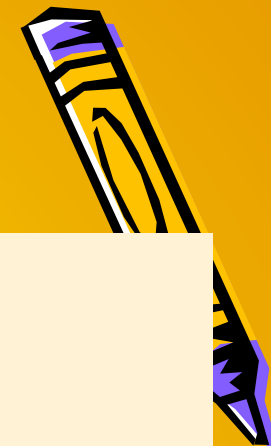


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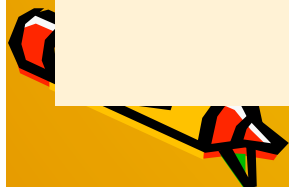
TASK Abstract Writing

Please read through the comments provided for the 8 abstracts, and pay attention to all issues related to organization, flow and grammar.

Then write your own abstract of approx. 150 words, and submit it to a link provided to you (Task Abstract Nr.1).

Deadline: 15.11.2015, 10pm

Additional Material: original article



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Original Article (CD, 151020)





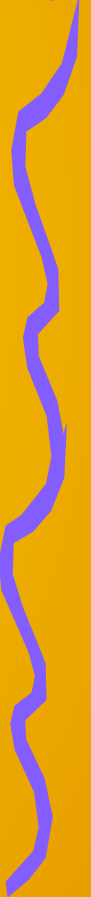
- (1) Even some smokers in China support a nationwide smoke-free law, particularly in workplaces, according to a report released on Monday by the World Health Organization and other health agencies.
- (2) The report, compiled by the WHO, the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project and the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, noted that in China, 740 million nonsmokers, including 182 million children, are exposed to secondhand smoke at least once a day.
- (3) The report comes as China is mulling over a national ban on smoking in public places to protect nonsmokers from passive smoke.
- (4) Support among smokers for smoke-free bars in particular is higher in China than in other countries, such as Ireland, Scotland and France, before such smoking bans were introduced there, the report said.
- (5) "It shows that lawmakers have nothing to fear from the adoption of a national smoke-free law. On the contrary, a comprehensive national smoke-free law is likely to be extremely popular in China, even among smokers themselves. It is time to get this done", said Bernhard Schwartlander, the WHO's representative in China, when the report was released.
- (5) Geoffrey Fong, principal investigator of the ITC Project, said: "China is unfortunately a world leader in secondhand smoke exposure. Among the countries we work in, China has the highest rates of smoking in workplaces and homes, and among the highest rates in restaurants and bars. This puts the health of millions of nonsmokers at risk every single day.
- (6) Involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke endangers the health of hundreds of millions of people in China every day, he said, adding that secondhand smoke can make air in indoor venues more polluted than the air outside, even on the most heavily polluted days.
- (7) About 100,000 people die in China each year as a result of secondhand smoke, the report said. More than 1 million people in the country die each year from smoking-related illnesses, and the number is expected to triple by the year 2050 without effective intervention, it said.
- (8) Schwartlander said it doesn't have to be this way. "There is a solution, and it starts with the adoption of a national smoke-free law. A national smoke-free law is the only way to protect all of China's population from the harms of tobacco smoke - and the report we are releasing demonstrates the urgent importance of this," he said.
- (9) Fong agreed, adding that "other countries have taken strong action to protect non-smokers from the smoke of others. When comprehensive smoking bans are effectively implemented and supported, indoor smoking virtually disappears."
- (10) Starting in the late 1990s, some Chinese cities began to ban smoking in public places.
- (11) "Although there have been some smoke-free policies in some Chinese cities, they have been partial and poorly enforced. We need stronger laws, effective enforcement and mass education campaigns to educate people about the dangers of inhaling secondhand smoke", said Liang Xiaofeng, deputy director of the CCDC.

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Comments for the 8 Abstracts



China is sadly top on the issue: word order, informal, use of emotional language? of secondhand smoke exposure, therefore article missing: the Chinese government is about to: informal, planning to... enforce a national ban on smoking in public spots: informal, places/locations to prevent nonsmokers from verb missing: inhaling? secondhand smoke. This situation: very good! puts the health of millions of people in China at risk every day. Moreover: very good!, it also makes: informal air indoors dirtier than the outside comma missing even on the most heavily polluted days. A national smoke-free law is valid: unclear to safe: wrong verb? all of China's population from the harms of: informal, hazard? secondhand smoke, and nation-wide smoking bans: how many bans per nation? could: would/should? effectively eliminate indoor smoking. Several: required here? smoke-free policies have been policed: correct verb? in some: several Chinese cities and: correct conjunction here? not well carried out: unclear. linking word? We need: more formal, passive voice? stringent laws: more stringent laws are required... and mass education activities to let people know: too informal, inform? about the danger of secondhand smoke. missing conclusion about the anticipated effectiveness of such initiatives? ¶



