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# (1)Abstract

**摘要**以最简洁的文字概括论文，点明研究的目的、途径、结果、意义，以便读者决定是否要阅读全文。摘要一般包含几项内容：

1. 论文主题（1 句）
2. 理论基础、途径、方法（1-2 句）
3. 研究结果（1 句）
4. 影响和价值（1 句）

## 1.论文主题

In this paper, we present a … approach to …

本文提出了一种针对„的„方法。

In this paper, we describe improved … models for …

本文介绍几种针对„的改进的„模型。

We propose a new … model and … algorithm that enables us to …

我们提出一种新的„模型和„算法，它让我们能够„

We present a … model that enables …

我们提出了一种„模型，它使我们能够„

This paper demonstrates the ability of … to perform robust and accurate …

本文证明了„进行„可靠准确的„的能力。

In this paper we report results of a … approach to …

本文报导了„的„方法的实验结果。

This paper demonstrates that … can effectively … with very high accuracy.

本文证明，„能够有效地准确地„

The purpose/goal/intention/objective/object/emphasis/aim of this paper is …

本文的目的是„

The primary/chief/overall/main object of this study is to survey …

本研究的首要目标是考察„

The chief aim of this paper/research/study/experiment/the present work is …

本文的主要目标是„

The emphasis of this study lies in …

我们的研究重点是„

The work presented in this paper focuses on …

本文所述工作重点放在„

Our goal has been to provide …

我们的目标是提供„

The main objective of our investigation has been to obtain some knowledge of …

我们的研究目标是获取有关„的知识。

The object of this fundamental research will be to reveal …

此项基础研究的目标是揭示„

With his recent research, the author intends to outline the framework of …

通过最近的研究，作者试图描绘„的构架。

The author attempted the set of experiments with a view to demonstrating certain phenomena in …

作者本着验证„中的一些现象的目的，进行了这些实验

The authors are now initiating experimental investigation to establish …

作者正在着手试验性研究，以建立„

With his research, the author’s endeavor is to explain …

作者开展此项研究的目的是要解释„

In this paper we aim at …

本文的目标是„

## 2.本文研究的理论基础、途径和方法

This is a working theory which is based on …

这是一项基于„的实用理论。

The method used in our study is known as …

我们在研究中采用的方法被称为„

The technique we applied is referred to as …

我们采用的技术被称为„

The problem we have outlined deals largely with the study of …

我们所述问题很大程度上涉及对„的研究。

The experiment made by the research group is aimed at obtaining the results …

研究小组所做实验旨在获取有关„的结果。

Included in the experiment were …

实验包括„

A number of experiments were performed to check …

我们开展了大量实验以检查„

Experiments on … were made to measure …

我们进行了针对„的实验，以测量„

We have carried out several sets of experiments to test the validity of …

我们进行了一系列实验以测试„的有效性。

We undertook the experiment to support the hypothesis of …

我们开展此项实验以支持„假设。

## 3.研究结果

Detailed information has been acquired by the author about …

作者得到了有关„的详细信息。

The research has recorded valuable data about …

本研究记录到了关于„的有价值数据。

The results of the experiment indicate that …

实验结果表明„

The studies we have performed showed that …

我们所做研究表明„

The research we have done suggests that …

我们所做研究表明„

We carried out several studies which have demonstrated that …

我们开展了几项研究，验证了„

The investigation carried out by us has revealed that …

我们所做研究揭示了„

From the experiment, the authors came to realize that …

从此项实验中，作者终于认识到„

## 4.研究的影响和价值

All our preliminary results throw light on the nature of …

我们的初步研究结果有助于揭示„的本质。

This fruitful work gives explanation of …

我们富有成果的研究工作解释了„

The author's pioneer work has contributed to our present understanding of …

作者的开创性工作有助于理解„

The research work has brought about a discovery of …

研究工作带来一个发现

The research has resulted in a solution of …

研究工作带来一个„问题的解决方案

Our work involving studies of … prove to be encouraging.

我们涉及„研究的工作，事实证明是鼓舞人心的

Laboratory studies of … did not furnish any information about …

对„的实验室研究没有提供任何关于„的信息。

# (2)Introduction

**引言部分**介绍此项研究的主题、背景、范畴，并说明全文的结构，便于读者阅读，一般包含几项内容：

1. 背景介绍
2. 现有问题
3. 研究目标
4. 篇章结构

## 1.背景介绍

…has been a hot topic in … research.

