英文研究論文寫作與學術口語報告

陳賜原

強場物理與超快技術實驗室

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冠詞 名詞

動詞 情態助動詞

比較 動狀詞

關係詞 介系詞

連接詞

- 英文學術口語報告與書面論文的差異
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學習英文研究論文寫作的動機

- 研究結果的傳達與研究本身一樣重要,未能有效傳達出去等於沒做研究。
- 英文論文佔目前學術發表形式的絕大部分。
- 英文研究論文的品質與數量是評審申請學校、取得學位、教授聘用與升等、研究獎項的最主要依據。
- 英文研究論文語法句型具有嚴謹的邏輯架構,有助養成嚴謹的科學邏輯推理與表達能力。反過頭來,亦可以建立良好的中文科學邏輯表達能力,彌補中文容易混淆模糊的缺陷。
- 不熟悉英文研究論文文法句型,往往造成在讀英文研究論文時, 對其所要表達意思的誤解。
- 藉由平常會常接觸的研究論文來學習英文、養成良好的英文習慣,可大幅提昇其他如口頭報告與日常會話的英文能力。

學習英文研究論文寫作與學習其他寫作的不同

- 英文研究論文寫作的目的在傳遞科學新知,以達成最有效的新知傳達與邏輯論理為目標,所以可以套用一定的(最清晰、簡潔的)內容架構、句型、與用詞。
- 文法的建立其實就是為了要使語言能正確清楚地傳達要表達的事,所以才建立統一的規範格式。也就是說,基本上一定要注意讓你所寫的/說的能夠傳達你的意思,不要有解讀成不同意思的空間。研究論文是為了傳達/傳承科學,因此更是要做好。
- ▶ 英文研究論文寫作不講求(不應講求)辭藻華麗、獨特文體、小 說般的特殊敘述角度、主觀的抒情,所以會用到的文法句型較有 限,因此遠比學習全部涵蓋的文法容易。個人風格主要只會呈現 在研究方法上和全文鋪陳的架構上。(註:即使是全文鋪陳的架 構也很少有變化的空間,因為大部分期刊都有其特定的論文架構 規範。)

- 英文研究論文寫作語句連結、句型、單字講求精確的邏輯表達, 不能含混不清,所以要熟悉這三方面的常用單字片語(關鍵句、 搭配詞),並有疑惑時隨時查閱參考書籍。
- 熟習這些描述研究的標準句型與單字的話,剩下只需學習及正確 運用各人研究領域的專業術語,將兩者組合起來,即可造出所有 的英文研究論文的語句。



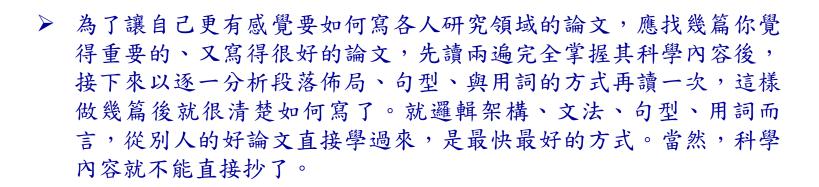
- ▶ 推薦使用廖柏森教授所著『英文研究論文寫作—文法指引』、『英文研究論文寫作—關鍵句指引』、『英文研究論文寫作—搭配詞指引』(眾文圖書公司出版)來學習。這些書裡都是引用了學術論文的句子來作為範例,相較於一般文法書籍採用的一般日常用語的範例,對於瞭解在論文寫作時的使用時機有極大的效益。雖然這些例句大部分是屬於語言學與教育學領域的,但完全可以適用到其他研究領域,沒有絲毫的不同。
- ▶ 建議先以『文法指引』第二篇來學習整篇英文研究論文的章節架構及各章節的時態與語態,接下來以『文法指引』第一篇來學習研究論文較常用的基本文法及台灣學生常見的錯誤。然後以『關鍵之子」,及公司,及公司,以不學習英文研究論文各章節分別的標準(常用)句型,及以語和邏輯來分類的一般常用句型,例如定義、舉例、因果關係的學問性、一致性、、等句型。最後以『搭配詞指引』來學習常用的學術搭配詞(也就是描述研究常用的名詞、動詞、形容詞、副詞等單字),熟悉這些用詞,確實明白這些不同用詞選擇的邏輯差異,並在寫作時視需要隨時翻閱找尋合適用詞。書中各章節的練習題一定要做,才能加深印象。







- ▶ 很多英文用詞在翻譯成中文用詞時,往往都翻譯成相同的語詞,而失去了原本的邏輯內涵。所以在英文研究論文寫作時,對於各種用詞,要隨時在有不確定感時,查詢電腦軟體譯點通之類的,看你所想到的用詞的同義字還有哪些(中文說是同義詞,但英文系國家的人來看一點都不同義),分別看其例句來瞭解其使用時機/內涵的差異,才能掌握正確用詞。
- ▶ 有時對於要表達的意思有好幾個同義字都適用,那就要多學一些來 交錯運用。原則上應避免在連續的三句話內重複用相同的動詞或名 詞(必要的專業名詞除外),以增加閱讀的流暢性與生動活潑,避 免累贅的感覺。同樣地,也應該避免在連續的幾句話裡面重複相同 的句型,要多學一些句型來變化使用,但要注意該句型確實是強調 出你要強調的部分。所以腦中有越多字彙與句型,自然可以寫得越 好。
- ▶ 本講義的內容以廖柏森教授所著『英文研究論文寫作—文法指引』、『英文研究論文寫作—關鍵句指引』、『英文研究論文寫作—搭配詞指引』三本書為主要教材,融合個人過去學習、撰寫、與修改論文的經驗,並採用物化、工程、生醫等領域的例句,以讓理工生醫科系學習者更能吸收。但上課時間有限,只能選擇一些來作為範例,讓學員瞭解學習的途徑與應避免的錯誤。要確實學好,還是請大家應閱讀這三本書,才能學得更完整、更形成習慣。



