

科技论文题名与摘要 的写作与编辑

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国家自然科学基金委 杂志社

论文题名与摘要的写作与编辑

- 1 题名的写作与编辑加工
- 2 摘要的表达与编辑加工
- 3 科技英语的文法与表达

科技论文的结构

- 论文题名+眉题
- 作者姓名+通讯地址
- 摘要+关键词
- 引言(Introduction)
- 材料与方法(Materials and methods)
- 结果(Results)
- 讨论与结论(Discussion & Conclusion)
- 致谢
- 参考文献



Title

- 题名
 - 以最少数量的单词来充分表述论文的内容
- 题名的作用
 - 吸引读者. 题名相当于论文的“标签”(label), 题名如果表达不当, 就会失去其应有的作用, 使真正需要它的读者错过阅读论文的机会;
 - 帮助文献追踪或检索. 文献检索系统多以题名中的主题词作为线索, 因而这些词必须要准确地反映论文的核心内容, 否则就有可能产生漏检

题名类型

- **名词词组:** Inositol trisphosphate and calcium signaling (三磷酸肌醇和钙信号表达)
- **主副题名:** WAF1: A potential mediator of p53 tumor suppression (WAF1: p53肿瘤抑制作用的一个可能介导因子)
- **系列题名:** Density-functional thermochemistry. III. The role of exact exchange (密度函数的热化学: 3. 正解交换的作用)
- **陈述性题名:** The p21 Cdk-interacting protein Cip1 is a potent inhibitor of G1 cyclin-dependent kinases (p21 Cdk作用蛋白(又称Cip1)是G1细胞周期依赖性蛋白激酶的强抑制剂)
- **疑问句题名:** When is a bird not a bird?

论文题名: 基本要求

- **准确(Accuracy):** 准确地反映论文的内容;
- **简洁(Brevity):** 中文最好不超过20个汉字, 英文最好不超过10 – 12个单词;
- **清楚(Clarity):** 清晰地反映文章的具体内容和特色, 力求简洁有效、重点突出
 - 尽可能将表达核心内容的主题词放在题名开头;
 - 慎重使用缩略语;
 - 避免使用化学式、上下角标、特殊符号(数字符号、希腊字母等)、公式等;
 - 避免使用Thoughts on ..., Regarding ..., Study..., 等

论文题目的“包装”

哪个命题好？

- 广东古寨岩体 U-Pb 定年与地质意义
- 华南陆壳基底的幕式增长 — 来自广东古寨花岗岩中锆石 LA-ICPMS定年资料的证据



Cephalopod origin and evolution: A congruent picture emerging from fossils, development and molecules

[Cephalopod origin and evolution: A congruent ... - Wiley Online Library](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bies.201100001/pdf)
onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bies.201100001/pdf

by B Kröger - Cited by 2 - Related articles

Cephalopod origin and evolution: A congruent picture emerging from fossils, development and molecules. Extant cephalopods are younger than previously ...

55

Fossils, development and molecules produce a congruent picture of cephalopod origin and evolution

[Fossils, development and molecules produce ... - Wiley Online Library](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bies.201100001/pdf)
onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bies.201100001/pdf

by B Kröger - Cited by 2 - Related articles

Fossils, development and molecules produce a congruent picture of cephalopod origin and evolution. Extant cephalopods are younger than previously ...

论文题名举例

- **Bad:** Action of antibiotics on bacteria
- **Bad:** Preliminary observations on the effect of certain antibiotics on various species of bacteria
- **Good:** Action of Streptomycin on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- **Better:** Inhibition of growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by Streptomycin

论文题名举例：介词问题

Bad: Linear programming method **of** optimization **of** systems **of** partial differential equation

Good: Linear programming method **for** optimization **of** partial differential equation systems (偏微分方程系统最优化的线性程序设计方法)

Bad: Formulation **of** equations **of** vertical motion **of** finite element form for vehicle-bridge interaction system