在„研究中，„已成为研究热点。

…is the … problem that has received the most attention in the … literature.

在„文献中，„是受到最多关注的„问题。

…have attracted much attention from academia.

已经引起学术界的很大关注。

…has been of considerable interest to the … community in recent years.

近年来，„已经引起„界的极大关注。

It is well known that … 众所周知

It is reported that … 据报导，

There have been studies highlighting …

此前已经有一些针对„的研究。

Over the past 3 decades,

在过去的三十年，

The previous work on … has indicated that …

先前关于„的研究表明„

Recent experiments by … have suggested …

最近„做的实验表明„

Recent experiments in this area suggested that …

这个领域的最新实验表明„

The approach adopted extensively is called …

被广泛采用的方法称为„

Several researchers have theoretically investigated …

有几个研究者已经从理论上考察了„

In most studies of …, … has been emphasized with attention being given to …

在大多数对 „ 的研究中，…受 到高度重视，人们关注的是„

Industrial application of … is becoming increasingly common.

…的工业化应用日益普及。

The approaches fall into two major groups.

现有方法主要分成两类。

The approaches can be divided into two general classes.

现有方法一般分成两类。

The approaches may be classified into two categories

现有方法可以分成两类。

The approaches are of two broad.

现有方法分成两类。

## 2.该领域现有问题

However, a major problem with this kind of application is...

然而，在这类应用中的主要问题是…

Great progress has been made in this field, but/however, nevertheless …

虽然这个领域已经取得重大进步，但是„

A part of the explanation could lie in … However, …

部分解释可能在于„。但是„

The study of … gives rise to two main difficulties: one is …; the other is …

研究遇到两个主要困难：一个是„；另一个是„

Also, the consideration of … alone cannot explain the observed fact that …

单独考虑„无法解释观察到的事实，即„

From the above discussion, it appears that at present neither … nor …

从以上讨论可知，目前既不„也不„

Despite the recent progress reviewed in …, there is no generally accepted theory concerning …

除了已经在„中回顾的最新进展，还没有关于„的广为接受的理论。

The only research that I am aware of that has dealt directly with the problem of … is a series of p apers by …

我所知道的直接针对„问题的唯一研究是„发表的一系列论文。

Experiments of this kind have not been performed.

这种实验还没有人做过。

Until now no field experiments of … have been reported.

目前为此，还没有关于„现场实验的报导。

The method we used differs greatly from the one reported last year.

我们使用的方法与去年报导的有很大不同。

No clear advancement has so far been seen in …

在„领域，还没有出现明显的进展。

The data available in literature failed to prove that …

文献中的数据无法证明„

## 3.引出自己的研究目标

We propose … as a solution to address this problem.

我们提出„作为应对这个问题的方案。

We build several different models to address these issues and to improve … for the benefit of …

我们构建了几个不同的模型，以应对这些问题，并针对„改进

In this paper, … is investigated/studied/discussed/presented

本文研究„

This paper reports on … 本文对„进行报告

The purpose of this paper/study/thesis is … 本文的目的是„

The primary goal of this research is … 此项研究的首要目标是„

The present study will therefore focus on …

因此，当前研究的重点放在„

The present work deals mainly with … 当前工作主要涉及„

In this paper, we aim at … 本文旨在„

On the basis of existing literature data, we carried out studies in an effort to …

在现有文献数据的基础上，我们开展了研究，试图„

## 4.研究范畴

The problem under discussion is within the scope of …

讨论的问题限于„范畴。

The problem I have referred to falls within the field of …

我谈及有问题发生在„领域。

The problem we have just outlined seems to be inside of the province of …

我们先前描述的问题似乎只发生在„

Studies with these effects covered various aspects of …

针对这些效果的研究涵盖了„的不同方面。

The author has limited his studies to the related aspects of …

作者将研究范围限定在„的相关方面。

Our studies with this technique are confined to only one particular aspect of … 我们运用此项技术的研究只限于„的一个特定方面。

This subject is concerned chiefly with the study of … 本课题主要涉及„的研究。

The approach under study is only applied to … 研究的方法只能应用于„

The theory cannot apply to other cases of … 本理论不适用于其它„情况。

The emphasis of this paper is to survey … 本文的重点是调查„

## 5.说明篇章结构

The overall structure of the study takes the form of six chapters, including this introductory chapter.

