

SCI论文写作视频课程

课程： 斯坦福英语写作课程

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1 Day1&Day2 高效写作的原则

1. 什么是一篇好文章
 - (a) 有话想说 - (有比其他人好的)
 - (b) 有逻辑地说
 - (c) 写前按原则，写后多修改
2. 如何成为一个会写作的人
 - (a) 读、写训练
 - (b) 写前讲明白
 - (c) 自己按原则多修改
 - (d) 有人反馈/修改
3. 写作原则
 - (a) 删除无用部分: They agree ~~that~~ it was true.
 - (b) 重要的地方用: 主动的、肯定的、有趣的、放前面的动词

Example:

1. 去掉there are / there is
 - There are many ways in which we can arrange the pulleys.
→ We can arrange the pulleys in many ways.
 - There was a long line of bacteria on the plate.
→ Bacteria lined the plate.
 - The data ... confirm that there is an association between vegetables and cancer.
→ The data confirm an association between vegetables and cancer.
2. 去掉无用介词
 - The meeting happened on Monday.
→ The meeting happened Monday.
 - They agreed that it was true.
→ They agreed it was true.
3. 去掉无用的
 - Anti-inflammatory drugs may be ~~protective for the occurrence of~~ **protect against** Alzheimer's Disease.

- Clinical seizures have been estimated to occur in 0.5% to 2.3% of the neonatal population newborns.
- Ultimately p53 guards not only against malignant transformation Besides preventing cancer, p53 also plays a roles in developmental processes as diverse as aging, differentiation, and fertility.
- Injuries to the brain and spinal cord have long been known to be are among the most devastating and expensive of all injuries to treat medically.
- An IQ test measures an individual's abilities to perform functions that usually fall in the domains of verbal communication, reading, and performance on tasks that represent or motor and spatial capabilities.
- As we can see from Figure 2 , if the shows that a return kinetic energy is less than $3.2 U_p$, there will be yields two electron trajectories associated with this kinetic energy.

2 Day3 动词的用法

1. 主动与被动

- (a) 主动: 明确的人(agent). 清晰
- (b) 被动: 无明确的人. 模糊

2. 原则1

- (a) 主动生动
- (b) 多用主动(动词近主语)
- (c) 方法部分多用被动(方便写, 看强调部分)

3. 原则2

- (a) 用强动词
- (b) 避免动词转名词
- (c) 避免埋掉主动词:

One study of 930 adults with multiple sclerosis(ms) receiving ... found that ...
→ One study found that, of 930 adults ...

4. 语法Tips

- (a) data是复数 → 其单数datum
the data are
the data show
the data support

- (b) compare to 指出相同
compare with 指出不同(科技写作常用)

- (c) which和that
that: 强限定, that后的条款不可删
which: which后的条款可删
e.g.

The vial that contained her RNA was lost. (one of many)

The vial, which contained her RNA, was lost. (only one)

Stroke incidence data are obtained from sources ~~which~~that use the ICD(International Code of Disense) classification systems.

(d) 单复意指

Each student worries about ~~their~~his/her grade.

→ All student worry about their grade.

Example:

1. 用强动词

• 对比

Loud music came from speakers embedded in the walls, and the entire arena, moved as the hungry crowd got to its feet.

→ Loud music exploded from speakers embedded in the walls and the entire arena shook as the hungry crowd leaped to its feet.

• 挑出正确的动词

The WTO reports that approximately two-thirds of the world's diabetics are found in developing countries, and estimates that the number of diabetics in these countries will double in the next 25 years.

→ The WTO estimated that two-thirds of the world's diabetics are found in developing countries, and projects that the number of diabetics in these countries will double in the next 25 years.

• 有目的地、节制地使用”to be”动词:

is/are/was/were/be/been/am/

2. 避免动词转名词

• During DNA damage, recognition of H3K4me3 by ING2 results in recruitment of Sin/HDAC and repression of cell proliferation genes.

