The Notes of UCAS "Scientific Writing in English" Lecture 4 - 20150928

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括号内红色内容为(重点或 Torsten 口述或翻译)

如有不准确大家见谅!

Overview of todays lecture (本节课内容概述)

- 1. Course matters (课程问题)
- 2. Instead of a Summary of Module 1 (模块 1 总结)
- 3. Tasks 7 solutions (作业 7 解答)
- 4. Introduction Module 2 (模块 2 介绍)
- 5. Task 8 solutions (作业 8 解答)
- 6. Tasks in-class (课堂作业)
- 7. Tasks for the break (课间作业)
- 一、课程问题

我的问卷	+
108-Task 8: Sources of Texts	480
107-TASK 7: Sentence-Section	478
101-Task 1: Self-assessment, Project details, Motivation	on [590]
102-Task 2: Your Selection of 10 original research publ	lications 510
103-TASK 3: Article Details	521
104-TASK 4: Order of Writing vs. Publishing	659
105-TASK 5: Manuscript Section Functions	573
106-TASK 6: Abstract Sentence Order	576

问卷 8: 文章内容出处

问卷 7: 句子部分

问卷1: 自我评估、课题细节、动力

问卷 2: 选择十篇研究期刊发表文章

问卷 3: 文章细节

问卷 4: 写作和发表文章顺序对比

问卷 5: 原稿部分的重要性

问卷 6: 摘要部分句子顺序

Feedback

Online Comments and Suggestions

(大家在公众平台上对课程团队提出的评价和建议)

- 1. notes are private, should not be requested by lecturer
- (记笔记不是为了交作业,而是为了能学到一些东西,所以不应该要求上交)
- 2. problem pre-class handouts not the same as in class
 - (上课前发给我们的课件和上课时使用的不一样)

(由于课堂讲义是在上课前提前发给你们,而我还一直在对它进行修改,所以造成了它们之间的差异,以后课后也会提供给你们课堂上用的讲义)

3.post-class handouts?

(课后讲义的问题)

4.more group tasks

(小组作业留得太多了)

5. pdfs with solutions of tasks

(作业以 pdf 的格式完成)

6. more examples on slides

(希望能在讲义上提供更多的例子)

7. faster vs. slower speed

(希望可以加快或放慢讲课语速)

(因为提出这些要求的只是少部分同学,所以为了大多数人只能以正常的语速来讲课)

8. nothing learned so far -idea of module 1

(模块1的学习中什么也没有学到)

9. mistakes in the notes

(整理的笔记中存在错误)

10.communication with teacher

(如何能和老师进行交流)

-> come to the Q&A sessions on Friday nights

(周五晚上在教二 118 可以和 Torsten 老师进行交流)

Q&A session Friday night

(上周五晚同学所提的一些问题)

1. how to actually improve English comprehension?

(如何提高英语理解能力呢?)

(这不是一个能仅仅通过上课和几个月的练习就能提高的能力. 你需要持之以恒的练习才能获得真正的进步. 所以希望大家可以养成阅读英语文章, 练习英文写作的习惯.)

2. what can be done while here in China?

(在中国我能做些什么来提高自己的英语水平呢)

3. more examples requested for in-class discussion!

(希望在课堂讨论时能提供更多的例子)

Maggie Sokolik, lecturer at UC Berkeley, California

-> teaches English Writing to 50,000 students online!

(Maggie Sokolik,加州伯克利大学的教授,他在网络上教授 50000 人如何进行英语写作,下面是他关于英语写作的一些看法)

Perfecting English grammar can be a long process; this fact should not prevent students from diving into writing, regardless of their level of grammatical proficiency. Requiring students to focus constantly on grammar, and not on writing, is like requiring the novice home cook to focus constantly on knife skills, never allowing him or her to cook a meal.

(想要掌握英语语法需要进行长期的努力;但是不管学生对语法的掌握程度如何,这不应该成为他们放弃写作的理由。让学生只关注语法而不注重写作就像让一个厨师只关注刀工而不让他做饭一样。)

-> Keep writing while learning about grammar!

(在你学习语法时也要坚持练习写作!)

"How do you grade that many papers?!"

"How do you motivate that many students to write for you?"

(一些人问 Sokolik 教授"你如何给那么多文章评分呢?""你怎么鼓励你的学生完成你要求写的文章呢?")

The answer to the first question is I don't grade them. This is closely related to my answer to the second question: "I don't want students to write for me." In the real world, writers write for each other, for audiences, for an imagined or real reader. In a class so large that the instructor cannot grade, or even read, all the students' work, students must write for each other.