Good: Finite element **based** formulations for vehicle-bridge interaction system **considering** vertical motion

车桥相互作用系统有限元形式的竖向运动方程

论文题名举例：缩略语的使用

- The effects of air pollutants on taking of SARS GEE
 用广义估计方程研究大气污染对SARS发病的影响
 GEE—generalized estimating equation
- The quarantine measures and preventative countermeasures of preventing the propagation of RIFA through international shippings
 防止红火蚁随国际航行船舶传播的检疫措施与防控对策
 RIFA—red imported fire ant

2. 输入目标文献内容特征: (由此得到初次检索结果后,再用第三步的各种分类与排序方法系统地分析、选择文献)

(主题) 初步研究 词频 并含 词频)

精确

仅限优先出版文献 中英文扩展检索 在结果中检索 检索文献

3. 检索结果分组筛选: (仅对前4万篇文献分组,取前80个分组词)

检索结果不错, 生成检索报告 定制收藏本次检索式

分组分析方法: 学科类别 中文关键词 研究层次 文献作者 作者单位 文献出版来源 研究获得资助 发表年度 来源数据库 不分组

排序: 相关度 发表时间 被引频次 下载频次 显示方式 列表 摘要 显示记录数: 10/20/50

全选 清除 定制 存盘 上页 下页 共有记录137587条

序号	题名	作者	作者单位	文献来源	发表时间	被引频次	下载频次
1	羟基取代三氮环胺金属配合物断裂DNA机理初步研究	梁峰; 魏俊; 刘思敏; 吴成素; 孙紫祥	武汉大学化学系; 武汉大学生命科学学院	【中国会议】大环化学和超分子化学研究进展——中国化学会全国第十二届大环第四届超分子化学学术讨论会论文集	2004-06-30	0	17
2	壳聚糖-g-AM反相胶乳合成的初步研究	马永生; 邱化玉	山东轻工业学院制浆造纸工程省级重点学科	【中国会议】中国造纸学会第十二届学术年会论文集(下)	2005-11-01	0	20
3	地被菊开花过程中生理生化变化的初步研究	沈澍; 高惠虹; 魏玮; 沈江香	北京农学院植物科学技术系	【中国会议】中国园艺学会第七届青年学术讨论会论文集	2006-07-01	1	93
4	微量氧分凝影响因素的初步研究	陈莉云; 王亚龙; 张昌云; 张利兴	西北核技术研究所	【中国会议】第七届全国微量元素研究和进展学术研讨会论文集	2007-04-01	0	6
5	京西南堂镇旅游业规划开发初步研究	林越英	北京第二外国语学院旅游发展研究院 北京	【期刊】北京第二外国语学院学报	2006-03-30	0	155
6	中原古长城若干问题的初步研究	张新斌	河南省社会科学院考古研究所 郑州	【期刊】中原文物	2005-04-20	3	332
7	HPLC法初步研究维生素C的稳定性	丁健伟; 谈火翰; 王兴祥	东华理工大学应用化学系; 中科院南京土壤研究所	【期刊】食品工业	2004-02-20	19	600


■ **Suppression of Laser-Induced Choroidal Neovascularization by a CCR3 Antagonist**

(accepted: 2013-02-04)

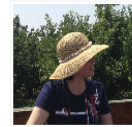
■ **Experimental study of CCR3 inhibitor on suppression of laser-induced choroidal neovascularization**

(CCR3 抑制剂对激光诱导脉络膜新生血管的抑制机制
《国际眼科杂志》, 2014 2 月)

博文

抄袭, 抄袭, 越抄越奇!  精选

已有 24138 次阅读 2014-3-7 13:06 | 系统分类 论文交流 | 关键词 抄袭, 学术不端, 杂志 推荐到群组



水迎波

Running Title: 举例

- **题目:** WAF1: p53肿瘤抑制作用的一个可能介导因子

WAF1: A potential mediator of p53 tumor suppression

肩题: WAF1 as a mediator of p53 function

- **题目:** 淋巴细胞再循环和白细胞迁移中的路径信号:

Traffic signals for lymphocyte recirculation and leukocyte emigration: the multistep ...