- 親自盡全力寫過整篇論文後,交由老師或外界的英文編修公司修改後,仔細對照比較修改之處,將可以一次將自己的整個英文寫作能力提昇到夠水準的境界。
- ▶ 由此課程所學到的英文文法、句型、與用詞,當然也完全適用於學 位論文、計畫提案、成果報告等,也對提昇英文口頭報告與商業書 信能力有極大的助益。唯口頭報告與商業書信有其專有的架構與用 詞,應另行花時間以合適教材學習。
- ▶ 有時單一句子的文法並無錯誤,但是實際表達出來的意義卻可能不 是作者想表達的,也因此與前後文的邏輯連不起來。所以學習文法 不只是要寫出文法上沒有錯誤的句子,更是要學習能使用文法來正 確無誤傳達你的意思。

英文研究論文文體基本注意事項

英文研究論文是學術的、正式的、官方的語言,要避免日常的口語與用法,並盡量以客觀角度來闡述你的研究。

- 字彙應使用較正式的用字。例如,在選擇表達動作的動詞時,選擇單一動詞 比片語動詞正式。
 - ex. 以 raise 取代 bring up (提出)
 - ex. 以 accumulate 取代 build up (累積)
 - ex. 以 assist 取代 help (協助)
 - ex. 以 investigate 取代 look into (探究)
 - ex. 以 constitute 取代 make up (組成)
 - ex. 以 eliminate 取代 get rid of (排除)
 - ex. 以 continue 取代 go on (繼續)
 - ex. 以 increase 取代 go up (增加)

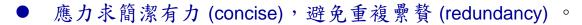


- ex. 以 numerous 取代 a lot of (眾多的)
- ex. 以 obtain 取代 get (獲得)
- **ex.** 以 undecided 取代 up in the air (尚未決定的)
- 勿使用縮寫詞 (contraction)。例如 can not 不要寫成 can't, will not 不要寫成 won't。
- 少用 etc., and so forth 之類的字,要用例如 and other diagnostics。
- 不要以 you直接稱呼讀者,可用 the reader。
- 少用 I, we 等第一人稱,改用被動語態,以研究本身為主角,而非作者。必須指稱作者時,用 the author。
- 使用否定形式時,應盡量例如把 not ... much 改成 little,把 not ... any 改成 no。
- 少用直接問句,改成間接問句。
- 單一副詞要盡量和其修飾的動詞放在一起,不要放在句首或句尾。
 - **ex.** The electron pulse is injected into the plasma wave **then**.

應改成

The electron pulse is **then** injected into the plasma wave.

英文研究論文文體基本注意事項



- ex. 以 repeat 取代 repeat ... again 。
- ex. 以 suppress 取代 suppress ... down

英文研究論文架構、時態、與語態

英文研究論文架構 (IMRD format)

- 摘要 (Abstract)
- 緒論 (Introduction)
- 方法 (Methods)
- 結果 (Results)
- 討論 (Discussion)
- 致謝 (Acknowledgement)
- 参考 (References)
- 附錄 (Appendix)

實際撰寫論文時,常是先寫最直接、不需太多思考的方法與結果的部分,之後寫討論的部分,那是整篇論文能不能成立的核心,據此抓到整篇論文最合適的論述主軸,然後便依此寫好緒論和結論,最後寫摘要及確認最好的標題。當然整個過程常會不斷迴授回來修改已寫的部分,使整篇論文越來越簡潔、重點越來越清晰、論述越來越有力、價值越來越高、對讀者越來越具吸引力。



- 研究背景 (Background)
 - 說明該研究領域近年來的發展——時態一般用**現在完成式**,顯示其影響或發展是從過去延展到現在一直未間斷。
 - **ex.** Laser wakefield electron acceleration **has been** an active research field in the past two decades.
 - **ex.** Optical-field-ionization collisional-excitation x-ray lasers pumped by femtosecond high-repetition-rate lasers **have been shown** to be a promising scheme that meets the requirements of practical applications.
 - 說明該研究主題在該領域的現況——時態一般用現在式,顯示其為普遍認知的事實。
 - **ex.** Phase-controlled injection of electrons **is** crucial to production of monoenergetic electron beam.



- 文獻引用——強調人名時採主動語態,強調成果時採被動語態。時態 一般用**過去式**,表示該研究工作或發表動作是在過去做的。
- ex. Leemans et al. reported the production of a monoenergetic electron beam with up to 1 GeV electron energy [3].
- ex. Lasing at the same line was also achieved by pumping a gas jet with picosecond laser pulses [7,8].
- 文獻評析——敘述過去的研究動作或成果用過去式,敘述過去到現在 一系列的發展且在持續中用現在完成式,敘述現在普遍接受的事實與 看法或敘述物理論述用現在式。
- **ex.** A few optical methods **have been proposed** to achieve localized electron injection by using additional laser pulses [3,4], but experimental realizations of these methods **have not been** demonstrated yet.
- **ex.** For the argon ion, the first Ne-like argon lasing for the 3*p*-3*s* transition at 46.9 nm **was demonstrated** by using a discharge plasma [6].
- **ex.** Pukhov *et al.* **proposed** that monoenergetic electron beam **can be** produced when the laser wakefield accelerator **is** in the so-called "bubble" regime [13–15].



