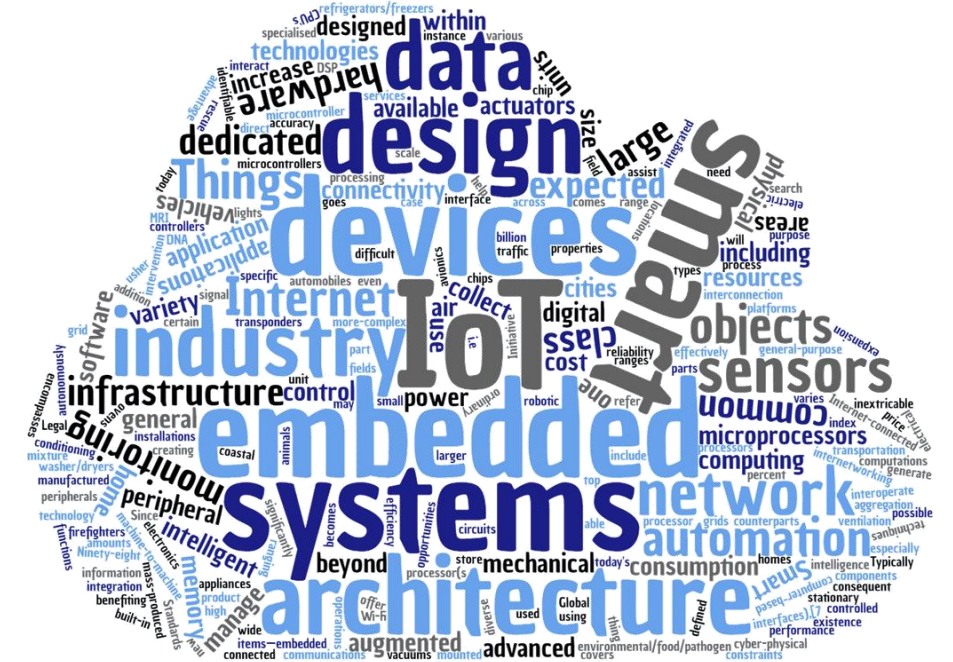


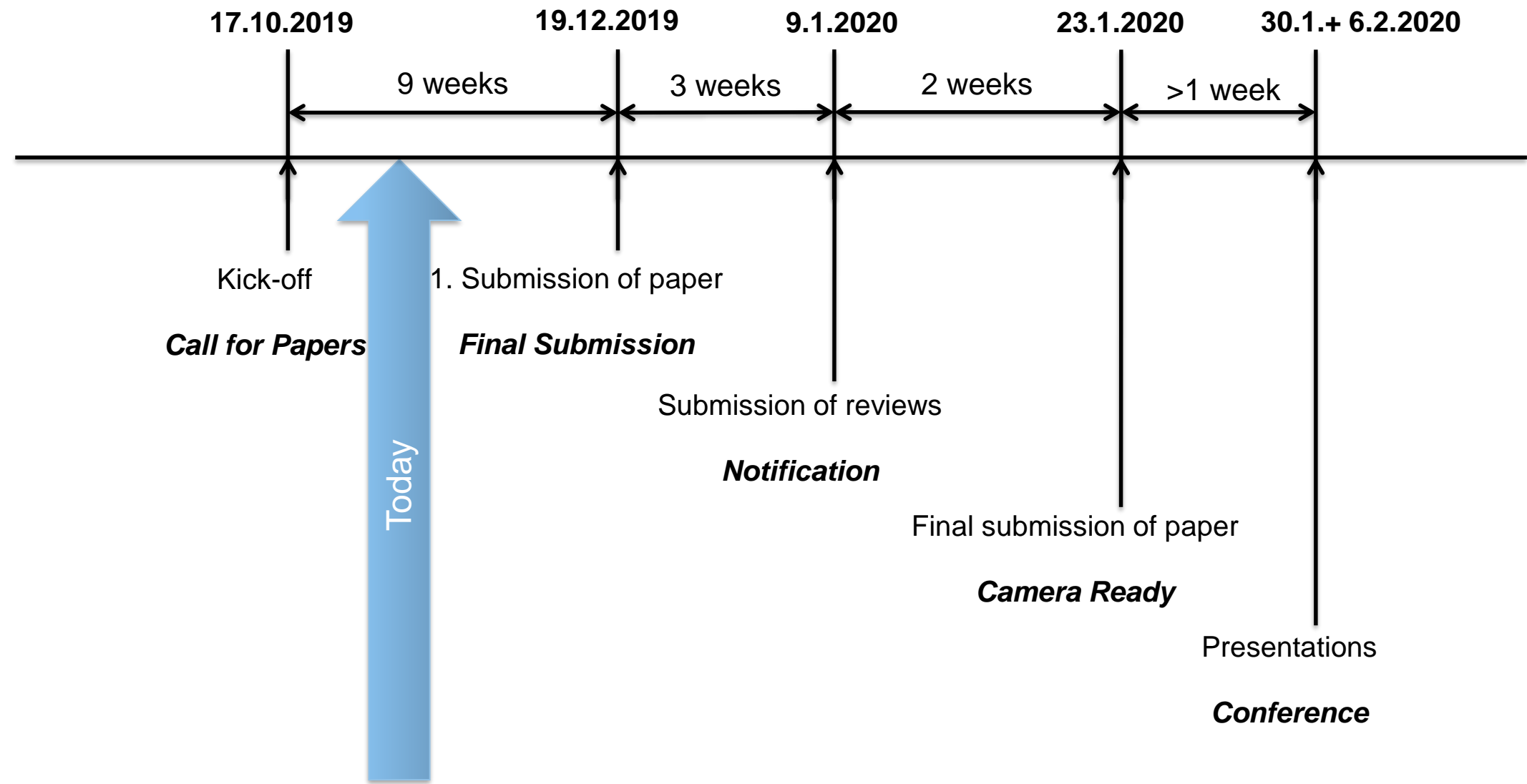
Advanced Seminar

Embedded Systems and Internet of Things

English Language for Scientific Writing



Schedule



Good Tutorial

<https://www.nature.com/scitable/ebooks/english-communication-for-scientists-14053993/contents>



English for Writing Research Papers: Phrases

See provided document in Moodle

Reviewing subsequent and more recent literature

Experiments on X were conducted / carried out / performed on X in 2009 by a group of researchers from ...

In a major advance in 2010, Berlusconi et al. surveyed / interviewed ...

Jeffries and co-workers [2011] measured / calculated / estimated ...

In [67] the authors investigated / studied / analyzed ...

A recent review of the literature on this topic / subject / matter / area [2012] found that ...

A number / An increasing number of studies have found that ...

Since 2011 / In the last few years, much more information on X has become available ...

Several studies, for example / instance [1], [2], and [6], have been carried out / conducted / performed on X.

More recent evidence [Obama, 2013] shows / suggests / highlights / reveals / proposes that ...

It has now been suggested / hypothesized / proposed / shown / demonstrated that ... [Cosimo 2010]

Many attempts have been made [Kim 2009, Li 2010, Hai 2011] in order to / with the purpose of / aimed at ...

Comma Rules

- <http://www.grammarbook.com/punctuation/commas.asp>
- <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/owlprint/607/>
- <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/comma/> (good with examples)

Comma after Introductory Phrase

Comma After Introductory Phrase

A comma normally follows participial phrases that introduce a sentence:

Correct

Grabbing her umbrella, Kate raced out of the house. Confused by her sister's sudden change in mood, Jill stayed quiet.