肩题: Traffic signals for leukocyte circulation

中国SCI期刊的论文题名及作者名址表达

期刊名称	作者姓名	单位标注	题名字母大小写
物理学报	Ren Sheng-Li	数字序号	首词的首字母大写
自然科学进展-E	Ren Shengli _{GB}	数字序号	首词的首字母大写
科学通报-E	REN ShengLi	数字序号	首词的首字母大写
中华医学杂志-E	REN Sheng-li _{CK}	分别列出	首词的首字母大写
化学学报	REN Sheng-Li	字母序号	实词首字母大写
地质学报-E	REN Shengli	分别列出	实词首字母大写
数学学报-E	Sheng Li REN	分别列出	实词首字母大写
植物学报-E	Sheng-Li Ren	分别列出	实词首字母大写
金属学报-E	S.L. Ren	分别列出	全部字母大写

论文题名与摘要的写作与编辑

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- 3 科技英语的文法与表达

What is an abstract?

- **国家标准GB 6447-86:** 以提供文献内容梗概为目的, 不加评论和补充解释, 简明、确切地记叙文献重要内容的短文。 [GB/T 6447—1986 文摘编写规则]
- **摘要的基本特点:**
 - 通常为一段(偶多段), 应统一、连贯、简明、独立;
 - 应顺序体现论文的目的、方法、结果、结论和建议等;
 - 各个部分之间联系和转换逻辑上要严谨;
 - 不添加论文涉及范围以外的新信息, 但可以总结本文

摘要：撰写技巧(1)

- 应大致包括IMRD结构的论文写作模式;
- 使用简短的句子, 用词应为潜在读者所熟悉;
- 注意表述的逻辑性, 尽量使用指示性的词语来表达论文的不同部分(层次)
 - 如使用“研究表明...”(We found that...)表示结果; 使用“通过对...的分析, 认为...”(Based on..., we suggest that...)表示讨论等

摘要：撰写技巧 (2)

- 确保摘要的“独立性”或“自明性”：尽量避免引用文献、图表和缩写；
- 尽量避免使用化学结构式、数学表达式、角标和希腊文等特殊符号；
- 可适当强调研究中的创新、重要之处；尽量包括论文的主要论点和重要细节(重要的论证或数据)

Types of abstracts

- **报道型摘要** (Informative abstract)
- **指示型摘要** (Indicative/Descriptive abstract)
- **报道-指示型摘要** (Informative/Descriptive-indicative abstract)
- 报道型摘要，也常称作信息性摘要或资料性摘要，其特点是全面、简要地概括论文的目的、方法、主要数据和结论。通常，这种摘要可以部分地取代阅读全文。

报道性摘要 (Informative abstract)

- 分为传统型或非结构式 (non-structured) 和结构式(structured)两大类型。



Structured Abstract (结构式摘要)

- 是报道性摘要的结构化表达
 - (1) 目的(Objective): 研究的问题、目的或设想等;
 - (2) 设计(Design): 研究的基本设计, 样本的选择;
 - (3) 单位(Setting): 开展研究的机构;
 - (4) 对象(Patients, Participants): 研究对象的信息;
 - (5) 处置(Interventions): 处置方法;
 - (6) 主要结果测定(Main Outcome Measures): 实验过程;
 - (7) 结果(Results): 研究的主要发现;
 - (8) 结论(Conclusions): 主要结论及其潜在应用

结构式摘要的类型

- **New England Journal of Medicine**

Background, Methods, Results, Conclusions

- **The Lancet**

Background, Methods, Findings, Interpretation

- **JAMA**

Context, Objective, Design, Setting, Patients, Interventions, Main Outcome Measures, Results, Conclusion

