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撰寫一則研 究方法 在本期的季刊中,我們將使用範文、制式版型和規則、技巧和字彙,逐句說明該如何撰寫研究論文中的「研究方法」。華樂絲學術英文編修取得由Hilary Glasman-Deal所寫的《Science Research Writing – For Non-Native Speakers of English》的中譯本獨家代理版權。在此季刊中,我們擷取本書的「研究方法」章節,邀請您一同深入了解論文撰寫的訣竅。若您有興趣詳讀整本書的內容,歡迎您至本季刊第15頁填寫訂購單並回寄給我們。



■研究方法的撰寫■ 寫作架構

研究方法這一節的標題寫法因期刊或學術領域的不同而有所差異。有的期刊採用的是「材料與方法 Materials and Methods」,其他則稱為「研究過程 Procedure」、「實驗方法 Experiment 」、「實驗方法 Experiment 」、「實驗方式 Experimental」、「研究模擬 Simulation」、「研究方法 Methodology」及「研究模型 Model」。研究方法是一篇研究報告核心內容的第一部份(第二部份是研究結果),同時呈現出作者研究了什麼,採用了什麼方法來研究。

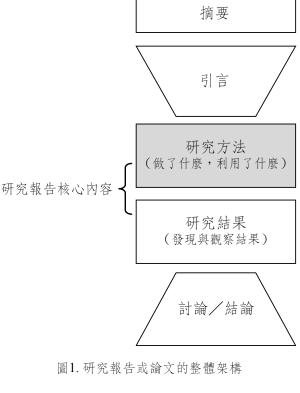
大多數期刊會刊登投稿須知(通常會公佈在網路上)。在閱讀本章前,請先閱讀一篇經常參閱之期刊的投稿須知,夠幸運的話,其中除了與數字有關的專業資訊外,還會包含期刊編輯對報告中每一部份要求的簡短敘述。以下便是這類須知的典型敘述:

The Methodology should contain sufficient detail for readers to replicate the work done and obtain similar results.

接著,我們要問三個問題:

 如何開始撰寫研究方法/實驗方法一節?開頭應 使用何種句型?

- 此節應包含何種資訊?撰寫順序如何?
- 要如何做結尾



我們已經知道,研究方法中應詳細描述做了什麼、 運用了什麼,這有利於回答以上第二個問題。但這 樣的內容還是不夠完整,為了更有效率,並遵照研 究報告的模式,此節必須同時包含其他重要資訊。

請閱讀以下的例文。這篇研究報告的標題是「倫敦 盆地白堊岩層中地下水化學性質的變化」

(Changes in the chemistry of groundwater in the chalk of the London Basin)。如果對這個主題感到陌生,或是對瞭解個別單字有困難,不用擔心,在這個階段,只需對文章有大致的理解,讓自己熟悉研究報告所使用之語言形式即可。

2

Methodology

1 The current investigation involved sampling and analyzing six sites to measure changes in groundwater chemistry. 2 The sites were selected from the London Basin area, which is located in the south-east of England and has been frequently used to interpret groundwater evolution.^{2,3,4}

3 A total of 18 samples was collected and then analyzed for the isotopes mentioned earlier. 4 Samples 1-9 were collected in thoroughly-rinsed 25 ml brown glass bottles which were filled to the top and then sealed tightly to prevent contamination. 5 The filled bottles were shipped directly to two separate laboratories at Reading University, where they were analyzed using standard methods suitably miniaturized to handle small quantities of water.⁵

6 Samples 10-18 were prepared in our laboratory using a revised version of the precipitation method established by the ISF Institute in Germany.⁶ 7 This method obtains a precipitate through the addition of BaCl₂.2H₂O; the resulting precipitate can be washed and stored easily. 8 The samples were subsequently shipped to ISF for analysis by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). 9 All tubing used was stainless steel, and although two samples were at risk of CFC contamination as a result of brief contact with plastic, variation among samples was negligible.

文法與寫作技巧

本小節旨在探討研究方法中的三大語言範疇:

- 被動語態與配對時態
- 「a」和「the」的使用方式
- 副詞和副詞的位置

▶被動語態與配對時態

當一個句子從主動語態轉變成被動語態時,如下:

主動語態	The dog bit the policeman.
被動語態	The policeman was bitten by the dog.

但是在正式的學術寫作中,當作者將句子從主動語態轉變成被動語態來描述所進行的內容時,並不會採用 by us 或 by me,通常會直接省略主詞:

主動語態	We / I collected the samples.
被動語態	The samples were collected.

在描述研究內容與方法前,為了確認此部分應採用主動或被動語態,必須先查明期刊的投稿須知。若為研究團隊成員之一,可使用主動語態 we collected。在撰寫博士論文時,因為是獨力完成,通常不宜使用主動語態或第一人稱 I collected。檢視大多數的研究報告和論文,發現其中都是使用被動語態描述其研究過程,有時使用現在被動語態 is collected,有時則使用過去被動語態 was collected。如何決定?可以分別探討下列兩種時態之優劣點。

在研究方法這一節中,使用被動語態有兩個常犯的錯誤。首 先,請看下列二句:

	A flexible section is inserted in the pipe.
(b) 過去被動語態	A flexible section was inserted in the pipe.

在撰寫研究內容與方法時,必須區分標準研究過程(慣用的研究方法或儀器設備使用方式)和作者本身的作法。在上述例句中,(a) 句使用現在被動語態描述一般作法或研究中所用的標準設備,(b) 句則使用過去被動語態表達作者自己的研究方式。傳統上,在撰寫研究方法時,兩者都使用被動語態,句中不會提及動作主體,亦即不會在句尾添加 by the researcher 或by me。

在正式寫作中使用的被動語態,多屬於省略主詞之被動語態。 然而,由於並未指定主詞,讀者若要區分慣常作法(a句)及 作者本身作法(b句),只能從時態來判讀。請檢視選定期 刊,不過,描述慣常作法時使用現在被動語態;描述作者本身 作法時則使用過去被動語態,可讓語意更為清晰。

若沒有謹慎使用這些語態,作者本身的作法可能會與標準研究 過程相互混淆。即使是對以英語為母語的作者來說,這也是一 種常犯的錯誤,而且會導致嚴重後果。如果讀者無法看出作者 的貢獻,豈不令人扼腕!請看以下範例:

Two dye jets **are** placed in the laser cavity. A gain jet **is** then excited by an argon ion laser and the pulses **are** spatially filtered in order to obtain a Gaussian beam. Polarization **is** confirmed using a polarizing cube. The pulses **were** split into reference pulses and probe pulses and the reference pulses **were** carefully aligned into the detector to minimize noise levels.

在本例中,splitting the pulses into two groups for testing 是作者之研究團隊的重大創新,讀者之所以知悉此一事實,是因為現在被動語態變成了過去被動語態。以下是另一個例子:

Samples for gas analysis were collected using the method described by Brown (1999), which uses a pneumatic air sampling pump.

在比較作者本身所採用的研究過程與其他研究人員的作法時,會產生另一個使用被動語態時的困難。使用無主詞的過去被動語態,可以用來描述我們所採用的研究過程(the samples were collected using a suction tube),但是,同樣的無主詞過去被動語態,也可以用來描述我們所摘錄的研究報告中其他研究人員所用的研究過程(the samples were collected using a suction tube)。換言之,除非字斟句酌,否則,讀者無法區分作者本身和其他研究人員的研究方法。由於清楚知道自己做了些什麼,當然也就對自己的貢獻瞭然於心,但是對讀者而言,恐非如此明顯。

可以加註某些詞語,讓自己的貢獻更清晰可見。如加註 In this study, the samples were collected using a suction tube 或 In our experiments the samples were collected using a suction tube 而在描述其他研究人員所用方法時,可於句中適當的地方,謹慎註明參考文獻,例如: In Brown (1999) the samples were collected using a suction tube。

以下是五種可供運用的方式。請注意時態的不同用法。

		我們所欲表達的意義	讓語意更為清晰的方法
	1	X was (collected/substituted/adjusted etc.) by me in the	改用主動語態 We collected/adjusted/
		procedure or work that I carried	substituted etc. 或者添加
l		out	諸如 here/in this work/
l			
		工作或過程中,由「我」所完	
l		成。	如:This experiment/The
l			procedure °

2	X was (collected/substituted/ adjusted etc.) by the person whose procedure or work I am using as a basis for, or comparing with, my own 我採用某人的研究過程或方法 作為基本架構,或是與我自己 的方法相互比較。	註明研究參考文獻,或添加如下片語 in their work/in that model。
3	X is (collected/substituted/ adjusted etc.) normally, i.e. as part of a standard procedure 慣用的研究方法,亦即某標準 研究過程的一部份。	即使是標準研究過程,有時也需註明研究參考文獻,端視大眾熟悉程度而定。可使用如 as in 的片語。
4	X is (collected/substituted/ adjusted etc.) as you can see in Fig. 1, but it was collected/ substituted/adjusted etc. by me 如圖1所示的某研究方法,是 由「我」所執行。	如果可能,改用主動語 態 We collected/adjusted/ substituted etc.,或者確定 當描述完所指事物時,記 得從現在被動語態中轉換 出來。
5	X is (collected/substituted/adjusted etc.) by me in the procedure/work that I carried out, but my field requires authors to write procedural descriptions in the Present Simple tense. (This is quite common in pure mathematics) 某研究方法是在我執行的研究工作或過程中,由「我」所完成的,但此一專業領域要求作者以現在式撰寫研究過程(常	改用主動態 We collect/ adjust/substitute etc. 或可 添加片語 here/in this work/ in our model,或者採用假 主詞,如 This experiment/ The procedure。

