combined residential and commercial building sector load peak due to climate change, which ranges between 2.6 and 3.7 GW or 9.4% to 13.3% in percentage terms, respectively. The percentage increases in peak load reported here are in line with the trends reported in the literature. For reference, Franco [56] also reported increases in peak demand of 5.2-11.2% in California for a comparable timeframe (2035-2064) using climate models from the older IPCC 4th Assessment Report. Using the RCP 8.5 scenario, Sathaye [6] reported increases of up to 22% in California, for a later timeframe (2070study (2046–2055). ...This differs than the current results, as we assessed climate change impacts on a future grid configuration, while the aforemen impacts focused on tioned studies on a day electric grid configuration. Both studies provide key insights: the study by Sathaye indicates t hat if the current electric grid configuration is maintained, significant impacts may occur, while ou r study indicates that if the energy system achieves its targets for renewable integration and resou rce transformation, those impacts can be mitigated.

简评:这个案例中给出的keywords: 1) Impact 影响, 2) Comparison比较 3) Difference不同都是在讨论Discussion中要涉及到的。要讨论结果的"影响",与他人的"比较"以及"不同"之处的分析等等。

讨论 (DISCUSSION) (4/7)

案例3:...Here, the total active power generation cost for the xxx is minimized.... No costcomponent for Ancillary-Q support is considered.... The coefficients associated with the active power generation by the xxx, are shown in the Table 2. The lower and the upper limits of xxx are shown in.... Table 3 lists the optimal generation schedule with active ... cost and V Q as obtained through solving POPF by MSA, BBO, and PSO. It is very clear from the Table 3 that none of the generator bus Table 3 shows that the total active power generation cost obtained by MSA is slightly better than BBO and PSOTable 4 presents the best, the worst and the average cost of active power generation along with the simulation time ... respectively. It is obvious from Table 4 that xxx provides the fastest simulation than BBO-POPF and PSO-POPF. The cost convergence characteristic is given in Fig 2. From Fig 2, it is deduced that MSA gives faster convergence of the ...

简评: Discussion部分不能只是罗列结果而不加讨论!

研究过程做了什么不重要,重要的是你为什么做?如何做的?得到了什么新的结果和这些新发现的意义。论文中不要显示你干了多少活儿,**要体现你干了"漂亮"的活儿**。

千万不要把科技论文写成"劳模"报告!

讨论(DISCUSSION)(5/7)

- 1. 回顾之前的研究部分;
- 2. 回顾引言指出先前的研究方法的不足;
- 3. 重新审视本研究所用的方法;
- 4. 重新概括实验结果;
- 5. 展示当前工作与本领域的研究关联性和融合性;
- 6. 强调结果带来的贡献度;
- 7. 着重说明这些贡献的意义和含义;
- 8. 指出研究中创新性的成就或贡献;
- 9. 重新审视结果的含义与可能的应用前景;
- 10. 描述研究的局限性、未来的方向、后续研究问题/内容。

讨论 (DISCUSSION) (6/7)

Step 1 回顾之前的引言或结果部分

- Since the angular alignment is critical, the effect of an error in orientation was investigated experimentally.
- We reasoned that an interaction in one network between proteins that are far apart in the other network may be a technology-specific artifact.
- In earlier studies attempts were made to establish degradation rate constants by undertaking ozonation experiments.
- The main purpose of this work was to test algorithm performance.
- As mentioned previously, the aim of the tests was to construct a continuous crack propagation history.
- In this work, we sought to establish a methodology for the synthesis of a benzoxazine skeleton.
- It was suggested in the Introduction that the effective stress paths may be used to define local bounding surfaces.

Step 2 阐述与研究领域的关联性

- The results of this simulation therefore challenge Laskay's assumption that percentage porosity increases with increasing Mg levels.
- The GMD method provides results that are comparable to existing clay hydration processes.
- Similar films on gold nanoparticles have also been found to be liquid-like.
- Using this multi-grid solver, load information is propagated faster through the mesh.
- Our results are in general agreement with previous morphometric and DNA incorporation studies in the rat.
- Our current findings expand prior work.
- The system described in this paper is far less sensitive to vibration or mechanical path changes than previous systems.
- Unlike McGowan, we did not identify 9-cis RA in the mouse lung.

讨论 (DISCUSSION) (7/7)

Step 3 强调研究的重要成就 / 贡献度

- The presence of such high levels is a novel finding.
- We identify dramatically different profiles in adult lungs.
- Our results provide compelling evidence that this facilitated infection.
- These preliminary results demonstrate the feasibility of using hologrambased RI detectors.
- Our data rule out the possibility that this behaviour was a result of neurological abnormality.
- The system presented here is a cost-effective detection protocol.
- A straightforward analysis procedure was presented which enables the accurate prediction of column behaviour.
- Our study provides the framework for future studies to assess the performance characteristics.
- We have made the surprising observation that Bro1-GFP focus accumulation is also pH-dependent.
- We have derived exact analytic expressions for the percolation threshold.
- Our results provide a clear distinction between the functions of the pathway proteins.

Step 4 局限性 / 当前和未来研究 / 应用前景

- Our results are encouraging and should be validated in a larger cohort of women.
- However, the neural mechanisms underlying these effects remain to be determined.
- This finding is promising and should be explored with other eukaryotes.
- Future work should focus on the efficacy of ligands synthesised in the Long group.
- An important question for future studies is to determine the antidepressant effects of such drugs.
- Our technique can be applied to a wide range of simulation applications.
- The PARSEX reactor therefore could be used for the realistic testing of a wide range of control algorithms.
- It should be possible, therefore, to integrate the HOE onto a microchip.
- This approach has potential in areas such as fluid density measurement.
- The solution method could be applied without difficulty to irregularly shaped slabs.
- Our results mean that in dipping reservoirs, compositional gradients can now be produced very quickly.
- This could eventually lead to the identification of novel biomarkers.