本研究的总体结构为六章，包括本导论章。

This paper is divided into 5 sections as follows … 本文分成如下五个部分

Section one of the paper opens with … 第一节以„开头

Section 3 develops the second hypotheses on … 第三节展开关于„的第二项假设

Section 4 shows/introduces/reveals/treats/ develops/deal with … 第四节描述„

The 5th section provides an exposition that places the primary emphasis on … 第五节是展示部分，重点放在„

The result of … is given in the last section. „的结果放在最后一部分。

In this paper, data and results are presented under the major heading of … 本文中，数据和结果放在大标题„下。

Finally, a summary is given of … 最后，给出关于„的结论。

Finally, some problems that deserve to be noted and their solution are presented. 最后提出了应注意的一些问题和解决方法。

# (3)Materials and methods

作者可通过定义、描写、说明、举例、实验、论证、比较、分析综合、判断推理等不同的方式来证实在引言中所提及的主题，阐明研究是怎样完成的。常用表达手法介绍：

定义、描述

推导、实验方法

实验步骤

示例、图示

## 1.术语定义、对象描述

**描述**

The theory is characterized by … 该理论具有„特点。

The fundamental feature of this theory is as follows. 该理论的基本特点如下。

Our system uses a … framework. 我们的系统采用„构架。

„ is composed of the following main parts: … „由下列主要部分构成：„

Our algorithm consists of two parts, a … and a …

我们的算法由两部分构成，一个„和一个„

„ consist mainly of … but also include … , …, and …

„主要由„构成，但也包括„、„和„

…has two key components: a specification of …, and the … algorithm.

…包含两个关键部分：一个关于„的规范，还有一个就是„算法。

**定义**

„ is called … „叫作„

It is called … in physics. 它在物理学上被称为„

This equation is known as … law. 这个等式被叫做„定律。

Here, the term "…" just refers to a … 在这里，“„”一词仅指一个„

We may refer to such a cell as a … 我们可以把这样的单元称为„

We will consequently refer to it as … 由此，我们将它称为„

Such indicator functions are referred to as … instead of … throughout the rest of the paper. 在论文的其余部分，这样的指示函数被称为„，而不是„。

The objective function, later referred to as …, is as follows. 目标函数，在下文中被称为„，形式如下。

## 2.推导、实验方法

This formula is verified by … 公式通过„验证。

Substituting … in/into …, we obtain/have/get … 将„替换进„，我们得到„

Substituting … in/into … gives/yields/results in … 将„替换进„，产生„

Let us now consider the case where … 让我们来思考一下„的情况。

Suppose that … is a solution of … 假设„是„的解。

If m=1.2, then we have the following equations: 如果 m=1.2，可以得到下列等式：

Given that m=1.2, we obtain … 假设 m=1.2，可以得到„

The relationship between … and … is as follows: „ 与„之间的关系如下：

To eliminate such possibilities, we implemented a … 为了消除这种可能性，我们实现了一个

„ is determined by using the … 通过„来确定

„ is assigned to … 将„赋予„

The sections were rinsed to remove … 清洗截面，以去除„

The … from each section were removed. 去除每个截面上的„

Five … were selected at random. 随机挑选五个„

## 3.实验步骤

The procedure we followed can be briefly described as … 我们所采用的步骤可以简单地这么说， „ The steps taken are: … 所采用的步骤是：„

The experiment consisted of three steps, which are described in … 实验包括三步，在„中描述。

The algorithm has four steps. 算法分成四步。

The Viterbi algorithm has three steps: initialization, induction, and termination and path-readout.