Indicative abstract

- **指示型摘要** 也常称为说明性摘要、描述性摘要 (descriptive abstract) 或论点摘要 (topic abstract), 一般只用二三句话概括论文的主题, 而不涉及论据和结论, **多用于综述、会议报告等**。该类摘要可用于帮助潜在的读者来决定是否需要阅读全文。

该种摘要通常包含研究目的、方法, 但不提供研究结果、结论和建议等, 只有阅读全文才能得知具体的结果和结论。

■ 目的
■ 方法
■ 结果
■ 结论

旱作地膜玉米密植增产用水效应及土壤水分时空变化

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摘要:【目的】干旱缺水是黄土高原旱作农业最大的限制因素, 研究覆膜、增密和品种对旱作玉米增产和水分利用的影响, 有助于揭示未来旱作粮食持续增产与水环境的关系。【方法】试验于 2012—2015 年在黄土高原丘陵沟壑区的宁夏彭阳进行, 在全膜双垄沟 (FPRF) 和半膜平铺盖 (HPFC) 2 种种植方式下, 选择耐密中晚熟先玉 335 和吉祥 1 号及不耐密早熟酒单 4 号 3 个杂交种, 低密度 (4.5 万株/hm²)、中密度 (6.75 万株/hm²) 和高密度 (9.0 万株/hm²) 3 个水平, 随机区组设计, 玉米连作定位观测, 采用烘干法监测不同降水年型玉米生育时期 0—200 cm 土层土壤水分, 通过 Surfer 软件绘制土壤水分等值线图, 研究旱作覆膜连作玉米产量、水分利用效率 (WUE) 及土壤水分时空变化。【结果】在地膜覆盖条件下各因素对旱作玉米产量和水分利用的影响达到极显著或显著水平, 对籽粒产量和 WUE 的影响顺序依次为降水年型 > 密度 > 覆膜方式 > 品种, 降水年型从干旱、正常、丰水年的变化, 玉米产量由 7.72 和 8.79 t·hm⁻² 增加到 11.86 和 11.15 t·hm⁻², 但 WUE 最高值并不在降水较多的年份, 而在正常年型, 密度由 4.5 万株/hm² 增加到 6.67 万株/hm², 耗水量、产量、WUE 增加 10.6 mm、20.0% 和 3.45 kg·mm⁻¹·hm⁻², 但密度从 6.67 万株/hm² 增加到 9.0 万株/hm² 时, 耗水量不再增加, 而产量和 WUE 提高 12.0% 和 2.97 kg·mm⁻¹·hm⁻²; FPRF 处理较 HPFC 处理平均增产 15.72%, WUE 提高 21.09%; 耐密中晚熟品种吉祥 1 号和先玉 335 较耐密性弱早熟品种酒单 4 号增产 15.46%—24.45%, WUE 提高 13.35%—15.55%。在全膜双垄沟种植条件下, 玉米生育期内土壤剖面水分含量始终高于半膜平铺盖种植, 尤其是玉米灌浆期 0—200 cm 土层多蓄积了 50—90 mm 的土壤水分, 在严重伏旱年份发挥了明显的抗旱增产作用, 不论降雨年型如何, 4 年期间全膜双垄沟播玉米产量增加和 WUE 提高并没有多消耗土壤水分, 土壤深层未形成低湿层, 也未观察到增密增产对土壤剖面水分循环的负效应, 而干旱年份半膜平铺盖形成了一个土壤水分 < 8% 的明显干土层, 并且随着玉米生长时间的推后干土层厚度增加、范围扩大。【结论】在目前地膜覆盖和生产平均密度 5.3 万株/hm² 基础上, “全膜双垄沟播+耐密品种+增密 1.5 万株/hm²” 是年降雨 450 mm 以上旱作区玉米持续增产和水分高效利用的技术关键, 增密增产不会导致土壤深层形成干土层。

