

ACADEMIC WRITING FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION IN TAIWAN QUARTERLY

學術期刊發表英文

撰寫季刊 台灣研究者最專業的學術英文雜誌

生物醫學領域特刊!

生醫領域的期刊編輯及評審時常抱怨除了修改論文內容外,他們還要修改英文。華樂絲收到過許多相關領域的文章。因此,這份特刊將討論台灣研究人員在生醫領域英文學術論文寫作常犯的20種錯誤,藉此希望讀者能在寫作時避免犯相同的錯誤。

20個常見的醫學相關學術英文寫作錯誤

一、在標題後加入句號

➤ Prespondylosis and some Pain Syndromes following Denervation Supersensitivity.

修正方式:在標題後不要加入句號

→ Prespondylosis and some Pain Syndromes following Denervation Supersensitivity

其它例子

- ➤ Acupuncture and the Peripheral Nervous System: A Radiculopathy Model.
- → Acupuncture and the Peripheral Nervous System: A Radiculopathy Model

二、使用patient was diagnosed as

➤ A patient was diagnosed as gingivitis. Clinical and radiographic examination revealed no attachment loss or bone loss.

修正方式:用with取代as

→ A patient was diagnosed with gingivitis. Clinical and radiographic examination revealed no attachment loss or bone loss.

注意:diagnosis(診斷)意指在病人身上找出並確認某疾病的存在;因此,病人無法被diagnosed as a disease(診斷成某一疾病),而是被diagnosed with a disease(診斷出某一疾病)。

→ Gingivitis was diagnosed in the patient. Clinical and radiographic examination revealed no attachment loss or bone loss.

三、用介詞at表達在哪些天

➤ Graft rejection was observed at days 115 and 125.

修正方式:用on取代

→ Graft rejection was observed on days 115 and 125.

其它例子

- ➤ Significant recovery was observed at day 7, and the patient was discharged at day 12 of admission.
- → Significant recovery was observed **on** day 7, and the patient was discharged on day 12 of admission.

四、在含有數字或英文字母的專有名詞前 使用定冠詞the

➤ Beta-glucuronidase activity and myocardial potassium loss as determined in coronary sinus blood were both significantly greater in the Group I than in the Group II (p less than 0.05).

修正方式:不要加入the

→ Beta-glucuronidase activity and myocardial potassium loss as determined in coronary sinus blood were both significantly greater in Group I than in Group II (p less than 0.05).

其它例子

- **★ The** Group III received Atgam 15 mg/kg on day 0 and began OKT3 on the day 1.
- → Group III received Atgam 15 mg/kg on day 0 and began OKT3 on day 1.

五、在本文中參引數據或表格時,使用過 去式

★ The vital signs upon presentation **were** summarized in Table 1.

修正方式: Use the present tense

→ The vital signs upon presentation **are** summarized in Table 1.

其它例子

- **✗** Figure 1 **showed** the relationship between age and incidence of dementia.
- → Figure 1 **shows** the relationship between age and incidence of dementia.

六、複數名詞搭配單數動詞,或單數名詞搭配複數動詞

➤ The recent innovations in imaging techniques, MRI in particular, has facilitated the diagnosis of spine osteomyelitis.

修正方式:使用複數動詞

→ The **recent innovations** in imaging techniques, MRI in particular, **have** facilitated the diagnosis of spine osteomyelitis.

其它例子

- ➤ The ratio of positive cells per 1000 cells were defined as the positivity index.
- → The ratio of positive cells per 1000 cells was defined as the positivity index.

七、用分號(;)介紹一列事物

➤ The following parameters were used as outcome measures; morning stiffness, number of tender joints, and ESR.

修正方式:使用冒號(:)

→ The following parameters were used as outcome measures: morning stiffness, number of tender joints, and ESR.

其它例子

- ➤ The article includes the following sections; Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.
- → The article includes the following sections: Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion.

八:在正式英文書信文件開頭時使用逗號(,)

Dear Dr. Thomson,

修正方式:使用冒號(:) Dear Dr. Thomson:

> 注意:在美式英語用法中,雖然在正式的信件 開頭稱呼語後使用冒號,在一般非正式的信件 使用逗號,但是在英式英語的書寫當中,信件 開頭稱呼語後一律使用逗號。

其它例子

Dear Editor,

Dear Editor:

九:在以母音(發音)開頭的縮寫前面使用不定 冠詞a

➤ Direct measurements of each tissue were obtained using a MRI image.