以下為不可數名詞的詞彙表,請在可作複數可數名詞上做記 號。運用名詞的方式,會決定這個名詞為可數或不可數。以 industry 此一名詞為例,請先想一想,要表達的是整體產業 (不可數) ? 還是特定產業(可數) ? 請將答案與後面的參考 答案相對照。

age re beauty l calculation y depression
calculation y depression
y depression
electricity
experience
health
independence
knowledge
ce light
loss
oil
policy
purity
safety
sleep
sunlight
traffic
violence
welfare

▶「a」和「the」的使用方式

見於純理論數學領域)。

在英語文法及使用上,「a」和「the」的使用方式極易混淆。 許多語言並無 a 和 the 的對應字彙,即使有,其意義也不一定 完全等同於英文用法。以英語為第二語言的學生,通常都知道 以下這個實用法則,但此法則有時仍會造成混淆:

單數可數名詞需要一個限定詞

限定詞包括 the、a、my、this、one、some 等字。要訂出使 用規則並不容易,因為在使用之前,必須先解決兩個問題:首 先,要確定哪些名詞為可數名詞;接著,要如何決定使用 a 還 是 the?

讓我們來看第一個問題。決定哪些名詞可數,哪些名詞不 可數,比我們想像中困難。許多被認為是不可數的名詞, 在實際運用上,卻被當成可數名詞加以運用。例如 death 或 childhood, 便可以複數型式呈現。

There have been three **deaths** this year from pneumonia. Our childhoods were very different; I grew up in France and she grew up in China.

此外,如 industry 這類名詞: Many industries rely on fossil fuels.

即使是材料名稱,如 steel,也可用複數型式表現: Some **steels** are used in the manufacture of medical instruments.

華樂絲學術英文 寫作/簡報發表研討會

華樂絲學術英文編修累積多年的經驗收集了多位期刊 reviewers 和 editors 的評論。我們將其整理成一套方法 論,讓您了解台灣研究學者在撰寫論文時所犯的錯誤及 未獲國際期刊採用之原因。我們也將傳授您頂尖研究學 者撰寫與投稿論文時所需培養的好習慣,讓您在兩天之 内功力大增,發表學術論文無往不利!研討會全程使用 台灣人能夠輕鬆理解的簡易英文。

歡迎邀請我們到貴單位做研習進修課程,我們將提供課 程專用講義及參考資料,幫助迅速學會如何撰寫並投稿 專業論文至 SCI/SSCI 期刊。

詳情至www.seminars.tw或電洽(02)2555-5830 張小姐。

課程A:如何撰寫並投稿專業論文至SCI/SSCI期刊 台北 101年10月6日、10月7日 12小時 台大集思會議中心(米開朗基羅廳) 地點 台北市羅斯福路四段85號 B1 課程B:學術英文研討會摘要撰寫及簡報課程 台北 101年11月24日 6小時 台大集思會議中心(米開朗基羅廳) 地點 台北市羅斯福路四段85號 B1

4 | www.editing.tw

參考答案

同時可作可數名詞的字以斜體表示。

11 1 360 111 1 360 111 1 3741 112 116 11				
access	analysis	advice	age	
cancer	art	atmosphere	beauty	
duty	capacity	childhood	calculation	
economy	death	democracy	depression	
environment	earth	education	electricity	
evidence	equipment	existence	experience	
fashion	fear	fire	health	
freedom	history	growth	independence	
help	insurance	ice	knowledge	
information	machinery	intelligence	light	
luck	philosophy	nature	loss	
organization	pollution	physics	oil	
progress	research	protection	policy	
reality	security	respect	purity	
sand	strength	silence	pafety	
science	time	stuff	sleep	
space	trouble	trade	sunlight	
technology	waste	truth	traffic	
treatment	water	velocity	violence	
wind	work	wealth	welfare	
	cancer duty economy environment evidence fashion freedom help information luck organization progress reality sand science space technology treatment	cancer art duty capacity economy death environment earth evidence equipment fashion fear freedom history help insurance information machinery luck philosophy organization pollution progress research reality security sand strength science time space trouble technology waste treatment water	cancer art atmosphere duty capacity childhood economy death democracy environment earth education evidence equipment existence fashion fear fire freedom history growth help insurance ice information machinery intelligence luck philosophy nature organization pollution physics progress research protection reality security respect sand strength silence science time stuff space trouble trade technology waste truth treatment water velocity	

現在來看第二個問題:如何決定使用 a 或 the ? 我們以前可能聽說過, a 適用於一般對象, the 則適用於特定對象, 但在下句中:

There is **a** book on the shelf above my desk; can you bring it here?

A book 指的是一本特定的書;句中明確指出說話者要的是哪本書。所以如果以「一般/特定」的判別標準,仍無法準確地幫助我們選用 a 或 the ,還有其他方法嗎?

讓我們從一個簡單的問題開始:為什麼在第一次提到某件事物時,會使用 a,而再次提及此一事物時,卻改用 the?但兩次都是指同一件特定事物。舉例而言,在下面的句子中,如果指的都是同一個特定的三明治,為什麼第一次提到時用 a,第二次卻用 the?

I had **a** cheese sandwich and **an** apple for lunch. **The** sandwich was fine but **the** apple had a worm in it.

差異在於說話者第一次提到起司三明治或蘋果時,只有說話者知道所指為何,但第二次的時候,說話者和聽話者都已經知道了。然而,worm 這個字,對聽話者而言仍是陌生的,所以用a。現在,我們可以再添加一個規則:

當作者和讀者都知道所指人事物為何時,則使用 THE。

即使前文並未提及此一人事物,此一法則依然適用,請參考下面的例句:

I arrived at Heathrow Airport but **the** check-in was closed. I bought a new computer but **the** keyboard was faulty.

Check-in 和 keyboard 需使用 the,因為一提到 Heathrow Airport,說話者和聆聽者就有了 check-in 的共識;而一提到 computer,也就產生了 keyboard 的共識。其他同樣的情形如下:

He lit a match but the flame went out.

提及火柴(a match),自然會在讀者腦海中創造出火(flame)的觀念,而此一共識,就可藉由 the 的使用予以強調。同樣的,如果我們在同一個房間裡面,當我要您看看天花板(the ceiling)時,你不會問我:「你在說那個天花板啊?」,因為答案很明顯,我們有此共識。

Did she get the job? (你知我知,她去應徵的那個工作) I'll meet you in the library later. (我們常去的圖書館)

以下是一些更有用的規則:

We removed the softest layer of membrane.

若僅有單一可能的指涉物時,使用 THE。

Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

The opening was located in the center of each mesh.

Government policy is committed to protecting the environment.

The sun's altitude is used to determine latitude.

所指事物無關緊要、作者不知道或讀者不知道作者所指之人/ 事為何時,使用 **A**。

A 35 ml brown glass bottle was used to store the liquid. (使用哪一個35 ml的褐色玻璃瓶並不重要。)
The subject then spoke to an interviewer.

(哪一位採訪者並不重要/作者知道,讀者不知道。)

It works on the same principle as a combustion engine. (哪一個燃燒式引擎並不重要。)

有時候,使用 a 或 the 會完全改變句子的意義:

- (a) This effect may hide a connection between the two. (兩者之間可能有關連性,但是否如此,我們無從得知)。
- (b) This effect may hide the connection between the two. (兩者之間確實有關連性,但是由於 this effect,我們無從得知)。

下面兩句,也可顯示使用 a 或 the 對句子的意義影響甚大。 (Ø 在此用來表達 a 的複數型式):

- (a) The nodes should be attached to Ø two adjacent receptor sites. (有許多受體部位,任兩個相鄰之受體部位均可。)
- (b) The nodes should be attached to the **two** adjacent receptor sites. (僅有兩個受體部位。)

要運用剛學會的這些資訊,最好的方法是從一篇研究報告中摘錄一段文章,然後利用本節所學,設法瞭解為何作者選用 the或 a,或者為何作者在某一特定名詞前不用任何限定詞。

關於 $\mathbf{a} \setminus \mathbf{the}$ 和 \mathbf{O} 的另一使用重點為此三者均可用來表達既定事實,請看以下例句:

The electroencephalograph is a machine for measuring brain waves. An electroencephalograph is a machine for measuring brain waves. Electroencephalographs are machines for measuring brain waves.

