**替换词http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/being-critical/**

**学术写作**

**1 客观 objectivity**

**不要用 I we**

**可以倒装句， topic 为主语或it的虚拟主语**

**例子： it can be argued / demonstrated that**

**It is evident/logical/plausible/conceivable/that**

**2 formality 具体 没有歧义**

**For this experiment, twenty subjects will do.**

**Using formal, academic English we might write:**

**For the experiment to be viable, twenty subjects are sufficient.**

**In the first example, the meaning of ‘do’ is unclear. The meaning of the second example does not require interpretation or context to be understood, but has only one meaning.**

**2强度 emphasize**

**This treatment does appear to work.  
This treatment in fact / indeed / definitely appears effective.**

**正式语言**

**举例最后要给一个例子的种别**

**精确professed low levels of trust**

**evaluating the work of other people** and **developing your own argument**

Report notes might be grouped by section (Intro, Background, Methods, Findings etc.)

**Examples of limitations critique language:**

*One****major drawback****of her approach is that …*

*The****main limitation****of this analytic approach, however, is …*

*However, his method of analysis has****a number of limitations****.*

*This approach****fails to take****…****into account****.*

*Perhaps****the most serious disadvantage****of this method is that …*

**Examples of strengths critique language:**

*In this****milestone****\* study, Smith found …*

*This was****significant****/****influential****in that it …*

*This****seminal****research was able to show that...*

\**landmark, seminal, significant, multi-layered, ground-breaking, detailed, robust, useful, thorough, impressive, wide-ranging, comprehensive, pivotal*

**Examples of solution language:**

The study would have***been more useful if***it had …

The findings***may\* have been more applicable if***…

The paper***might\* have been more convincing if***it …

The study***may have benefitted from***...

\* This type of cautious language (called 'hedging') is often used in academic writing.

**Examples of synthesis language (working across authors/studies):**

*Chang and Liu (2018)****refute****Lee's (2012) claims****by arguing that****...*

***Similarly****, Roberts (2018)****argues****, like Dinesh (2015), that the answer lies in ...*

*A****range of research****(Bedford, 2014; Grant, 2017; Miyoshi, 2018; Perez & Herrera, 2019)****supports****the perspective that ...*

This is significant because i***t directly contrasts***Hudson's (2012) theory that ...

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This shows\* that … (\*suggests / implies / gives the impression that …)

This is important / significant because…

This is worth noting as / because it …

This calls attention to …

What this means\* is … (\*shows / tells us / reveals / highlights / points to / implies)

… tells us that …

… importantly\* suggests that … (\*crucially, significantly)

… which points to / suggests the need for …

… which is vital / crucial as it …

… which shows / illustrates that …

… which is significant as it …

… is illustrative because it …

… meaning that …

… illustrating / pointing to the need for …

In doing so, it points to … / In so doing, tells us that …

**https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-continuous-meaning.htm**

**Continuous**

Is there any real action or activity?"

**Non-continuous Verbs**

  **feeling**: *hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish*

 **senses**: *appear, feel, hear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste*

 **communication**: *agree, deny, disagree, mean, promise, satisfy, surprise*

 **thinking**: *believe, imagine, know, mean, realize, recognize, remember, understand*

 **other states**: *be, belong, concern, depend, involve, matter, need, owe, own, possess*

**对比 hear（结果）和listen（可连续因为是你想要做try）**

**Think（表达想法不连续，解决问题连续）**