关键词: 旱作玉米; 覆膜; 密植增产; 水分利用效率; 土壤水分



DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1006.2016.01352

不同年代中籼水稻品种的米质及其对氮肥的响应

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摘要:旨在探明中籼水稻品种改良过程中米质变化特点以及施氮量对其产量和品质的影响。以江苏省近 70 年来生产上广泛应用的 12 个代表性中籼水稻品种(含杂交稻组合)为材料, 依据应用年代将其分为 20 世纪 40—50 年代、60—70 年代、80—90 年代和 2000 年以后(超级稻) 4 个类型, 设置零氮(0N, 全生育期不施氮)、中氮(MN, 全生育期施氮 210 kg hm⁻²)和高氮(HN, 全生育期施氮 300 kg hm⁻²) 3 个施氮水平, 测定了产量和稻米品质诸性状。结果表明, 随品种的改良, 中籼水稻品种的产量显著提高, 整精米率、垩白度、长宽比、直链淀粉含量、胶稠度、蛋白质组分和淀粉黏滞特性等显著改善, 但现代品种的垩白度仍然较高。在 3 种施氮水平下, 超级稻以 HN 的产量最高, 其他年代品种以 MN 产量最高或 MN 与 HN 的产量差异不显著。随施氮量增加, 稻米的蛋白质含量和垩白度增加, 崩解值降低, 消减值增大, 稻米的食味品质降低。在 HN 下稻米中 K、P、S、Ca、Mg 等营养元素含量也较 0N 或 MN 降低。以上结果说明, 中籼水稻品种改良显著提高了产量, 改善了稻米品质。总体上, 增施氮肥特别是高量施用氮肥会降低稻米品质。如何通过氮肥的优化运筹实现水稻高产优质的协调发展是亟待研究的问题。

关键词: 中籼水稻; 品种改良; 氮肥; 产量; 品质



Tense of Abstract

- **一般现在时** 通过科学实验取得的研究结果、结论，揭示自然界的客观规律。
- **一般过去时** 在一定范围内所观察到的自然现象的规律性认识，这种认识也许有一定的局限性。
- **现在完成时** 表明过程的延续性，虽某事件（或过程）发生在过去，但强调对现实所产生的影响。
- 以一般现在时为主，也使用一般过去时和现在完成时。
 - 写作时所采用的时态应视情况而定，力求表达自然、妥当。
 - EI 建议：用过去时叙述作者工作；用现在时态叙述作者结论。

英文表达：时态

- **现在时**：具有普遍的意义推论或结论；
- **过去时**：推论的有效性只是针对本次特定的研究
 - The experimental and theoretical values for the yields **agree** well.
 - Our data **suggest** that the reaction rate may be determined by the amount of oxygen available.
 - Tom identified a catalyst that **increases** the yield at high temperatures.
 - Slinger identified a catalyst that **increased** the yield at high temperatures.

Tense of Abstract: 研究背景

- 现在时：句子的内容为不受时间影响的普遍事实。
 - *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* **causes** hairy root disease in plants.
 - Synthetic genetic approaches **often reveal** potential interacting partners for any given target protein
- 完成时：句子的内容是对某种研究趋势的概述
 - Water deficit-induced ABA accumulation **is** one of the most important stress signaling pathways in plant cells. Redox regulation of cellular signaling **has currently attracted** particular attention, but much less **is known** about its roles and mechanisms in plant signaling.

Tense of Abstract: 表述角度

- 采用“论文导向”叙述研究目的或研究活动时，多使用一般现在时。
 - The paper **aims** to establish a feasible and meaningful method to describe
 - This review **focuses** on the contribution of electron techniques to our understanding of cellular processes
- 采用“研究导向”时，多使用过去时。
 - This study **investigated** whether captopril could reduce morbidity and mortality in patients
 - Our aim **was** to explore the relationship between the response of antioxidant enzymes and temperature in the two invasive weeds

Tense of Abstract: 实验/方法

- 概述实验程序、方法时，通常用现在时；但描述已经发生的具体行为或动作时，使用用过去时。
 - We **describe** a new molecular approach to analyzing
 - We **report** here that immature thymocytes lacking
 - A plant that **is** highly susceptible to this **fungus was analyzed**.
 - To investigate the mechanisms controlling flowering time, we **screened** for Arabidopsis mutants with late-flowering phenotypes. One mutant **was identified** with delayed flowering time.

