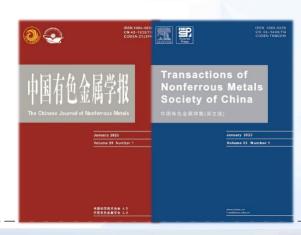
掌握英文正确表达提高论文初审通过率

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目录

- 时态使用
- 标点符号使用
- 数字用法
- 冠词使用
- 常见转承词语
- 表示例举
- 易混淆、滥用的单词和短语



一、时态使用





1.1 前言

在 IMRaD 论文结构中,不同的章节需要使用不同的时态。

(1)使用一般现在时叙述

- ✓ 你进行研究的目标
- ✓ 该主题中已经为人熟知的文献
- ✓ 普遍已知且不太可能改变的事实 (如: The Earth revolves around the sun)
- ✓ 过去研究中你相信是对的结果,而且跟你要报告的研究相关

(2)使用一般过去时叙述

- ✓ 过去人们所认为是真的,但已经被推翻的事实(如:Bats were thought to be blind)
- ✓ 先前研究中使用的方法



1.2 文献回顾

使用一般过去时谈论主题中已有的研究,但有时候你可能需要混用时态:

- (1)聚焦在研究本身或研究的作者上时,使用过去时
- (2)使用现在时分享你个人对有问题的研究的观点
- (3)使用现在完成时引用最近刚完成的既有研究(如:Recent studies have shown that ...), 或将领域内过去的研究普遍化(如:Several researchers have studied these stimuli ...)



1.3 材料和方法

- (1)使用一般过去时来叙述你的行动,例如,你做了什么,你怎么做的,因为 这些行动在你写作的时候都已经完成了;
- (2)只在必要时使用过去完成时,叙述比较早期阶段的实验程序(如: Subjects who had been assigned to the control group were given a placebo instead of Drug A)。



1.4 结果

- (1)使用过去时来叙述在写作当下已经完成的实验;
- (2)使用现在时来参照你用来呈现结果的图表(如:Fig.3 shows that ...);
- (3)也可以将现在时用在指称整篇论文时(如:Section 4.1 discusses ...)。



1.5 讨论

- (1)使用过去时总结研究发现;
- (2)使用现在时阐释研究结果,讨论发现的重要性,或是呈现你的结论;
- (3)使用未来时建议未来的研究,或是指出根据你文中的结果,未来可以采取的措施或行动。

二、标点符号的使用





(1)引导副词或者短语放在句首时,后面接逗号

例1: However, the public is being inundated with stories about cancer-causing chemicals.

例2: After 3 months, the plants grown under phosphorus-deficient conditions were evaluated.

类似地,副词Therefore, Thus, Nevertheless等放在句首时,后面接逗号。



(2)当有三个及以上并列结构时,并列连词前需要加逗号(又称为连续逗号); 仅有两个并列结构时,不能用逗号

例1: Water, sodium hydroxide, and ammonia were the solvents.

例2: The red needles were collected, washed with toluene, and dried in a vacuum desiccator.



(3)动词(谓语)和主语之间不要加逗号

例1: The addition of substituted silanes to carbon–carbon double bonds, has been studied extensively. (错误)

The addition of substituted silanes to carbon—carbon double bonds has been studied extensively. (正确)

(4) et al. 之前不接逗号,除非有其他特别原因

例1: Saltzman et al.; Saltzman, M. J. et al.; Saltzman, Brown, et al.



(5)日期后接逗号,如果只有月份没有日期,不用逗号;当句子中给出完整的年月日,那么年份后面也要接逗号

例1: June 15, 1996; June 1996; On August 18, 1984, an extraordinary person was born.

(6) 当地理位置作为句子的一个部分,且其中包含逗号时,名称后也要接逗号

例1: Iona College, in New Rochelle, New York, is the CEO's alma mater.

(7) 采用逗号为句子插入引用语,但是当引用语作为主语时,不接逗号

例1: In the words of Pasteur, "Chance favors the prepared mind." "Chance favors the prepared mind" is a translation from the French.



2.2 句号(period)和分号(semicolon)

(1)除非引起歧义,否则单位简称后面不要接句号

特例: inch (in.), atom (at.), number (no.)

