

科研写作快速指南

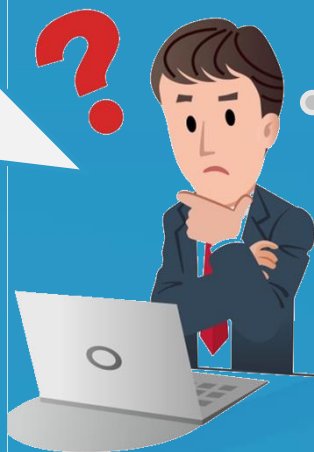
Part 1 经常混淆的用词

小张突然有个疑问

这是小张

他准备要投稿了，在收尾的时候，他突然想起之前师兄给的建议。

小张，我跟你说，要注意那些简单的字，一定要用对词来传达你的想法，这可是科研论文啊。



我用对词了吗？
嗯.....

小张别担心

这里列出了几个科研论文里常会混淆的常见用词，让你避免这些错误，用最适当的词来表达。

作者常用错的几个词

1.	Namely Such as Including	6.	Show Reveal Indicate
2.	e.g. i.e. Namely	7.	Alternate Alternative
3.	Almost Nearly	8.	Number Amount
4.	About Around Approximately	9.	Hypothesis Theory
5.	A number of The number of	10.	As a result Based on the results

1. **namely** **such as** **including**

这几个词都是用来罗列物件的，但罗列的类型有所不同。

Namely 用于详尽的清单

Such as – 列举物件中的代表性例子

Including – 列出几个物件（还有更多）

这里有个例子：

“Fast food items such as burgers, fries, and aerated drinks are high on fat and sugar but low on nutrition.”

在速食食物例子前面用了 such as，大家都知道速食食物有好几种。



再多看几个例子可能会比较清楚

namely

such as

including

“Three types of pesticides were tested, namely, bactericides, fungicides, and larvicides.”



列出研究的三种农药（全部只有三种）

“Various types of pesticides, such as bactericides, fungicides, and larvicides, were tested.”



列举有测试的几种农药示例，实际上还有测试其他几种

“Different types of pesticides, including bactericides, fungicides, and larvicides, were tested.”



农药的几种例子

2.

e.g.

i.e.

namely



e.g. = 例如 for example

"A number of weather variables were recorded, e.g., precipitation, temperature, and relative humidity."

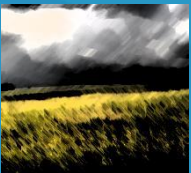
用三个例子说明 variables 这个词，但有可能也测量了蒸发跟辐射强度。



i.e. = 换句话说，同个东西的两种说法

"Data on precipitation, i.e., rainfall and snowfall, were collected from local weather offices."

这里 i.e. 用降雨和降雪解释 precipitation。



namely = 一个群体里的所有项目清单或成员名单

"The present paper evaluates the effect of major weather variables, namely, precipitation, temperature, and relative humidity, on crop growth."

Namely 列出了所有测量的气候变量。

3.

almost

nearly

意思上没有太多不同，差别在使用的方式。

Almost

一般后面接

- 副词 (almost certainly)
- 形容 (almost impossible)
- 代词 (almost anything)
- 介词 (almost by definition)

Nearly

一般后面接数字

(nearly 2000 fans)

来看看几个例子

Almost	Nearly
“It is <u>almost</u> 3:00 pm.” 非常接近下午三点，可能是 2:55	“It is <u>nearly</u> 3:00 pm.” 有可能是下午 2:40
不要跟否定一起用 ✓ “Drug A is <u>almost</u> as effective as Drug B.” ✗ “Drug A is not <u>almost</u> as effective as Drug B.”	可以跟否定一起用 ✓ “Drug B is <u>not nearly</u> as effective as Drug A.”