→ During DNA damage, H3K4me3 recruits ING2 and Sin3/HDAC, which together repress cell proliferation genes.

Say exactly who does what to whom!

• obtain estimate of → estimate

has seen as expansion in → has expanded

provides a methodologic emphasis → emphasizes methodology

take an assessment of → assess

provide a review of → review

offer confirmation of → confirm

make a decision → decide

shows a peak → peaks

provide a description of → describe

3. 避免埋掉主动词

- 保留主语和主动词

让谓语尽量靠近句子开头, 读者阅读时会等待动词!

- 隐谓词的情况

One study of 930 adults with multiple sclerosis(MS) receiving care in one of two managed care settings or in a fee-for-service setting found that only two-thirds of those needing to contact a neurologist for an MS-related problem in the prior 6 months had done so. (Vickrey et al. 1999)

→ One study found that of 930 adults with multiple sclerosis(MS) who were receiving care in one of two managed care settings or in a fee-for-service setting, only two-thirds of those needing to contact a neurologist for an MS-related problem in the prior six months had done so. (Vickrey et al. 1999)

尽量让动词靠近主语,靠近句首

3 Day4 动作写作练习

Practice Exercises:

1. The fear expressed by some teachers that student would not learn statistics well if they were permitted to use canned computer programs has not been realized in our experience. A careful monitoring of achievement levels before and after the introduction of computers in the teaching of our course revealed no appreciable change in students' performance.
→ Many teachers feared that the use of canned computer programs would prevent students from learning statistics. We monitored student achievement levels before and after the introduction of computers in our course and found no deterrents in performance.
2. Review of each center's progress in recruitment is important to ensure that the cost involved in maintaining each center's participation is worthwhile.
→ We should review each center's recruitment progress to make sure its continued participations is cost-effective.
3. It should be emphasized that these proportion generally are not the result of significant increase in moderate and severe injuries, but in many instances reflect mildly injured persons not being seen at a hospital.
→ Shifting proportions in injury severity may reflect stricter hospital admission criteria rather than true increases in moderate and severe injuries.
4. Important studies to examine the descriptive epidemiology of autism, including the prevalence and changes in the characteristics of the population over time, have begun.
→ Studies have begun to describe the epidemiology of autism, including recent changes in the disorder's prevalence and characteristics.
确定问题
-动词在哪? -最后的begun
-change可以不"over time"就发生吗?
-"of the population" 表达模糊
5. There are multiple other mechanisms that are important, but most of them are suspected to only have a small impact on one of the three primary mechanisms.
→ Multiple other mechanisms play only a small role or work by impacting one of the three primary mechanisms.
6. After rejecting paths with poor signal-to-noise ratios, we were left with 678 velocity measurements of waves with 7.5 seconds period and 891 measurements of 15 second waves.

→ Rejecting paths with poor signal-to-noise ratios left 678 velocity measurements of 7.5-second waves and 891 of 15-second waves.

7. It is suspected that the importance of temperature has more to do with impacting rates of other reactions than being a mechanism of disinfection itself since ponds are rarely hot enough for temperature alone to cause disinfection.

→ Ponds are rarely hot enough for temperature alone to cause disinfection; thus, the effect of temperature is likely mediated through its impact on the rates of other reactions.

8. It was assumed that due to reduced work at the joints of the low limbs and less energy loss in the prosthetic leg, running with the dedicated prosthesis allows for maximum sprinting at lower metabolic costs than in the healthy ankle joint complex.

→ The prosthetic leg reduces work and energy loss compared with a healthy ankle joint, which may lead to low metabolic costs during maximum sprinting.

4 Day5 标点符号和并列结构

1. 用好标点符号

- 破折号dash ——
- 冒号colon :
- 逗号comma ,
- 括号parenthese ()
- 句号period .

2. 强度

- 分离强度 , <: <—— <() <; <.
- 正式程度—— <() <, <: <; <.