摘要vs结论

- 摘要是独立于论文正文之外的一个单独完整的文字。摘要是整个论文的缩写版。因此,论文的摘要内容包括论文中的引言、方法、结果、讨论、及结论(purpose, problem, methods, results, and conclusion of your work)等各个部分内容:
 - □ 背景,为什么要做此问题研究?
 - □ 使用什么方法?
 - □ 得出了哪些结果?
 - □ 结果的"结论"及其重要性
- 结论是论文正文当中的最后一部分,是论文工作的总结。
 - □ 不需要再重复论文背景、方法等内容。
 - □ 需要把结果、新颖性和意义,以更具体一点的文字总结概括。
 - □ 结论是"结果和讨论"的浓缩总结
- 从涵盖内容上看, 摘要包括结论, 结论只包括摘要的最后部分

最好的开始 最美的结束

摘要 Vs 结论

摘要和结论在文字要求上的一个共同特点: 简洁明确。

- 摘要是一个独立的部分,目的是让读者尽快的了解论文的内容和结果。建议
 - □ **长度**控制在150-250字左右;
 - □ 不建议用缩写和太窄的术语;
 - □ 建议只用一个段落(Paragraph)。
- 结论: 是作者的新发现的总结。
 - □ 控制在半页左右;
 - □ **不建议**用缩写,因为许多读者会先把结论作为单独的部分阅读,然后再决定是否读全文;
 - □ 不要一般性和常识性的东西;
 - □ 不要讨论性的文字;
 - **口不要**把为什么研究(研究目的),**不要**具体的过程、方法以及流程;
 - □ **不建议**把展望也放入结论当中,因为这样会冲淡你的结论。展望可以放入讨论,或单独作为一个段落阐述研究的局限性。

结论

研究小结

主要结论

三点结果

In this paper, we examined the impacts of climate change and heating system electrification on electric grid greenhouse gas emissions and resource capacity needs of residential and commercial buildings. This was accomplished by using physical-based representative building modeling in EnergyPlus to obtain changes in energy use profiles due to climate change and heating system electrification and imposing these characteristics on a future electric grid configuration in California using the Holistic Grid Resource Integration and Deployment (HiGRID) model. The primary conclusions of the study are as follows:

- 1. Annual and peak load increases in building energy demand due to climate change do not necessarily translate to increased greenhouse gas emissions or electric grid capacity requirements in a future grid configuration. The increases in annual and peak building loads due to climate change temporally aligned (daily and seasonally) with periods of high or excess renewable generation in California, causing much of the load increase to be met by carbon-free generation. Therefore, climate change caused no increase in greenhouse gas emissions.
- 2. Electrification of
- 3. The translation of building energy

参考文献(1/2)

- 参考文献信息来源为后人的进一步深入研究提供了"原始"文献资源,也是论证作者观点的支持材料。参考文献给在某种意义上是你研究的"前因",而你的论文研究发现是"后果"。
- 一篇论文就是在知识探索活动中的一个历史记录。如何把你的研究过程清楚和完整地记录下来是 科技文献的一个基本要求。
- 文献选择两个重要因素: 研究相关性和原始数据来源在科技论文中的对应作用是"承前"(和)"启后"。
 - □ 相关性是指你的研究与前人工作的关联程度。读者可以通过你的文献综述了解你的研究的 "来龙去脉"。同时,通过文献综述,你可以知晓前人研究的空白(gaps),进而提出和明 确本论文的研究问题。
 - □ **原始数据**是你研究的起点和依据。数据文献可以为后续研究者提供原始资料来源,在你论文的基础上可以进一步继续新的研究。

参考文献(1/2)

- 可以引用自己的以往的论文。但是要掌握"相关性"原则。与本研究不相关的则不应该引用。 过度自引不相关的论文会损坏研究者的reputation,在学术上也是不道德的。
- **评审人在评审意见中列入大量自己的论文**,让作者引用。作者遇到此情况,仍然要按照"相关性"原则处理。*即,与本研究有关的可以引用,与研究无关的可以不采用,并在responses说明不采用的理由。你不必太担心,因此会引起评审人不高兴。因为主编在最后决定时,会考虑此因素。不会因为没有引用评审人的无关论文而导致拒稿。*
- **作者有意避免引用前人相关研究的危害。**作者有意回避利用前人工作,而这些工作又是与作者本人的研究密切相关的。作者在论文中大量用了前人论文文字,并有意识地回避引用他人前期工作。论文被撤稿,并且标明此论文属于因抄袭而撤稿。
- **非英语文献可以引用**,但不推荐。除非你的研究与这篇文献有非常密切的关系。比如,原始数据来源这篇文献,研究方法是在这篇文献基础上发展起来的。非英语文献会使其他读者难以阅读,或者找到原始文献。所以,作者在用非英语文献作为参考文献时要慎重考虑。

HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights: Highlights consist of a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Abstract: A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should **state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.** An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

HIGHLIGHTS提供的信息能够比看摘要更快速地帮助他们决定是否进一步阅读论文。撰写

HIGHLIGHTS要注意:

- Highlights可以由"要点"即若干关键词组成,不需要是完整的句子;
- 限制在85个字符内(摘要一般在200个词左右), 篇幅更精炼;
- 只包含 "core findings" 重要发现。研究的目的、方法等等应该放在摘要中。
- 某种意义上HIGHLIGHTS是更短的CONCLUSION。

HIGHLIGHTS

例—:

- The demand-response potential of heat pumps is estimated based on measurement data.
- Real-life experiments with more than 300 heat pumps yield load reductions of 40–65%.
- The load reductions can be predicted with a median absolute percentage error of below 7%.
- Rebound damping can reduce peak rebound power by 50% in practice.

例二:

- A hierarchical model simulates solid oxide cells and stacks for co-electrolysis.
- The model agrees well with electrochemical and thermal measurements from single cells.
- Performance and cost analysis of cells producing syngas in two output H2:CO ratios.
- 3-D stack temperature profiles and comparison of cell and stack performance.
- Simulation of stack operation under various regimes to evaluate transients.

例三:

- Geospatial maps are used to estimate the charging load of electric vehicles in cities.
- Three distinct charging profiles are assumed in the city: Home, Work, and Other.
- Charging stations belong to a mixture of profiles depending on their nearby buildings.
- Using 22 kW chargers resulted in a load with a peak of 1.47 kW/electric vehicle.
- Fast charging causes high variability in the load when many cars start/stop charging.

