

Scientific Writing Tips

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科学论文的目的是要向读者明确地说明实验过程及结果,因此不需要把模糊不清以及不必要的句子单字写进,并以简洁易理解的方式撰写。

[文法相关注意事项]

- 一般的科学论文当中,比起又长又艰深的 Passive voice,明确的 Active voice 比较好...
 - 使用 Passive voice 时,须注意 Active voice 和 Passive voice 不可以同时并存在同一句里..
- 使用第一人称 (We tested....)
- 使用"than"时,须确认是否可以使用"than that of" "than with" "than by"等文法.
- 名词前的修饰词尽量缩短
 - A modified test of cognitive function vs. a modified cognitive function test
- 文法方面不使用老套的句型
 - Based on these results, it is concluded that, the results showed that
- Which vs. that
 - o The study, which costs \$100, was a success
 - o The study that costs \$100 was a success

单字挑选注意事项]

- 内容尽可能简洁
 - o based on the fact that →because
 - o for the purpose of. → for or to
 - o there were several subjects who completed...
 - o it is suggested that a relationship may exist...
 - o one and the same
 - a total of n subjects
 - o four different groups
 - absolutely essential
 - o found previously
 - o small in size
 - o in close-proximity
 - very close to zero
 - o much better
 - o period of time
 - summarize briefly
 - o the reason is because
 - o also included
 - Except for.
 - o Rectangular in shape
 - o Blue in color
 - Tenuous in nature
 - The differences were found to be different
- 仔细且准确的说明
 - o subject → patient 或 gymnast
 - o level → concentration 或 frequency
- 不使用普遍化
 - o 只知道一种 case 的情况下,不使用 some
- 比起This,This test或this problem更好
- Very, extremely等副词,需节制使用
- 单数复数 须仔细区分

- Criterion vs. Criteria
- Datum vs. Data
- o Medium vs. Media
- o Phenomenon vs. Phenomena
- 同一段落中,不使用类似 However 的单字两次以上...

 o 同一段落中,不停的转换立场会使读者混淆
- 同一段落中,不停的转换业场会使读者混淆
 the study concluded that → The authors concluded that
- As such 需减少使用
- Her or his等表现性别的文章须减少使用...
- 使用Above (the above method或mentioned above等)
 时,须注意在范围内,不要混淆读者
- Affect→influence vs. Effect→result
- 比起All of、both of,使用all或both比較好
- Alternate vs. Alternative
- Apparently不仅包含obviously、clearly、plainly evident的意思,还有seemingly、ostensibly及observably的意思,容易混淆读者
- At the present time, At this point in time → At present, Now
- compare A with B 是把 A 跟 B 的差异作比较,而 compare A to B 则是把 A 跟 B 的共通点作比喻,须注意差别
- During the course of, in the course of à 使用"during" 或 "in"两者之一就好
- In order to → to
- Less(er) 是修饰不可数名词; few(er) 则是修饰可数名词
- Percent vs. Percentage → percent为有数字时才可使用
- Principle vs. Principal →原則 vs. 主要的, 校长
- Prior to, previous to → before, preceding, ahead of



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