▶副詞和副詞的位置

以外語表達複雜觀念時,文法錯誤還不及無形的錯誤來得嚴 重。如果是明顯的文法錯誤,校稿人員或編輯會注意到並且加 以修正,但如果撰寫的文法正確,校稿人員與編輯就容易忽略 錯誤。舉一個無形錯誤的例子:句子文法正確,動詞時態卻選 擇失當,或無法表達作者真正的意思。這些隱藏的錯誤會是一 篇文章中最大的隱憂,因為當句子無法確切表達作者本意時, 校稿人員和編輯也無從得知。

常見的無形錯誤包括: a 和 the 的錯誤使用;在關係子句中的 which 這個字之前,是否該使用逗點;或是副詞位置錯誤。副 詞位置很容易被錯置,而且很難發現。

副詞的使用效果往往不如作者所預期。首先,需要介詞的副 詞,可能會造成混淆不清的語意(Look at that dog with one eye 可能意指使用一隻眼睛 USING one eye 或 獨眼 HAVING one eye)。其次,副詞可能出乎意料地與句子的某部分相連接。 决定副詞位置時要小心,尤其在一個句子中使用一個以上的副 詞時,更應謹慎為之。下面就是撰寫時可能遇到的問題:

The patient was discharged from hospital after being shot in the back with a 9 mm gun.

是醫生們朝她開槍的嗎?

He gave a lecture about liver cancer at the hospital last January.

是「演講在醫院中舉辦」,還是「癌症發生在醫院中」?是 「演講以一月發生之癌症病例為題」,還是「演講在一月舉 辦」?

雖然決定副詞的位置有規則可循,但這些規則極為繁瑣,不易 運用。由於我們的撰寫目的只是希望能不犯錯,且能清晰表 達,所以最好避免堆疊使用此類副詞,建議以不同的順序重寫 此一資訊。如果所用副詞是用來修飾整個句子(如 clearly, last January, as a result) ,則可考慮將此一副詞置於句首:

Last January he gave a lecture about liver cancer at the hospital.

如果還是會殘留副詞詞組,可考慮將句子分解為幾個部分,各 自運用副詞:

Last January he gave a lecture at the hospital; his subject was liver cancer.

寫作任務:建構一個模式

▶建構一個模式

接著我們要開始建構一個撰寫研究方法的模式,請在以下空格 內,簡單說明作者於每個句子中所欲表達的內容。參考答案列 於練習範例之後。一旦開始嘗試建立自己的模式,便可利用參 考答案來輔助撰寫研究方法部分。

撰寫指南

要完成此階段任務,需要30-45分鐘。如果無法由第一句開 始,可以先選擇較容易的一句作為起點,如第4句。記住,一 個有用的模式必須也能兼用於其他研究方法,所以不要包含 專有名詞,以免導致此模式無法運用於自己專業領域的研究方 法。

要知道作者「如何撰寫」,而非「寫了什麼」,可以假設在用 電腦寫作時,不小心刪除了某句。對讀者而言,這消失的部分 會造成什麼差異?如果復原成原來的內容,又會如何影響對資 訊的回應?

另一個瞭解作者如何撰寫句子的方法,是檢視其文法與字彙線 索。主動詞的時態為何?為何採用此一時態?此一時態與前一 句時態是否相同?如果不同,為何作者要改變時態?作者選用 了哪些字?

不要期待建立一個完美的模式。模式會隨著參考答案的提示而 修正。此外,在與選定文章比對後,初步建立之模式可能會再 度修正。

	1
Changes in the chemistry of	
groundwater in the chalk of the	
London Basin	
Methodology	在本句,作者
1 The current investigation involved	1
sampling and analyzing six sites to	
measure changes in groundwater	
chemistry. 2 The sites were selected	2
from the London Basin area, which is	
located in the south-east of England and	
has been frequently used to interpret	
groundwater evolution. ^{2,3,4}	
3 A total of 18 samples was collected	3
and then analyzed for the isotopes	
mentioned earlier. 4 Samples 1-9 were	4
collected in thoroughly-rinsed 25 ml	
brown glass bottles which were filled	
to the top and then sealed tightly to	
prevent contamination. 5 The filled	5
bottles were shipped directly to two	
separate laboratories at Reading	
University, where they were analyzed	
using standard methods suitably	
miniaturized to handle small quantities	
of water. ⁵	
6 Samples 10-18 were prepared in our	6
laboratory using a revised version of	
the precipitation method established by	
the ISF Institute in Germany. ⁶ 7 This	7
method obtains a precipitate through the	
addition of BaCl ₂ .2H ₂ O; the resulting	
precipitate can be washed and stored	
easily.	
8 The samples were subsequently	8
shipped to ISF for analysis by	
accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).	
9 All tubing used was stainless steel,	9
and although two samples were at risk	
of CFC contamination as a result of	
brief contact with plastic, variation	

▶參考答案

among samples was negligible.

In Sentence 1

'The current investigation involved sampling and analyzing six sites to measure changes in groundwater chemistry.' 作者提供此一小節的整體概述,包括本研究的目的。

如果寫下「引言」或「介紹研究方法」,對於實際撰寫一篇研 究文章並無助益,因為並未確實描述句中具體撰寫的內容。

為何研究方法需要引言?

在某些個案中,作者一開始就描述材料或研究過程,然而,此方法僅適用於讀者群較不廣泛且均進行類似研究時。若非如此,為了體貼讀者,應該先提供一些引言內容。讀者可藉由引言介紹,順利進入此段文章。介紹研究方法有許多方式,請看以下最常用的三種:

- 藉由撰寫研究特性的大綱來提供整體概述,例如測試數 目、使用設備/材料、軟體及研究目的等。如此有助於 讀者瞭解本節大概內容。
- 提供材料或材料/設備來源之背景資訊。
- 再次描述前文的部分內容。一般可以選擇重新描述研究 目的,或者描述想要強調的問題。

如果從一般概述開始撰寫,或用一個段落來介紹研究內容與方法,可接著分段來描述細節。反之,如果先由細節開始撰寫,便會強迫讀者拼凑作者做了什麼、用了什麼方法等細節,最後才能得到整體概念。這對讀者來說將會非常吃力,身為作者,應該以適當的順序安排資訊,好讓讀者輕鬆閱讀。

再者,要求讀者拼湊細節,從而得到研究方法的輪廓,是非常危險的,因為如果讀者是從細節「由下往上」拼湊,而非從整體概述「由上往下」閱讀,那麼所得之研究方法輪廓可能會因人而異。如果從整體敘述來描寫材料與方法,作者和讀者才可以對研究架構產生共識。如此一來,當作者補充細節時,才能在不同讀者的腦海中,建立相同的研究內容與方法輪廓。請謹記在心:讓讀者先「見林」後「見樹」。

In Sentence 2

'The sites were selected from the London Basin area, which is located in the south-east of England and has been frequently used to interpret groundwater evolution.²⁻⁴'

作者提供背景資訊,並藉由引用前人研究,進一步合理化其 研究地點的選擇。

為何需要證明或提出研究方法之理由?這不是顯而易見 嗎?

採用某種研究方法的理由,對作者本身而言,可能顯而易見,但對讀者而言,則未必如此。如果無法合理化自己的研究方法,讀者也可能不會接受。讀者可能會懷疑,為什麼作者採用一種特別方法來研究,或者為何採用一種特別的研究過程。這會產生負面效應:如果作者並未解釋所採用研究方法之原因,那麼就不能期望讀者接受此研究方法,而這終究會影響讀者對整篇研究報告的評價。

許多作者相信,研究方法這一章節,只是一段材料與方法的生硬描述而已;事實上,其中包含強烈的說服及溝通元素。除了從作者使用 thoroughly 或 with care 等語言可看出之外,也可以從作者進行合理化的頻繁程度得知。在描述材料與方法的段落中,我們不只要傳遞「這就是我們所做的研究/所用方法」,也要表達「我們的決定具備充分的理由」。證明內容的合理化,可讓讀者信任作者的選擇。

為了合理化作者所做的選擇,有時可採用現在式來撰寫背景資訊。例如,如果選用某一材料的理由,是因為此一材料的特性,那麼就描述此一特性(This material is able to...)。如果選用特定設備或軟體的理由,是因為其功能,則應對此功能加以描述。從句2中,我們可以瞭解作者選擇此一地區的理由:其他研究人員先前給予此地點相當高的評價。

If you would like to be included in our E-newsletter
 mailing of Tips for Taiwanese Researchers on Academic
 Publishing, send your request to editing@editing.tw.

In Sentence 3

'A total of 18 samples was collected and then analyzed for the isotopes mentioned earlier.'

作者提供研究過程/方法的概述。

既然已經在這小節開頭提出概述,為何還要對研究過程 本身撰寫概述?

每一段落的開始,通常是一個新主題的開始,而且提供引言句,乃是便利讀者閱讀的一項技巧。此外,句3中的概述,藉由建立整體架構,讓細節順理成章出現,也可使讀者遵循「由上往下」的閱讀方向。由於讀者從一開始就知道,研究中接受測試之樣品數及其處理方式,因此能和作者共享清晰的研究輪廓。這些句子的開頭通常運用如 Most of the tests 或 In all cases 等片語(參見此書第2.4.2節中的詞彙表)。

In Sentence 4

'Samples 1-9 were collected in thoroughly-rinsed 25 ml brown glass bottles which were filled to the top and then sealed tightly to prevent contamination.'

作者提供作法與研究方法的細節,同時表達謹慎的態度。

必須提供多少細節?