(2)姓名简写要用句号和空格隔开,但是在acknowledgement部分不需要空格

例1: J. E. Lennard-Jones; M. S.Newman; R.C.McD. and C.R. thank Dr. Rose Allan for carefully reading the manuscript.

(3) 机构名的简写后不用加句号

例1:ACS;CNRS;NASA



2.2 句号(period)和分号(semicolon)

- (4) 没有连词的独立分句(independent clauses)之间,加分号;采用连接副词或者过渡语"that is", "however", "therefore", "hence", "indeed", "accordingly", "besides", and "thus"等连接的独立分句之间,加分号。
 - 例1: All solvents were distilled from an appropriate drying agent; tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether were also pretreated with activity alumina.
 - 例2: The rate at which bleaching occurred was dependent on cluster size; that is, the degradation of the mononuclear cluster was about 5 times faster than that of the tetra nuclear cluster.



2.2 句号(period)和分号(semicolon)

(5) 从属小句和独立分句之间不能接分号

例1: The activity on bromopyruvate was decreased; whereas, the activity on pyruvate was enhanced. (错误)

The activity on bromopyruvate was decreased, whereas the activity on pyruvate was enhanced. (正确)

三、数字用法





基于ACS style,英文论文中涉及数字的时候需要注意下述事项。

(1)除了%、\$和角度单位°、′、″之外,使用其他量度或时间单位时,数字和单位之间必须有空格。

错误用法:10mg,错误原因:10和mg之间应该加上空格;

20%,错误原因:20和%之间不能有空格;

\$ 250, 错误原因: \$和250之间不能有空格。

正确用法: 10 mg, 100 mL, 30 mol, 20 mm, 10%, 30°15′33″,\$250, 50℃。



(2) 当没有特别技术含义(nontechnical sense)时,不需要采用数字加单位的形式,相反,应该将数字及单位拼写出来

例1: If you take five minutes to read this article, you'll be surprised.

- (3)除了时间和量度单位之外,其他物理量的表示方法如下:
- ①基数小于10时,采用单词来表示数值;当基数大于等于10时,采用数字来表示
- 例1: three flasks; 30 flasks; seven trees; 20 trees
- ②序数小于10时,采用单词"first"到"ninth"来表示;序数大于等于10时, 采用数字10th等来表示
- 例1: six fold; 20-fold; eighth example; 33rd example; first century; 21st century



- ③当一组数值中包含一个数字大于等于10时,所有数值都用数字表示。
- 例1:5,8 and 12 experiments; 2nd and 20th samples
- ④当一个句子的并列结构中包含多个数值时,如果其中一个数值大于等于10,所有数值都用数字来表示。
- 例1: Activity was reduced in 2 pairs, not significantly changed in 11 pairs, and increased in 6 pairs.
- ⑤当一个非常大的数值没有特殊的技术性含义时,采用数字和单词组合的形式。
- 例1:180 million people; \$15 million (not 15 million dollars); 2 million pounds (not lb)



(4) 当一个句子以具体数值开始时,将数字和单位都要拼写出来

例1: Twelve species were evaluated in this study.

例2: Twenty-five milliliters of acetone were added, and the mixture was centrifuged.

但是如果有可能,尽量重新排布句子结构以避免用具体数值作为句子的开头:

例3: Acetone (25 mL) was added, and the mixture was centrifuged.

或 A 25 mL portion of acetone was added, and the mixture was centrifuged.



只有开头数值的数字和单位拼写需要拼写出来,句子中其他位置的数值不需要拼写出来,应该采用正确的数字+单位形式

例4: Twenty-five milliliters of acetone and 5 mL of HCl were added.

Three micrograms of sample was dissolved in 20 mL of acid.

四、冠词的使用





是否使用冠词,莫雷(http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/)依据你要使用可数名词(countable nouns)、不可数名词(uncountable nouns)还是名称 (names),给出了一些简单的规则,可以在很多情况下帮助我们正确使用冠词。



4.1 对于可数名词,会与使用单数还是复数有关

所有单数可数名词前都得有一个修饰语modifying word,在语法中称为限定词determiner,通常是冠词(a/an, the)。即使这些单词前面有不可数名词或形容词,仍然需要限定词。例如:

- (1) the green house effect, the transport system, the control group
- (2) a high level, asystematic approach, a rigorous study, an exploratory investigation
- (3) She owns a cat.
- (4) I work on a golf course.
- (5) The house on that corner once belonged to Charles Dickens.
- (6) May I borrow an egg?
- (7) He is an arrogant critic.