When an adverbial phrase begins a sentence, it's often followed by a comma but it doesn't have to be, especially if it's short. As a rule of thumb, if the phrase is longer than about four words, use the comma. You can also use a comma with a shorter phrase when you want to emphasize it or add a pause for literary effect.

Correct

After the show, Cleo will be signing autographs. Behind the building there is enough space to park two limousines. Without knowing why, I crossed the room and looked out the window. In 1816 life was very different. Suddenly, an angry black cat sprang from the shadows.

But, if there is a chance of misreading the sentence, use the comma:

Incorrect

Before eating the family said grace.

Correct

Before eating, the family said grace.

Comma within a Comparison

Don't use a comma before "than" when you're making a comparison.

Incorrect | *This box is lighter, than that box.*

Correct | *This box is lighter than that box.*

Incorrect | *Hardcover books are more expensive, than paperback books.*

Correct | *Hardcover books are more expensive than paperback books.*

Commas with Interrupters or Parenthetical Elements

Interrupters are little thoughts that pop up in the middle of a sentence to show emotion, tone, or emphasis. A parenthetical element is a phrase that adds extra information to the sentence but could be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence. Both interrupters and parenthetical elements should be set off with commas.

Incorrect | *The weather I was happy to see was beginning to clear.*

Correct | *The weather, I was happy to see, was beginning to clear.*

Incorrect | *Geoff's cooking skills if you can call them skills left something to be desired.*

Correct | *Geoff's cooking skills, if you can call them skills, left something to be desired.*

Incorrect | *It was sadly the last day of camp.*

Correct | *It was, sadly, the last day of camp.*

Incorrect | *Mary unlike Anne is very organized.*

Correct | *Mary, unlike Anne, is very organized.*