修正方式:使用an

→ Direct measurements of each tissue were obtained using an MRI image.

字母a, e, I, o及u稱為在英文中稱做母音。以母音起始的單字前要使用不定冠詞an,譬如an octopus。而以母音發音起始的單字前也要使用an,譬如hour(唸成our)。雖然MRI是以子音M開頭,但是在大聲閱讀時,我們會實際上會聽到em的音,就好像是以母音e起始。因此,在M之前要使用an。

其它例子

- ➤ Should we use gloves while examining a HIV patient?
- → Should we use gloves while examining an HIV patient?

當大聲念出HIV時,會產生—aitch的音,就好像 是以母音a起始。

十、省略一連串百分比數據當中的百分比符號(%)

➤ The range of annual incidence rates of URTI was 0.4-1.9%.

修正方式:加入百分比符號

→ The range of annual incidence rates of URTI was 0.4%-1.9%.

其它例子

- ➤ Approximately 60.0, 14.3, and 16.7% patients in Groups A, B, and C, respectively, showed significant improvement.
- → Approximately 60.0%, 14.3%, and 16.7% patients in Groups A, B, and C, respectively, showed significant improvement.

十一、在並列連接詞not only…but also之間加入逗號

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X We observed that poor drug efficiency was due to **not only** lack of absorption, **but also** increased clearance.

修正方式:不要加入逗號

→ We observed that poor drug efficiency was due to **not only** lack of absorption **but also** increased clearance.

注意:並列連詞詞以成對出現(not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, and both...and)。當一群連續性的想法出現時,就會使用這些連接詞,而逗號意味一個思考線的停頓。因此,並列連接詞所連接的元素不應被逗號分開。

其它例子

- **X** Radiotherapy is valuable **not only** in reducing the number of courses of chemotherapy, **but also** in producing superior overall survival.
- → Radiotherapy is valuable **not only** in reducing the number of courses of chemotherapy **but also** in producing superior overall survival.

十二、在比較兩項緊連的項目(並且沒有被 比較級的形容詞分開)時,使用than that

➤ The mean hemoglobin concentration was greater in males **than that** in females.

修正方式:用than取代

→ The mean hemoglobin concentration was greater in males than in females.

當被比較的兩個項目被比較級形容詞分開時(例如greater, higher, lower, and better),才用than that。

→ The mean hemoglobin concentration in males was greater than that in females.

注意:當被比較的兩個項目為複數時,用those 取代that。

其它例子

- X The survival rates were significantly higher in the **treated group than those** in the **untreated group**.
- → The survival rates were significantly higher in the **treated group than** in the **untreated group**.
- → The survival rates in the **treated group** were significantly higher **than those** in the **untreated group**.

十三、在人體組織及構造的名詞前沒有加定 冠詞the

★ The region of interest was set such that it included aorta.

修正方式:加入the

→ The region of interest was set such that it included the aorta.

其它例子

➤ In this study, we performed MRIs for investigating the congenital deformities of uterus.

→ In this study, we performed MRIs for investigating the congenital deformities of **the uterus**.

注意:在一連串的名詞當中,只需要在第一個名詞前面加the,例如We performed MRIs for investigating the congenital deformities of the uterus, ovaries, and fallopian tubes.

十四、當提到提供藥物或治療的動作時,使用 動詞administrate

➤ Standard heparin was **administrated** daily by continuous intravenous infusion to maintain a stable clotting time.

修正方式:使用administered

→ Standard heparin was **administered** daily by continuous intravenous infusion to maintain a stable clotting time

注意:Administrate有管理及控制的意涵,而administer則具有分配及提供的意思。但是,這兩個動詞的名詞形式均同為administration,譬如the administration of aspirin showed excellent improvement.

其它例子

- ➤ This drug is **administrated** intravenously at a dosage of 5 mg/day for 4-5 consecutive days.
- → This drug is administered intravenously at a dosage of 5 mg/day for 4-5 consecutive days.