4.2 复数可数名词有加定冠词和不加的两种情形

- 其一,如果复数名词属于一个特定的群组,那么应使用定冠词。例如:
- (1) The books in this collection were published in the 19th or early 20th century.
- (2) The students in our university should take courses for writing and communications.
 - 其二,如果复数名词不属于一个特定的群组,则不使用冠词。例如:
 - (1) Learners tend to remember new facts when they are contextualized.
 - (2) Students must learn how to write and communicate.



4.3 不可数名词一般不与冠词连用

不可数名词一般不与冠词连用。例如:

- (1) Science has been defined as a systematic approach to answering questions.
 - (2) Reliability is an important quality of any test.

但是,如果不可数名词有后修饰结构of...或which...等,那么通常要使用定冠词。 例如:

- (1) The science of global warming is a complex and controversial area.
- (2) The reliability of this instrument is poor.
- (3) Chemistry is the science which addresses the composition and behavior of matter.



4.4 名称和头衔等名称前通常不加定冠词

例如:Manchester University, Manchester。但是,如果名称短语包含一个后修饰结构 (of...)或者如果它们包含像组织、机构或协会这样的词,就需要添加定冠词。例如:

- (1) The University of Manchester, The United States of America
- (2) The World Health Organization, The American Heart Association, The Royal Society, The SETI Institute



4.5 迈克尔给出的一些规则

下面介绍其中上面没有提到的规则。

- (1)有时一些现象特指属于现在,如天气,此时也应加定冠词。例如:
 - ✓ The weather is very pleasant today.
 - ✓ The wind is strong.
- ✓ The temperature is high.
- (2)如果一个名词需要用不定冠词,那么其第二次出现时则需要使用冠词。例如:
 - ✓ We visited a palace on our vacation. The palace was built in 1546.
 - ✓ We also went to a concert. The concert was too loud for me.



4.5 迈克尔给出的一些规则

- (3)如果表示通用意义,如乘坐某类交通工具,吃饭,则不需要使用冠词。例如:
 - ✓ She eats breakfast at home.
 - ✓ She traveled to college by train.
 - ✓ I prefer folk music.
 - ✓ She is taking lunch.

五、常见转承词语





(1) 表示举例(Example)

for example, for instance, as an illustration, to illustrate, namely, that is, for one thing, a case in point等

(2)表示增补(Addition)

in addition, furthermore, moreover, and, also, or, too, besides, again, what's more, likewise等

(3)表示强调(Emphasis)

in fact, as a matter of fact, in other words, of course, certainly, above all, indeed, clearly, surely, in particular, obviously, naturally, anyway, in this case等



(4) 表示对照(Contrast)

while, whereas, in contrast, on the one hand...on the other hand, instead, on the contrary, in spite of, despite, but, however, although, still, yet, nevertheless, conversely, otherwise等

(5) 表示比较(Comparison)

similarly, in the same way, even though, at the same time, not only...but also, likewise, meanwhile等

(6) 表示让步(Concession)

although, after all, it is true(that)等

(7) 表示原因 (Cause)

for this reason, because of this, because, since, as, for, due to, owing to, thanks to等



(8) 表示结果 (Consequence)

thus, hence, therefore, accordingly, consequently, so, in this way, as a result等

(9) 表示次序 (Order)

first, second, first of all, to begin with, at first, finally, eventually, in the end, immediately, soon, in front of, next to, opposite to, in the middle of, on the left, afterward, then, next等

(10)表示结论(Conclusion)

in conclusion, to conclude, to sum up, to summarize, in summary, in all, in a word, in short, in brief, as has been noted等