3. 具体使用

- () 补充细节, 使句子丰富
- ; 包括多个可独立条件
- : 列表或解释
- —— 插入内容

4. 并列结构

- and, or, but
- :后的列表 要一致: n. n. n. 或 doing. doing. doing

Example: Experiment with punctuation

1. But what really grabbed me about the film is that it shows how human —— through our ingenuity, our commitment to fact and reason, and ultimately our faith in each other —— 用破折号插入内容 can science 作动词 the heck out of just about any problem.
2. 原始版本: Many types of cells and tissues develop a kind of directionality Certain events happen toward one end of the cell or tissue or thers. It's a phenomenon called cell polarity.
→ 用逗号: Many cells and tissues develop a kind of directionality called cell polarity: certain events happen toward one end of the cell or tissue.
3. 分离性: , <: <—— <() <; <.
4. 正式性: —— <() <, : ; .

5. 分号 semicolon

(a) 分号连接两个独立的分句

一个分句包含一个主语和谓语; 一个独立的分句可以看成是一个独立的、完整的句子.

(b) Kennedy could be a cold and vain man, and he led a life of privilege. But he knew something about the world; he also cared about it.

(c) It was the best of times; it was the worst of times.

6. 括号 parentheses

(a) 括号: 在括号里插入一个句子,用来描述自己的看法.

- 去掉括号及其句子, 句子的意思不会变
- 括号让读者可以skip over material

(b) Example 1

They also have a specialized tail, kind of like monkey's tail, that allows them to cling to a piece of grass (or a lucky driver's finger).

(Deborah Netburn, Seahorse are some of the strangest fish in the sea. Can their genome tell us why? LA Times)

(c) Example 2

This is troubling because, while there are plausible biological stories to connect red meat with cancer and heart disease, it seems unlikely that eating too much red meat could directly cause accidents and injuries. (Unless, as one of my students quipped, red meat eaters are swerving to avoid cows!)

7. 冒号: 在一个分句后引入一个列表、谚语、解释、结论、详细解释

(a) (列表或解释) They hydrogen bonds are made as follows: purine position 1 to pyrimidine position 1; purine position 6 to pyrimidine position 6.

(b) (列表或解释) That's one reason why I'm so optimistic about the future: the constant churn of scientific progress.

(c) (列表或解释) The woman suffers from lack of experience and a chronic Democratic disease: compound sentence.

(d) (引言) The "Ask not" line follows right after an exhortation modeled on Franklin Roosevelt's "rendezvous with destiny": "In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hours of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility — I welcome it." The note throughout is one of alarm: "The trumpet summons us again"; "the burden of a long twilight struggle"; "that uncertain balance of terror."

- (e) (引言: 举三个例子) It happened because people organized and voted for better prospects; because leaders enacted smart, forward looking policies; because people's perspectives opened up, and with them, societies did too.
- (f) (引言: 放大或延伸) Companies use marsh for the same reason that home sellers use real-estate agents: The agent's knowledge and experience is supposed to help the client get the right deal at the right price.
- (g) (错误用法, 订正!) Two aspects of alcohol use are related to brain injuries: as a factor associated with risk of an injury such as a motor vehicle crash, and as a factor in TBI diagnosis, recovery, or survival after injury.
→ Two aspects of alcohol use are related to brain injuries: its association with risk of injury, such as motor vehicle crash, and its post-injury influences on TBI diagnosis, **逗号后再解释** recovery or survival after injury.
- (h) (错误用法, 订正!) In one project we have a nutritionist, a psychologist, statisticians, a computer specialist, and dietitians: a whole range of specialists.
→ In one project we have **应该是总分** a whole range of specialties: a nutritionist, a psychologist, statisticians, a computer specialist, and dietitians.
8. 破折号: 用来插入某些定义/描述, 不要频繁使用

But my fellow Americans, whatever mix of motives led us to create an Electoral College majority for Donald Trump to become President — and overlook his lack of preparation, his record of independent personal behavior, his madcap midnight tweeting, his casual lying about issues like "millions" of voters casting illegal votes in this election, the purveying of fake news by his national security advisor, his willingness to appoint climate change deniers without even getting a single briefing from the world's greatest climate scientists in the government he'll soon lead, and his cavalier dismissal of the C.I.A.'s conclusions about Russian hacking of our election — have no doubt about one thing: We as a country have just done something incredibly reckless. (Thomas Friedman, New York Times.)