论文学术不端行为(1/4)

学术不端 (Research misconduct) 行为 (https://ori.hhs.gov/definition-misconduct) 。 学术不端是指在提出项目建议、开展项目研究、或在学术评审中,抑或在发表(报告)研究结果时存在

- 1. 捏造(fabrication): 造数据或造结果,并写入记录或报告;
- 2. 做假(falsification): 故意操控研究材料、设备或研究过程,或篡改或删除数据或结果,

以致相关记录无法准确反映该研究;

- 3. 抄袭或剽窃(plagiarism): 套用他人的思想观点、 结果或是文字却没有做出明确说明;
- 4. 学术不端不包括诚实的错误或观点之不同。

学术共同体应该对学术不端采取零容忍的态度,因为 学术不端严重损害了公众利益也伤害了学术共同体的 自身利益。**学术不端是十分严厉的指控**,对多数学者 而言,是噩梦般的经历,因此,必须有严格的证据。



论文学术不端行为(2/4)

- · 抄袭是必须避免的。正确地引述 (citation)
 - □ 明确你自己工作的贡献;
 - □ 认可为你的研究打下基础的前人的发现。
- 维护科学文献的可信性和准确性,使用查重软件如iThenticate。查重软件给出的重复率一般还需要专家作进一步的判断,比如:
 - □ 文字拷贝自正确引述的文献,是作者对自己先前方法的拷贝,还是文字或数据来源不当或未正确标注引用?
 - □ 如果作者对自己先前的工作没有恰当引述,那么还需判断作者对先前工作是否保留了版权。对于自己以前已公开发表并已版权转让的文章,如果使用了其中观点、方法、结果或是文字,而没有加以引述,则构成了**自我抄袭(Self-Plagiarism)**。即使法律不构成侵权,但作者还是应引用原先的文章,使读者了解知识创造与流动的过程。
- 一旦判断抄袭成立,作者会收到编辑部和**主编一封信**,严重的情况主编将知会作者的研究主管或受害人。

论文学术不端行为(3/4)

论文撤稿 (Article retraction) 大多是因学术不端问题导致。一般而言, 论文只有存在严重到无法用勘误或声明处理的错误时会遭到撤销。

- 有明确证据显示研究发现不可靠,无论是学术不端行为(如伪造数据) 或诚实的错误(如计算错误或实验错误)所致;
- 2. 该研究发现已经发表在别的地方但却没有适当引用、获得许可或给出正当理由(亦即是重复发表的情况);
- 3. 构成了抄袭剽窃;
- 4. 报告的是不道德的研究。

论文撤回 (Article withdrawal) 只适用于Articles in Press阶段 (Elsevier)。 撤回的文章也多因有错或违背学术伦理。

论文学术不端行为(4/4)

根据 COPE(Committee on Publication Ethics)规则,撤稿内容需说明论文被撤销的原因并提供该论文的完整引用信息。被撤销的文章将仍然公开保留在网页上并清楚标识Retraction字样。

撤稿声明应该包括:

- 链接到所有能存取撤销文章的地方(即所有的电子版本);
- 清楚识别已撤销的论文(如在撤稿声明标题中包括论文标题和作者姓名);
- 他人能清楚辨认这是撤稿(即应区分于更正、勘误、评论等声明);
- 及时公布以尽量减少撤稿论文的有害影响;
- 对所有读者免费公开(亦即不设置任何登录障碍,不限于杂志订阅者);
- 说明是谁撤销稿件;
- 说明撤稿的原因(以区别于诚实的错误);
- 避免具有毁谤或中伤涵义的内容;

回复评审人意见

- 评审人的意见
 - 整体论文推荐意见,通常推荐意见是:拒绝、大修、小修或直接接收。直接接收极为少见,即便是完美论文也总可以找到需要改进的地方;
 - □ 论文的具体修改意见。具体论文的修改意见就比较详细了。它可以是对整个文章结构的修改意见。也可以是对一段落,甚至每一句话的具体修改意见。
- 组织评审意见回复 RESPONSES
 - □ 多数刊物要求,回答评审人意见采用1对1 (point-to-point) 的回复形式。即一个问题对应一个回复;
 - □ 格式可以采取"顺序模式",先列问题再做回答,然后指出,
 - ◆ 论文正文中在什么地方?
 - ◆ 如何做出?
 - ◆ 哪些修改?

回复评审人(1/6)

Reviewer #X:

Comments:

The section 2.1 should be deeply revised ... The initial TS% in the digester and the operation mode (semi-continuous, continuous?) should be clearly included. The authors also must include the operation duration of each stage in terms of HRT to demonstrate that the reactors were operated during enough time to ensure the representativeness of the results. On page X, line YYY,

Responses:

As suggested, the whole of Section 2.1 has been extensively modified. The operating mode was semi-continuous with a feeding cycle of once in 24 hours. The operating period of phase II and III varied for different pairs of digesters: overall durations have been added to the text while periods at each stage can be seen in graphs presented in the results section. It should be noted that during phases II and III the digesters were not operated for 3 HRT at each intermediate transitional stage of H2 addition, but only for long enough for gas production parameters to stabilise. ...

Actions:

Please find the line-by-line tracked change:
Page 6 Lines 16-24: following text was revised as
"xxxxx xxxxx xxx ..."
Page 7 Lines 1-19: following text was revised as
"yyyy yyyy yy yyyy ..."

回复评审人(2/6)

Comments	Responses	Actions
The sizes and CPU times of the		Results (Section 5): The size of a model influences its solving ti
ver, it would be nice if the authors	ion modelling tools utilized for the a	me: the XXXX scenario of this study is char
		acterised in nnn by 801,418 rows, i.e. equat ions, and 928,343 columns, i.e. variables or
der what constraints? What is the	We refer respectively to the methodo	endogenous parameters, while the YYY
		Y model is characterised by 2,367,358 equations and 4,400,779 variables. As describe
zed) about the Furthermore, m	n of the two models.	d in Section 2, XXX is used as a linear prog
	Considering your comment, we have added a reference to the xxx model	ramming model, while
ical model formulation of both mo	generator and the model yyy to provi	
dels. In Table 1 page 9 the "price" an	de additional information on Your comment has been addressed b	For each feedstock, a distance radius to t
d "transport cost" are in €/GJ but	y including the explanation of Table 1	he plant is assumed: 23, 44 and 61 km for
it is not specified like in the expla nation of Figure 6 (line 5, page 10		sugarbeet (xxx et al., 2016); 6, 8 and 10 k m for manure (xxx et al., 2016); and 5, 10 a
"Figure 6 compares the total cost (nd 20 km for the other biomass types. The
€/GJ biogas)").		resulting transport costs for the different b iomass feedstocks (c€/GJ) are reported in
		Table 1, along with the biomass price seen
		at the gate (€/GJ).