如果不確定所有讀者對研究方法都相當熟悉,作者所提供的資訊率多勿缺。在撰寫研究報告當下,作者可能早已模擬甚或實際進行過多次試驗,所以對所用材料、數量、設備、軟體、研究過程的步驟及個別步驟所需時間,自然相當瞭解。正因如此,對作者而言,特定細節(例如句5中的瓶子大小)或許非常明顯,但對讀者而言,則不一定明顯可見。如果希望讓其他研究人員也能重現研究結果,更應該包括每一個特定細節。

請注意,作者在本句中使用 thoroughly、filled to the top 和tightly 等字,對讀者交代其研究過程中的謹慎態度。切記,撰寫文章的目的,不只是為了描述研究過程及發現,同時也是為了確保讀者能在讀完報告後,接受作者的結論。為了達此目的,讀者必須願意接受作者的研究結果,但在此之前,讀者必須先願意接受作者的研究方法。正因如此,將自己塑造成一個精確、謹慎進行研究過程的稱職研究人員,是非常重要的。

注意在句4中,作者使用了 25 ml ,ml 是國際單位系統 SI (Système International d'Unités)中 milliliter (毫升) 的單位符號。務必核對國際單位系統,以確定所用單位符號是否正確。通常在數字和國際單位符號之間,要有一個字元的間隔;此外,雖然 SI 符號看起來好像是縮寫,其實不然,所以不能在其後添加句點。

In Sentence 5

'The filled bottles were shipped directly to two separate laboratories at Reading University, where they were analyzed using standard methods suitably miniaturized to handle small quantities of water.⁵'

作者使用可以表達研究謹慎程度的語言,持續詳細描述自己 做了些什麼。

句5中哪些字詞可以用來表達研究的謹慎程度呢?作者本來可以只寫:The filled bottles were shipped to two laboratories and analyzed using standard methods miniaturized to handle small quantities of water,但是藉由 directly、separate 和 suitably 等字的使用,便可表達出可信任度。

In Sentence 6

'Samples 10-18 were prepared in our laboratory using a revised version of the precipitation method established by the ISF Institute in Germany.67

作者引用參考文獻中既有的研究方法來描述自己做了什麼。

為什麼應該引用其他研究?為什麼不能只描述自己採用 的方法?

理由是研究人員不大可能僅憑一己之力創造出所有的研究方 法。在許多案例中,研究方法中的部分內容,採用其他研究人 員曾經使用或發現的方法,而這些方法可能眾所周知,所以如 果引用研究參考文獻,可以省略個別細節之描述。因此,引用 參考文獻,可為作者節省時間。針對此點,請參見第11頁的選 項1之詞彙表。

既然可以查閱到參考文獻,為什麼作者還需要描述細節? 為什麼不直接讓讀者到圖書館,查找這些參考文獻,自行 閱讀?

在本例中,因為有些讀者不一定熟悉此一研究,而且也不應該 要讀者自行利用圖書館或網路查閱參考文獻,所以作者才需要 提供研究方法的基本細節。即使作者的研究方法與參考文獻完 全一致,也應該描述所採用的研究過程、測試項目、設備或材 料,這是一種專業禮節。在撰寫這部分背景資訊時,切記要使 用現在式(This method obtains),等到要描述自己的研究方法 時,再恢復使用過去式。

將自己的材料與方法,與同領域其他研究人員的材料與方法相 互比較,就研究方法這一節而言,是合乎常理的。把以前的研 究過程和目前的研究過程,清楚地呈現在讀者面前,可讓其看 出作者的研究方法和他人有何不同,這是很常見的作法。有時 作者的方法和作者提及的其他方法完全相同(請參見第11頁中 選項1的詞彙表);有時彼此類似(見選項2的詞彙表);有時 兩者之間有明顯差異,此時,作者與同一領域中其他研究人員 在材料與方法上的差異,更能顯現出作者之報告或論文的實際 貢獻(選項3)。

引用他人研究時,要謹慎選擇文獻出處在句中的位置;一旦稍 有疏忽,可能會意外歸功於其他人,即使我們才是研究結果真 正的最大功臣!請記住:文獻出處的註記不一定只能寫在句 尾。

有時作者必須描述所採用之研究過程的影響。然而,在這個階 段,並不適合對此進行討論或提出評論。如果描述得過於詳 細,恐怕會導致作者在撰寫研究結果時,沒東西可寫。有趣的 是,在撰寫結果時,常常可以看到作者進一步提供研究方法的 細節。有時候在研究方法這一節中,只會提供基本項目,等到 撰寫研究結果時,才會依照研究方法與所得結果的關係,予以 詳加說明。

In Sentence 7

'This method obtains a precipitate through the addition of BaCl₂.2H₂O; the resulting precipitate can be washed and stored easily.'

作者提供與研究方法有關更詳盡的細節,並且展示自己所選 方法的優點。

合理化的作法,在本章中俯拾皆是;跟前文一樣,合理化是為 了回應對作者的選擇可能引發的批評及疑問;向讀者保證,這 些選擇都有充分理由,同時提供這些理由。我們常會看到,作 者詳盡地合理化重要的選擇,並且描述捨棄其他選項的理由。 前文已經提到,這是因為讓讀者接受作者所選擇的研究方法, 是相當重要的。

In Sentence 8

'The samples were subsequently shipped to ISF for analysis by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).'

作者對研究方法提供更多的細節。

正如前面所說的:除了描述我們做了什麼、使用什麼方法的細 節以外,還有很多細節需要交代。這一句是本段研究方法中, 唯一純粹描述細節的句子,其他句子都有額外的功能。

In Sentence 9

'All tubing used was stainless steel, and although two samples were at risk of CFC contamination as a result of brief contact with plastic, variation among samples was negligible.'

作者指出研究方法中可能遇到的困難。

這樣寫,不就是在討論研究結果嗎?

不是的,這樣寫其實是表示研究方法中的問題,但並不會影響 研究結果。在本節中,有時確實必須提及結果,但只有在初步 結果被用來修改主要試驗的設計時,才會採用這種撰寫方式。

為什麼要指出研究方法中的問題?不會自曝其短嗎?

事實剛好相反。首先,如果不指出研究內容的問題,會顯得作 者本身對這些問題渾然不知,這樣會給讀者極差的印象。如果 指出這些問題,反而能加強自己的專業形象。若忽略或嘗試掩 飾這些問題(例如樣品數太少、設備或軟體不盡理想),而讀 者卻注意到這些問題,他們會開始質疑作者身為研究人員的資 格,自然也會影響讀者對研究結果與結論的接受度。

其次,每當作者完成一篇研究報告,在研究過程中遭遇到的問 題,對下次研究的改進,都是很好的學習經驗。難道當我們重 複進行試驗,改善研究技巧時,應該延遲研究報告的撰寫嗎? 如果下一次試驗又學到更多,是否再次拖延報告的撰寫?難道 就這樣一直拖延下去?果真如此,那麼我們永遠無法完成這篇 研究報告。權宜之計應該是完成研究報告,同時承認研究過程 中遇到的問題或困難。事實上,在本節文章中提及這些問題與 困難,不只是權宜之計,與其等到文章末尾再寫,不如在這個 階段就指出這些問題。在討論/結論中探討研究建議時,才提 出研究所受限制及其瑕疵,並不是一個適當的作法。

要怎樣帶出在研究中所發生的問題,卻又不會讓讀者覺 得這是個失敗的研究?

可選用詞彙,淡化問題的嚴重性,減輕作者所需擔負的責任, 強調問題的正面效應,並且提出解決方案。在上例中,作者先 承認問題的存在,接著淡化此一問題的影響 (variation among samples was negligible)。在描述問題時,這是一種標準處理模 式。在第9頁所列的詞彙表中,我們可以找到所需範例詞彙, 以傳統、專業的方式來描述這些問題和困難。

▶寫作模式

以下是我們整理出來的句子描述:

- 句 1, 作者提供此一小節的整體概述。
- 句 2,作者提供背景資訊並予以合理化。
- 句 3, 作者提供過程/方法的概述。
- 句 4,作者提供作法與研究方法的細節,同時表達謹慎的程度。
- 句 5,作者使用可以表達研究謹慎程度的語言,持續詳細描述 自己做了什麼。
- 句 6,作者引用參考文獻中既有的研究方法來描述自己做了什
- 句 7, 作者提供與研究方法有關更詳盡的細節,並且展示自己 所選方法的優點。
- 句 8, 作者對研究方法提供更多的細節。
- 句 9, 作者指出研究方法中可能遇到的困難。

將這些內容依序排列,可將此模式區分為四大部分。在引言模式中,所有部分都會用到,此一模式則不然,我們可以把這個模式當成一張「菜單」,從這張菜單中,作者可以選用適合其研究主題(或所欲投稿期刊)的項目。如果研究設備是由作者自行建構而成,那麼就可以刪除第一部份的「交代所用材料與設備之來源」。如果研究過程中沒有發生問題,那就完全不需要第四部分。