5 Day6 段落的写作

1. 一个段落

- (a) 一个主题
- (b) 一般由3-5个短句组成，关注好第一句和最后一句
- (c) 需尽早引读者入主题
- (d) 段落间要有逻辑、思维上的联系，而不是”点醒”的过渡词 → 使人看不清主题

2. 顺序

- (a) 时间
- (b) 一般到特殊
- (c) 逻辑

e.g.: This kind of progress hasn't happened on its own. It happened because people organised and voted for better prospects; because leader enacted smart, forward-looking policies; because people's perspective opened up, and with them, ~~soeined the heck out of our challenges~~. Societies did too. But 本段主题 this progress also happened because we scienced the heck out of our challenges. Science is how we were able to combat acid rain and the ADIS epidemic. Technology is what allowed us to communicate across oceans and empathize with one another when a wall came down in Berlin or a TV personality came out. Without Norman Berlaug's wheat, we could not feed the world's hungry. Without Grace Hopper's code, we might still be analysing data with pencil and paper.

3. 段落写作等, 可列提纲

Were the perfume concentrations in the experiment appropriate? (本段主要意思)

- (a) If the concentration is too high, the smell may be too overpowering and this may affect quality ratings.
 - i. This is not a problem here because we standardize intensity.
- (b) The concentrations are appropriate if they produce sufficient variability in quality ratings.
 - i. This appeared true for most scents with two exceptions.

4. 写作注意点

- (a) 不要老换词; 多次重复一个词说明他是重要的;
- (b) 不要因为词常出现, 就擅自缩写(miR instead of microRNA),需要的是大同行都认可的缩写

6 Day7 写作步骤

时间安排

1. (70%) 写作前
 - (a) 收集、阅读文章 → 想法和东西放一个文件里
 - (b) 远离电脑，头脑风暴出road-map
 - i. 边走边做, 找关键信息 (写下来)
 - ii. 组织文章(放一起，不要太多反转)
 - A. all arguments
 - B. all conter-arguments
 - C. all rebuttal
2. (10%) 写初稿
 - (a) Fact + Idea, 有组织地写下来
 - (b) 注意1: 关键信息和高层次的东西
 - (c) 注意2: 不要太关注句子层次的修改，不要边写边修
3. (20%) 修改
 - (a) 大声读(找问题)
 - (b) 删无用(要狠心)
 - (c) 查动词(写好句)
 - (d) 他人反馈(知问题)

7 Day8 修改与检查

1. 修改

- (a) 大声读出来, 以发现问题
- (b) 换动词
 - 找动词: 句子的主要动词下划线
 - 问自己: 动词多嘛? 被动词多嘛? 动词靠前嘛? 换什么动词更丰满?
- (c) 无情地删
 - 注意变量词单词和短语
 - 小心空话(important...)
 - 不必要的业内行话
 - 无用的副词
- (d) 组织、回顾: 句子层次、段落整合
 - 外部反馈1: 文章的主要发现是什么?
 - 外部反馈2: 有用的信息有啥?
 - 外部反馈3: 难度的句子, 挑出来?