六、表示例举





- (1)不完全列表的写法比较单一,在一个概括性的词语之后用such as或者 including来引入列表,最好是只列三项,后面不要加etc, and so on, and others这样的字眼;
- (2)完全列表不能用such as和including,很多时候在动词to be之后直接给出列表就可以了;
- (3)在口语里人们经常使用like来代替such as,比如 I want to get some dessert, like a cupcake。但是科技论文写作中我们要避免使用like来引入不完全列表,因为这个词不够正式。

七、易混淆、滥用的单词和短语





(1) About vs. approximately

除了科技写作外,About是英文里最常用的词语。在科技写作中,优选approximately。

(2) Adverse vs. averse

Adverse指的是有害的或令人不快的事/物。

例1: "A drug can have an adverse effect." "药物可能有副作用。" Averse是指对某事/物的消极感受。

例2: "She was averse to asking for advice about her failed experiment." "她不愿对她失败的实验征求意见。"



(3) Affect vs. effect

affect(动词)是指某事/物影响某事/物,而effect (名词)是对某事/物有影响的某事/物。

例1: "The relative humidity in the chamber affects the growth of the plants," "房间里的相对湿度影响了植物的生长,"

例2: "The relative humidity in the chamber has an effect on the growth of the plants."

"房间里的相对湿度对植物的生长有影响。"



(4) Alternate vs. alternative

作为形容词, alternate是泛指替代, 而alternative 通常是更好的选择。

例1: "We can synthesize this compound via the alternate reaction"

"我们可以通过替代的反应来合成这种化合物",表明其它反应效果跟第一个反应一样好。

"We can synthesize this compound via the alternative Michael addition"

"我们可以通过可供选择的迈克尔加成来合成这种化合物",暗指迈克尔加成对于合成该化合物来说是更好的选择。

作为名词,这两个词可互换使用。

例2: "He is a good alternate for the keynote speaker"

"他是很好的主讲人替换人选"

"He is a good alternative to the keynote speaker"

"他是替换主讲人的很好的人选"指的是同一件事且两者都合意。



(5) As yet; as of yet

避免使用这两个短语。用yet, still或so far代替。

(6) At the present time; at this time; at present

这些可以用更简单的now, today或currently替换。

(7) At the time that; at the time when

避免使用这些短语。when这个词效果最好。

(8) By means of

用这个短语是不必要的冗长。用by或with代替。



(9) Compare with vs. compare to

这些短语经常互换使用,但它们有细微的区别。在同时比较相同点和不同点时用 compare with, 当想要强调事物之间的相同点时用 compare to。

例1: "The percent yield with our method was higher and lower *compared* with the yields obtained by Brett et al. and Tsing et al., respectively."

"用我们的方法得到的产率分别比Brett等人得到的产率高,比Tsing等人低。"

例2: "The morphological changes were similar *compared to* those observed by Kwak et al."

"此形貌变化与Kwak等人观察到的相似。"



(10) Comprise vs. compose

这两个词经常被混淆。 "The whole *comprises* the parts" "整体包含部分" 以及 "The parts *compose* the whole." "部分组成整体"。

例1: "The genus Glycine comprises several species,

including max and soja." "大豆属包含若干物种,包括大豆和野生大豆"。

例2: "The species *max*, *soja*, and others *compose* the genus *Glycine*."

"大豆、野生大豆以及其它物种组成了大豆属"。



(11) Criteria

Criteria是criterion的复数。写成criterias是错误的。

(12) Data

在科技写作中, data是复数; datum是单数。

(13) Disk vs. disc

除了某些专业术语以外,*Disk*是最通用的拼写。请核实那么领域特有的术语以确定该使用*disk*还是*disc*。

例1: "disc gel electrophoresis" "圆盘凝胶电泳"

"disk drive" "磁盘驱动器"



(14) Due to the fact that

这过于冗长了。保持简洁,用because代替。

(15) Either...or

如果单独使用either作主语,必须用单数动词。

例1: "Either buffer works for gel electrophoresis."

"任一种缓冲剂都可用于凝胶电泳"。

如果用 "either...or",句子必须是平行结构的。

例2: "Either the DNA or the RNA can be diluted using DEPC water."

"DNA或RNA都可以用DEPC水稀释"。



(16) Farther vs. further

通常,这些词被互换使用,并且这是可接受的。然而,习惯上*farther*指的是物理距离,而*further*则指的是无法测量的距离。

例1: "The restriction fragments of *Bam*HI migrated *farther* than those generated by *Sac*I."

