Scientific Writing in English
—英语科研论文写作—

Lecture 23 Monday 07.12.2015
(8.30-10.10/13.30-15.10)

Overview

1. Analysis 3rd Abstract Peer Reviewing
2. Data Commentary
3. Task Review (Informal Writing)

Timeline until end of Semester

December 11th: Lecture 24
December 14th: Lecture 25
December 28th: Exam
January 11th: Final Scores

Timeline until end of Semester

December 14th: Lecture 25

考前复习/答疑

December 28th: Exam

Comments to Appeal Process

* 12 students have appealed results from second Peer Review
* to be analyzed by your TT this week
* Yizhou will send your final score upon request (end of week)

Feedback for 3rd Abstract Peer Reviewing

* when commenting, mention the main points
* do not write exhaustive lists of mistakes

3rd Peer Review Process

first: 6.7
second: 6.4
third: 6.3

-> no wild fluctuations

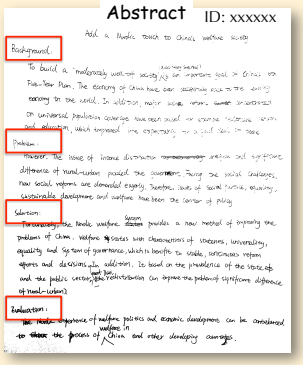
-> peer review works

3rd Peer Review Process

first: 6.7
second: 6.4
third: 6.3

* negative control: correctly recognized -> mean 0.6
* positive control: 8/8/6/9/7/7 -> mean=7.4

For final abstract:



Review Abstract 3

Background

Background

As a developing nation, China aspires to become a country in which an increasing number of its citizen will be enjoying a **prosperous and happy life** in a society that is **based on equality** and access to social justice for most, if not all Chinese people.

Problem(s)

Problem(s)

While China has progressed tremendously since the opening of its economy, especially in alleviating poverty for millions of its people, there remain major problems in developing a **fair social structure**, including its large income distribution, as well as its ever-growing divide between the country's urban and rural regions.

Solution(s)

Solution(s)

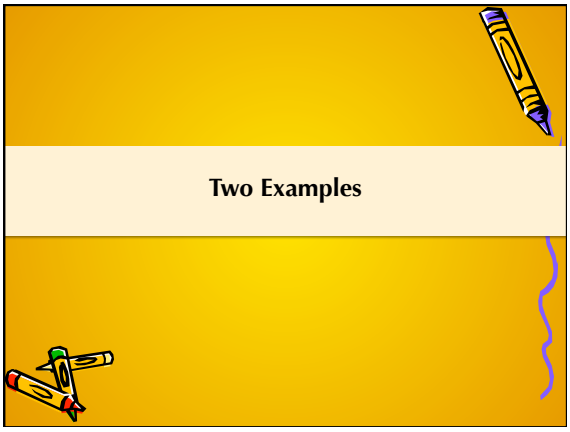
A possible answer to China's growing social issues might be to understand how the model of the Nordic states of Europe, including Finland, Sweden and Norway, can be applied to a system of Chinese characteristics.

The cultures of these countries are characterized by a combination of traits, including a strong sense of social security, a passion for equality, and a consensual system of governance, among other principles. More specifically, their **progressive income tax** and **universal**, generous, **social security and welfare systems** greatly contribute to the fact that these countries have little poverty and a more egalitarian income distribution than many other developed nations.

Evaluation

Evaluation

It remains to be seen whether these models are applicable to other nations such as China, which has taken a fundamentally different path in its history, with differing principles related to how the individual understands the responsibility of the state for the welfare of its citizens.



Example 1

Background
Under the background of globalization, the Chinese government plans to build an affluent society before 2020. Moreover, social welfare is one of the significant factors to achieve this goal.
Question
However, there still are a number of problems impeded development, including unequal income distribution, rural-urban disparities, and the imperfection of the social security system.
Solution
Therefore, for purpose of developing a modern welfare society, it is worthwhile to reference the Nordic experience of welfare from the states with well-established welfare policy. For instance, redistribute decided by the government and a variety of civil organizations will stimulate the improvement of the social welfare level.
Evaluation
Hence, the conditions of healthcare, pensions and education will be effectively improved.

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Question
However, there still are: there remain a number of problems impeded: impeding development of..., including unequal income distribution, rural-urban disparities in..., and the imperfection of the current social security system.
Solution
Therefore, for the purpose of developing a modern welfare society, it is worthwhile to reference the Nordic experience of welfare from the states with well-established welfare policy. For instance, redistribute decided by the government and a variety of civil organizations will stimulate the improvement of the social welfare level.
Evaluation
Hence, the conditions of healthcare, pensions and education will be effectively improved.