2. 检查

- (a) 数字上的一致性 (文中不能矛盾)
- (b) 对参考文献的间接引用问题

8 Day9 原始手稿-图表

1. 目标: 小目标、可实现、正反馈

e.g.: 一天400字/2段. 后面还改. 只是写出来

2. 顺序

图表 → 结果 → 方法 → 介绍 → 讨论 → 摘要

3. 图表

(a) 图

- i. 简单/快速的视觉故事
- ii. 趋势
- iii. 强调某特定结果

(b) 表

- i. 表名简单扼要
- ii. footnote: 缩写; 下标符号; 显著性差异等;
- iii. 细节: 三条水平线, 对齐小数点, 变量给单位, 列太多会混淆重要

(c) 图

- i. 直接证据: 眼见为实
- ii. 统计图(Graphs)
 - A. line graph: 变化趋势
 - B. scatter plots: 两变量之间关系, 可知所有信息(叠加线是否误导?)
 - C. bar graphs: 对比同时刻的不同组值
 - D. individual - value bar grahs:
 - E. histograms:
 - F. box plots:
 - G. survival curves:
- iii. 展示图 (Diagrams or Drawings)
 - A. 工作流程
 - B. 模型

(d) 图名

- i. 简短的题目
- ii. 重要的实验细节
- iii. 符号定义
- iv. 小图解释
- v. 统计细节

9 Day10 原始手稿-结果

1. Results \neq Raw Data

(a) Results细节

i. 补充说明图表

A. 精确值: 趋势图里提供准确的值

B. 简单关系: 2组平均值 \rightarrow 给出其百分比差异

ii. 强调重要部分(避免简单重复数字)

(b) Results总体

i. 更高一级的总结

ii. 这张表里的关键信息是什么

iii. 希望读者注意什么

(c) Tips

i. 将Results 拆成 subsections with headings

ii. 不好的结果也要讨论

iii. 方法: 模型的基本原理; 结果(you found; not you did)

iv. 保留"significant" for "statistically significant"

2. 时态

(a) 过去: 已完成的实验

(b) 现在: 图表说明的结果, 后面仍为真的

3. 语态: 多用主动, 可多用其他研究对象做主语

(a) Study participants

(b) The experimental output

Example:

1. Over the course of treatment, topiramate was significantly more effective than placebo at improving drinking outcomes on drinks per day, drinks per drinking day, percentage of heavy drinking days, percentage of days abstinent, and long plasma-glutamy transferage ratio (Table 3).
2. The total suicide rate for Australian men and women did not change between 1991 and 2000 because mared decreases in older man and woman (Table 1) were offset by increase in younger adults, especially younger men.

10 Day10 原始手稿-方法

1. 方法

- (a) 方法的整体预览(Overview)
- (b) 足够的信息以复现论文
- (c) 轻松阅读: 小标题副标题, 细节相同引用文章更清晰, 表格流程图更好地展现

2. who/what/when/where/how/why/

Example

1. Method

- (a) Performance-Driven MCMC Sampling for Discrete Structure Learning
- (b) Hybrid Message Passing
- (c) Hybrid Message Passing with Performance-Driven Structures
- (d) Loss Function

2. Experiments

- (a) Setting
 - Dataset: BP4D, DISFA
 - Evaluation: Metrics
 - Implementation Details
- (b) Compared with State-of-the-art Methods
- (c) Ablation Study
 - Multiple Sampled Graph Structures
 - Dynamic Weights for Multiple Graph Structures
 - Dynamic Weights for Different Message
 - Hybrid Message
- (d) Influence of Message Dimension
- (e) Complexity analysis
- (f) Visualization Analysis

3. Conclusion

11 Day11 原始手稿-Introduction



图 1: Introduction, 形如倒圆锥

Introduction: 从广到细聚焦; 3-5 端, p1 p2 可重复

1. 背景、已知信息(what's known)
e.g.: 之前关于乳腺癌和吸烟之间的联系, 我们知道什么
2. 知识gap, 仍未知的(what's unknown)
e.g.:
 - 之间关于吸烟和乳腺癌的研究差异和各自的局限性
 - 缺陷中使我们仍不确定乳腺癌由吸烟导致的东西
3. 明确地说
 - 假设
 - 问题
 - 叙述目的
4. Ours
 - 略说方法
 - Our方法的不同/创新/价值/
 - Our如何解决之前的问题