項目1	提供研究材料與方法的整體引言及概述再次強調研究目的交代所用材料與設備之來源補充必要之背景資訊
項目2	 提供與研究材料與方法有關之特定、精確的細節(亦即數量、溫度、期間、順序、條件、位置、大小) 為所做選擇提出正當理由 顯示研究謹慎程度
項目3	將材料與方法和其他研究相連結
項目4	指出問題癥結

▶模式之測試

接下來要檢視此模式如何實際運用於材料/方法章節(請注意,其標題不一定以 Materials and Methods 來命名)以及你所選定的文章。以下為數則從實際發表之研究報告中摘錄的研究方法全文。請詳加閱讀,並標記內文中之各個句子,各應屬於模式中的哪一部份(1、2、3或4)。例如,如果第一句應屬撰寫模式中的第一類,請在第一句後面標記1,依此類推。

Effects of H₂O on structure of add-catalyzed SiO₂ sol-gel films

Experimental procedure

Equal volumes of tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS) and ethanol were mixed and stirred vigorously for 10 min at room temperature. Then 0.1 M HCI was gradually added to the solutions, until a water to TEOS molar ratio of R=2 was attained. Additional deionized water was added to give solutions with R=3, 4 and 5, so that for all solutions the molecular ration TEOS:HCI was maintained, as summarized in Table 1. The solutions were placed in the refluxing bath immediately after mixing, and the temperature of the bath was increased to 70° C in 15 min, while stirring, and kept there for 2 h. The solutions were then aged for 24 h at room temperature, before being diluted with an equal volume of EtOH and stirred for 10 min, to give the solution used for spin coating. All the chemicals were obtained from Aldrich Chemicals Ltd.

The sols were dispensed on p-type, 75 mm diameter silicon wafers, through a 0.1 μ m filter (PTFE Whatman, obtained from BDH Merk Ltd), and thereafter the substrate was spun at 2000 rpm for 15 s. The coated substrate was baked at 100°C for 5 min, and then cleaved into 10 pieces. Each piece was baked in air at a different temperature, in the range from 100 to 1000°C, for 30 min. The samples were kept in covered petri dishes for a few days in room conditions before the experiments were continued; this allows the completion of surface hydroxylation, and gave reproducible ellipsometer results when water is used as an adsorbate.

The thickness and refractive index of the samples were measured using a Rudolph AutoEl III ellipsometer, with an operating wavelength of 633 nm, and precisions of about ± 0.002 and ± 3 Å in index and thickness, respectively. For microporous films, the measured index is strongly dependent on relative humidity, because of condensation of water in the pores. By measuring the dependence

of index on humidity, information about porosity can be obtained. We have extended this technique to the use of different adsorbate species, in order to probe pore sizes [3]; this, for the sake of brevity, we call molecular probe ellipsometry. In this technique, the film is placed in a sealed chamber on the sample stage of the ellipsometer; first dry N₂ gas is passed through the chamber to empty the pores of any condensed adsorbate, and then N₂ having been bubbled through the liquid adsorbate is passed over the sample to fill the pores; in each case the refractive index is measured. By assuming that all the accessible pores in dry and saturated atmospheres are completely empty or filled with adsorbate, respectively, the pore volume and index of the solid skeleton can be determined by an extension of the Lorentz-Lorenz relation [8] where n_f , n_s and n_p are the refractive indices of the film, solid skeleton and pores, respectively, and v_p is the volume fraction porosity. Measurement of $n_{\rm f}$ for both the dry and saturated films allows both v_p and n_s to be determined with the assumption that n_p has the same value as that of the bulk adsorbate in the saturated case, and of air $(n_p = 1)$ in the dry case.

In order to empty the pores, an initial high flow rate of N_2 was used for a few minutes and the rate was then reduced to 1000 sccm (standard c.c per minute) for 15 min. the flow rate was kept at 100 sccm for 15 min to fill the pores. The low flow rate in this case reduces the likelihood of cooling of the sample surface, which could cause condensation on the external film surface. Comparison of the measured film thickness for wet and dry atmospheres indicated that this did not occur. The temperature inside the chamber was monitored by a thermocouple to ensure that there was no drift or alteration due to gas flow. In each case, the measurement was recorded once repeatable readings were obtained. The adsorbates used are listed in Table 2. Their average diameters were estimated using a combination of bond length data [9] and Van der Waals atomic radii [10]. All were obtained from Aldrich Chemical Ltd, except $C_{24}H_{44}O_8$ obtained from Fluka Chemie AG.

The optical quality of the films was first studied qualitatively by visual examination, and by optical microscopy. The homogeneity of the films was then investigated quantitatively by measuring the intensity of scattered light resulting from oblique reflection of a laser beam from the film-coated silicon substrate. A helium-neon laser beam, having a wavelength of 633 nm, was directed onto the sample, through a chopping wheel, at an angle 59° from the normal. The specularly reflected beam was absorbed onto a black card, and the scattered light was collected at normal incidence to the sample using a XI0 microscope objective, and measured using a silicon photodiode and a lock-in amplifier. The position of lens and angle of incidence were fixed during measurements.

The film stress, σ_f , can be determined by measuring the resulting substrate curvature [11], according to Stoney's formula:

$$\sigma_{\rm f} = (E_{\rm s} t^2 / 6(1 - v) t_{\rm f}) (1/r_{\rm s} - 1/r_{\rm f}), \tag{2}$$

where r_s and f_f are the radii of curvature of the bare substrate and substrate with film, respectively; E_s , t_s and V_s are the Young's modulus, thickness and Poisson's ratio of the silicon substrate, respectively, and t_f is the thickness of the film. Tensile stresses are positive and compressive stresses negative; thus, a positive radius of curvature denotes a convex film surface. Entire 75 mm diameter wafers were used, and curvature was measured from plots of surface profile along 30 mm lines over the central part of the film surface using a Dektak IIA auto-levelling profilometer. To reduce inaccuracy caused by lack of axial symmetry in the wafer curvature, two scans were made, in orthogonal directions, for each measurement, and the inverse radii thus obtained were averaged. Care was taken not to use wafers which had a substantially asymmetric curvature before deposition. Wafer thicknesses, measured with a micrometer, were $390 \pm 3 \, \mu m$. Final

film thicknesses were measured by ellipsometry and checked by patterned etching and profilometry, and interim thicknesses were estimated by interpolation. Equivalent single-layer thickness measurements indicate that the assumption that final thickness is proportional to number of layers is sufficiently accurate. For $E_s/(1$ v_s), the value 180 GPa was used [11].

In order to give an indication of the effect of water content on stress, 10 layers were deposited for each R value, using 10 s rapid thermal annealing at 1000°C in all cases.

Infrared imaging of defects heated by a sonic pulse

ii) Experiment

Our experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1. The source of the sonic excitation is a Branson, Model 900 MA 20 kHz ultrasonic welding generator, with a Model GK-5 hand-held gun. The source has a maximum power of 1 kW, and is triggered to provide a short (typically 50-200 ms duration) output pulse to the gun. The gun contains a piezoelectric transducer that couples to the specimen through the 1.3-cm-diam tip of a steel horn. In the laboratory setup, as can be seen in Fig. 1, we use a mechanical fixture to hold the sonic horn firmly against the sample surface. This setup uses a machine slide to provide reproducible alignment of the horn. Typically, a piece of soft Cu sheet is placed between the tip of the horn and the specimen to provide good sound transmission. The location of the source on the sample is chosen primarily for convenience of geometrical alignment, and since it has minimal effect on the resulting sonic IR images, typically is not changed during the course of the inspection. Sound waves at frequencies of 20 kHz in metals such as aluminium or steel have wavelengths on the order of tens of centimeters, and propagate with appreciable amplitude over distances much longer than a wavelength. For typical complex-shaped industrial parts (see, for example, the aluminium automotive part shown in Fig. 1), reflections from various boundaries of the specimen introduce countless conversions among the vibrational modes, leading to a very complicated pattern of sound within the specimen during the time that the pulse is applied. Since the speed of sound in solids is typically on the order of a few km/s, this sound field completely insonifies the regions under inspection during the time that the excitation pulse is applied. If a subsurface interface is present, say a fatigue crack in a metal, or a delamination in a composite structure, the opposing surfaces at the interface will be caused to move by the various sound modes present there. The complexity of the sound is such that relative motion of these surfaces will ordinarily have components both in the plane of the crack and normal to it. Thus, the surfaces will 'rub' and 'slap' against one another, with a concomitant local dissipation of mechanical energy. This energy dissipation causes a temperature rise, which propagates in the material through thermal diffusion. We monitor this dissipation through its effect on the surface temperature distribution. The resolution of the resulting images depends on the depth of the dissipative source as well as on the time at which the imaging is carried out.