Tense of Abstract: 研究结果

- 概述主要结果时，通常用现在时，也有用过去时，应视情况而定，力求表达自然、妥当。
 - Our results **indicate** that p21 may be a universal inhibitor of cyclin kinases.
 - The results **we obtained demonstrate** that this technique...
 - We **present** the results of two analyses of DNA sequences from
 - The results **showed** that children's material needs and basic requirements
 - Multivariate analyses **revealed** very high genetic correlations among the variables.

Tense of Abstract: 结论/建议

- 叙述结论或建议时,可使用现在时、臆测动词或 may, should, could等助动词
- 1. We **suggest** that climate instability in the early part of the last interglacial **may** have delayed the meting of
- 2. Our data **indicate** that overexpression of the *HbNHX1* gene **could** improve the tolerance of transgenic tobaccos to salt

摘要常用句式：引言部分

1. We **describe** the conceptual background and development of (研究背景)
2. This paper **outlines** some of the basic methods and **discusses** related theoretical and practical issues (研究背景)
3. We **summarize** searches for hypothetical particles such as (研究背景)
4. For comparison **purposes** we present some(研究目的)
5. The paper **lays particular emphasis on** the calculation of (研究范围)
6. We **draw attention to** two problems associated with (研究范围)

摘要常用句式 : 实验/方法

1. We **tested** this hypothesis in various human T cells
2. We assume a standard reddening law and use the colors of elliptical galaxies **to measure** the reddening per unit flux density of 100 μm emission.
3. We provide a analytic procedure **to calculate** the equilibrium profiles
4. Our program **uses** a maximum likelihood approach.
5. As an **application**, we implement a compact image coding algorithm.

摘要常用句式 : 结果/讨论

1. Our **results show** that p53 exerts a significant in
2. The **results suggest** that abnormalities in male sex development
3. These **results demonstrate** that p53 is required for radiation-induced cell death in
4. We **suggest** that information maximization provides a unifying framework for
5. For the gene, we **recommend** that the italicized root symbol 'CYP' for human
6. Our conclusions **are supported** by a statistical analysis of ...

Keywords (关键词)

- 不要使用过于宽泛的词做关键词(例如：有机化合物，生态科学，等等)，以免失去检索的作用；
- 避免使用自定的缩略语、缩写字作为关键词，除非是科学界公认的专有缩写字(如: DNA)；
- 关键词的数量要适中

关键词：三个层次

- **普通关键词**：用于读者快速判断论文的研究领域, 如：影像识别(image recognition), 无线网络(wireless network)；
- **过渡性关键词**：较大的次级领域，如：指纹识别(fingerprint recognition)，快速傅立叶变换(fast Fourier transform)；
- **特指性关键词**：有助于读者准确地检索文献, 如：跳数的定位(hop-count localization), 非剪接基因(nonalternative spliced genes), 钕同位素示踪(Neodymium isotope tracing)，江西定南县。

论文题名与摘要的写作与编辑

- 1 题名的写作与编辑加工
- 2 摘要的表达与编辑加工
- 3 科技英语的文法与表达

科技英语

- 文体特点：词义明确、结构严谨、文风比较朴素和单纯；
- 非英语母语作者的表达问题：
 - 句子内容的连贯性，
 - 论述的逻辑性，
 - 语法的正确程度，
 - 作者熟练使用语言表达论点的能力，
 - 论文中各部分的组织结构是否层次分明，等等