說明之前研究有何不足之處、未解決之處、為達成之處。以一種負面敘述來引出下面的『研究目的』的重要性。常使用表『讓步』的連接詞或連接 副詞,以及**否定的現在完成式**。通常只需一兩句。

- **ex.** However, no experimental demonstration of quasi-phase-matched relativistic harmonic generation has been reported yet.
- **ex.** Enhancement of x-ray lasing by a plasma waveguide in a gas jet **has not been reported before**. In particular, enhancement of the krypton 32.8-nm laser by any type of waveguide **has not been achieved**.
- 研究目的或主要成果 (Research purpose or major achievement)

呼應承接研究利基,接著說明本研究的目的或直接說明本研究達成的成果。若是敘述研究目的,通常一開始還會加 therefore,...等連接副詞。一般格式為 In this paper (article, letter,...),。因為是對正在閱讀的讀者來敘述一個與時間點無關的目標或成果,所以多用**現在式**。通常只需幾句。

- **ex.** In this Letter, we **report** demonstration of optical-field-ionization collisional-excitation x-ray lasers in an optically preformed plasma waveguide.
- **ex.** In this Letter, we **report** the observation of monoenergetic electron beam in a high-density gas jet and, more importantly, resolving its injection and acceleration processes by using a tomographic method based on laser machining.



承接研究目的或成果,補充說明該研究目的或成果的意義及價值。篇幅空間有限時可以省略,而放在最後的討論/結論處即可。若是敘述這工作的價值,不會隨時間而消逝,主要用現在式。也常選擇合適的情態助動詞來避險。

ex. These observations **support** the model of monoenergetic electron injection by transverse wave breaking and beam loading [5–15].



重要的、非人人可想而知的架設與步驟都該描述清楚,以讓讀者可以據此判斷此研究的可信度 (reliability) 與有效度 (validity),及有足夠資訊可以複製你的實驗或推導。若是屬以前已經發表過細節的部分,可以簡單描述並給參考文獻即可,以節省篇幅。

● 研究設計 (Research design)

說明此研究是如何規劃,採用何種特定的研究方法,及為何要採用此方法。使讀者先掌握接下來的一大堆實驗架設細節裡的重點,避免迷失。若實驗架設敘述不長,可以省略這一部份。時態一般用**過去式**,顯示在讀者讀此論文時,此研究已經完成,這些研究活動、動作已經結束。

● 材料、儀器、技術、架設 (Materials /Instruments /Techniques /Setup)

若不長則寫在同一段;若相當長(牽涉到的材料、儀器、技術、架設多)則依用途類別分在不同段;若更長,則分節。因該研究動作已結束(該實驗架設甚至可能已不存在),一般都用過去式來敘述。提到使用何工具作何用途時,常用被動語態。提到組成的部分,常用 include, contain, consist of, comprise, be composed of,...等動詞或片語動詞。

- ex. A 10-TW, 45-fs, 810-nm, 10-Hz Ti:sapphire laser system based on chirped-pulse amplification was used in this experiment.
- **ex.** The other diagnostics **was** an imaging electron spectrometer **composed of** three quadrupole electromagnets, one dipole electromagnet, and an Al-foil-shielded LANEX screen imaged by a CCD camera.



因該研究動作已結束 (未來研究未必採用同一方式),一般都用**過去式**來敘述。常用被動語態。

- **ex.** The average off–resonance time profile **was subtracted from** the average on–resonance time profile to eliminate coherent, laser–induced artifacts.
- **ex.** 3D TREPR spectra **were produced by** plotting time profiles collected as functions of magnetic field, changing field in 0.1-mT steps.
- 如果是以對正在閱讀的讀者說明你用的架設與方法的觀點來敘述的話,也可將研究方法都用現在式來敘述,尤其是如果你是指著一張架設圖來說明裡面每樣的細節的話,那是在當下敘述一個東西的架構,應用現在式。模擬是一種數值實驗,比照實驗處理。理論推導應用現在式,因為可視為是在讀者閱讀時,當面推導給他看。不管是何者,重要的是整個研究方法的敘述角度(時態)要一致。



以文字、圖、表來陳述資料分析後的結果,是完全客觀的論述。針對每一個實驗結果,要先敘述實驗的條件,再敘述實驗觀測的結果,最後給予簡短的評論(例如實驗結果的解釋或價值意義),而把較詳盡的結果討論留到下一個專門討論的章節或段落。但有的研究的結果適合逐一與其討論緊密連結在一起,一個敘述完再換下一個,那就可把此部分改成『結果與討論』(Results and Discussion),之後的章節段落就變成『結論』(Conclusion)。

- 提及圖或表時要用現在式,因為是在指引正在讀這篇論文的讀者。**可用主動** 或被動語態。
 - ex. Figure 2 shows the profile and energy of the electron beam produced by a 230-mJ, 45-fs pump pulse without the machining beam at 4×10¹⁹ cm⁻³ plasma density.
 - ex. The x-ray lasing spectrum and angular distribution are shown in Fig. 2(a).

- 描述實驗觀察到的結果,因為是過去進行實驗時看到的,老實說,現在再做一次未必得到完全相同的結果,一般都用過去式來敘述,是保險的作法。若是以一種面對讀者指著圖來說明其行為的角度來敘述,可用現在式。所有研究結果都用現在式也無不可,但這表示你認為未來你或由別人來重複這論文的所有內容時,是會完全得到一模一樣的結果 (所有數字都一樣),也就是變成普遍的真理了。
 - **ex.** As the laser pulse energy **was** increased at fixed pulse duration and plasma density, the monoenergetic electron beam **appeared** when the laser peak power exceeded a threshold.
 - **ex.** Figure 2(b) shows the x-ray lasing spectrum and angular distribution at this condition. With the plasma waveguide the x-ray lasing photon number **is** dramatically enhanced by a factor of 400 compared to that with only the pump pulse at the optimal condition.