Example 2

Background ¶
Since the late 1970s, China has been experiencing a bombing economy, which provides Chinese with confidence on themselves. Recently, Chinese government issued its newest five-year plan. In this official document, building a moderately well off society by 2020 is highlighted as a significant goal for the whole country. However, despite having gained great economic success in the past years, China still suffers from many social problems. Although the government has issued a series of reforms to solve these problems, a large part of them still exist, such as unequal social income distribution, rural-urban disparities and sustainable development. ¶
Problem ¶
As a consequence, China should deepen its social reform. However, what policies for reforms should be issued and what welfare state should be built in China are always two serious problems bothering China and its government. ¶
Solution ¶
As for these two problems, it seems that China should learn useful experience from western developed countries with advanced welfare states. Among these developed countries, the Nordic countries are excellent models for China, for their principles are similar to Chinese ones and their system of governance is conducive to stable, continuous reform efforts and decisions. ¶
Evolution ¶
As a result, building a Nordic Welfare State in China may solve social problems to some extent. Furthermore, Chinese leaders and governments should always process an awareness that the Nordic Welfare State should be modified according to Chinese realistic situation before it is actually built in the whole country. ¶

Example 2

Background ¶
Since the late 1970s, China has been experiencing a bombing: booming economy, which provides Chinese with confidence on themselves. Recently, the Chinese government issued its newest five-year plan. In this official document, building a moderately well off society by 2020 is highlighted as a significant goal for the whole country. However, despite having gained great economic success: achieved ... success in the past years, China still suffers from many social problems. Although the government has issued a series of reforms to solve these problems, a large part of them still exist, such as unequal social income distribution, rural-urban disparities and sustainable development. : Problem? ¶
Problem ¶
As a consequence, China should deepen its social reform: imprecise&unclear. However, what policies for reforms should be issued and what welfare state should be built in China are always two serious problems bothering China and its government. ¶
Solution ¶
As for these two problems, it seems: appears that China should learn useful experience from western developed countries with advanced welfare states. Among these developed countries, the Nordic countries are excellent models for China, for their principles of...? are similar to Chinese ones and their system of governance is conducive to stable, continuous reform efforts and decisions. ¶
Evolution: Evaluation ¶
As a result, building a Nordic Welfare State in China may solve social problems to some extent. Furthermore, Chinese leaders and governments should always process an awareness that the Nordic Welfare State should be modified according to Chinese realistic situation before it is actually built in the whole country. ¶

Overview

1. Analysis 3rd Abstract Peer Reviewing
2. **Data Commentary**
3. Task Review (Informal Writing)

OVERVIEW - Module 2

Unit 4: Data Commentary

1. Strength of Claim
2. Structure of Data Commentary
3. Language Focus: Verbs in Indicative and Informative Summaries
4. Language Focus: Linking as-Clauses
5. Language Focus: Qualifications and Strength of Claim
6. Language Focus: Qualifying Comparisons
7. Language Focus: Dealing with Problems
8. **Language Focus: Referring to Lines on Graphs**
9. **Language Focus: Prepositions of Time**

Unit 4 – Data Commentary

Dealing with Graphs

* vocabulary used for graphs different to that used to comment on tables

Unit 4 – Data Commentary

Dealing with Graphs

TASK 38

Complete the sentences provided with the graph

http://www.wenjuan.com/s/RzQFJj/

Dealing with Graphs

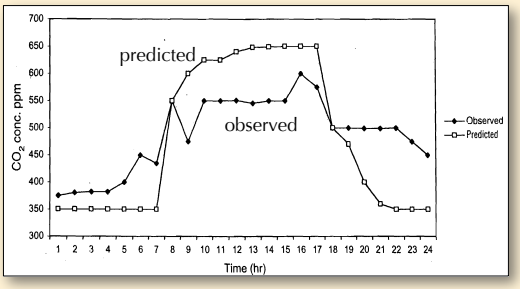
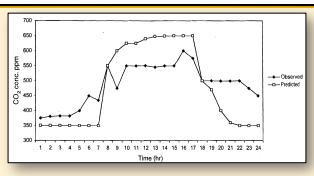


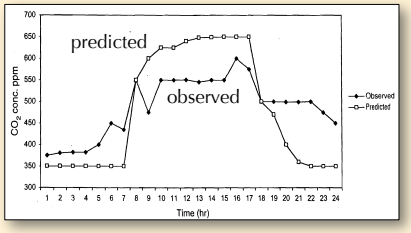
Fig. 6. Comparison of actual CO_2 levels with a model prediction.