1. 满足读者对论文结构信息的预期

- **宏观层次**：IMRD的论文构架；

- **微观层次**

- 句子或段落的叙述要遵循一定的主线, 每个表达单元(语段或语域)的主题内容应明确、单一；

- 力求组织形式合理, 不同主题间要有起过渡作用的词语或句子；

- 语法上的主语和谓语必须紧密相连；

- “先旧后新”：将“旧信息”（前文提到过的）放在句子的开始位置, 将新信息置于句子的末尾

- “先旧后新”：不仅可以逐步深入地表达作者的观点, 并且也符合读者的阅读预期(思路不致于中断)

The use of land, water and minerals has **increased** more than tenfold during the past two centuries. Future **increases** in population and economic development will intensify this pressure.
* Major environmental changes varying from disruption of local ecosystems to disturbance of the biosphere are the likely **cumulative impacts** of human activities.

- 第三句应更改为：**The cumulative impacts** of human activities are likely to lead to major environmental changes, varying from disruption of local ecosystems to disturbance of the biosphere.

2. 优先使用主动语态

- **The fact** that such processes are under strict stereoelectronic control **is demonstrated** by our work in this area. (18个词)
- **Our work** in this area **demonstrates** that such processes are under strict stereoelectronic control. (14个词)
- 句子的主语在逻辑上要清楚、连贯，避免在同一句子或段落内部改变语态形式(以免冗长和迂回)
- These **vugs** carry no gold and the **tenor of the vein** has not been affected by them.
- These **vugs** carry no gold and **do not affect** the tenor of the vein.

3. 力求句子结构紧密, 表达准确、简短、清晰

- (1) 句子中相关部分应尽可能地紧邻: 修饰语与被修饰对象的关系应明确、尽量相邻, 等.
- (2) 删除there be等冗词, 使句子更为紧凑. 如:
 - In most specimens **there is** more biotite than hornblende.
 - Most specimens contain more biotite than hornblende.
- (3) 尽量使用并列的动词代替叠加的名词, 以避免句子冗长、笨拙. 如:
 - Techniques used for **identification and quantitation**...
 - Techniques used to **identify and quantify**...

4. 保持句子成分（或词语）之间在人称、数、性等方面的一致, 尤其要注意主谓一致

- (1) 不可数名词、集体名词的谓语动词取决于具体的语境. 如: data, number等单词的使用;
- (2) 由what, every, each, no, neither, one等引导的单数主语必须配合单数谓语动词;
- (3) 单数主语后面紧跟以with, together with, along with, including, in addition to, as well as等引导的短语时, 必须配合单数谓语动词;
- (4) 有关代词使用中的指代一致和数的一致

5. 代词的指代要清楚

- Since potential vorticity (PV, defined as...) was first introduced by Ertel ^[1], **it** has been extensively used to study the genesis and evolution of weather systems for several decades ^[2-9] and has enhanced the understanding of the dominant physical processes responsible for **their** formation and growth. **Its** conservation in a frictionless adiabatic flow and **its** invertibility in a balanced system has been key to **this**.

it = potential vorticity

their = genesis and evolution of weather systems (?)

this = ?

A modeling study of the moist vorticity vector associated with a heavy rainfall event in North China

6. Very long sentences

- In English, the main idea and each supporting idea is typically written in separate sentences.
- One can usually recognize a very long sentence by its length – **sixty words or more**. However, sentences of smaller lengths can also be too long if they **contain multiple statements** that confuse the main idea.

- **Too long:** The gear transmission is grade seven, the gear gap is 0.00012 radians, the gear gap has different output values corresponding to any given input value, nonlinearity of the gear gap model can be described by using the phase function method, the existing backlash block in the non-linear library of the Matlab/zdimulink toolbox can be used, the initial value of gear gap in the backlash block is set to zero.
- **Correct:** The gear transmission is grade seven. The gear gap, which is 0.00012 radians, has different output values corresponding to any given input value. The nonlinearity of the gear gap model can be described by using the phase function method. The existing backlash block in the non-linear library of the Matlab/zdimulink toolbox can be used; the initial value of gear gap in the backlash block is set to zero.