回复评审人(3/6)

回答审意见必须逐条回答,而且越详细越好。

回答问题不仅仅只对评审人作出解释。重要的是用评审人意见进一步改进论文。所以在回答,评审意见是

除了对评审人意见的问题作出解释以外同时要指出,论文正文当中做了哪些修改。

Based on your valuable suggestion, we have rewritten the state-of-the-art overview on the problem in more detail and reasonably in the new manuscript, the detailed description can be seen in introduction section red font. Please accept our sincere thanks again.

这样的回答不具体,也没有指出你是如何修改,在正文的什么地方做了修改。上面的回复可以进一步改为: Based on your valuable suggestion, we have rewritten the state-of-the-art overview on the problem with more detailed descriptions:

Page x, Line YY:

The studies were conducted by xxx (reference) in which the maim issues on yyyy were analyzed ... However the research gaps on zzzz exist in particular on ..., ...,

Page m, Line nn:

In addition, Edisson (ref...) made

The above revisions were marked with red color in the main text, see Page xxx, Line yyy – zzz.

回答评审人的问题时,不要避重就轻,要认认真真,逐题回答。

回复评审人意见要感谢对方辛勤工作和帮助,但不要光感谢不在论文修改下功夫。

回复评审人(4/6)

不同意评审意见时如何回复?

科学论文是允许争论,允许不同意见的。当然也包括作者指出评审人意见的不当之处或甚至错误。如果作者认为自己是正确的,可以坚持自己的观点,与评审人讨论甚至争论。对自己论文内容不做修改,但一定要依据客观事实,尊重对方,有礼貌有修养的讨论:

We thank the reviewer for this perspective. Respectfully, we suggest that our model includes the factors. The model includes, for each region, the GHG intensity, power capacity, wind-fraction, ··· capacity. No changes have been made.

 注意争论问题要就事论事,不能涉及到对人的评价。审稿人不能说作者"愚蠢",同样,作者不能 说评审人"无知",对人的评价超出了科学问题的争论范畴。譬如下面的评审意见和回复都不妥:

Reviewer # XY:

Comments:

The authors of the manuscript know nothing on this topic ...

Authors' responses:

The reviewer is stupid who did not understand our novel contributions at all...

简单的否定评审人。这就如同评审人能**简单的否定**作者一样,**不符合职业操守**。

回复评审人(5/6)

评审人推荐的参考文献一定要引用吗?

- 1. 审稿人有时会列出参考文献,遇到这种情况,作者如何处理?
- 2. 一个基本原则: 就是看这些参考文献的是否与论文内容相关?
 - 如果这类参考文献是作者忽略掉的但与论文研究的内容相关,作者应该积极地进一步 阅读这些参考文献并引用。
 - 如果这些文献是不相关的。尤其要警惕那些审稿人把自己发表过的但与此研究无太大相关性的论文硬塞给作者。遇到此类情况,作者应该拒绝引用此类文献。同时,在评审意见回复中,明确说明此类情况。
- 3. 评审人把不相关的论文尤其是自己的论文推荐给作者是不道德的行为。

回复评审人(6/6)

- 可要求回避某些评审人
 - □ 作者可以提出与自己有利益冲突的人不做审稿人的请求。
 - □ 评审意见是要在中立客观的条件下,没有任何偏见的基础上给出审稿意见。当作者和评审人有利益冲突时。比如是以前的同事和现在的同事,或者是以前合作的"敌人"和竞争对手。
- 推荐评审人。许多刊物为了能够找到相关领域的评审人,会邀请作者推荐3~5个评审人作为参考。
 为了能够给出最有效的评审人。应该注意几个方面的问题。
 - 要回避利益冲突问题。比如把以前合作的同事,和正在合作的同事,以及我们的朋友作为评审人推荐就不合适。
 - 推荐的评审人既要是领域方面的专家,又要有时间。
 - □ 论文的录取决定权是由主编,而不是由评审人。评审人的意见只作为非常重要的参考意见。
 - □ 评审人同意发表的投稿,也可能会被主编(或其他责任编辑)拒绝。原因很简单,主编要考虑到整个期刊范畴读者以及未来的发展趋势。是要考虑不同区域,不同背景的作者之间的整体平衡,以保证整个期刊的论文质量,尽可能的做到比较统一。

Proof Reading(1/6)

- 每个人写的东西都不可能达到100%的完整,严谨和没有错误。这些都需要通过自己或请他人反复阅读来发现、校正和修改错误。
- 科技论文,不同于新闻报道和其他一般文字,准确和正确尤其重要。一篇论文就是未来知识数据库中的永久储存的一个数据。这个数据的不正确或不完美,会为后人带来很多困惑和干扰。
- 保证论文的正确和准确,反映出作者对科学知识表述上是否具有认真和严谨的精神。

Proof Reading(2/6)

- 把写好的论文草稿完成以后"冷冻"3天到一周,然后再读,会发现你原来写的内容 有许多可以进一步修改完善。
 - □ 写草稿时候,关注点和注意力集中在语句表达上,可能会出现见**树不见林**的情况。 而对整个论文的整体框架结构以及论文的主要思想和创新点关注不够。
 - □ 完成几天之后,可以从一种新的视角和心态去审视你的论文。重新再读的目的
 - ▶ 发现和修改论文初稿中的错误;
 - ▶ 可以对论文的整个思想、思路和整体核心表达的完整"故事"再做一个回顾。
 - □ 如果你在阅读论文的时候,能感觉到整个论文是一个一气呵成的作品,那么你的论文在整体结构和思想表述上,可能已经达到比较好论文的要求了。

Proof Reading(3/6)

- 2. 请同学和导师读。有许多错误是很难自己发现的。
 - □ 最好的**第一读者**就是你身边的同学!请其他人读你的了论文草稿,还有另外一个好处:他们或许不仅仅能够发你论文当中的错误,或许还能给你提供一些新的研究思路;
 - □ 同样你也可以**积极阅读他人草稿**,可以把自己**假想为评审人**,与论文进行有 批判性的"挑错"和批评。阅读他人的论文还有一个益处,就是在读别人的 工作中得到启发,可以改进自己的研究工作;
 - □ **交叉阅读**的还有一个益处就是:鼓励对成员互相通过彼此阅读论文的方式进行更有效的学术交流,了解他人的研究领域和研究结果。