十五、交互使用case及patient

× We attempted to clarify the impact of the discussion and explanation by analyzing the attitude of each of the 25 cases with depression.

修正方式:使用patients

→ We attempted to clarify the impact of the discussion and explanation by analyzing the attitude of each of the 25 patients with depression.

為了避免疑慮,必須說明清楚這個句子是在談論 某種疾病的例子還是在談論有此種疾病的病人。 若是前者,使用case,若是後者,使用patient。

其它例子

X We report a **patient** of cervical cancer.

修正方式:使用case

→ We report a **case** of cervical cancer.

華樂絲學術英文編修位於新竹市,靠 近交通大學與清華大學。

我們曾經編修過全台灣86間大專院校 和研究中心的文章。



十六、用複數動詞搭配拼寫出來的測量單位

× Fifty milligrams of the pulverized crude drug were mixed with 100 mL of the solvent.

修正方式:使用單複動詞

注意:雖然milligrams以表複數的詞綴s結尾,但是還是要搭配單數動詞,因為測量單位通常視為一個整體概念,故搭配單數動詞。

→ Fifty milligrams of the pulverized crude drug was mixed with 100 mL of the solvent.

其它例子

- **Twenty milliliters** of blood were drawn from the affected and unaffected (control) individuals.
- → Twenty milliliters of blood was drawn from the affected and unaffected (control) individuals.

十七、以數字起始一個句子

× 24 patients were assigned to receive radiotherapy and 30 to receive a combination of radio- and chemotherapy.

修正方式:把數字以英文拼寫出來或以其它方式改 寫句子

- → Twenty-four patients were assigned to receive radiotherapy and 30 to receive a combination of radio- and chemotherapy.
- → A total of 24 and 30 patients were assigned to receive radiotherapy and a combination of radioand chemotherapy, respectively.

其它例子

- **× 60**% of the enrolled subjects continued their participation until the end of the study.
- → **Sixty** percent of the enrolled subjects continued their participation until the end of the study.
- → Of the enrolled subjects, 60% continued their participation until the end of the study.

十八、在數字及其後的測量單位縮寫之間沒 有空格

➤ The body weight of the Beagles ranged between 5kg and 10kg; their average body weight was 7.5kg.

修正方式:加入空格

→ The body weight of the Beagles ranged between 5 kg and 10 kg; their average body weight was 7.5 kg.

例外:數字及百分比之間絕不加入空格,例如30%而不是30%。

其它例子

X Of the 91 participants (average age 60 ± 5years), 51 and 40 were divided into 2 groups based on their response to the drug. → Of the 91 participants (average age 60 ± 5 years), 51 and 40 were divided into 2 groups based on their response to the drug.

十九、在一個副詞(-ly)+形容詞的複合形容詞之間加入連字符號-

X We developed a **fully-automated** method that estimates the position of the diaphragm.

修正方式:不要加入連字符號

→ We developed a **fully automated** method that estimates the position of the diaphragm.

注意:當兩個或兩個以上的詞合在一起形容 一個名詞,複合形容詞即產生。譬如:druginduced reaction是由drug和induced合成一複合 形容詞形容reaction。

其它例子

- ➤ The **surgically-removed** tissue specimen was then subjected to histopathological examination.
- → The **surgically removed** tissue specimen was then subjected to histopathological examination.

二十、在兩個連續的句子當中,相同或類似的字或詞短距離接連出現

★ The baseline characteristics are shown in Table 1. Table 2 shows the body temperature of all female subjects.

修正方式: 改寫句子

- → The baseline characteristics are shown in **Table 1**, and the body temperature of all female subjects are shown in **Table 2**.
- → Table 1 and Table 2 show the baseline characteristics and body temperature of all female subjects, respectively.

其它例子

- ➤ Percutaneous RF ablation of the lung tumors was approved by our **institutional review board**. The **institutional review board** also approved tumor biopsy and specimen analysis with the novel approach.
- → Our **institutional review board** approved percutaneous RF ablation of the lung tumors as well as tumor biopsy and specimen analysis with the novel approach.