若結果/成果討論已與研究結果的部分結合,那此章節段落就變成『結論』 (Conclusion)。

- 研究結論/總結主要成果 (Conclusion/Summary)
 - 在最後這個章節段落,一開始先對研究問題與所得答案、或研究的主要成果進展,簡單扼要地重述一次。時態一般用過去式,但也有用現在式的,就是要與前面敘述實驗結果時的時態一樣,從同一角度立場來敘述。有很多項時可用分號分開。開頭常是 in conclusion, to conclude, in summary, to summarize等連接副詞。
 - **ex.** In **summary**, by utilizing a laser machining technique we **developed** a tomographic method to provide clear pictures of the injection and acceleration processes in monoenergetic laser-wakefield accelerators.
 - **ex.** In summary, dramatic enhancement of optical-field ionization collisional-excitation x-ray lasing for Ni-like krypton at 32.8 nm and Ne-like argon at 46.9 nm by using an optically preformed plasma waveguide is demonstrated.



這一部份常與研究結果合併在一起寫。

- 解釋研究結果——闡述實驗結果所呈現的意義,是科學邏輯的論述,常用現在式。因為研究結果的解釋是歸納性的、主觀認知的,永遠都有錯誤的可能,因此常用較保守、謹慎的語調,作為避險的方式。尤其對於自己沒有很高信心指數的解釋,要用低調的方式呈現出這只是嘗試性的推斷。當然一篇文章一定要有較具說服力的重要成果,用較肯定的語氣,不然就毫無價值。常用表達可能性程度的情態助動詞(e.g., could be ascribed to)、副詞(e.g., probably, possibly)、形容詞(e.g., it is likely that..., it is possible that...)、動詞(e.g., it is believed that..., it is suggested that)。只有必要條件而非充分條件的證據時,要用 consistent, support,而不能用 verify, prove。
- **ex.** This **seems** to indicate that the 33.5-nm lasing line comes from a transition from the same upper level to another satellite lower level close to that of the primary lower level. It **may** be attributed to the $3d^94d^1S_0$ -- $3d^94p^3D_1$ transition at around 33.4 nm.
- **ex.** These observations are **consistent** with the model of bubble regime.

- 與前人研究結果比較——與前人的成果或探討的結論做比較,尤其是緒論提到過的,來呈現這個研究、這篇論文的價值,也就是要與緒論所提的相呼應。提及一般性的論述或作比較時應用現在式,提及過去某研究裡特定的事件或事物時用過去式。對於符合、一致的情況,常用 be consistent with, match with, in agreement with, confirm, support 等。對於不一樣時,常用 contrast, contradict, differ 等。
- **ex.** The dependence of the reflectivity contributed from the short-wavelength grating on both the forward pump intensity and the probe intensity **agrees with** the theoretical prediction.
- **ex. In contrast to** the previous results obtained with long-wavelength lasers, the quadratic dependence on plasma density verifies that the DFWM **is** dominated by a quasi-neutral plasma grating driven by a ponderomotive force instead of a thermal force.



敘述闡明此研究成果對該領域的貢獻,例如證實或補充修正了某個學理、 或解決了某個技術發展的瓶頸,以及未來可能產生的應用。因為是一種一 般性科學論述,使用**現在式**。敘述可能的義涵與應用時,因為是作者個人 的見解與評論,讀者未必要完全認同,未來也未必一定實現,所以常使用 表可能性的用詞來避險。

- ex. The four-wave mixing process can be a useful tool for the diagnosis of plasma temperature and magnetic field [14], and phase-conjugate mirrors based on degenerate four-wave mixing in a plasma in the near-infrared regime may find important applications in eliminating nonlinear propagation effects in ultrahigh-intensity optics.
- **ex.** The technique reported in this Letter **may** be used to enhance various OFI collisional-excitation x-ray lasers to reach the output level for practical applications.



敘述所用的研究方法與過程所遭遇的一些能力與環境的限制或困難,以讓讀者有資訊來裁判對你的結果與論述的可信任度。常用 limitations, drawbacks, shortcomings 等字來表達。一般性科學論述時使用現在式,指稱進行研究時的情況用過去式。不過在理工生醫的論文裡,會在討論各實驗結果時就分別指出該實驗的限制,並說明為何這些限制不影響你的解釋或推論,否則這篇論文就不到可發表的地步。常使用表『雖然…但是』的從屬連接詞或連接副詞。

ex. Although the resolution of energy spread was limited by the spot size of the electron beam on the LANEX-2 screen, it can be seen that the monoenergetic electron beam has already a finite energy spread right after its injection and stays so during the acceleration.



提出或建議未來研究的方向,特別是由本研究成果所帶出的新領域研究發展方向或本研究的進一步改進發展,供自己及同行參考。因為是一種一般性科學論述,使用現在式。敘述可能的義涵與應用時,因為是作者個人的見解與評論,讀者未必要完全認同,未來也未必一定實現,所以常使用表可能性的用詞來避險。

ex. By using an optical spectrometer, the process of longitudinal compression of the pump pulse can also be analyzed. Such measurements, to be performed in the near future, will provide further insight into the underlying physics of monoenergetic injection and energy saturation in self-injected laser-wakefield accelerators.