- **Too long:** ...where m is the mass of the heavy disk mounted at the mid-span of a massless elastic shaft, e is the eccentricity of the mass center from the geometric center of the disk, φ is the angle between the orientation of the eccentricity and the ξ axis, ξk and ηk are the stiffness coefficients in two principal directions of shaft respectively, c is the viscous damping coefficient of the shaft and the disk, ω is the rotating speed, ...
- **Correct:** Where
 m is the mass of the heavy disk mounted at the mid-span of a massless elastic shaft,
 e is the eccentricity of the mass center from the geometric center of the disk,
 φ is the angle between the orientation of the eccentricity and the ξ axis,
 ξk and ηk are the stiffness coefficients in the two principal directions of the shaft,
 c is the viscous damping coefficient of the shaft and the disk,
 ω is the rotating speed,

7. 'In this paper', 'in this study'

- In some papers written by Chinese, these phrases can occur as much as twice per page. In papers written by native English writers these phrases are reserved for primarily two uses.
- Actually, the reader is aware that the work presented is by the author (unless the author states otherwise) so there is no reason to repeat these phrases.

- The ‘study (or research)’ is the work the author(s) did.
- The paper is the mode to present this work and is what the reader is holding/reading. (This paper present...)

Awkward: In this paper, IDEAS was used to

Correct: In this study, IDEAS was used to....

Awkward: In the paper, a SZG4031 towing tractor is used as the sample vehicle, it components ...

Correct: In this study, a SZG4031 towing tractor is used as the sample vehicle, it components ...

8. at home / abroad

- International papers should not use location dependant terms such as ‘at home’, ‘abroad’, ‘here’, ‘our country’ because the reader most likely is not Chinese and not in China.

at home, our country = in China

abroad = outside China

overseas = outside the mainland of China

9. Arabic Numbers

- **Should never be used at the beginning of sentences**
- **Should not be used to give general information**
- × **11** parameters were selected for the experiment.
- √ **Eleven** parameters were selected for the experiment.
- × All **3** studies concluded that the mean temperature should be **30 °C**.
- √ All **three** studies concluded that the mean temperature should be **30 °C**.

10. Avoid redundancy

- research work = research / work
- limit condition = limit / condition
- sketch map = sketch / Map
- layout scheme = layout / scheme
- simulation results = results / simulation
- calculation results = results / calculation

11. a, an, the

- (1) Omitted where they are required;
- (2) Used where they are not needed
- (3) Used wrongly in place of the correct article.

Incorrect: Figure 2 shows the distribution of relative velocity on surface of main and splitter blades.

Correct: Figure 2 shows the distribution of relative velocity on **the** surface of **the** main and splitter blades.

Incorrect: The software PowerSHAPE is chosen to be a 3D modeling tool; ...

Correct: The software PowerSHAPE is chosen to be **the** 3D modeling tool; ...

12. U.K. English vs. U.S. English



sulphide	sulfide
colour	color
analyse	analyze
catalogue	catalog



- Most word processors have built-in spelling (and grammar) checkers. Use them! They are not always perfect, but will help erase common problems

编辑加工：示例

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) has played a extremely important role in structural identification of organic compound. Because it can resolve molecular structure with high precision without destroying molecular biological function, it is expected for biological analysis. However, due to diversity and complexity of biological molecule, large amount of structural information are still unknown.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) has played an extremely important role in the structural identification of organic compounds. Because NMR can resolve ..., it is expected for the biological analysis. However, because of the diversity and complexity of biological molecules, much structural information remains unknown.

Take-home-message

- 严格遵循期刊的习惯和规定
- 重视稿件给编辑和审稿人的“第一印象”



请批评指正!

(任胜利的编辑之家)