

The Notes of UCAS“Scientific Writing in English”

Lecture 7 – 20151012

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如有不准确请见谅

一、 关于同学意见的反馈：

- 1、 *Confusion about research proposal idea.* (对调查意见迷茫)

→ *many students without project.* (很多同学可能没有相关项目的问题)

- 2、 *Alternative: Literature review.* (可替换的事物：文献评论)

→ *contact your supervisor now to consult on research plans.*

(立即与导师联系，咨询你的研究计划)

向导师咨询具体要做的课题，要解决的问题，以便为自己提供动力开始写一些东西。

二、 关于Task12的分析：(将加黑词语用更为正式的词语替换)

- 1) *Researchers have **come up with** a number of models to*

describe the effect of certain beverages on dental enamel erosion. (研究者已提出了一些描述某些饮料对牙釉质腐蚀影响的模型)

a) **excogitated**词较为生僻，在PubMed数据库中仅出现三次，且其作者是中国人的，由此可见，写文章时一个很大的挑战是：既要正式，也要易懂。(Challenge: to write in formal manner, but still being understood!)

小结：

Think about your (other) non-native audience!(为你的非母语读者着想)

Your purpose is to be understood by All readers!(你的目的是要你的所有听众明白)

Try and find a balance between too informal and too formal.(试图在太正式与太不正式间寻求平衡)

Best achieved by sticking to (adhering to) conventions of academic writing.(尽可能维持学术写作的传统)

b) *bumped into, came across, figure out, keep up with, put up with, thought of, thought out, work out*等词属于动词短语 (*phrasal verb*) 或介动短语 (*prepositional verb*)，是非正式的表述，他们应该转换为单个动词，以成为正式学术性的表述。

例如: *keep up* -> *maintain*(保持)

go to -> *approach* (靠近)

make up -> *constitute* (组成)

go down -> *decrease/reduce* (减少)

come up -> *offering* (提出)

bumped into -> *encountered* (偶遇)

came across -> *encountered* (偶遇)

figured out -> *identified / understood* (弄清楚)

*keep up with, put up with, thought of, work out*则可能有多重含义，意思并不明确。

此题最好用 *developed* 替换，*proposed*和*suggested*也可以，

其他的一些词语放进句子中与后面的名词不搭配,还有一些词语涵盖了很多意思,不易区分,应在写作中避免使用这样的词语。

- 2) *AIDS researchers have **run into** a variety of unexpected problems in their efforts to develop a vaccine.* (艾滋病研究者在研发疫苗的努力中遇到了各种意想不到的问题)

此题最好用 **encountered** 替换, **experienced** 和 **faced** 也可以, **confronted** 和 **witnessed** 与 **run into** 词义不同, 因此写作时要注意用词的准确。

- 3) *Recent studies on car scrapping have **brought up** the important question as to whether CO2 emissions can be significantly reduced.* (最近关于汽车报废的研究引发了关于二氧化碳能否有效减少的重要问题)

此题最好用 **raised** 替换, **introduced**, **presented** 和 **highlighted** 也可以。

- 4) *Problems with this policy **showed up** soon after its implementation.* (政策执行后不久, 问题就显现出来)

此题最好用 **appeared** 替换, **arose**, **surfaced**, **developed**, **emerged** 也可以, **reveal** 的用法一般是 **sth. is revealed by...**

- 5) *In the past five years many studies have **looked at** the effect of different grassland management practices.* (在过去的五年里, 许多研究都研究了不同的草原管理措施的效果)

此题最好用investigated替换，analyzed和assessed也可以。

不要在学术论文中用observe，因为它的意思太广泛，可尝试用measure，detect等词语替换。

总结：

1、*English has TOO MANY verbs with similar meanings!*(英语有太多意思相近的动词)

2、*You cannot possibly learn their use by heart.* (你不可能记住所有的用法)

3、*How to overcome this problem?!*(如何解决这个问题?)

***Read, read, and read.* (多读)**

三、*Other parts of sentences: chose the more formal alternative* (句子中的其他地方也需被替换为更正式的格式)

are really important -> *are an integral part* (非常重要)

for just about -> *for nearly* (接近)

has been a lot of -> *has been considerable* (很多)

we did some experiments -> *we performed a numbers of experiments* (做了很多实验)

we got obvious getting bigger and bigger -> *we obtained visible is increasing.* (我们发现明显增加)