"BamHI的限制酶断片比Sad产生的迁移得远"

例2: "Further study is needed to understand the mechanism underlying the virus' entry into the host."

"需要进一步的研究来了解病毒进入宿主所潜在的机理。"



(17) First, second, third vs. firstly, secondly, thirdly

First、second、third是优选用于列表的形式,但使用firstly、secondly、thirdly也没错。

(18) I.e. vs. e.g.

I.e.是 *id est*或 "that is" 的缩写。E.g.是*exempli gratia*或 "for example" 的缩写。如果用这些缩写,则应该带有逗号。

(19) If vs. whether

在科技写作中,用whether更合适。



(20) Impact, effect, influence

在科技英语中, effect与influence更为常用。

例1: "This research will have a large *effect/influence* on the field." "此 研究将会对该领域产生较大的影响"。

此外,"有影响力的"不应使用impactful,而应用influential。



(21) Imply vs. infer

Imply意思是暗示或提示,而infer意思是推论。

例1: "The increased enzyme activity during gastric cancer *implies* that the enzyme plays a role in gastric cancer"

"胃癌期间加强的酶活性意味着酶在胃癌中起着一定的作用"

例2: "Because the enzyme activity was increased during the initiation of cell division, we *inferred* that it played a role in this process."

"由于细胞分裂初期酶活性增强,所以我们推测酶在此过程中起一定的作用。"



(22) Induce vs. deduce

用于科技写作中时*Induce*和*deduce*是相反的。*Induce*意思是基于观察形成普遍原理,而*deduce*意思是基于普遍原理的使用得出结论。

例1: "Based on close observation of the flora and fauna of the Galapagos Islands, Darwin *induced* his theory of evolution"

"基于对加拉帕戈斯群岛的植物群和动物群的密切观察,达尔文提出了他的进化论"

例2:"We were able to *deduce* that the genes would be closely related between the two species of fly based on the theory of evolution."

"基于进化论我们可以推断,这两种物种之间的基因可能有较近的亲缘"



(23) In order to; in order for

保持简洁,只用to或for。

(24) In regard to

这个短语是正确的,但它可以用诸如about、regarding或concerning的词简化。



(25) Less vs. fewer

体积或质量用less,可数名词或个体用fewer

例1: "Less buffer was needed for running the smaller agarose gel."

"较小的琼脂凝胶只需要较少的缓冲剂来跑胶"

例2: "Fewer bacteria were found in the water column,"

"水柱中发现了较少量的细菌"

例3: "Fewer data were obtained for the swamp transect."

"获得了较少的沼泽断面数据"。



(26) Media vs. mediums

在科学领域以及在讨论大众传媒时,*medium*的复数是*media。Mediums*指的是招魂论者。

例1: "The bacteria only grew on two of the three media tested."

"细菌仅在三个测试的培养基中的两个上生长"。

(27) Neither...nor

这个构造遵循和either...or同样的规则。



(28) On the one hand/on the other hand

使用时,这两句必须一起使用。

例1: "On the one hand, my results support my hypothesis. On the other hand, they are opposite to those obtained by Greer et al. (2001)."

"一方面,我的结果支持我的假设。另一方面,它们和Greer等人(2001)获得的结果相反"。

上述例句可以更简单地写成:

"My results support my hypothesis. *However*, they are opposite to those obtained by Greer et al. (2001)."

"我的结果支持我的假设。然而,它们和Greer等人(2001)获得的结果相反"。 也可使用 *While*、*whereas*以及 *in contrast*来直截了当地表达相同的观点。



(29) Partly vs. partially

这两个词都表示"某种程度上"或"部分地"。*partially*还有额外的"不完全地"的意思。

例1: "The cell culture contamination is *partly* responsible for the failure of the experiment"

"细胞培养污染在某种程度上是实验失败的原因"

污染是实验失败的一个原因。

例2: "The cellulose was *partially* converted to sugars by cellulase,"

"纤维素通过纤维素酶部分转化成了糖"。

并非所有纤维素都转化成糖。