白乐天每作诗,令一老妪解之,问曰:「解否?」妪 曰解,则录之;不解,则易之。**故唐末之诗近于鄙俚。** ——宋人孔平仲《谈苑》(但有人怀疑故事真假)

Proof Reading (4/6)

3. 交给专业语言矫正人员去做

- □ 对于母语不是英语的研究人员,在研究经费许可的情况下,可以请专业的语言润色机构 进行论文的语言修改和提升。
- □ 在请专业语言润色论文的过程中,可通过比较论文修改前后的质量,有助于提高作者的文字能力。
- □ 不要完全依赖专业语言proof reading。在专业上要作者自己把握,因为专业语言proof reading或许对你的研究领域不熟悉。一个基本组织框架和语言文字太差的初稿,很难通过语言的proof reading把论文改成一篇好论文。

Proof Reading (5/6)

1. 拼写错误和语法错误

- □ 论文没有明显的拼写错误和语法错误,是对论文最最基本的要求。
- □ 如果发现三个以上的语法或拼写错误,会质疑论文作者的严谨性。一个有语法和拼写错误交易的论文,很难想象论文的研究质量是比较高的。

2. 图表、公式等

- □ 图表是否清晰?
- □ 图表当中的字号是否足够大,能够让读者清楚的看到所有的内容?
- □ 图表当中的文字是否都是英文? 有没有混入母语文字?
- 表格当中的数据小数点后的数字位数精度是否一致?
- □ 公式中的数学符号是否正确? 所用的符号或缩写等是否都包括在缩写和符号等表中?
- □ 公式的编号和序列是否一致完整?

Proof Reading(6/6)

3. 标点、符号和段落

- □ 论文的标点符号是否准确?
- □ 段落分割是否合理?
- □ 是否可以调整段落"搬家"?使得文字表述上的逻辑关系更为清楚?

4. 章节及其标题

论文的标题是否过于简单,或者过于繁杂。标题是否准确地反映了本章节段落的主要内容。 避免出现过于简单笼统的标题。例如:

- 3.1 Processes 应该说明3.1什么样的过程? 3.1 Processes of CO2 capture
- 3.2 Data 是什么样的数据? 3.2 Input data and assumptions for system modeling

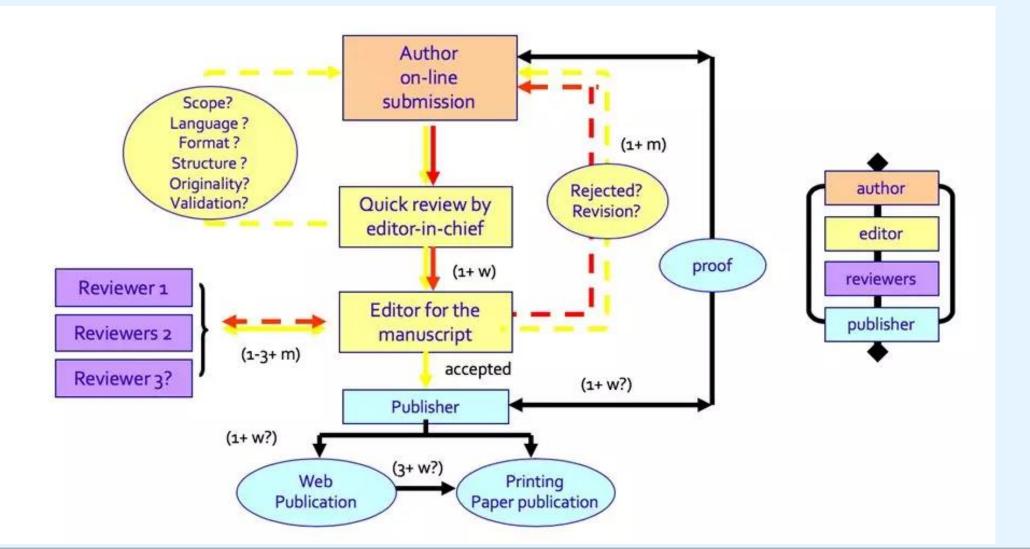
5. 参考文献

审核参考文献时应注意几个方面,比如:作者、发表年份、文献来源的表达格式。经常出现的一个错误:参考文献的表述方式明显不一致。尽管不影响阅读,不会引起理解的错误,但反映出作者的认真态度,会让读者(评审人)感觉到作者不认真严谨。

投稿到发表经历的那些事(1/4)

从投稿到发表有诸多环节,**短的有2-3个月,长的可能要一年以上。对时间需要有准备**。急于在一个月从投稿到发表是不太现实的。

以Applied Energy为 例,介绍一 下投稿到发 表的过程。



投稿到发表经历的那些事(2/4)

论文从投稿到发表的过程,是**作者-编辑-评审人-出版人**四方彼此合作互动的一个过程。 其中影响发表时间的最主要的两个环节是: **评审时间和论文评审后的修改时间**。

哪些因素会影响评审速度?

- 期刊一般要求论文至少有两个评审人意见返回后,编辑才可以依据评审意见上做出论文关于 "修改、拒绝或接收"的决定;
- 评审人都是科学家专家志愿者,他们或许还有其他各种工作。因此,并非所有评审人都能够 在截止期返回意见,这是造成评审时间比要求截止期时间更长的原因;
- 评审人答应审稿,但在截止期到了的时候,又称因为其他原因,不能评审;
- 某些比较专而窄的研究领域,非常**难找到合适**和愿意义务贡献时间的评审人。这就需要更长的时间才能邀请到合适又愿意的评审人;
- 编辑做决定前,需要阅读原文和评审人意见。如果评审人意见质量不高或意见差异很大,根据需要,可能会邀请更多新的审稿人。这样评审时间会延长。

投稿到发表经历的那些事(3/4)

作为作者如何提高评审速度?