(对于第一个问题我的答案是,我并不给他们打分。对于第二个问题我的答案也是相近的,那就是我并不想让学生是为了我而去练习写作。在这个世界上作家们写文章是为了他们之间互相的交流,是为了所有关注他们的人,是为了一位他们想象中或真实存在的读者。在这个如此大的课堂中,讲课的人不可能评定,甚至是阅读所有人的文章,所以学生们必须为对方而写,互相交流评定。)

-> Write for anyone, for yourself and your peers!

(为了所有人,为了你自己,为了你的伙伴们开始写作吧!)

Another question is an implied criticism: "How will students learn proper grammar if there isn't an instructor to correct their writing?"

(另一个问题是对我的一个隐晦地批评:"如果没有人来纠正学生们在写作中所犯的错误,他们如何能学到正确的语法呢?")

This question underscores a larger issue with how writing is understood and taught around the world. Instead of approaching writing

as a method of inquiry, discovery and expression, it is frequently approached as a series of formulas (à la five-paragraph essay) or drill-like tasks focusing on "correctness."

(这个问题暗含了另一个巨大的问题,即在这个世界上应该如何让自己写的东西被别人理解以及如何教授写作。除了作为调查,探索和表达的方法,写作通常也可以作为一系列公式或者一种注重"正确性"的工作。)

- -> remember, there are language editors to help!
- -> first, focus on your story!

(请记得,编辑会帮你纠正语法错误。你首先要做好的是关注你所表达的事情!)

Good grammar matters, but it is not the only thing that makes writing valuable. I would rather read an insightful, sincere essay on the future of education, written with imperfect grammar, than read a flawlessly grammatical essay with nothing to say.

(他的看法是,好的语法很重要但它不是唯一使得写作具有价值。我宁愿读一个语法不够好却是深刻的,真诚的有关于以后教育类文章,也不是去读一篇有完美无瑕的语法却内容空洞的文章。)(值得各位同学深思)

-> Sadly, you will **NEVER** hear this from your reviewers!

(悲哀的是, 你从未在你的评阅人那里听到这些!)

Learning to write is learning to think... (学习写作是学习思考...)

...whether it takes place on the screen or on a piece of paper. It is an active process of engaging with ideas and finding things of value to write about. (不管是在屏幕上或在一张纸上,这是一个迸发出理念后用一定的文字描写出来的积极过程。)

My goals for [the class] are ... to write well, to engage with ideas in meaningful ways and to write in a way to attract a wider audience. Without the pressures of grades or degrees over their heads, the students in [class] are free to learn, interact and grow in a way that is truly unique.

(我的目标是能够去写好文章,可以将想法以有意义的方式表达出来同时写作方式上要能够吸引更多的观众。当没有成绩的压力在他们的头上时,学生可以自由学习和成长,这种方式确实是独一无二的。)

- -> CARPE DIEM! Seize the day! 活在当下!
- -> Start READING and WRITING now!

(现在就开始阅读并写作)

二、对于模块一的总结

Module 1

1.all about how to prepare yourself for writing a scientific manuscript (关于自己如何准备去写一篇科学手稿)

2. basic concepts of writing and editing your first manuscript (关于撰写和编辑你的第一份手稿的基本概念)

- 3. start paying attention to the structural elements in a paper (开始关注 论文的结构)
- 4. start reading in English! (开始阅读英文!)
- 5. start writing on your proposal! (开始写下你的建议!)

三、对于模块二的介绍

Module 2: The Magic Toolbox (神奇的工具箱)

The Art of Academic Writing (学术写作的艺术)

Academic Writing for Graduate Students(研究生的学术写作)

电子版下载地址: http://pan.baidu.com/s/1hqGrNko

OVERVIEW (概述)

- 1. Approach to Academic Writing (学术写作的方法)
- 2. Writing general -> specific texts (->具体的文本)
- 3. Structure of Problem -> Solution Texts (结构问题->解决方案)
- 4. Data Commentary (数据注解)
- 5. Writing summaries (写作摘要)
- 6. Writing critiques (写评论)
- 7. Constructing a research paper I and II (构建一个研究论文 I 和 Ⅱ)

An Approach to Academic Writing (学术论文写作的方法)

(Swales J.M. & Feak C.B.)

Academic writing is a product of various considerations

(学术论文写作需要考虑多方面因素)

- 1.Who is my audience? (我的读者是谁)
- 2. What is my purpose? (我的目的是什么)
- 3. How should I organize? (我应该怎样组织语言)
- 4. What style should I use? (我应该用什么写作风格)
- 5. How does my writing flow? (我的文章应该如何连贯)
- 6. How should I present? (我应该如何呈现我的工作)

Audience (读者)

Purpose (目的)

Organization (组织语言)

Style (风格)

Flow (贯通)

Presentation (呈现)

(Who is my audience? This is very very important!!)