親愛的研究者:

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選擇華樂絲編輯或翻譯生醫相關論文的理由

編輯群及翻譯師陣容

華樂絲有專門編輯及翻譯生醫領域論文的成員。我們曾編輯過從台灣主要醫學院來的文章。我們不編輯公司文件、使用手冊、網站內容及廣告,並且徹底了解英文學術論文寫作風格。

華樂絲有專注於學術的編輯群。

我們的編輯群具有相關生化、生資、生科、遺傳/基因、免役、醫學、微生物、分子生物、及藥學等研究所以上文憑,並且根據學術經驗及寫作能力,精挑細選以英文為母語的成員加入我們,並施以高度編輯訓練。

華樂絲編輯群只編輯及翻譯本身相關領域的論文。

身為各學術領域的專家,我們的編輯群每日 閱讀及編輯本身相關領域的論文,因此對於 您領域相關的概念及字彙均感到非常熟悉。

華樂絲北美編輯群有能力「解讀」台灣式英文。

台灣研究人員在英文寫作時常常會犯相同的錯誤,而這些錯誤會導致論或強國際期刊拒絕。我們已詳細地探究這些錯誤產生的原因,並知道如何正確地表達作者的原文文學地區以外的編輯不熟悉台灣式編輯群則有此能力。

期刊及評審

華樂絲曾編輯過在生醫領域具有高影響點數期刊的論文。我們編輯過的文章已被刊登在具有高影響點數的SCI及SSCI期刊。相關期刊的進一步資訊可在華樂絲的網站查詢:www.editing.tw。

華樂絲編輯群熟悉下列生醫領域期刊的投稿需知及寫作風格:

Biology and Other Sciences生物及其它 CSE style: Council of Science Editors, Style Manual Committee. Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers. 7th ed. Reston, VA: The Council; 2006.

Chemistry化學

ACS style: Coghill AM, Garson LR, eds. The ACS Style Guide: Effective Communication of Scientific Information. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: American Chemical Society; New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 2006.

Medicine醫學

AMA style: Iverson C, Christiansen S, Flanagin A, et al. AMA Manual of Style: A Guide for

Authors and Editors. 10th ed. New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 2007.

Vancouver style: International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publications. http://www.icmje.org. Updated October 2008.

Psychology心理

APA style: American Psychological Association. Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. 6th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association; 2009.

華樂絲收集、研究期刊編輯及評審對台灣 研究人員論文(台灣式英文)的評語,因 此我們知道如何改善您的論文。

我們不但閱讀過許多評審的評語,並繼續 收集,藉此來了解論文被拒絕的原因為 何。

華樂絲將根據評審的評語幫助您修改論文 (以一個字單價計算)。

因為我們全心全意要使您的論文被出版, 所以會重新編輯評審建議修改的部份。

品質及隱私安全性

華樂絲編輯群保證您論文內容的隱私安全 性。每一篇文章都視為機密文件,從上傳 論文至我們的網站到收到成品的過程當 中,只有編輯及品管人員看過文章內容。

華樂絲編輯群總是準時完成作業。

我們會在您希望的期限前完成編輯。若逾期,我們將提供50%的折扣。

華樂絲保證編輯品質。

雖然我們編輯群的品質無庸至疑,但是在交給您文章之前我們還是會做整體的確認。若有客戶抱怨文章品質,我們會重新審閱文章。若經確認是我們的疏忽的話, 將提供免費或折扣的第二次編輯。



台灣研究者經常犯的九個 寫作問題

(請參閱學術英文寫作期 刊創刊號或上本公司網 站詳閱)

- 1. Active voice errors
- 2. Noun to verb changes
- 3. Strong/weak verbs
- 4. Starting sentences with "it" and "there"
- 5. Unclear pronouns
- 6. Redundancy and extra words
- 7. Verb tense change within a sentence
- 8. Faulty comparisons
- Subject verb disagreement

欲知更多的範例,請上 www.editing.tw詳閱

You do great research, and let us worry about the English.

文法小撇步:避免在生物醫學學術寫作出現先行詞不明確的狀況

您是否曾經因為不確定it或them代表的是什麼,而一再重讀某一句子?相信您也不希望您的讀者遇到同樣的問題。因此,這次的文法小撇步將告訴您如何在寫作避免這樣的問題。

使用代名詞(譬如:you, ours, she, this, whom, which, himself)通常是為了要避免重複某一個名詞或另一個代名詞。而代名詞代替的名詞、代名詞或子句稱為先行詞。先行詞大多數都在一個句子中先出現,但是也可以較後面再出現。

一個代名詞指涉一個確切的先行詞,而當一個代名詞 可能指涉 2 個或 2 個以上的先行詞的話,不明確的情 形就出現了。

以下的例子當中,it指涉the third study還是the fourth study?