In China, over 740 million non-smokers **suffered:** **tense?** from secondhand smoking and **the:** **article use** related problems. **Even:** **correct linking word?** 100,000 Chinese people die each year as a result of passive smoking. Secondhand smoke **puts:** **more formal verb form?** the health of millions of Chinese people at risk **and make air indoors dirtier:** **too informal, use of 'and' incorrect.** Indeed **comma missing** action is **eagerly:** **correct adverb?** **needed:** **more formal verb form?**, China has the highest rate of secondhand smoke exposure. **Since that,** **article missing** Chinese government is considering a national smoke-free law to **remit:** **verb choice** **the** condition. **We need:** **better to use more formal work together with passive voice** tougher laws that **really** work and mass education activities to make people aware of the dangers: **verb AFTER all activities, not in between.** Smoking in public **spots:** **too informal** **is banned:** **agent unclear, conjunction or connector?** **more** smoking free place is **needed:** **more formal form?**. Along with the promotion of the national smoke-free law, **we believe a predictable improvement in the future.**

According to the: not required here information from various: a number of channel:correct noun? plural versus singular have demonstrated: 'according to...have demonstrated' does not work that a large number of people: where? are exposed to secondhand smoke, which is a huge threat to the survival of mankind: correct? comma missing as more than a million people in China die as a result of secondhand smoke each year.: this is 0.1% of the chinese population, therefore 'survival of mankind a little to strong maybe?' The point of: used differently improving this situation is to find a solution to protect Chinese nonsmokers from the harms of tobacco smoke. A potential solution is to implement the: article use national smoke-free law to avoid Chinese nonsmokers' exposure to passive smoking. While: requires two contrasting statements the smoke-free law effectively protecting: grammar issue people from the harms: plural versus singular of tobacco and secondhand smoke is well carried:verb choice in other countries but not in China: grammar issue, more: not required tougher laws are necessary to make:informal progress on/in....



According to some: too informal organizations, about: informal 740 million nonsmokers comma missing including 180 million children comma missing are exposed to secondhand smoke at least once a day: shorter?. About: more formal? 100,000 people die in China each year because of secondhand smoking, more than a million people in the country die each year from smoking-related illness comma missing and the situation is getting worsen: grammar issue. Meanwhile: chose better linking word; comma missing secondhand smoke endanger: grammar issue indoor a national ban on smoking in public places: entire sentence unclear, to rewrite. This smoke-free law: very good (apart from the fact that a law itself cannot be smoke-free!) gain an: article required here? universal support even among smokers. In a nutshell: 口语!!!, we need: more formal choice? in passive voice stronger national smoke-free laws, together with... effective enforcement and mass education campaigns to protect people from secondhand smoke. ¶



A large amount: used for things, maybe not for people of people smoke in China comma missing and many nonsmokers suffer from second-hand smoking. It: better not to use (what exactly does this refer to?) replace with this+summary word puts the health of people at risk in China. As a consequence, a wide ranging national smoke-free law should be extremely popular in China. Publishing: verb choice (laws are...?) a national smoke-free law is the: correct article? considerable: unclear method to solve: correct verb? the:this? situation. If this law were effectively implemented: maybe better to use passive voice? The effective implementation of such law should... and widely supported: unclear: is it already widely supported, or is this an assumption still?, this situation: maybe describe exactly what you are referring to in your concluding sentence? could be improved.

According to the WHO's report, a large scale of nonsmokers are suffered from the passive smoking. All of them? appeals to having a national ban to avoid secondhand smoke. In China comma missing nearly 740 million nonsmokers, including roughly 180 million children comma missing are exposed to secondhand smoke more than once a day: daily. Secondhand smoke endangers the health of billions of people in China: only 1.3 billion every day. Therefore, a national smoke-free law was proposed. It is the only way to effectively protect all of Chinese from the harms of tobacco smoke. Only if this comprehensive smoking bans are: this....are; these+summary word? effectively implemented and executed, does: if+does? indoor smoking virtually: usually used after the fact, not before disappear. While there have been some smoke-free policies in some: informal Chinese cities, they have only been partial:adverb versus adjective and poorly enforced. stronger laws are needed: for...? half-thought, effective enforcement and mass education campaigns formal verb here to educate people about the dangers of inhaling secondhand smoke. ¶



It is estimated that 100,000 people die as a result of secondhand smoke in China each year: position, every year. Meanwhile, more than a million people in the country die each year from smoking-related problems comma missing and the number could be three times higher by the year 2050 comma if there are no measure on it. As a consequence, article missing Chinese government is implementing on smoke-free law, which obtains increasing support of: even by? smokers. Since article missing 1990s, some Chinese cities have begun to ban smoking in public places and publicated: verb choice some smoke-free policies, however, they are barely: rarely? implemented. We need tougher laws: More stringent laws will be required that work effectively and mass education activities verb missing what to let people know: more formal expression? about the dangers of taking in: too informal secondhand smoke. ¶



According to three associations, including WHO, 740 million nonsmokers comma missing including 180? children are suffering passive smoking more than once a day, which put: informal their health at risk. article missing Chinese government is concerning: grammar issue; verb choice? about a national ban on smoking in public spots: informal to keep nonsmokers away: informal from passive smoking; meanwhile: better choice of linking word, most Chinese smokers approve that: what?. Schwartlander? suggested that which? government could: suggested+could start with rolling out: informal a national smoke-free law then released a report making clear: informal the urgent needs of this. In fact, many Chinese cities have banned public smoking since article missing late 1990s. However, these laws were not put into: informal affect:homophone effectively. Liang Xiaofeng, deputy director of the CCDC, suggested that make people know about: grammar issue the dangers of taking in: informal secondhand smoke would be important. ¶