韦特比算法分三个步骤：初始化、推导、终止和路径读出。

The typical MUC system goes through roughly these steps: … 典型的 MUC 系统大致要经过这些步骤：

„ After … is done by … , a … step is applied to … „ 做完 „ 后，要进行 „ 步骤，以 „

The second step is to perform … 第二步是进行„

Second came the … phase. 第二步是„阶段。

The last step is to … 最后一步是„

Lastly came the … phase, which involved … 最后一步是„阶段，这一步包括„

## 4.示例、图示

As shown in Table 3, … 如表三所示，„

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, … 正 如 表 一 中 的 数 据 所 示 ，

As described in Figure 3.2, … 正如图 3.2 所示，„

The … coefficient varies with the shape of the object (see Table 1). „系数随物体的形状而异（参见表一）。

Here are few examples to illustrate this principle. 略举数例，用以说明这一原理。

A simple example will serve to illustrate the point. 一个简单的例子可以说明这一点。

The above diagram serves to illustrate the principle of … 上述图表是用来说明 „的作用原理的。

We illustrate this method with an example of a small project. 我们举一个简单的工程任务的实例说明这一方法。

The following example will illustrate a typical method for solving such problems. 下面举一个解决这类问题的典型方法的例子。

To illustrate my point I have done a comparative analysis. 为说明我的观点，我做了对比分析。

To illustrate the foregoing analysis, consider a … 为了举例阐明以上的分析，我们考虑一种„

We now illustrate the entire procedure in solving a … problem. 我们现在来举例说明解一个„题的全部过程。

Those are expressly designed to illustrate … 那些是用来说明„的巧妙想法。

# (4)Results

本部分列举研究结果，分析产生这些结果的原因，与他人的结果进行比较，指出由这些结果可以进一步推导出什么结论。

## 列举最重要的结果

Table 1 shows/provides details of the test results. 表一显示了试验结果的细节。

Figure 4.2 gives the results of the experiment. 图 4.2 给出了实验的结果。

Figure 3 shows the results obtained from the studies of …

图三显示从本研究中得到的结果

Table 2 presents the data provided by the experiments on …

表二给出了实验获得的数据

This table summarized the data collected during the experiment of …

表格总结了实验过程中收集的数据

Our experimental data are briefly summarized as follows …

我们的实验数据简要总结如下„

The direct outcome was reported in … 直接的成果呈现在„

# (5)Discussion

在讨论部分中，作者通常对研究结果所涉及的深层关系和原因进行补充说明，指出本研究的影响及局限。因为陈述的是作者的见解和结论，所以句型多用一般现在时态。

## 1.结果推论

The research we have done suggests an increase in … 我们所做研究表明„增长 These results suggest that … 这些结果表明，„

These findings suggest that there is a genetic component to alcoholism. 这些研究结果表明酒精中毒症是有遗传因素的。

Our data therefore suggest the markets are not in fact random. 我们的数据表明，市场实际上并不是随机的。

These results suggest evolutionary convergence in the mechanisms of peptide hydrolysis. 这些结果表明肽水解机制中存在进化趋同现象。

## 2.解释原因

These findings are understandable because … 这些发现很容易理解，因为„

Mass flow occurs as a result of external forces. 质体流动的发生是由于外力的结果。

This occurs as a result of various intraocular diseases such as high myopia. 这是由于各种眼内疾病如高度近视的结果。

Fermentation is the result of the action of minute organisms. 发酵是由于许多微小生物作用的结果。

The resemblance of families such as the Verbenaceae and Labiate is the result of evolutionary co nvergence.

科的相似性，如马鞭草科与唇形科的相似性，是进化上的趋同造成的。

The interaction between two surfaces is the result of repulsion and attraction forces. 两个表面间的相互作用是由于吸引力和排斥力作用的结果。

The further growth of a bar is due to a lowering of sea level. 砂洲的进一步生长是由于海平面正在下降的结果。

Pernicious anemia in human is due to failure of absorption of vitamin B 12. 人的恶性贫血是由于不能吸收维生素 B12 的结果。

## 3.与其他研究者的结果做比较

The data obtained appear to be similar to those reported earlier by … 得到的数据似乎与„发表的相似。

These results agree with Gerner’s analysis, in that … varies inversely with …

这些结果与 Gerner的分析相吻合，即„与„成反比。

## 4.与其它方法进行性能比较

The recognition rate of our system is significantly higher than that reported for Token’s system.

我们系统的识别率远远高于已报导的 Token 系统的识别率。

There are only a few … to my knowledge with speeds of the same order of magnitude.

就我所知，只有少数„的速度达到同等级别。

It is one of the fastest … I am aware of, achieving speeds of … per second on an SGI.