AUDIENCE

(读者)

- 1. think about your audience BEFORE you write
 - (在写作之前要考虑到你的读者)
 - ->expectations (读者的期望)
 - ->knowledge (他们的学识)
- 2. for manuscripts: always remember that YOU are the expert, not your readership/audience!
 - (对于手稿:记住你是专家,而你的读者不是)
 - -> major problem: transfer your thinking from the brain to the paper, in a logical and clear way, with complete thoughts, not half-thoughts
 - (**重要问题:**用合乎逻辑并且清晰的方式,将你完整的思想从 大脑反应到文章中)

(本部分主要告诉我们:在写文章前,首先要考虑到你的读者的范围、他们的知识层面、接受能力、他们想从你的文章中看到什么信息、用什么样的方式才可以表达清楚你的观点,而不是以自己的视角、自己的学识来看待你的文章。)

AUDIENCE

(读者)

Did you notice the differences? (你会注意这些方面的差别吗?)

- 1. differences in technical vocabulary (专业用语的差别)
- 2. amount of background information (背景信息的数量)
- 3. definitions of certain concepts (特定概念的定义)
- 4. language differences (语言上的差异)

Reflect the assumptions the writer makes about the typical reader's familiarity of the subject

(这些差别反应出了作者对特定读者对于文章主题的精通程度的假设)

(本部分告诉我们:不同文章所呈现的专业用语、背景信息、特定概念定义、和语言方面的差异,都反映了作者对于他的读者在文章主题方面精通程度的预估。因此,写文章时,针对你的读者,要用特定的专业用语和语言,以及对文章背景介绍的信息量要适当。)

TASK 9a (Audience - Rocket launcher)

(练习9a: 读者-火箭发射装置)

The following text is a shortened version of a published article.

(下面的文字是一篇已发表论文的缩减版)

Please read through the passages carefully, take notes, think (15 min),

(仔细阅读这篇文章,做一下笔记并思考(15min))

then answer the questions provided online (15min).

(然后回答网页上的问题(15min))

Please NO discussions during this time!

(在这期间、请不要讨论)

四、Torsten 关于上周 Task 7 和 Task 8 的解答

Task 7

	T	A	I	M	R	D
In our opinion, theprevious stud	1.0%	18.1%	61.7%	2.3%	6.2%	48.9%
As shown in Figure5a, ACP6, P	0.4%	3.8%	3.6%	7.0%	84.8%	18.5%
Thetransforming growth factor b	17.5%	47.2%	44.4%	3.6%	28.6%	32.6%
How distinct Smad complexes re	3.2%	18.1%	68.5%	2.7%	5.9%	45.5%
Amaternal cDNA library was ma	19.0%	14.5%	16.6%	66.2%	4.9%	4.0%
Onthe basis of our results, appro	0.8%	34.1%	3.8%	0.4%	44.6%	54.7%

句子 1: 属于 Discussion.

(In my opinion 是讨论部分的典型结构)

句子 2: 属于 Result.

(As shown in Figure5 是结果部分的典型结构,而 Discussion 中不能 重复出现"引用了那个特定的图表"类似的表达)

句子 3: 属于 Abstract/Introduction.

(不能作为标题的原因在于 family 这种过于宽泛的单词。若是 one

factor 或者 one small part of factors 就可作为 Title 了)

句子 4: 属于 Abstract/Introduction.

(提出问题, 然后引出你的解决方案, 可归于 Abstract 或者

Introduction)

句子 5: 属于 Methods.

句子 6: 属于 Abstract/Discussion.

(是对结果的阐释而非具体描述,故不属于 Result)

Task 8

Text 1:

Naked mole-rats appear to have a high resistance to tumours; cancer has never been observed in them.

-> *Not original scientific article: 90%*

Text 2:

They will never win a beauty contest, but naked mole rats may hold a lesson or two for humans.

-> Not original scientific article: 88%

Text 3:

The naked mole rat (Heterocephalus glaber) displays exceptional longevity, with a maximum lifespan exceeding 30 years 1, 2, 3.

-> Original scientific article! (74%)

Text 5:

Endogenous retroviruses may be dangerous parasites, but scientists have discovered a few that we have commandeered for our own benefit.

-> *Not* original scientific article: 85%

Text 6:

Mice carrying mutations in multiple genes are traditionally generated by sequential recombination in embryonic stem cells and/or time-consuming intercrossing of mice with a single mutation.

-> Original scientific article! (74%)

(归类句子属于文章的哪一部分时,文章的内容、文章的结构以及写作风格是该考虑的重要因素)