The IR camera that we used in the setup that is shown in Fig. 1 is a Raytheon Radiance HS that contains a 256x256 InSb focal plane array, and operates in the 3-5 µm spectral region. It is sensitive (with a 1 ms integration time) to surface temperature changes of ~0.03°C, and can be operated at full frame rates up to 140 Hz with that sensitivity. We have also observed the effects reported here with a considerably less expensive, uncooled, microbolometer focal plane array camera, operating in the long wavelength (7-10 µm) of the IR

詞彙

為了提供讀者撰寫研究方法的完整資訊,我們必須蒐集適合的 詞彙。本節所列詞彙,挑選自六百多篇發表於不同領域的學術 期刊內的文章,全都是以英文為母語的人士所寫。蒐集範圍僅 限於經常出現且廣為作者和編者所接受的字詞和片語。

接下來,我們要注意七個部分中的詞彙:

1. 提供材料/方法之整體引言與概述;交代所用材料與 設備之來源

包括如 In this study, most of the samples were tested using a . . . 等片語,以及如 were supplied by 等動詞。將普遍使用的字 和表達方式予以列表,有助於在第一句中加以運用。

2. 補充必要之背景資訊

表中提供的單字和片語,主要用來描述儀器、設備或地 點。此外,也包括如 parallel to 和 equidistant 等詞彙。這 些詞彙相當重要,因為可以幫助讀者建立研究方法或重新 架構研究內容。

- 3. 提供與研究材料與方法有關之特定、精確的細節(亦 即數量、溫度、期間、順序、條件、位置、大小) 此項目詞彙包括特別描述作法/研究方法的動詞。不 要只使用 was done 或 was used 等敘述方式,使用如 optimize 或 extract 等較為精確的動詞,可以清楚地解 釋「做了什麼事」。
- 4. 為所做的選擇提出正當的理由

包括說明作者所做選擇之理由的片語,如 in order to。 此外,還包括指出作者選擇之優點的動詞,例如 enable 和 facilitate。

5. 顯示研究謹慎程度

包括形容詞(careful)和副詞(carefully),可供作者 在撰寫句子時靈活運用。

6. 將材料與方法和其他研究相連結

此處提供各種撰寫方式,讓作者可以區隔:

- 與其他研究人員使用完全相同之研究過程/材料/測試
- 與其他研究人員使用類似之研究過程/材料/測試
- 與其他研究人員使用截然不同之研究過程/材料/測試
- 7. 指出問題癥結

提供多種方法,讓作者將問題減到最少,減輕作者擔 負的責任,強調問題的正面效應,並且提出解決方案。

▶詞彙作業

閱讀範例以及自選文章中的研究方法。註記所有可用於上述七 大項目中的單字和片語。

接下來的篇幅將會列出可供運用的完整詞彙表。詞彙表中涵蓋 註記的所有適用單字和片語,也涵括其他常用字。請瀏覽這些 詞彙表,並利用字典查出所有生字。即使在多年以後,這些表 格仍能派上用場。

▶研究方法常用詞彙

1. 提供研究材料與方法的整體引言及概述;交代所用材 料與設備來源

有些字彙已列在引言段落的詞彙表中;例如描述作者「做」了 什麼,「用」了什麼的相關動詞。

這些動詞可分為三大類:第一類包括與學術研究相關的一般動詞,如 attempt、consider、conduct、determine、investigate、report、suggest、verify,大部分在前文引言詞彙表中可以查到。第二類為明確指出作者所「為」的動詞,例如 calculate、extract、isolate、formulate、incorporate、modify、plot、simulate,這類動詞列於下方的詞彙表中。第三類包括與作者專業領域與研究相關,但不適用於其他領域之動詞,例如clone、dissect、isotype、infuse。同時,也可試用下列字彙片語來表達:

all (of)	(the) tests	is/are commercially available
both (of)	(the) samples	was/were acquired (from/by)
each (of)	(the) trials	was/were carried out
many (of)	(the) tests	was/were chosen
most (of)	(the) samples	was/were conducted
the majority (of)	(the) trials	was/were collected
	(the)	was/were devised
	experiments	was/were found in
	(the) equipment	was/were generated (by)
	(the) chemicals	was/were modified
	(the) models	was/were obtained (from/by)
	(the) instruments	was/were performed (by/in)
	(the) materials	was/were provided (by)
		was/were purchased (from)
		was/were supplied (by)
		was/were used as supplied
		was/were investigated
	•	

以下是運用實例:

- The impact tests used in this work were a modified version of
- All reactions were performed in a 27 ml glass reactor. . .
- All cell lines were generated as previously described in . . .
- In the majority of the tests, buffers with a pH of 8 were used in order to . . .
- Both experiments were performed in a greenhouse so that . . .
- The substrate **was obtained from** the Mushroom Research Center . . .
- SSCE glass structures were used in this study to perform . . .
- The cylindrical lens was obtained from Newport USA and is shown in Fig. 3.
- The material investigated was a standard aluminium alloy; all melts were modified with sodium.
- Topographical examination was carried out using a 3-D stylus instrument.
- The experiments were conducted at a temperature of 0.5°C.

2. 補充必要之背景資訊

除了描述標準研究過程及所用技術外,作者還需要描述所使用的儀器/研究設備。為了能正確描述這些項目,作者必須善於運用跟空間描述有關的詞彙。請確認下列單字及片語的正確用法。如果無法確定,請寫下這些詞彙在字典裡的定義,然後利用用語索引(可在網路上找到)搜尋其正確用法。

	T		
opposite	facing		
out of range (of)	within range (of)		
below	under	underneath	
above	over	on top (of)	
parallel (to/with)	perpendicular (to)	adjacent (to)	
on the right/left	to the right/left		
(to) bisect =	(to) converge	(to) intersect	
near side/end	far side/end		
side	edge	tip	end
downstream (of)	upstream (of)		
boundary	margin	border	
on the front/back	at the front/back	in the front/back	in front (of)
higher/lower	upper/lower	inner/outer	
horizontal	vertical	lateral	
circular	rectangular	conical	
equidistant	equally spaced		
on either side	on both sides	on each side	
is placed	is situated	is located	occupies
is mounted (on)	is coupled (onto)	is fastened (to)	is positioned
is aligned (with)	is connected (to)	is fixed (to)	is embedded
extends	is surrounded (by)	is fitted (with)	is encased (in)
is attached to	is covered with/by	is joined (to)	

以下是運用實例:

- Porosity was measured at the near end and at the far end of the polished surface.
- The compression axis is aligned with the rolling direction . . .
- The source light was polarized **horizontally** and the sample beam can be scanned **laterally**.
- The mirrors are positioned near the focal plane.
- Electrodes comprised a 4 mm diam disk of substrate material embedded in a Teflon disk of 15 mm diam.
- The intercooler was mounted on top of the engine . . .
- The concentration of barium decreases towards the edge . . .
- Similar loads were applied to **the front and side** of the box . . .
- A laminar flow element was located downstream of the test section of the wind tunnel . . .

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翻譯文件的工作天數,依字數多寡而定。

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下列哪一句中的桌子離牆壁最近?

The table was placed against the wall. The table was placed next to the wall. The table was placed flush with the wall. The table was placed in contact with the wall. The table was placed right against the wall. The table was placed alongside the wall.

下列哪一句中的時鐘離門最近?

The clock was located just above the door.
The clock was located slightly above the door.
The clock was located immediately above the door. The clock was located directly above the door. The clock was located right above the door.

注意: half as wide (as) = half the width (of); half as heavy (as) = half the weight (of); twice as long (as) = twice the length (of) \overline{m} twice as strong (as) = twice the strength (of) 。此外,with/having a weight of 20 kg = weighing 20 kg \circ \overline{m} with/having a width/length of 20 cm = 20 cm wide/long \circ

3. 提供與研究材料與方法有關之特定、精確的細節

這些動詞可分為三大類:第一類包括學術研究常用的一 般動詞,例如 attempt \ consider \ conduct \ determine \ investigate \ report \ suggest \ verify , 這部分可參考引言詞彙 表(見此書的第1.4節)。第二類包括在作者專業領域研究中 的專業動詞,但不適用於其他領域,例如 anneal、calibrate、 centrifuge、dissect、fertilize、ionize、infuse。由於並不是通 用動詞,所以就不再贅述。第三類是用來說明作者做了什 麼、用了什麼的動詞,較具通用性,例如 calculate、extract、 動詞通常以被動態出現(was/were isolated),請參見下表。

was adapted	was divided	was operated
was added	was eliminated	was optimized
was adopted	was employed	was plotted
was adjusted	was estimated	was positioned
was applied	was exposed	was prepared
was arranged	was extracted	was quantified
was assembled	was filtered	was recorded
was assumed	was formulated	was regulated
was attached	was generated	was removed
was calculated	was immersed	was repeated
was calibrated	was inhibited	was restricted
was carried out	was incorporated	was retained
was characterized	was included	was sampled
was collected	was inserted	was scored
was combined	was installed	was selected
was computed	was inverted	was separated
was consolidated	was isolated	was simulated
was constructed	was located	was stabilized
was controlled	was maintained	was substituted
was converted	was maximized	was tracked
was created	was measured	was transferred
was designed	was minimized	was treated
was derived	was modified	was varied
was discarded	was normalized	was utilized
was distributed	was obtained	

如果您的論文經華樂絲編修或翻譯後, 卻遭到期刊編輯 或審閱者以「英文水準不佳」為主要原因而遭到退件或 批評,我們誠摯希望您能將文章寄回,讓華樂絲免費重 新審視編修您的文章。