- 感謝提供經費的機構。多用被動語態、過去式 (與描述實驗結果時的時態一致)、及 provide, support, fund 等動詞。
 - ex. This work was supported by the National Science Council of Taiwan under Contract No. NSC 95-2112-M-001-005.
- 感謝合作對象及提供與此研究相關設備、技術、討論、及設施維護操作者。學位論文常也感謝家人與朋友的支持鼓勵。用現在式,因為不能說只有那時候感謝。
 - ex. The authors thank Dr. K. Chen for providing the sample.
 - ex. We are grateful to M.-K. Lin for helping operate the laser system.
- 否認語 (Disclaimer)。



摘要 (Abstract)

摘要是整篇論文內容的微縮版,要在幾句話內包含論文中的研究背景、目的、主要方法、主要成果及其影響,所以常在整篇論文寫完時再寫,論文標題也是在此時搭配摘要做最後定案。時態就是與論文內容裡各對應部分的時態一致 (例如研究背景使用現在式或現在完成式,研究目的使用現在式,研究方法使用過去式,成果使用過去式,影響使用現在式與情態助動詞)。若有很短的字數限制(通常是期刊發表對象為特定領域族群時),就只寫主要方法與主要成果。

ex. A tomographic diagnosis method was developed to systematically resolve the injection and acceleration processes of a monoenergetic electron beam in a laser-wakefield accelerator. It was found that all the monoenergetic electrons are injected at the same location in the plasma column and accelerated from 5 to 55 MeV energy in 200 μm distance. This is a direct measurement of the real acceleration gradient in a laser-wakefield accelerator, and the experimental data are consistent with the model of transverse wave breaking and beam loading for monoenergetic electron injection.



英文研究論文常用文法

基本上,英文句型文法結構就是只有『主詞+動詞(+受詞)』(加受詞是對及物動詞而言),再視要增加提供的資訊加上修飾名詞(主詞或受詞)的補語,加上修飾名詞(主詞、受詞、補語)的形容詞,以及加上修飾動詞、形容詞、或副詞的副詞。注意此名詞、形容詞、與副詞可以是單字、片語、或子句。片語或子句一定有合適的分詞、介系詞、關係代名詞、從屬連接詞、、等引導,才不會與主句混淆。所有寫出來的句子都要能作如此的文法分析,即可發現是否正確表達所要表達的資訊及避免要能作如此的意義。英文文法具有很清晰的邏輯連結與地位對仗,絕大部分文法都可以邏輯來理解,而不是去記憶一大堆特定句型和慣用語。

英文研究論文常用文法

冠詞 (Articles)

因為中文沒有冠詞,所以常無法分辨定冠詞、不定冠詞、和無冠詞的使用時機。但冠詞的作用相當重要,三種情況代表的語義並不相同,使用錯誤的話,會讓讀者讀成不同的意思。原則上,使用時就是要依照你想表達的確切的邏輯意義來選擇。

- 不定冠詞 (Indefinite Articles)
 - 不定冠詞包括 a 和an,通常加在單數普通名詞前。 a 和an的選擇是以後面單字字首的發音是否為母音來決定,不是由其字母是否為母音字母來決定。因為後面緊接著母音發音,若不用an的話,念起來會有些口給。
 - ex. 容易判斷的情況: a laser pulse, a mirror, a cell, an electron, an iris, an ultrashort pulse
 - ex. 常犯錯的情况:an heir, an hour, an honor, a university, a European country, a one-way ticket
 - 不定冠詞用在表一個不特定的事物 (等同於 one) 或表該事物全體。
 - **ex.** 表一個不特定的事物: A motorized quarter-wave plate is used to vary the pump polarization.
 - ex. 表該事物全體: A laser beam can be used to drill holes on a metal.



定冠詞 the 可加在單數與複數可數名詞或不可數名詞之前,用在指稱特定的事物。用 the 表示有『唯一』的義涵,例如指稱前面提過的某事物、或經形容詞修飾後變成唯一的事物。

- 指稱在此句前面已經提過的某個事物。
- **ex.** As the radially expelled electrons flow along the cavity boundary and collide at the bubble base, transverse breaking occurs and <u>a dense bunch of electrons</u> are trapped in the plasma wave. <u>The electron bunch</u> produces a field that terminates further injection of electrons into the first bucket and damps the plasma wave behind the first bucket.
- **ex.** The adverse effect caused by ionization-induced refraction is removed by the plasma waveguide. 前面已提過一個此類 (ionization-induced refraction 造成的)的效應,才用 the 來指稱它,否則就用 a。
- 在此名詞之後有加修飾語 (modifier) 來表達特定的事物。也就是形成 『the + 名詞 + Of + 名詞』的片語。
- ex. the theory of electromagnetism
- ex. the regime of saturation

- 即使在此名詞之後有形容詞片語(限定性的關係代名詞引導的子句或其簡化後的分詞片語)來表達限定的事物時,若非前面指稱過的,要用a。反之,即使後面是非限定性的關係代名詞 (..., Which) 引導的形容詞子句,若是指稱前面提過的,就要用 the。也就是說,限定與指定是兩回事。
- **ex.** An image that was taken with the pump pulse blocked was used as the background to be subtracted. 前面沒有提過,在此才開始第一次指稱,限定性的指稱。
- **ex. The** image, which was taken as the background, reveals additional information. 前面有提過此 image,所以要用 the。但因為是在前一段或前一節提的,所以要補充一下,提醒讀者。
- **ex.** The image taken with the pump pulse blocked was used as the background to be subtracted. 前面有提過此 image,所以用 the 來指定。但前面提過很多個不同的 image,所以要限定是哪一個,否則讀者可能會弄錯成另一個。

