

科學論文的目的是要向讀者明確地說明實驗過程及結果，因此不需要把模糊不清以及不必要的句子單字寫進，並以簡潔易理解的方式撰寫。

[文法相關注意事項]

- 一般的科學論文當中，比起又長又艱深的 Passive voice，明確的 Active voice 比較好。
 - 使用 Passive voice 時，須注意 Active voice 和 Passive voice 不可以同時並存在同一句裡。
- 使用第一人稱 (We tested...)
- 使用“than”時，須確認是否可以使用“than that of”“than with”“than by”等文法。
- 名詞前的修飾詞盡量縮短
 - A modified test of cognitive function vs. a modified cognitive function test
- 文法方面不使用老套的句型
 - Based on these results, it is concluded that, the results showed that
- Which vs. that
 - The study, which costs \$100, was a success
 - The study that costs \$100 was a success

[單字挑選注意事項]

- 內容盡可能簡潔
 - based on the fact that → because
 - for the purpose of. → for or to
 - there were several subjects who completed...
 - it is suggested that a relationship may exist...
 - one and the same
 - a total of n subjects
 - four different groups
 - absolutely essential
 - found previously
 - small in size
 - in close proximity
 - very close to zero
 - much better
 - period of time
 - summarize briefly
 - the reason is because
 - also included
 - Except for.
 - Rectangular in shape
 - Blue in color
 - Tenuous in nature
 - The differences were found to be different
- 仔細且準確的說明
 - subject → patient 或 gymnast
 - level → concentration 或 frequency
- 不使用普遍化
 - 只知道一種case的情況下，不使用some
- 比起This, This test or this problem更好
- Very, extremely等副詞，需節制使用
- 單數複數須仔細區分

- Criterion vs. Criteria
- Datum vs. Data
- Medium vs. Media
- Phenomenon vs. Phenomena
- 同一段落中，不使用類似However的單字兩次以上。
 - 同一段落中，不停的轉換立場會使讀者混淆
- the study concluded that → The authors concluded that
- As such 需減少使用
- Her or his等表現性別的文章須減少使用。
- 使用Above (the above method或mentioned above等)時，須注意在範圍內，不要混淆讀者
- Affect → influence vs. Effect → result
- 比起All of、both of，使用all或both比較好
- Alternate vs. Alternative
- Apparently不僅包含obviously、clearly、plainly evident的意思，還有seemingly、ostensibly及observably的意思，容易混淆讀者
- At the present time, At this point in time → At present, Now
- compare A with B是把A跟B的差異作比較，而compare A to B則是把A跟B的共通點作比喻，須注意差別
- During the course of, in the course of → 使用“during”或“in”兩者之一就好
- In order to → to
- Less(er)是修飾不可數名詞; few(er)則是修飾可數名詞
- Percent vs. Percentage → percent為有數字時才可使用
- Principle vs. Principal → 原則 vs. 主要的, 校長
- Prior to, previous to → before, preceding, ahead of



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