4. 為所做選擇提出正當理由

because*	provide a way of (+ -ing)
by doing , we were able to	selected on the basis of
chosen for (+ noun)	so as to (+ infinitive)
chosen to (+ infinitive)	so/such that
for the purpose of (+ -ing or	so (+ -ing)
noun)**	thereby (+ -ing)
for the sake of (+ -ing or noun)	therefore*
in an attempt to (+ infinitive)	thus (+ -ing)
in order to (+ infinitive)	to (+ infinitive)
it was possible to (+ infinitive)	to take advantage of
offer a means of (+ -ing)	which/this allows/allowed etc.
one way to avoid	with the intention of (+ -ing)
our aim was to (+ infinitive)	

- * 參見第 1.2.2 節之其他訊號字詞實例。
- ** 下表列出實用動詞之不定詞、-ing 及名詞型式。Ø表示此 一字詞不具名詞型式,或是在此種結構型式下並不常見。

INFINITIVE	-ING FORM	NOUN FORM	
achieve	achieving	achievement	
allow	allowing	Ø	
assess	assessing	assessment	
avoid	avoiding	avoidance	
compensate for	compensating for	compensation for	
confirm	confirming	confirmation	
determine	determining	determination	
enable	enabling	Ø	
enhance	enhancing	enhancement	
ensure	ensuring	Ø	
establish	establishing	establishment	
facilitate	facilitating	facilitation	
guarantee	guaranteeing	guarantee	
identify	identifying	identification	
improve	improving	improvement	
include	including	inclusion	
increase	increasing	increase	
limit	limiting	limitation	
minimize	minimizing	Ø	
obtain	obtaining	Ø	
overcome	overcoming	Ø	
permit	permitting	Ø	
prevent	preventing	prevention	
provide	providing	provision	
reduce	reducing	reduction	
remove	removing	removal	
validate	validating	validation	

以下是運用實例:

- To validate the results from the metroscale model, samples were collected from all groups.
- The method of false nearest neighbors was selected in order to determine the embedding dimension.
- For the sake of simplicity, only a single value was analyzed.
- By partitioning the array, all the multipaths could be identified.
- Zinc oxide was drawn into the laminate with the intention of enhancing delaminations and cracks.
- The advantage of using three-dimensional analysis was that the out-of-plane stress field could be obtained.

- - Because FITC was used for both probes, enumeration was carried out using two different slides.
 - The LVDTs were unrestrained, so allowing the sample to move
 - The cylinder was constructed from steel, which avoided problems of water absorption.

5. 顯示研究謹慎程度

表中所列詞彙多為副詞形式,但也可能以形容詞形式出現(如 accurate) •

accurately	every/each	immediately	rigorously
always	exactly	independently	separately
appropriately	entirely	individually	smoothly
at least	firmly	never	successfully
both/all	frequently	only	suitably
carefully	freshly	precisely	tightly
completely	fully	randomly	thoroughly
constantly	gently	rapidly	uniformly
correctly	good	reliably	vigorously
directly	identical	repeatedly	well

以下是運用實例:

- A mechanical fixture was employed to hold the sonic horn firmly in place.
- After being removed, the mouse lungs were frozen and thawed at least three times.
- The specimen was monitored **constantly** for a period af 24
- They were then placed on ice for **immediate** FACS analysis.
- Frequent transducer readings were taken to update the stress conditions smoothly.
- The samples were **slowly and carefully** sheared to failure.

6. 將材料與方法和其他研究相連結

當作者要將自己的研究方法與其他研究連結時,有三種方式:

選項 1: 作者所用材料與方法和摘錄研究之材料與方法完全相同 時。

4		
according to	as reported by/in	given by/in
as described by/in*	as reported previously	identical to
as explained by/in	, 55	in accordance with
as in	can be found in	the same as that of/in
as proposed by/in	details are given in	using the method of/in

^{*}by 和 of 的後面經常連接著研究人員或研究團隊的名字(by Ross or using the method of Ross et al.) 而 in 的後面則多接引用 研究文獻 (in Ross et al. (2003))。此外,也可以在句中適當位 置用括弧或上標提供參考文獻。

選項2:作者所用的材料與方法和摘錄研究之材料與方法類似

H-1			
a (modified) version of	(very) similar	(to) adapt	
adapted from	almost the same	(to) adjust	
based in part/partly on	essentially the same	(to) alter	
based on	largely the same	(to) change	
essentially identical	practically the same	(to) modify	
in line with	virtually the same	(to) refine	
in principle	with some adjustments	(to) revise	
in essence	with some alterations	(to) vary	
more or less identical	with some changes		
slightly modified	with some modifications		

選項 3: 作者所用的材料與方法和摘錄研究之材料與方法明顯 不同時。

a novel step was adapted from*	although in many ways similar although in some ways similar	
based on*	although in essence similar	(to) alter*
in line with		(to) change*
loosely based on	with the following	(to) refine*
partially based on	modifications/changes:	(to) revise
partly based on*		(to) vary*
		(to) modify*

* 從表中可知,這些詞彙在選項2及3中都適用。如果是用在選 項2,當作者本身的材料與方法與所引用者沒有明顯差異時, 自然毋須描述有何不同。但若是用在選項3,由於有明顯差 異,特別是所做修改有助於改善程序/材料時,作者應該說明 差異為何。

以下是運用實例:

- Developmental evaluation was carried out using the Bayley Scales of Infant Development (Bayley, 1969).
- The size of the Gaussians was adjusted as in (Krissian et al., 2000).
- The centrifuge is a **slightly modified** commercially available model, the Beckman J6-HC.
- The protein was overexpressed and purified as reported previously. 10,12
- A revised version of the Structured Clinical Interview (4th edition)6 was used.
- We modified the Du and Parker filter to address these shortcomings and we refer to this modified filter as the MaxCurve filter.
- In our implementation we followed Sato et al. (1998) by using a discrete kernel size.

7. 指出問題癥結

淡化問題	減輕責任	彰顯優點
did not align precisely	limited by	acceptable
only approximate	inevitably	fairly well
it is recognized that	necessarily	quite good
less than ideal	impractical	reasonably robust
not perfect	as far as possible	however*
not identical	(it was) hard to	nevertheless*
slightly problematic	(it was) difficult to	
rather time-consuming	unavoidable	talk about a solution
minor deficit	impossible	future work should
slightly disappointing	not possible	future work will *
negligible		currently in progress
unimportant		currently underway
immaterial		
a preliminary attempt		
not significant		

* Future work should 和 future work will 這兩個片語之間的差異 耐人尋味。以 future work should 表達時,作者提出自己所建議 的未來研究方向,並且邀請其專業領域同仁共襄盛舉。然而當 以 future work will 表達時,作者則是向領域中的其他研究人員 描述自己的計畫和意向,並表達此一計畫和意向歸屬於自己, 請其他研究人員不要插手。

以下是運用實例:

- **Inevitably**, considerable computation was involved.
- Only a brief observation was feasible, **however**, given the number in the sample.

- **Although** centrifugation could not remove all the excess solid drug, the amount remaining was negligible.
- Solutions using (q = 1) differed **slightly** from the analytical
- Continuing research will examine a string of dc-dc converters to determine if the predicted efficiencies can be achieved in practice.
- While the anode layer was slightly thicker than 13 µm, this was a minor deficit.

撰寫一則研究方法

接下來的作業,請將本章中所學的所有資訊予以融會貫通。運 用已經習得的文法與字彙,依照模式撰寫一則研究方法,請確 定已將模式圖(第2.3.3節)與字彙表(第2.4節)放在面前。 在本章中,我們學會了研究方法撰寫的慣例模式,也蒐集了可 運用的詞彙。請記住:在撰寫研究方法時,句型之採用也應合 乎慣例,請將此章列舉的數則研究方法及自選範文中所讀句子 作為範本,在撰寫作業中加以運用。

這次,請確實依照模式進行,未來,為了確定撰寫的資訊順序 是否適當,是否符合讀者對研究方法內容的期待,仍須將完成 的研究方法與本章模式互相對照。

後面雖然提供了一則參考答案,如果可能的話,最好請以英語 為母語的人士檢視試寫之研究方法內容,以便確定是否正確地 使用這些詞彙。

▶撰寫一則研究方法

這個作業的目的是學習如何描述材料與方法,讓任何讀者都可 以重複我們的作法,並且得到完全相同的結果。請記住,要非 常謹慎地描述自己的研究方法與理由。要傳達給讀者的訊息 是:這就是我的研究方法,我非常謹慎地做了這個研究,而且 我有充分的理由這麼做。

要完成這個作業,請先假設:要寫出一篇首度嘗試雞肉料理烹 飪的研究報告,請假想截至目前為止,所有人都只會生吃雞 肉。這個作業,就是仿照研究報告中的材料與方法章節,撰寫 雞肉料理的食譜。

舉例而言,文章一開始,我們可能先提供整個過程的概述,或 是交代所用雞肉的來源,而非寫下如「把雞肉大卸四塊」這 樣的句子。雞肉是從超市買來的嗎?還是取自實驗機關?要交 代用什麼工具切雞肉;因為使用斧頭跟使用精製鋼刀會造成天 差地別的結果!不要只寫 「現在將雞肉放入熱鍋中一個半小 時」;應該要這樣寫:「將取樣雞肉置在300*600的不鏽鋼板 上,並以Panasonic E458 X 500有標準風扇輔助的烤箱以 350°C 加熱九十分鐘」。

如果不會料理雞肉,請不用擔心,即使內容是把雞肉放在伏特 加裡面烹煮也無所謂, 重要的是要描述伏特加的精確用量和品 牌名稱,以便讓此一研究方法和結果具備可重現性。記得要使 用被動態及適當的時態。

這篇描述全新料理過程的研究報告標題為:「料理雞肉的方式 AN APPROACH TO THE PREPARATION OF CHICKEN」。引 言如下文所示:

Introduction

Chicken preparation techniques are used in a range of applications both in homes and in restaurants. Chicken is easily available and can be locally produced in most areas; in addition it is easily digested and low in calories.1

Since Dundee's pioneering work reporting the 'natural' method of chicken preparation (Dundee et al., 1990) in which the chicken was killed and then eaten raw with salt, there have been significant innovations. Much work has been carried out in France in relation to improving the method of slaughtering chickens,² whereas in the USA researchers have concentrated on improving the size of the bird.^{3,4} The 'natural' method is widely used since the time required for the process is extremely short; however, some problems remain unsolved. The flavor of chicken prepared using the Dundee method is often considered unpleasant⁵ and there is a well-documented risk of bacterial infection⁶ resulting from the consumption of raw meat.