这是我所知道的最快的„之一，在 SGI 机器上达到每秒„的处理速度

## 5.实验数据是否与理论模型符合

The measured temperatures along the … are all highly consistent with the predictions of the theo retical model.

沿着„测到的温度都与理论模型所预测的高度一致。

Wave theory fails to fit the facts. 波动理论与事实完全不符。

This approach corresponds to much of the work done on urban-growth theory. 这一研究方法与对城市发展学说的许多研究工作相吻合。

## 6.结果的意义

These results provide substantial evidence for the original assumptions.

这些结果为最初的假设提供了坚实的证据。

These experimental results support the original hypothesis that …

实验结果支持了最初假设，即„

These results contradict the original hypothesis. 这些结果与当初的假设相矛盾。

The present results are consistent with those reported in our earlier work.

现在的结果与我们早期论著中报导的是一致的。

## 7.本文研究的局限

Despite the great advantages mentioned above there are some pitfalls. 尽管前边提到很多有利方面，但是也有一些隐患。

We have not addressed all … problems of … models. 我们尚未涉及„模型的所有„问题。

It should be noted that this study has examined only … 请注意，此项研究只考察了„

The findings of this study are restricted to … 本顶研究的结果仅限于„

The limitations of this study are clear … 本研究的局限性是清楚的

The result of the study cannot be taken as evidence for … 本研究的结果不能作为„的证据

Unfortunately, we are unable to determine from this data … 不幸的是，从这些数据中，我们无法确定„

## 8.今后的研究方向

This problem remains to be solved. 这个问题有待解决。

remains to be determined. „有待确定。

It deserves to be further studied which … should be selected. 选择哪一种„值得进一步研究。

# (6)Conclusion

结论是作者对研究课题进行的总体性讨论，反映本研究的价值，并对以后的研究具有指导意义。应包括下列内容：

概括说明本课题的研究内容；

较具体说明本研究得出什么结果，证明了什么假设或理论，有何创造性成果或见解，解决什么问题等。

In conclusion, we state that … 总起来说，„

In summing up it may be stated that … 概括起来可以这么说，

From …, we now conclude … 从„中，我们得出结论

As a result of our experiments, we concluded that … 作为一项实验结果，我们得出结论，

It is concluded that … 由此得出结论，„

These findings of the research have led the author to the conclusion that … 研究的发现让作者得出这样的结论，即„

The author has satisfactorily come to the conclusion that … 作者满意地得出结论，„

On the basis of …, the following conclusion can be made … 在„基础上，我们可以得出以下结论，

To sum up, we have revealed … 综上所述，我们已经提示了„

We have demonstrated in this paper … 本文中，我们验证了„

Finally, a summary is given of … 最后，给出„的总结

In conclusion, the result shows … 总之，结果表明„

The results of the experiment indicate … 实验结果显示„

This fruitful work gives an explanation of … 此项富有成果的工作解释了„

Returning to the hypothesis/question posed at the beginning of this study, it is now possible to state that...

回到本研究开始时提出的假设/问题，现在可以说明……

# (7)Acknowledgement

致谢对象有两类：一类是经费上给予支持的，另一类是在技术、方法、条件、资料、信息等方面给予支持帮助的。致谢时一般项目资助单位或个人在前，其他人员在后。

## 1.感谢赞助单位或个人

Support for this program/project/study is provided by …

Funding for this program is provided by …

I thank … for giving financial support for this study.

Research for this paper was partially supported by …

This research was funded by …

## 2.感谢提供资料的单位或个人

Data were supplied/provided by …

Permission to quote from material protected by copyright has been granted by …

I thank … for the permission to quote from material protected by copyright.

## 3.感谢提出建议和帮助的个人

I thank … for comments on the manuscript.

In addition, I am grateful to … for their valuable suggestions, and to … for her patience and good c ounsel.

For help in the technical assistance, I thank …

We thank the following people for their helpful comments on drafts of this paper: … In addition, I wish to thank … for his valuable suggestions.

For their encouragement, support, and research assistance, I would like to thank the following in dividuals who have contributed substantially to the completion of this study/paper/work.

## 4.感谢不知名的审稿人

The anonymous reviewers have also contributed considerably to the publication of this paper. In addition, I would like to thank the anonymous reviewers who have helped to improve the paper.