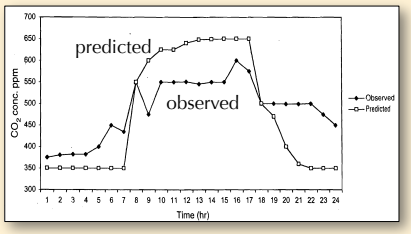
The observed and predicted $C0_2$ levels for 24 hours in a commercial building_____in Figure 6. The actual $C0_2$ concentrations were_____directly from sites in the building by the $C0_2$ Trapping Method. The predicted concentrations were calculated by using one of the available indoor air quality models. In this case the "fully stirred and conservative reactor with internal source model"_____since it was assumed that the air was completely replaced and mixed with fresh air every hour, and there was no degradation.

_____shows that the predicted $C0_2$ concentrations increase sharply after 8 A.M._____and _____steeply after 6 P.M. This is because the $C0_2$ levels were_____to be dependent on the number of people in the building since people produce $C0_2$ as a result of respiration. However, the model overestimates the $C0_2$ levels during the occupancy periods (8 A.M-5 P.M.) and_____.

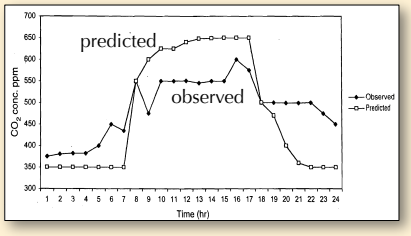
The lower $C0_2$ levels found in the occupancy period_____several factors such as the presence of plants, which generate oxygen, while using $C0_2$_____, the predicted levels are lower than the_____during the vacancy period because the model assumed that nobody was in the building after 6 P.M. and that the air was fully mixed. In fact, there might be overtime workers in the building after 6 P.M. or the ventilation rate _____during the vacant period. Although the "fully stirred and conservative reactor with internal source model" tends to overestimate or underestimate _____occupancy, overall, it performs well with a coefficient of 0.9 (r = 0.9).



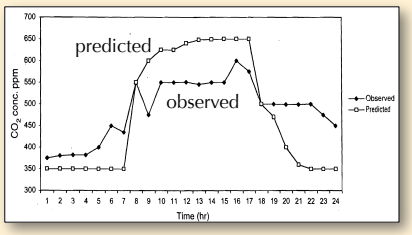
1. The observed and predicted CO_2 levels for 24 hours in a commercial building_____in Figure 6.



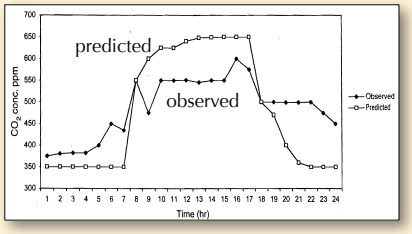
2. The actual CO_2 concentrations were_____directly from sites in the building by the CO_2 Trapping Method.



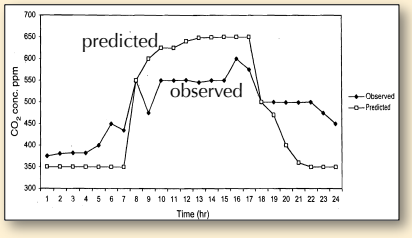
3. The predicted concentrations were calculated by using one of the available indoor air quality models. In this case, the "fully stirred and conservative reactor with internal source model"_____since it was assumed that the air was completely replaced and mixed with fresh air every hour, and there was no degradation.



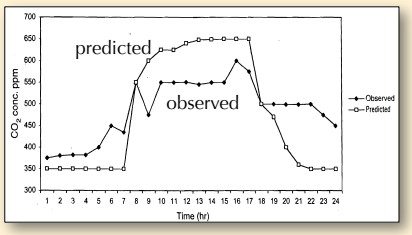
4. This figure shows that the predicted CO_2 concentrations increase sharply after 8 A.M. _____ , and_____steeply after 6 P.M.



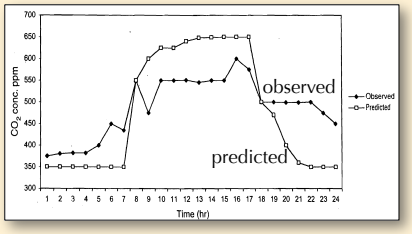
5. This is because the CO_2 levels were_____to be dependent on the number of people in the building since people produce CO_2 as a result of respiration.