为提高评审和接收速度,可以换位思考——如果你是评审人,你希望看到什么样的论文投稿?显然你会希望看到:

- 好问题
- · 新发现成果;
- 按照要求**认真专业准备**的文字;
- 回答你的评审意见详细、直接、明确;
- 选取比较**合适的刊物**;
- 与编辑和评审人的沟通交流能够专业和畅通。

贾岛·《题诗后》

二句三年得,一吟双泪流。

知音如不赏, 归卧故山秋。

投稿到发表经历的那些事(4/4)

Check List可以作为操作性的指南使用:

- 选刊: 你选的刊物有你的论文最多的读者吗?要选择拥有最多读者的刊物,而不仅仅是以 影响因子来选择刊物;
- 2. 阅读投稿指南: 投稿前你是否认真的阅读了投稿指南? 投稿指南会有明确投稿要求文件内容,如: Cover Letter、正文篇幅格式、行距、单双行、页数限制、图表格式、图表、参考文献格式、附件格式、数据要求...;
- 3. **了解投稿系统**: 不同的出版商可能用不同的在线投稿系统,譬如Elsevier用EES系统。投稿前要核实文件是否齐全。
- **4. 投稿**: **务必检查**上传文件后,是否保持原件的格式,是否由于上传文件转换格式而带来的误差?
- 5. 检查收到投稿后的确认函:一般你会知道哪位editor在处理你的稿件。
- 6. 关注审稿状态: 一个月以后关注投稿审稿状态,可以与editor沟通了解审稿状态。

问题简单化(1/2)

论文是否一定要有"数学公式"?

- 数学公式反映描述研究对象特征的物理变量之间的关系,是模拟计算的依据。在科技论文中, 尤其对那些模拟优化分析的论文极为重要;
- 在论文中罗列堆砌数学公式。而没有仔细的考虑这些公式是否重要,是否与论文的内容密切相关。堆砌大量的数学公式,写得越让人看不懂,认为论文是"高大上"的东西。越"显"得有深度,有学问!其实,这样的做法适得其反;
- 科技论文讲究**精炼和准确**! 一篇好的论文是要把经过复杂、深入研究的结果最大限度地以最简单明了的方式表达出来。把复杂问题简单化才是大学问。

Simple is BEAUTIFUL!

Yuval Noah Harari 在 《21 lessons for the 21st Century》一书的第一句话说到: 'In a world deluged by irrelevant information, **clarity is power**!'

问题简单化(2/2)

- **1. 推陈出新,突出新意**——结果支持的 **#结论≤3** 个。如果你的一篇论文中成果可以列出5个以上,说明你还没有很好的归类综合,把最重要的发现和成果突出出来。论文不是写工作汇报,而是要在你大量工作的基础上系统总结你的精华所在。
- 2. **删繁就简**——删掉1/4。论文草稿成文后。换位思考,如果你是读者,你可能根本不会看的那部分就可以删掉。一般论文完成后,删掉1/4后的论文可能会更精炼。
- 3. 不画蛇添足——明确表述论文创新性本来就不是一个容易的事情。如果作者自作(小)聪明,通过似是而非的"新"词,改头换面的"新概念",或没有明确科学定义和应用价值的所谓"新理论"去包装,只会从另一个侧面证明论文的创新性"干货"太少!
- 4. 如果论文是涉及方法学的研究,需要大量数学公式说明。在这种情况下,建议把最精髓的 反映物理概念和原理的重要数学公式放入正文。其他细节可以移入APPENDIX(附录)中。 文字表述**不明确和不清晰会增加论文被拒的几率**。有经验的评审人能够通过你的结果及其重要

性,判断出你论文的创新点在什么地方。不会因为掺杂了难以理解的数学公式和貌似复杂的文字,就会认为论文的水平高!

10条check list

- 1. 你的研究结果是重复前人吗?哪些点是"新"的?
- 2. 你的研究成果回答或解决一个大领域中的一个具体(或许很小)的,但却是有意义的疑惑 或问题?通过完整文献综述和以往结果对比说明。
- 3. 列出研究成果的科学或应用价值。明确具体地写出2-3条"新"成果,形成论文的目的即论点。注意: 如果你有5-6点,你要"**忍痛割爱**"去掉相对不重要的。
- 4. 根据上面2-3点创新成果,逐条给出你在研究中支持这些成果(论点)的具体论据。检查全文是否围绕以上成果和论据关系做了系统完整阐述?去掉论文草稿中大约无关1/4文字。
- 5. 术语概念是否都有明确定义?是否有自我杜撰的不明确内在含义的"新词"。如果论文中必须引入新概念,作者必须明确其定义并说明新概念引入的必要性。
- 6. 论文结构是否自成一体? 各章节及其子标题是否逻辑连贯并清晰缜密?
- 7. 必要时加入图表,但一定要确定这些图表有助说明阐述问题。切忌"画蛇添足"。
- 8. 再次检查你的论文是否有足够的材料支持你的"新"成果的科学性或应用价值?
- 9. 如果需要,进一步补充研究:如数据、案例、分析等。
- 10. 全文内容和风格一致, 各段落不重复,不彼此冲突。没有拼写语法错误,每个图表都清晰 无误,正文均有引用。文献、公式、图表等均按照期刊要求整理。

跟编辑沟通(1/2)

- 1. 什么情况下需要跟编辑沟通? 正常情况下不需要与editor沟通,投稿-评审-决定过程是按照投稿系统运行的,在不同阶段系统和作者应该有正常的沟通渠道。如果作者要和editor沟通,取决于不同的情景,可以考虑下面时间段进行联系:
 - 投稿后:一般在投稿后两周内不需要跟editor联系。因为一个期刊会收到很多不同的投稿,那么内部editors会按照他们的工作程序来开始组织评审工作。
 如果超过两周或者更长的时间,评审工作还没有开始,作者可以考虑与editor联系,客气地提醒editor开始评审工作。
 - · 审稿过程中:审稿开始后,建议在一个月之内不要与editor联系。一般在一个半月或两个月以后,可以开始询问评审的状态。
- **2. 提前征询编辑意见合适吗?** 原则上任何时候都是可以和editor联系的。但考虑通常editor同时在处理许多来自不同作者的稿件。为提高工作效率, 建议在比较重大的问题或者评审时间较长的情况下,再与editor联系。

跟编辑沟通(2/2)

- **3. 催问进度合适吗?** 见上面说明,一般可以在一个月以上或者两个月后与编辑联系。但不建议 "催"问,而是在理解对方繁忙工作的基础上询问评审进度。
- **4. 被拒稿后申诉合适吗?** 可以参见作者指南。不同的刊物对投稿拒绝以后的申诉有不同的规定。 按照作者指南的规定去做就可以了。
- 5. **谁来和editor联系?** 每篇论文都有通讯作者。通讯作者除了在论文中承担着学术主要责任以外,在与期刊通讯当中名副其实,通讯作者承担着"通讯"的作用。
- 6. 是和handling editor还是和EiC谁联系? 建议和handling editor联系,cc抄送给EiC。