哇，我不知道有这些差别！
那 around、about 跟
approximately 呢？

我也常搞不懂 a number of
跟 the number of。

小张，你不孤单。
有很多科研人员都会搞混这些词跟短语，我们再多看一些吧。

4.

about

around

approximately

跟数字搭配使用时意思差不多

用法依据情境而定

英式英语用 about 比较多，美式英语用 around 比较多

About – 对数字的大概臆测

“Each plot contained about 17 trees.” (预估，并不精确)

Around – 有时候比 about 精确一点

“You are expected to reach home around 7:00 pm.” (6:45 到 7:15 之间)

Approximately – 用以表达非常接近的预估

“According to autopsy reports, the victim was murdered approximately 10 hours ago.”
(相当精确的预估)

5.

a number of

the number of

- 表示超过一个 (多个)
- 一定使用复数形式

“A number of skyscrapers were visible in the distance.”

(为了表示有好几个 skyscrapers 用了 were)

- 指出一集合或群体的明确数字
- 一定接复数名词和单数动词

“The number of skyscrapers in the city is 225.”

(实际上的数字就是 225)



6.

show

reveal

indicate

每个词都是用在数据
每个词都经常出现在图表中

Show

结论很清楚，不需要再多加阐释。

“Table 1 shows that the number of women in academia increased only marginally from 1996 to 2014.”

Reveal

结论不是很明显，需要读者思考。

“The high frequency of tremors recorded reveals that the island is on the brink of a major tectonic shift.”

Indicate

数据让你猜测某些事，但不能确定

“Previous studies have indicated a positive correlation between placebos and mood swings.”

7.

alternate

alternative

- 取代另一个的选项

“We had to choose an alternate route because of the roadwork on Elm street.”

- 在两个可能性中，只有一个可能会发生

“My career coach has scheduled a session with me every alternate day beginning Monday.” (Monday, Wednesday, Friday)

- 第二个选项

“There is no temporary alternative to the current job freeze in the market.”

- 选项或选择

“The sun and the wind are alternative sources of energy.”

TIP：这两个词在美式和英式英语中的用法略有不同，查看目标期刊采用的语言风格，查阅好的字典确定该用哪个词。

8. number | amount

NUMBER

搭配可数或可测量的数量使用，例如人、工作

“The study took several years to complete because it involved a large number of specimens.”

AMOUNT

搭配不可数或不可测量的数量使用，例如钱、信息、时间

“The experimental group was allowed to regulate the amount of sugar each recipe should contain.”

科研作者最常搞混，用了 number 而不是 amount 的情况

✗ “The amount of people who still believe in gender stereotypes is surprisingly large.”

✓ “The number of people who still believe in gender stereotypes is surprisingly large.”

是可数名词 people，应该要用 number

9.

hypothesis

theory

- 解释事情如何发生
- 还没经过检验的猜测
- 只有有限数据

“My hypothesis is that single medical practitioners in their 30s are more likely to be single adoptive parents.”

需要进一步的研究来证明对错

- 解释现象的一般概念
- 已经经过广泛检验且被普遍接受
- 有数据的有力支持

“Einstein’s theory of relativity has been tested and results verify his conclusion.”

还在持续检验的理论：一个极小的证据也可能推翻

10.

as a result

based on the results

As a result

意同 because of , 用于某事为另一件事的原因。

“The results of the experiment were inconclusive. As a result, the research had to be repeated.”

因为结果看不出结论，需要再做一次研究。

Based on the results

从结果做出的推论。

“Based on the results of the experiment, we concluded that bats are nocturnal creatures.”

实验的结果显示蝙蝠为夜行性动物。

老张，觉得有用吗？

希望上面的说明能让你了解科研写作中一些常用词的些微差别，不清楚该怎么用的时候，就查字典。

谢啦！这些贴士帮我纠正了文章里的几个用词错误，我现在对自己的文章更有信心啦。

等等，我有个想法！我可以固定看领域内的文献，了解该用什么词，该用什么风格。



老张，这个想法不错！就这么做吧！



取得更多实用发表资源，请登录：

www.editage.cn/insights

关注微信：