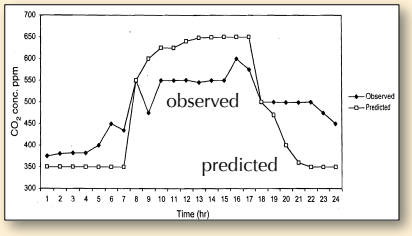
6. However, the model overestimates the CO_2 levels during the occupancy periods (8 A.M-5 P.M.) and_____.



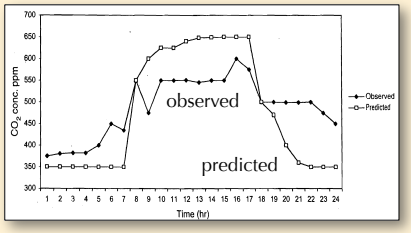
7. The lower CO_2 levels found in the occupancy period_____several factors such as the presence of plants, which generate oxygen, while using CO_2.



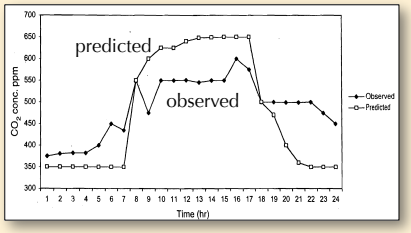
8. _____, the predicted levels are lower than the_____during the vacancy period because the model assumed that nobody was in the building after 6 P.M., and that the air was fully mixed.



9. In fact, there might be overtime workers in the building after 6 P.M.; alternatively, the ventilation rate_____during the vacant period.



9. In fact, there **might have been** overtime workers in the building after 6 P.M.; alternatively, the ventilation rate_____during the vacant period.



10. Although the "fully stirred and conservative reactor with internal source model" tended to overestimate or underestimate ___ ___occupancy, overall, it performed well, with a coefficient of 0.9 (r = 0.9).

Unit 4 – Data Commentary

Dealing with Graphs

Language Focus: Referring to Lines on Graphs

The sentences provided expand on the information given in Figure 7. **They are not in the correct order.**

Rearrange them in an appropriate order. First, complete on your own online, then work through this task with your group.

Dealing with Graphs
Language Focus: Referring to Lines on Graphs

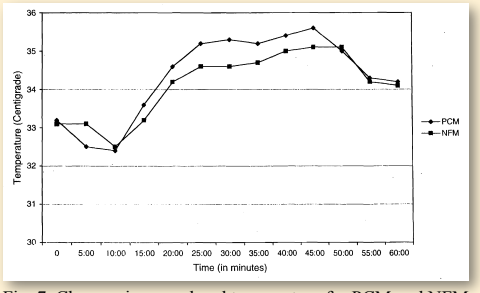


Fig. 7. Changes in mean hand temperature for PCM and NFM glove conditions during exercise. (Data from Purvis and Cable 2000.)

http://www.wenjuan.com/s/7rueye/

Language Focus: Prepositions of Time

a) **...** the 10th to the 45th minute, hand temperature increased.
b) **...** the first ten minutes, hand temperature dropped.
c) Hand temperature fluctuated **...** the period.
d) Hand temperature remained over 35C **...** the 25th to the 50th minute for the PCM condition.
e) Hand temperature remained under 34C **...** the 20th minute for the PCM condition.
f) The highest temperature occurred **...** the 45th minute for the PCM condition.
g) **...** the last ten minutes, hand temperature decreased for both conditions.
h) **...** 50 minutes had passed, hand temperature began to decrease.
i) **...** time 0, hand temperature for both gloves was 22C.

Dealing with Graphs
Language Focus: Prepositions of Time

a) ***From*** the 10th to the 45th minute, hand temperature increased.
b) ***During*** the first ten minutes, hand temperature dropped.
c) Hand temperature fluctuated ***throughout*** the period.
d) Hand temperature remained over 35C ***from*** the 25th to the 50th minute for the PCM condition.
e) Hand temperature remained under 34C ***until*** the 20th minute for the PCM condition.
f) The highest temperature occurred ***in*** the 45th minute for the PCM condition.
g) ***In*** the last ten minutes, hand temperature decreased for both conditions.
h) ***After*** 50 minutes had passed, hand temperature began to decrease.
i) ***At*** time 0, hand temperature for both gloves was 22C.