在投稿过程中,作者是可以和editor进行各种沟通的。但作为作者应该换位思考,考虑到editor们的时间和精力,在一些细小具体的问题上,不建议进行讨论。因为假如你是editor,也很难面对几十或几百个作者的具体要求,做出一一答复。同时,大多数期刊的editor是兼职的,甚至是业余帮忙的,要充分理解editor的繁忙工作,在通讯联系过程中,作者不要表现出不耐烦情绪,即便没有得到很满意或及时的答复。

读论文(1/4)

- 1. 读论文的顺序? 按照金字塔结构,先看高层(抽象层), 再看低层细节
 - □ 因为写也是按照这个结构写的,看时候也是要先把骨架捋出来,再往 里填充细节
 - □ 有详有略的看, 先略后详
 - □ 有些细节与我们研究无关的就不要看

2. 看论文的时候应该想点啥?

- □ 这个作者贡献点在哪里 (他做了什么工作)
- □ 他是用什么思路和方法做的
- □ 这个方法对还是不对
- □ 这个方法好还是不好
- □ 我到底能不能用上或者改进
- □ 如果是我, 我会怎么做

读论文(2/4)

- 3. 开启一个新方向首先要做什么? 找经典论文来看, 捋相关工作, 看看大家都怎么做的
- 4. 写论文最重要的是什么? 是核心的Idea, 其他都是附属品。
- 5. Idea咋能来呢?
 - □ 首先要对问题深入剖析,广泛了解
 - □ 研究思考前人都是咋做的
 - □ 最重要是通过思考他为啥要这么做
 - □ Idea都是在输入和思考达到一定量级时候的灵光乍现

读论文(3/4)

6. 具有什么样性质的才可能是一个好的Idea?

- □ 别人没有观察到的规律或者特点;
 - 时时刻刻的想我怎么能更省力气,更巧妙的解决这个问题;
 - 不是用蛮力,蛮力是最笨的,吃力不讨好的,没有进步空间的,浪费自己生命也浪费别人生命的。
- □ 多琢磨多观察才能"看"到这种潜在的规律,抢在别人前头"观察"客观存在的规律;
- □ 好的规律都超级简单,超级符合人的常识,符合认识世界的规律;
- □ 观察到的规律是你idea的根,其他都是枝叶和开的花。
- 7. 怎么算是读"完"一篇论文了?内化吸收成自己知识体系的一部分了,不要让它零散的分布。

读论文(4/4)

- 8. 对于一个问题(事物)怎么算是你真正了解了,理解透了?
 - □ 别人从各个角度对你进行提问,都难不住你了,并且你能给别人从头到尾的讲明白它;
 - □ 讲需要快速反应,不能犹豫,能将你理解的有条理的讲出来使别人听懂
 - 从各种角度里面找一个切入点,一个让不明白的人比较容易接受的切入点,最好是先唤醒他想起他已知的知识,再顺着往下介绍,由已知推向未知,从明白的讲到不明白的过程中,要每一步都给他一个抓手,中间不能断,断开他就跟不上,不明白了,
 - > 叙述过程也要按照金字塔结构来。
- 9. 阅读和写作都是一种技能,是技能就是有方法可循的,可以通过操练提升的能力;
- 10. 理解问题要有深度有广度,脑子里要有个思维导图(即骨架),对前人的各种解决方法要心里有数。一下子冒出来10个点子,细想一下7个不能用,排查一下2个有人做过了,就剩1个还不能让人眼前一亮。

写论文(1/4)

论述是一门艺术:就是即使你们俩做的东西完全一样,不同的叙述方式也会体现出你们俩思维严密程度的不同,很可能你的方法和结果是完全没有问题的,但是叙述的逻辑漏洞被别人抓住,就会觉得这篇文章质量不高

- 1. 什么是厉害的论述?
 - □ 严密且简单统一;
 - **□** 用越简单的逻辑统一的解决问题,**语意连贯**没有例外,就很厉害了。
- 2. 论文为啥要<u>白话和定理之类的严谨叙述</u>交叉出现?看**严谨的论述是很耗时**的,大家看论文第一件事都想先知道个大概,你在研究什么问题,大致方法思路是什么;
 - □ 这就只需要看大白话就行了,所以大白话要做到通俗易懂;
 - 要做到,如果人家从头到尾只看你的大白话,也能大致明白你在干啥;
 - □ 即使有某个细节部分他看不明白,也不影响他理解你的整体思路;

写论文(2/4)

3. 定理是什么?

- □ 定理是最最量要的性质 (最重要的);
- 就是你在整个证明过程中需要用到的最正确的结论;
- □ 这个结论非常有可能是你观察出来的。如果你要在论文中用这个结论,那你必须证明这个结 论是对的。定理一定要有证明过程;
- □ 定理是为算法服务的。就是如果我写一个算法,别人问我这样写的依据是什么,我就可以说依据上面证明过的定理。
- 4. 引理是什么? 是给定理打辅助的;

如果定理本身太复杂,写成一个定理不够清晰,就把定理中需要用到的部分结论提出来,放到引理中进行证明,等到写定理时候,就可以直接用引理证明好的结论

5. 推论是什么? 是根据定理显然可以推得的结论;

写论文(3/4)

6. 为啥要以金字塔结构来写论文?

- □ 因为一般读者都想要用最少的时间了解到你是用什么思路解决了什么问题。 他有兴趣才会选择继续细看。所以我们要让读者先从最顶层,最抽象的部分 接受你的思路;
- □ 如果他有兴趣,他自然会去想,去猜,细节到底是咋实现的;
- □ 他就比较容易接受我们后面较为严谨和枯燥的细节论述。

7. 怎么建立自己论文的金字塔结构?

- □ 用简短的一句话,描述你做了什么;
- **口** 简短的扩充3-4个你认为最重要的点;
- □ 再逐点扩充。

写论文(4/4)

8. 一篇论文分成若干个大节,每个大节里由分成若干个小节,为啥这么分?