The aim of this study was to develop a preparation method that would address these two problems. In this report, we describe the new method, which uses seasoning to improve the flavor while heating the chicken in order to kill bacteria prior to eating.

現在開始撰寫研究方法的部分,約250至400字。如果遇到瓶 頸,不知道接下來該寫些什麼,請使用範例與單字表來協助撰 寫。完成之前,請先不要看解答。

▶參考答案

以下是參考答案。在閱讀過程中,請思考文中各句表達的方 式,分别對應於我們所建立模式中的何種項目。

Two experiments were carried out using different combinations of seasoning and varying cooking temperatures. A 4.5 kg frozen organic chicken was purchased from Buyrite Supermarket. Buyrite only sell grade 'A' chickens approved by the Organic Farmers Association, thus ensuring both the homogeneity of the sample and the quality of the product. Seasonings were obtained from SeasonInc UK and were used as supplied.

According to the method described by Hanks et al. (1998), the chicken was first immersed in freshly boiled water cooled to a temperature of 20°C and was subsequently rinsed thoroughly in a salt solution so as to reduce the level of bacteria on the surface of the chicken.⁷ In order to obtain two samples of equal size and weight for testing, the chicken was first skinned using a standard BS1709 Skin-o-matic; the flesh was then removed from the bone with a 4 cm steel Sabatier knife, after which it was cut into 3 cmcubes, each weighing 100 g.

Two of the cubes thus obtained were randomly selected for testing. The cubes were dried individually in a Phillips R2D2 Dehydrator for 10 minutes. Immediately after removing each cube from the dehydrator it was coated with the selected seasoning mixture⁸ and left to stand on a glass plate for 30 minutes at room temperature (16°C) in order to enhance absorption of the seasoning prior to heating. Seasoning quantities were measured used standard domestic kitchen scales and were therefore only approximate.

Each cube was then placed on an ovenproof dish and transferred to a pre-heated Panasonic Model 33KY standard electric fanassisted oven at 150°C for 10 minutes. The product was removed from the oven and allowed to come to equilibrium, after which the cubes were assessed according to the TTS test developed by Dundee (Dundee, 1997).

歡迎邀請我們至貴校分享「發表學術論文」之秘訣!

歡迎邀請 Dr. Steve Wallace 至您的單位進行演講!

Dr. Steve Wallace 是抵抗英格蘭統治的蘇格蘭英雄威廉·華樂絲(William Wallace)的後代子孫,目前已成為台灣的永久居民,同時也是華樂絲學術英文編修之創辦人。他曾於《Journal of Usability Studies》、《Information Design Journal》及《Current Bioinformatics》期刊發表有關科技英文寫作的文章,也擔任《Technical Communication》期刊的審閱工作。Dr. Steve Wallace具備生物相關的專業學術背景,並擁有商業碩士及科技管理的博士學位。已撰寫出版 12 本台灣 28 所大學共同採用的英文教科書,也曾在全台超過 90 所大學進行科技寫作出版的演講。Dr. Wallace 目前於國立台灣大學醫學院、台大電子所、清華大學、中央大學及工業技術研究院教授英文論文寫作與研討會簡報。如果您欲邀請 Dr. Wallace 至貴校演講,請與我們連絡。

我們樂意分享所有的研究者關於學術英文寫作的技巧與資訊!請洽(02) 2555-5830, melody@wallace.tw,張小姐,為您安排演講之相關事宜,並請隨時至華樂絲網站 http://www.editing.tw 查看最新演講詳情。相關演講摘要如下:

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Speech A "Top 9 English Errors that Cause Taiwanese Research Papers to be Rejected"

我們將會介紹台灣研究者在學術英文寫作上最常犯的九個錯誤。這些錯誤往往會導致審查委員將擁有卓越研究成果之論文退件或要求修改。這些錯誤該如何避免?演講中將會告訴您如何重寫句子直至達到刊登於國際期刊之水準。在PowerPoint中,Steve會指出台灣研究者在寫作上的弱點,並會給予許多的錯誤範例以及修正方法。聽過此次演講後,您會了解該如何避免錯誤,寫出更好的文章,並增加論文刊登的機會!

Speech B "Tips from High Impact Researchers on Writing and Publishing Academic Journal Papers"

我們將會介紹欲成為高產出的研究者所需培養的習慣。這 些資訊都是來自於本公司長期訪問各領域頂尖的研究學 者,並將其整理成七個應該培養的習慣。此演講包含使論 文成功發表的小秘訣,如何持續發表學術論文等。

Speech C "How to Write an Abstract for a Journal or Conference"

我們將以範例摘要來介紹如何撰寫摘要及進行投稿研討會 的過程,並討論在組織、撰寫及投稿摘要時所需避免的錯 誤。除此之外,也分享摘要管理及過程,幫助學生了解研 討會的運作模式。

- » 研討會摘要與研究論文摘要不同之處為何?
- » 如何以一章節接著一章節來組織摘要?
- » 撰寫摘要時會有什麼常見的錯誤?
- » 您可以使用什麼風格、文法時態及專業術語?
- » 研討會及論文形式有哪些?

Speech D "How to Present a Paper at an Academic Conference"

我們將介紹研討會發表格式、簡報須涵蓋的內容、關鍵句子、回答問題的技巧以及與編輯和審查員的會談,大量提升您發表於研討會的機會。目標:幫助研究者有自信的在研討會中發表,並使用研討會所提供的機會。

- » 如何準備有說服力的技術英文演說
- » 適用各種研討會形式的關鍵詞句
- » 掌握Q&A的策略
- » PowerPoint須涵蓋的內容

Speech E "How to Understand Journal and Submission Guidelines"

在此演講中,我們將分享如何:

- » 挑選目標期刊,同時找出可能不會接受您論文的期刊。
- » 了解並遵守期刊格式。
- » 使用學術社群網絡來增加接受率。
- » 找出影響力上升或下降的期刊。
- » 禮貌地引用文獻, 贏得較高評價。

Speech F "Frequently Misused Words and Phrases in Taiwanese Biomedical Writing"(此演講的詳細內容,請參考季刊第八期)

醫學期刊常因文章本身內容的英文不良,或是沒有遵循AMA 文獻格式規定而拒絕文章。AMA文獻是醫學寫作的最高指導 方針,內含明確的規定以及一系列的生物醫學研究報告。

- » 台灣醫學文章內常見的誤用詞彙
- > 多餘累贅的醫學寫作詞彙
- » 台灣醫學文章內常見模糊不清的字彙
- » 避免非正式的英文醫學寫作

Speech G "Common Grammar Errors in Taiwanese Biomedical Writing"(此演講的詳細內容,請參考季刊第九期)

我們將指出生物醫學寫作中最常見的文法錯誤,提供範例皆 出自AMA文獻格式和曾被指正的醫學文章。範例句型將呈現 下列文法錯誤:

- » 醫學寫作中的主動與被 動語態
- » 醫學寫作中的採取保守立場,避免直接回覆
- » 引起歧義的先行詞
- » 遺失的先行詞
- » 含糊不清的先行詞
- » 垂懸修飾詞

- » 設置的修飾詞
- » 逗號的合併
- » 拉丁語希臘的擔負數字 跟字首
- » 冠詞的使用
- » 數字的使用
- » 其他十六項文法寫作要點

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科學研究論文寫作新書熱賣中

新書上市!華樂絲在此為您介紹由Hilary Glasman-Deal所寫的《Science Research Writing – For Non-Native Speakers of English》中譯本,首次於台灣販售。我們在此期的季刊中,介紹此書的「研究方法」一章,逐句教導大家該如何撰寫研究論文中的研究方法,同時提供例句和範文並加以詳細說明。藉由參考書中的範文及解說,自己撰寫出一篇遵循投稿SCI期刊要求的論文。您可以藉由郵寄訂購單、E-mail、傳真或來電訂購此書。



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