Introduction特点/要求

1. p1-p2
 - 讲意义,大同行看,少过细的点

- 一步步写(known→unknown→question/hypothesis)
- 短小精悍

2. p1-p2

- 对文献高度总结(high level)
e.g. 9篇文章中,有2篇发现了关联,7篇没有

3. p3: 明确阐明问题/目的/假设; 非回答问题;

4. p3: 强调文章的作用(弥补空白/gap等)

Example 1

1. 背景(known):

- 垃圾电邮成了学术生活的一部分, 这使同事们都觉得不适
- 我们有2个人审查了同事的邮件, 邮件包括邀请收信人做会议展示等

2. 未知(unknown&gaps)

- 之前少有着方面的研究文献

3. 我们的(ours)

- 我们对学术垃圾邮件展开了研究
- 我们调查了内容, 数量(...) **宏大角度**

Example 2

1. known

- 我们知道, 如果你超重, 你更可能死于各种原因, 包括心脏病等。
- 我们也知道超重/肥胖对癌症的租用大, 但仍有诸多空白

2. unknown: 我们不知道他们的关系有多重要; 和那些癌症有关

3. known: 之前的研究表明肥胖与某些癌症风险有联系, 如女性子宫内膜等

4. unknown: 但其在血液癌、卵巢癌等方面数据匮乏或不一致

文献高度总结, 一句话, 不讲细节

5. limit: 缺乏的原因, 在于研究的前瞻性不够(总结、概括、引文献)

6. ours

- 一句话概括研究假设/目的/略说作用(宏大)
- Ours 意义: 如何解决局限性、意义重大

Example 3: 外源性雌激素对年轻女性骨密度的影响研究

1. 已知: 在女性绝经后, 将外源性雌激素补充给女性, 会增大其骨密度
2. 未知: 尚不明确的是, 以口服避孕药的形式提供雌激素, 会不会影响骨密度
3. 文献综述: (高度总结) 几项成果表明: 绝经前几年口服避孕药效果更好, 能够提高骨密度, 但其他研究显示没有效果
4. 局限: 过去关于OC使用和骨密度关系的研究有局限性
 - 过去使用粗略的计量方式, 这无法知道剂量
 - 文献没有解释生活方式等造成的差异
 - 没有太多关于种族的研究(白人以外种族的女性)
5. 我们的研究
 - 研究陈述
 - 避孕药与脊柱、髋关节、全身骨密度的关系
 - 针对绝经前的黑人和白人女性
 - 假设: 累计暴露于口服避孕药来源的雌激素与骨密度之前有联系
 - 用累积的量做解释, 有意义, 避免局限

12 Day12 原始手稿-Discussion

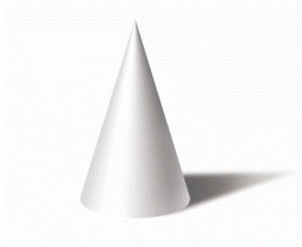


图 2: Discussion, 形如圆锥

结构

1. 回答Introduction中提出的问题
 - 主要发现: 发现的现象 + 解释原因
 - 次主要的发现 ...
2. 支撑自己的结论
 - 机制讨论/原理讨论 Give possible mechanism or pathways
 - 对比结果 Compare your results with other people's results
 - 印证别人的结果 Discuss how your findings support or challenge the paradigm
3. 守卫自己的结论: 局限性讨论 - 做了xx以免局限
 - 长处和局限 - 如何解决以科学
 - 未来工作
4. 启示、推测、推荐、意义上升
 - 结果的含义
 - 人们为什么要关心这次研究(非科学领域可看)
5. 总结(Conclusion)
 - 受申发现
 - 可知的结论/结果/信息 (Give a final take-home message)

Tips

1. 主动语态、讲好故事、数据解读不要过度引申

2. 按顺序写(现象/发现 → 解释自己 → 局限性讨论 → 启示、推测、意义)

时态

1. 过去时: 已经完成的、研究细节、结果分析和背景研究

e.g.