Example:

"The fourth study was created to enlist 4000 more participants than the third study. It tested three dose levels of the study drug."

修改這個句子將會使意義更明確。方式之一是重組及刪除代名詞,如Correction 1 所示。縮短原句及刪除代名詞也會達到同樣的效果,如Correction 2。

Correction 1

"The fourth study, which tested three dose levels of the study drug, was created to enlist 4000 more participants than the third study."

Correction 2

"The fourth study, created to enlist 4000 more participants than the third study, tested three dose levels of the study drug."

In the next example, the pronoun them creates a problem: Smith either presented his study results or presented the previous researchers.在下一個例子當中,代名詞them造成了問題: Smith可能是代表 "his study results" 也可能是代表 "the previous researchers"。代名詞those則不會造成問題,因為可能的先行詞只有一個(results)。

Example

"Smith compared his study results with those of previous researchers and presented them at the conference."

Correction

"At the conference, Smith presented his study results, which he had compared with those of previous researchers."

避免模糊先行詞小叮嚀

重讀文章,確認每個代名詞都只可能指涉一個先行詞。若有模糊先行詞的出現,移除代名詞,縮短句子,或是重組句子,或是同時使用這三種策略。

Source

The Chicago Manual of Style. 15th ed. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press; 2003.

Citing Print resources in the medical sciences文獻引用

項目類別	文獻列表			
書名一單一作者	Shepard TH. Catalog of <i>Teratogenic Agents</i> . 7th ed. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press; 1992.			
書名一2位(以上)作者 若不超過6位作者(包括6位), 將所有作者名列出,其餘則列 出前三位作者,再加上etal.	Baselt RC, Cravey RH. <i>Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man</i> . 4th ed. Foster City, CA: Chemical Toxicology Institute; 1995.			
書名一編輯	Armitage JO, Antman KH, eds. <i>High-dose Cancer Therapy: Pharmacology, Hematopoietins, Stem Cells.</i> Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins; 1995.			
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期刊文章一單一作者	Moldofsky H. Sleep, neuroimmune and neuroendocrine functions in fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome. <i>Adv Neuroimmunol</i> . 1995;5:(1):39-56			
期刊文章—2 位作者以上 若不超過6位作者(包括6位), 將所有作者名列出,其餘則列 出前三位作者,再加上 et al.	Raux H, Coulon P, Lafay F, Flamand A. Monoclonal antibodies which recognize the acidic configuration of the rabies glycoprotein at the surface of the virion can be neutralizing. <i>Virology</i> . 1995;210(2):400-408.			
叢書系列	Davidoff RA. <i>Migraine: Manifestations, Pathogenesis, and Management</i> . Philadelphia, Pa: FA Davis; 1995. Contemporary Neurology Series, No. 42.			
具有卷冊及頁數的線上期刊	Simon JA, Hudes ES. Relationship of ascorbic acid to blood lead levels. JAMA. 1999;281:2289-2293. http://url. Accessed July 11, 2009.			
不具有卷冊及頁數的線上期刊	Mast CT, DeMuro-Mercon C, Kelly CM, Floyd LE, Ealter EB. The impact of rotavirus gastroenteritis on the family. BMC Pediatrics. 2009;9:11. doi:10.1186/1471-2431-9-11			
網站	King MW. The Medical Biochemistry Page. http://themedicalbiochemistrypage.org. Updated July 14, 2009. Accessed July 14, 2009.			

Based on AMA Manual of Style, 10th ed., 2007.

請注意:斜體字在某些瀏覽器上可能顯示為加底線的字,此格式中斜體部分是有明確規定的,因此須修正此問題。

季刊發行者的話:

Dear Biomedical Researcher:

"As a technical writing teacher at NCTU, it has always made me sad to see my student's good research rejected because of bad English or not following the manuscript guidelines set by the journal. Many students need an SCI or SSCI paper to complete a PhD, and teachers need to publish to get promoted.