- **ex.** An electron, which has a magnetic dipole moment, precesses in a magnetic field. 此為一般性的 (普遍接受的) 物理敘述,大家都接受電子有磁矩,在此只是補充提醒。
- **ex.** An electron with a negative magnetic dipole moment will precess in the opposite direction. 前面沒有提過,在此才開始第一次指稱,限定性的指稱。
- **ex.** The electron, which is trapped in the quantum dot, also precesses in the magnetic field. 前面有提過此 electron, 所以用 the 來指定。但因為是在前一段或前一節提的,所以要補充一下,提醒讀者。
- **ex.** The electron that is trapped in the quantum dot has a *g*-factor of 0.87. 前面有 提過此 electron,所以用 the 來指定。但前面提過很多個不同的 electron,所以 要限定是哪一個,否則讀者可能會弄錯成另一個。



ex. 特定時間: the future, the past, the 1970s, the present, the current

ex. 特定方向: the east, the south

ex. 專有名詞: the Internet, the University of Michigan

ex. 最高級: the most important thing, the strongest

ex. 序數: the first, the second, the last

ex. 唯一、同一:the same pulse, the only exception, the sole purpose

● 無冠詞 (No Article)

不可數名詞且無指稱特定對象時,不加冠詞。

- ex. The second laser beam was used for control of plasma density.
- ex. The intensity of the x-ray pulse decreases with increase of pump-probe delay.
- ex. The increase of the decoherence time is due to the reduction of the sample temperature. 前面已提過此 reduction



可數名詞 (countable nouns)

可數名詞是指可以一個一個數的事物,也就是前面可以加 One, two,...等的事物。指稱一個時,後面用單數動詞;指稱兩個以上時,後面用複數動詞。名詞的複數的規則眾多,沒有把握時應隨手查譯點通等電子字典來確認。

ex. laser pulse, mirror, cell, electron, iris

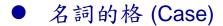
- 不可數名詞 (uncountable nouns)
 - 不可數名詞是無法一個個計數的事物,例如專有名詞 (字首大寫)、物質名詞、抽象名詞 (例如物理機制、物理效應)。後面接單數動詞。 **ex.** 專有名詞: the University of Maryland
 - ex. 物質名詞: air, water, hydrogen, metal, plasma, magnetic field, light
 - **ex.** 抽象名詞: research, information, importance, gravity, photosynthesis, reaction, saturation, hysterisis

- ex. a lot of water, much power, little energy
- 物質名詞可用『數詞/a+計量單位詞+Of』來表達數量,此時計量單位為主詞,後面的物質名詞為修飾語,後面要接單數還是複數動詞是由前面的主詞決定。
- ex. three pieces of paper, two liters of HCl (2 L of HCl), 40 W of electric power
- ex. Two tons of water were consumed in the process.
- 很多抽象名詞或物質名詞用在指稱整體或一般性的概念時是不可數,但指稱整體中的一個特殊例子或個別具體情況時就是可數,端看邏輯上的目標為何。
- **ex.** 物質名詞: The sample is a mixture of **two gases**, e.g., argon and hydrogen. (此時是指稱兩種氣體)
- **ex.** 抽象名詞:<u>These researches</u> strongly **support** our theory. (指前面所提的幾個研究工作)

- 物理參數/物理量 (抽象名詞) 可不可數,要看使用意涵。指稱此物理量時是不可數,若是指稱幾個不同的值時,就是可數。
- ex. The sample was annealed at high temperature.
- ex. Figure 1 shows the output energy as a function of pump power for various gas densities.
- ex. Figure 2 shows the output energy as a function of pump power for two pump-probe delays at a pump-pulse energy of 1 mJ and a plasma density of 1×10^{19} cm⁻³.
- 集合名詞 (collective nouns)

集合名詞表同類的人或事物集合成一整體,原則上無複數形,字尾不加 s。例如 people, population, committee, faculty, staff, audience, equipment, merchandise。指稱其全體時,視為一個個體,後接單數動 詞;指稱組成這個整體的各個份子時,視為多個個體,後接複數動詞。

- ex. The committee approves his proposal.
- ex. The committee are late due to bad weather. (指 committee members)



名詞依其在句中與其他語詞之間的關係分為主格 (nominative case)、受格 (objective case)、和所有格 (possesive case)。主格用在作主詞、主詞補語、主詞的同位語、及稱呼語。受格用在動詞的受詞、介系詞的受詞、受詞的補語、或受詞的同位語。所有格則是用作形容詞來修飾名詞。

- 一般而言,所有格是以『the/a/無 + 所有物 + Of + 所有者』,所有者 可以是生物或無生物,所有物為所有者擁有之物、組成的一部份、或 性質參數。
- **ex.** the divergence of the laser pulse, the energy of the electron, the temperature of this cell culture 表其性質參數。因為該物只會有一個此參數,所以用 the。
- ex. the leaves of the tree, the legs of the table, the head of a dog 表組成部分。
- 只有動物 (含人) 才能用在名詞後面加 'S 來表示所有格。此情況要注意 『獨立所有格』和『雙重所有格』兩特殊情況。
- ex. the dog's leg, my sister's bike,
- **ex.** This doll is my sister's (doll). 後面的 doll 因與前面重複,可以省略。此情況稱為『獨立所有格』。
- **ex.** He is a friend of my brother's. 此情況稱為『雙重所有格』。當 a/an, this, that, those, another, some, any, which, what,..等一起與所有格名詞修飾同一名詞時,要用雙重所有格,不能用直接相連放在名詞前面。

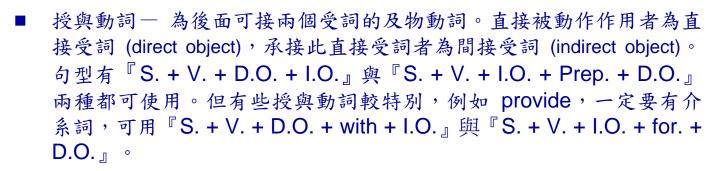


動詞 (Verbs)