- We found that ...
- Subjects may have experienced ...
- Miller et al. found ...

2. 现在时: 解释数据的含义

e.g.

- The greater weight less suggest ...
- The explanation for this different is not clear ...
- Potential explanations includes ...

Example

1. p1: QA的回答
2. p2: QB的回答
3. p3: 支撑自己: 机制讨论/结果对比/印证别人结论/
4. p4: 如何处理局限性之处 1
5. p6: 如何处理局限性之处 2
6. p7: 综上所述做总结

e.g.

- 重述QA QB/总结
- 远大的意义远景

DEMO

Taken together, our findings demonstrate that severely obese subjects with a high prevalence of diabetes and the metabolic syndrome lost more weight during six months on a carbohydrate-restricted diet than on a calorie and fat-restricted diet. The carbohydrate-restricted diet led to greater improvements in insulin sensitivity that were independent of weight loss and a greater reduction in triglyceride levels in subjects who lost more than 5 percent of their base-line weight.**conclusion; restate answers to a and b**

These findings must be interpreted with caution, however, since the magnitude of the overall weight loss relative to our subjects' severe obesity was small, and it is unclear whether these benefits of a carbohydrate-restricted diet extend beyond six months. Furthermore, the high dropout rate and the small overall weight loss demonstrate that dietary adherence was relatively low in both diet groups. **big picture** This study proves a principle and does not provide clinical guidance; given the known benefits of fat restriction, future studies evaluating long-term cardiovascular outcomes are needed before a carbohydrate-restricted diet can be endorsed. **take-home message**

13 Day12 原始手稿-Abstract

1. Abstract

- "ab"=out; "trahere"=pull; → to pull out
- 写完论文再"抽出"摘要——摘出要点

2. Abstract

- 是文章的整体预览
- 是各部分强调的集合
- 应能独立存在
- 短且最常被看

3. Abstract

- 背景(抽出1.2句)
- 问题/目的/假设
- 实验的快速总结: 关键材料和关键方法
- 结果: 回答问题的答案
- 启示、推测、推荐 (为什么要关注此文章的原因)

14 Day13 抄袭问题

Plagiarism

1. 材料看原处，句子自己写
 - 材料上 from memory
 - 语句上不能纯模仿/只小修他人
2. 用其他人/其他文章原话要用引号””
3. 期刊是总结: 不能用之前期刊数据的旧成果写文章
会议可扩期刊: 会议是阶段性性成果的分享&讨论

Authorship

1. 早期列作者，成果认证不被轻视
2. 合著者要熟悉全文、负责人；有贡献但不愿负责的应该放致谢
3. 一作: 收集数据&写初稿的人
最后/通讯: 负责人
4. Ghost author: 幽灵作者, 公司的小职员 Guest author: 客座作者, 学术界的大佬

投稿过程

1. 过程
 - 投哪个期刊?
 - 看Guideline Instruction
 - 提交手稿Manuscript
 - 预期结果
 - accepted
 - accepted pending minor revisions
 - rejected but re-submission possible
 - no resubmission possible
 - 回应和重投: 针对问的点, 一条条地问
 - 接受后proof (格式等)
2. 注意

- Reject but resubmission possible
→ 是积极信号, 说明编辑有兴趣; 应看重学习机会;
- Response回应 = cover letter + detailed, 例子见后
- 重新提交时一般要附修改后的稿子(红标修改处)
- 写作重要, 据统计意见中 60%写作 40% 科学问题

重投信件

Dear Dr. Editor,

We appreciate your helpful comments and those of the reviewers. We feel that the manuscript is now greatly improved.

We have made revisions based on the comments/suggestions of Reviewer I and II. The comments of each reviewers are numbered below, with our response (clarifications and changes) following.

Response信件

Reviewer I:

1. There is little discussion of xxx.

We agree with Reviewers I and II that the section on xxx was too abbreviated. Therefore, we have added a paragraph that highlight xxx (paragraph 3).

2. Could you comment on xxx.