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Additionally, I have spoken at universities and research institutes across Taiwan about tips and strategies for technical writing and would be happy to speak at your school or research center. Please go to www.editing.tw for speech outlines. I look forward to meeting you or reading your paper in the future."

Yours sincerely,

Director of Wallace Editing Technical Writing Lecturer College of Engineering National Chiao Tung University Web: www.ece.nctu.edu.tw/office

Phone: 886-3-5795136 Fax:: 886-3-5795632 E-mail: steve@wallace.tw stevewallace@ece.nctu.edu.tw

Jane Malhe



Steve Wallace

目前任職於交通大學電資學院的學術英文寫作及演説講師,從2001年開始協助台灣研究者編修論文並出版了台灣28所大專院校所使用的10本教科書。

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學術英文研討會摘要撰寫及簡報課程

台北 99/3/27

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轟動全台灣的學術英文演講! 現在馬上邀約

由學術英文寫作指導專家Steve Wallace老師及華 樂絲學術英文編修團隊經過多年的研究及經驗, 以及來自各領域學者們的分享所整理出來的研究 寶貴資料,以全台巡迴講座的方式與台灣的研究 者們分享。Steve老師將其整理為約兩小時的演 講,在全台各所大學、研究中心、企業等巡迴演 講,深獲好評、場場爆滿。

現在您可邀約Steve至您的大學演講,講題如下:

Speech Title 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power point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 Title 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 Title 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?
- » 摘要需要有什麼樣的重要元素?
- » 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?
- » 什麼是摘要管理及其過程?
- » 研討會論文有什麼樣的選擇呈現?

Speech Title 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
- » 評論與回答問題
- » 掌握O&A的策略
- 與其他研究者接觸
- » PowerPoint須涵蓋的內容

Speech E "How to Understand Journal and Submission Guidelines"

在此演講中,將學習如何:

- » 檢視期刊指引,決定期刊想要的文章。
- 了解並遵守期刊格式。
- » 避免總是讓審查員憤怒的兩件事。
- » 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。
- » 發現有問題的期刊。
- » 禮貌地引用文獻,贏得較高評價。
- » 找出三種類型學術期刊。
- » 挑選目標期刊,同時找出可能不會接受您論 文的期刊。

歡迎邀請我們至您的單位進行演講!

我們樂意告訴所有的研究者關於學術英文寫作 的技巧與資訊!請來信至editing@wallace.tw以 便安排演講之相關事宜,並請隨時上我們的網 站注意最新演講議題。

我們曾獲邀請而前往演講的地點:

大專院校: 國立台灣大學 國立台北大學 國立政治大學 台北醫學院 台灣藝術大學 國立台灣科技大學 國立台北科技大學 輔仁大學 淡江大學 台北市立教育大學 **育蘭縣** 東南科技大學 古栗縣 明志科技大學 康寧醫護暨管理專校 台中縣 國立台灣海洋大學 亓智大學 O 開南大學 彰化縣 國立中央大學 南投縣 花蓮縣 長庚大學 雲林縣 國立交通大學 國立清華大學 中華大學 0 玄奘大學 國立聯合大學 台南縣 國立台中教育大學 中國醫藥大學 台南市 高雄縣 台東縣 逢甲大學 國立中興大學 國立彰化師範大學 國立雲林科技大學 稻江科技暨管理學院 研究單位: 國立中正大學 嘉義大學 國立成功大學 工業技術研究院 長榮大學 國立中山大學 國立高雄師節大學 國立高雄應用科技大學

客戶聽過演講後的感言:

"Great speech! I really appreciated the comments about common Taiwanese writing errors. I know I was making many of those mistakes myself."

-交通大學教授

" I liked all of the references to editor and reviewer comments. I was helpful to see what reviewers think is important!"

-清華大學博士班學生

"The section of your speech about creating reviewer relationships will be helpful in publishing my paper."

-台灣大學博士班學生

"You really motivated me to start writing again! Thank you for the boost."

-中華大學助理教授

"Thanks for visiting our school. I know our PhD students appreciated the practical tips for publishing outlined in y--our speech."

-長榮大學副教授

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