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
  - The study, which costs $100, was a success
  - The study that costs $100 was a success

单字挑选注意事项]
- 内容尽可能简洁
  - based on the fact that → because
  - for the purpose of. → for or to
  - there were several subjects who completed...
  - it is suggested that a relationship may exist...
  - one and the same
  - a total of n subjects
  - four different groups
  - absolutely essential
  - found previously
  - small in size
  - in close proximity
  - very close to zero
  - much better
  - period of time
  - summarize briefly
  - the reason is because
  - also included
  - Except for.
  - Rectangular in shape
  - Blue in color
  - Tenuous in nature
  - The differences were found to be different
- 仔细且准确的说明
  - subject → patient 或 gymnast
  - level → concentration 或 frequency
- 不使用普遍化
  - 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
- Medium vs. Media
- Phenomenon vs. Phenomena

- 同一段落中，不使用类似 However 的单字两次以上..
  - 同一段落中，不停的转换立场会使读者混淆
- 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比较好
- 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 →原则 vs. 主要的，校长
- Prior to, previous to → before, preceding, ahead of

WORDVICE

You Write it. We Right it.