動詞是表示動作、行為、事件、乃至於狀態的詞彙。一個英文句子的重要資訊通常由名詞來攜帶,但各資訊單位的連結與意義的釐清則要靠動詞。所以英文每一個句子內一定至少有一個動詞,否則就不是一個句子。動詞還可以表現出句子的時態、語態、及與主詞之間的關係,比其本身的字義表達更多的資訊,使句意更清晰;若用中文的話,要以額外的字眼來補充 (例如:被、過去、正在、已經),才達到相同清晰的句意。

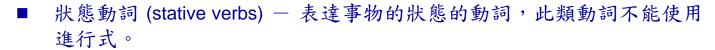
動詞的種類 (Types)

- 及物動詞 (transitive verbs)— 後面一定要接受詞 (object),作為此一動作的接受者。也就是該動作一定要作用於某事物。
- **ex.** 常犯錯當成不及物動詞的及物動詞: discuss (討論), tell (告訴), describe (描述), approach (接近), project (預計), resemble (類似), oppose (反對), attend (參加), avoid (避免), give (給予)
- ex. We will attend CLEO next month.
- ex. Our results oppose the currently accepted theory.



- ex. 常用的授與動詞: give, teach, write, read, send, show, make
- ex. When triggered, the function generator sends the AOM a TTL pulse.
- ex. When triggered, the function generator sends a TTL pulse to the AOM.
- **ex.** The conference also **provides** the attendants with an opportunity of jobhunting.
- ex. The conference also provides an opportunity of job-hunting for the attendants.

- 不及物動詞 (intransitive verbs) 為動作可自行發生、不需要接受者、或可不提及接受者亦可有完整句意的動詞。要接某事物時是採用介系詞帶領名詞的方式來形成副詞片語,用以修飾此不及物動詞。有些單字可作及物動詞、不及物動詞、狀態動詞用,其意義可能隨之改變,不確定時就該查譯點通之類的電子字典。
- ex. 論文常用的不及物動詞:agree, remain, come, go, happen, occur, matter, arrive
- ex. It is time to go.
- ex. We both agree on this proposal.
- ex. After 1000 laser shots of treatment, the contamination remains.
- ex. After 1000 laser shots, the sample remains intact. 狀態動詞
- 動作動詞 (action verbs) 為顯示某種動態的行為、過程、或事件的動 詞。可以使用進行式 (progressive tense)。
- ex. 論文常用的動作動詞: find, develope, look into, investigate, observe, feed, fluctuate, increase, decrease
- ex. We are developing a system that can resolve such a situation.



ex. 感官知覺: feel, see, hear, smell, taste

ex. 情感需求: love, hate, like, prefer, need, hope

ex. 心理知性: know, believe, think, understand, imagine, remember

ex. 擁有或關係: own, possess, have, belong to, involve

ex. 論文常用: afford, constitute, satisfy, appear, contain, mean, seem, be, correspond, differ, concern, exist, represent, yield, involve, consist of, result in

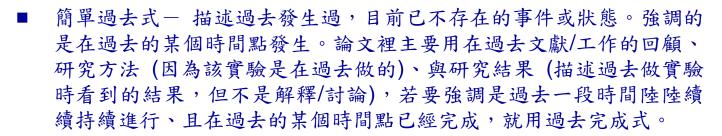
- 使役動詞 (causative verbs) 促使某事發生或動作的動詞。常用的有make (使) 、 have (讓)、help (幫)。使役動詞要使用『make/have/help + O. + 原形動詞』的句型。若使用被動語態,後面接的原形動詞就要改成加 to 的不定詞作為副詞片語。
- ex. The electric field makes the electrons undergo oscillatory motion.
- ex. The electrons are made to undergo oscillatory motion by the electric field.

- 連綴動詞 (linking verbs) 用以連接主詞與補語 (complement) 的動詞,屬不及物動詞。但其本身意義不完整,後面必須接形容詞或名詞作補語來描述或修飾主詞,句子的意思才會完整,所以又稱不完全不及物。論文常用到 appear, seem, prove 等連綴動詞,這些連綴動詞常會先接 to be 再接補語。雖然 to be 可省略,但大多數人還是會保留。
- ex. be 動詞, seem, appear (似乎), become, go (變成), turn (變成), feel, sound, prove, keep (維持), remain (依然), stay (保持)
- **ex.** The annealing temperature **appears to be** <u>important</u> <u>for the growth of the single crystals</u>.
- ex. The experiment proves to be a reproducible one.

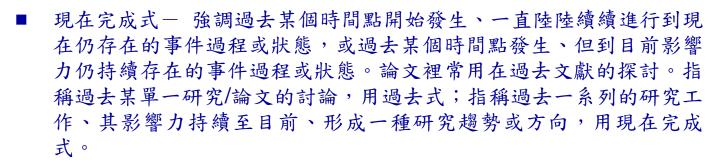


英文的時態分成四種狀態:簡單式 (simple tense)、進行式 (progressive tense)、 完成式 (perfect tense)、完成進行式 (perfect progressive tense)。每個狀態又分成 三種時間:過去 (past)、現在 (present)、未來 (future)。所以全部共有 12 種時 態。但研究論文常用的只有簡單現在式 (簡稱現在式)、簡單過去式 (簡稱過去 式)、現在完成式、現在進行式、和未來式五種。