## 5.感谢其他人

I also owe an obligation to …

Also I wish to thank … for their many courtesies.

Thanks is also extended to … who …

I wish to thank … for his …

# (8)References

在论文的最后列出参考文献，其目的在于：

1. 便于读者查阅原始资料中的有关内容，以了解前人工作与作者工作的区别及本论文的起点；

②便于读者了解本工作的基础，并了解其理论基础优劣；

③尊重他人的劳动成果，突出本论文的创新性；

④将论文成果和观点与前人的研究做出比较，同时也说明论文的创新性；⑤有利于缩短论文的篇幅。

需要注意，文后列出的参考文献应是公开正式发表过的、作者真正参阅过的、与论文密切相关或直接引用的文献。另外，引用文献时要注意引用最新的文献，它标志着论文作者对最新科研工作的了解及掌握情况，避免重复性工作出现，体现论文的创新性。

# 注意事项

不要用中国式的思维去写英文句子。可套用老外的写作思路，比如前言第 1 段写对疾病的认识及重要性，第 2 段对基本背景知识的介绍，第 3 段如何引出研究问题。讨论部分往往每一段第一句为该段的中心句。

格式一定要严格按照所投杂志的要求来排版。可以**参考**投稿须知的要求**和**该杂志最近发表的文章**，要做到**一模一样，这样编辑认为你是认真对待的。

避免使用首次发现，该研究特别有意义的语句。老外喜欢你陈述事实，是不是首次发现由别人说了算，有没有意义需要时间来检验。

首页有什么特殊要求？比如是否写清了通讯作者和页眉标题，页眉标题是否符合字符数要求，一般 50 个字符以下。首页是否要求标明全文字符数。首页是否要求提供关键词，现在很多杂志在正式出版的时候是看不到关键词的，他多数目的是为了编辑好选择审稿专家。

摘要是否有特殊格式，比如摘要的格式：目的、方法、结果、结论。是否有字数限制，比如 205 个字以下。

参考文献一定要符合杂志的格式，参考文献的数目是否有限制。是否不能引用正在出版的文章或未公开的数据。是否引用了较多著名杂志的文章为参考文献。大家看影响因子超过 10 的杂志文章，他们引用的文献多数也是来自 10 以上的杂志，也就是说你投高影响因子的杂志就尽量不要引用低档杂志的文章，这是一条潜规则。

引用了几篇该杂志的文章作为参考文献。有的杂志有明确要求要引用几篇，有的没有要求，但是编辑还是喜欢你多引他们杂志的文章。

人家修改完了注意在回信中致谢（Thank you very much for the excellent and professional revision of our manuscript. In future， I will send you my English manuscripts for proofreading! I will acknowledge your help in the footnote.）和在文章中致谢（We thank \*\*\* for critical reading of the manuscript.）。

注意文章中不要有中文输入法情况下的标点符号。老外的计算机操作系统可能识别为乱码或者为非法程序。注意标点符号是否正确？空格是否恰当？注意缩写的格式，时间表示的格式，希腊字母的格式。该斜体的地方是否是斜体（in vitro，in vivo 等）。材料与方法中试剂后的厂家是否该杂志的要求（有的不但要标明公司名字和国家，还要城市名，货号）。是否进行了伦理道德的申明。（如果进行了动物实验和人体实验）。

图表是否符合杂志的数目、大小和分辨率要求？有几副彩图？建议能设置为灰度的图就改成灰度的图，比如一些统计结果图。因为彩图收费是很贵的。图的格式类型是否有要求，一般只接收 EPS 或 TIFF 格式。图的模式是否有要求，比如过去一般要求是 CMYK 模式，现在很多杂志要求 RGB 模式。图表是放在后面，还是插入在文章中。（看投稿须知要求）。

字数是否符合杂志要求。有的杂志对字数也有要求。比如最多 8 个版面。他一般会告诉你怎么推测自己的文章占几个版面，比如有的杂志大约是 8000 个字符数（包括空格）为一个版面）。

全文的字号是否符合要求。一般是 12 号字，双倍行距。

是否进行了致谢。国外的文章一般都会致谢。一般要求写受什么基金资助，谁对文章改了，谁进行了技术帮助，谁提供了一些实验材料等。其中很多杂志基金资助一般写在 Footnote 中。