- □ 因为一篇论文就是解决了一个稍微大一点的问题;
- □ 每个解决问题的步骤实际是都是在解决一个小问题;
- □ 任何问题都要按照金字塔结构来写,越早的句子应该越抽象,先从宏观上说,让人有个大致的印象,再说细节。

9. 写论文约定俗成可能需要注意的细节

- □ 定理和定理之间不要离得太远;
- □ 如果每个定理后面都跟一个例子太过啰嗦可以考虑在最后定理后面写一个完整的大例子,但是在前面的定理证明完以后要提一下,我最后有一个例子解释,别让人着急;
- □ 引理如果太长或者太多可以考虑整合成一个定理;
- □ 从读者的角度去写文章,按照一个正常人习惯理解的思维方式、顺序,来组织论述顺序;
- □ 描述算法时候要说明哪几步是对应哪几行的, 之后要跟一个具体的例子来介绍这个算法。

学术论文写作中动词的使用(1/3)

1 Number and person

When the subject is singular third person (she/he/it), the verb needs suffix-s (in the present, positive sentence). The auxiliary verbs have their own special forms (is, can, has, does).

Be careful with special phrases:

"A number of new experiments were done" (plural)

"Plenty of time was spent..." (singular)

"A few data points belong to clusterX" (plural)

Notice: when the subject is composed of a singular and a plural noun by "or" or "nor", the verb agrees with the noun that is closer.

If the number of the subject changes, retain the verb in each clause.

E.g. "The positions in a sequence were changed and the test rerun"→"The positions in the sequence were changed, and the test was rerun."

2 Tenses (temporal forms)

Default: the present.

Past or present prefect (but not both) when you describe previous research (literature review).

Past tense to describe the experiments and their results.

In scientific writing, the default is present (is). With present, you can combine perfect (has been) (and future, will be) if needed, but not the other tenses.

Use past tense (was) only for good reasons. It expresses that something belongs to the past and has already finished.

E.g. when you report your experiments.

Past perfect (had been) is seldom needed. It is used, when you describe something in the past tense, and you refer to something which has happened before it.

E.g." We tested the system with data which had been collected in Programming 1course."

Notice: Use "would" with care! It expresses a conditional action.

E.g."it would appear"→"it appears".

• Grammar and style notes for scientific writing, http://www.cs.joensuu.fi/pages/whamalai/sciwri/grammar1.pdf

学术论文写作中动词的使用 (2/3)

- 3 Active or passive voice, which person?
- 3.1 Use of passive voice

In active voice the actor is known, while in passive voice it is unknown.

In the basic form of passive (" sg is done"), you can express also the actor (" sg is done by sy"). Expressing the actor is always more informative!

It is often recommended to prefer active voice, but in scientific writing passive voice is sometimes convenient. It allows us to draw the reader' s attention to the phenomenon or the event, instead of the actor.

E.g. "The probabilities are updated by Bayes rule", "The values are recorded every minute".

Often the purpose determines the voice. Usually we want to begin with a familiar word and put the new information in the end.

E.g. before an equation or a definition, we can say "The model is defined as follows".

However, do not overuse passive, and do not chain passive expressions. As a rule of thumb, use only one passive per sentence.

3.2 " It is" and " There is/are"

A formal subject "it" is sometimes used in passive expressions: " It is often recommended [reference] that..."

Typical verbs in this expression are: say, suppose, consider, expect.

"There is/there are" is a similar expression, but now we don't need the passive. This expression is used when the real subject (what is somewhere) comes later and we haven't mentioned it before.

E.g. "There was only one outlier in the data set 1" v.s. "The outlier was in the data set 1".

The verb is nearly always "be" (sometimes "exist" or something else)

Notice that the verb follows the real subject's number.

E.g. "There were a lot of outliers in the data set 1"

"There is" expression is seldom needed in scientific writing, and often you can circumvent it:

"The data set 1 contained a lot of outliers."

学术论文写作中动词的使用 (3/3)

- 3.3 Other passive expressions: "We" can be used as passive.
 - E.g. "In ChapterX, we define the basic concepts." However, it is better to say "The basic concepts are defined in ChapterX."
 - "You" is sometimes used as passive, especially in manuals. Don't use it in scientific text!
 - "People" when you refer generally to people. Quite a vague expression, not recommendable!
- 3.4 Person? Basic rule: avoid the first person (no opinions, but facts). However, sometimes we can use "we" as a passive expression.
- Problem: whom you are referring to, if you write alone? Referring to yourself: you can talk about "the author".
- E.g. "All programs have been implemented by the author." Notice that I don't guarantee that your supervisor likes this! Some supervisors prefer "I".
- Gender-neutral language: when you refer to an unknown user, student, etc. try to use gender-neutral language.
- The most common way is to say "she/he" or "he or she". Some authors are careful about the order of her/him, as well!
- E.g. you can use every second time"she or he" and every second time"he or she".
- Remember to put the other pronouns in the same order ("She/he tries her/his best")
- "One" is neutral, but sounds often awkward. "The learner can define one' s own learning goals".
- Sometimes you can avoid the problem by using plural.
- 4 Other notes: Do not use short forms"isn't, can't, doesn't", but" is it, cannot, does not".
 - "be verb+ing" form when something is currently happening or takes some time.
 - E.g. "Thread 2 can be started in the same time when thread 1 is still running."
 - Some verbs require that the following verb is in -ing form: {enjoy, avoid, succeed in, finish, keep, mind, practice, risk} + verb +ing
 - E.g. "Students enjoyed learning new things."
- 5 Noun syndrom = use of common verbs {be, do, have, make, ...}+ a noun
- E.g. "We can get better understanding...", "Different people have different responses to the methods"
- ⇒Prefer illustrative verbs! Task:How would you correct the previous sentences?
- Useful verbs: represent, analyze, compare, demonstrate, illustrate, summarize, conclude, list, define, report, model, implement, design, consider, involve,
- simplify, generalize, perform, be based on sg., take into account sg., depend on sg,increase, decrease, evaluate, predict, assign, require, satisfy, ...

Takeaway

《冬夜读书示子聿》

陆游

古人学问无遗力,

少壮工夫老始成。

纸上得来终觉浅,

绝知此事要躬行。

孟子曰: "尽信《书》,则

不如无《书》。吾于《武

成》,取二三策而已矣。仁

人无敌于天下,以至仁伐至

不仁,而何其血之流杵也?

--《孟子.尽心章句下》