- 簡單現在式一 在論文寫作中,簡單現在式是用來表達科學性的真理/公式 (general truths)、普遍為眾人所接受的事實 (generally accepted facts)、或經常習慣性發生的事件 (habitual actions),也就是此事與特定的時間點 (a particular time frame) 無關。很多人常把『目前發生的事』都用簡單現在式表達,那是錯誤的,因為通常該事不是已經發生 (用過去式或過去完成式)、正在進行中 (用現在進行式)、說完才會開始做 (用未來式),就是與現在這個特定的時間點無關 (才是用簡單現在式)。
- ex. The earth evolves around the sun. 屬科學性的真理
- **ex.** We **believe** that this is due to interference from the neighboring ions. 不是指有講這句話時相信,過了一天後這句話還是成立。
- **ex.** The paper **reports** the first demonstration of a waveguide-based x-ray laser. 明天來讀這篇論文,它還是在報導這件事。
- **ex.** In this talk, I **will report** our recent progress on development of electron accelerators. 說完才會開始做這件事。



- **ex.** Esarey et al. [3] **proposed** an optical scheme to inject electrons into a plasma wave. 不能用簡單現在式,因為是以前就提出了,而且搞不好他現在覺得不可行了。
- ex. Mocek et al. reported the enhancement of Xe⁸⁺ lasing at 41.8 nm by using a 15-mm-long multimode gas-filled capillary tube [11–13].
- **ex.** The hydrogen gas jet **was** produced <u>from a pulsed valve with a supersonic conical nozzle</u>. 因為是描述那時用的架設,說不定架設都已經拆掉了,而且未來也不一定要使用此方法。
- **ex.** The interferograms **showed** that the plasma density in the evacuated region was reduced to less than 1/5 -- 1/20 of the initial atom density. 指過去進行實驗 時所取的 interferogram 和所得到的結果。
- **ex.** By the time the cell culture underwent apoptosis we had performed over 1000 tests. 指一直累積到那個時間點



- ex. Recently, production of electron beams with a narrow energy spread by using only a pump pulse in a bare gas jet or a preformed plasma waveguide has been reported by many groups [5–12].
- ex. A few optical methods have been proposed to achieve localized electron injection by using additional laser pulses [3,4], but experimental realizations of these methods have not been demonstrated yet.
- ex. Optical-field-ionization (OFI) collisional-excitation x-ray lasers pumped by femtosecond high-repetition-rate lasers have been shown to be a promising scheme that meets the requirements of practical applications.
- ex. In particular, enhancement of the krypton 32.8-nm laser by any type of waveguide has not been achieved before, since the waveguide effect of these two guiding methods was not large enough to overcome the small gain coefficient. 一直都還沒人達成,直到這片論文發表。

- 現在進行式 用於表示現在正在進行中或斷斷續續持續進行中的動作 或事情。常用在論文中表達目前正在進行的研究或發展中的趨勢。
- ex. Injection of the x-ray laser amplifier with a high-order harmonic of 800-nm laser pulse is being developed.
- **ex.** The cell culture **is turning** yellow.
- 未來式 表未來即將發生的事或狀態。注意論文裡常用的 Will 絕大部分不是表達未來即將發生的事 (否則就變成一本預測未來的天書了),而是一種表可能性的情態助動詞,用來表達作者預料推測或認為可能性極高的一種主觀判斷,信心指數僅次於 must。常用在描述物理的因果關係,不用 must 而用 Will 是在保留可能發生此處沒有敘述的變因而造成的例外的可能性。但若是表達普遍接受的定理/事實時,應用現在式。
- ex. If the plasma wave distribution is not terminated at this location, then the central electron energy will start to decrease and the energy spread will increase with further propagation as the electrons enter into the deceleration region [10]. 表達作者的物理推論,有因果描述內涵在。
- **ex.** In addition, the trapped electrons that are isolated in phase space will be further compressed in energy when they are accelerated to the maximum energy as the dephasing length is reached. 表達作者的物理推論,有因果描述 內涵在。
- **ex.** An electron with a transverse initial velocity **circles** when positioned in a magnetic field. 表達普遍接受的定理/事實用現在式。



英文的語態分主動 (active voice) 與被動 (passive voice) 兩種。兩者可以互換,但使用主動語態時是較強調動作的發出者,使用被動語態是較強調動作的接受者。雖然被動語態較為曲折,但在動作的發出者不重要或不明確時,使用被動語態較為清晰。此外,在研究論文寫作裡,因為是要力求呈現客觀的報導研究成果,需要將資訊去個人化 (depersonalize the information),所以敘述研究時的動作常用被動語態,而盡量避免使用 we, | 等字眼。

- **ex.** The hydrogen gas jet **was produced** from a pulsed valve with a supersonic conical nozzle. 客觀敘述架設或方法,被動語態強調 gas jet 才是主角,而 pulsed valve 只是產生的方式。
- **ex.** A pulsed valve with a supersonic conical nozzle **produces** the hydrogen gas jet. 客觀敘述架設或方法,強調是使用 pulsed valve 來產生 gas jet。
- **ex.** A pulsed valve with a supersonic conical nozzle was used to produce the hydrogen gas jet. 強調是使用 pulsed valve 來產生 gas jet, 省略讀者一定知道的 by us。強調作研究的動作。
- **ex.** We **used** a pulsed valve with a supersonic conical nozzle to produce the hydrogen gas jet. 強調作者是使用 pulsed valve 來產生 gas jet, 通常是用在 凸顯與前面敘述過的前人用的方法不一樣。
- **ex.** Optical-field-ionization (OFI) collisional-excitation x-ray lasers pumped by femtosecond high-repetition-rate lasers have been shown to be a promising scheme that meets the requirements of practical applications. 動作的發出者不重要。



- 表達不確定的動作發出者或想避免提及動作發出者時,常使用『It +被動語態 + that + 子句』。論文裡常見的此類的動詞例如acknowledge, discover, recommend, estimate, report, expect, assume, see, claim, find, show, consider, know, mention, think, declare, propose, understand。
- ex. It is shown that the monoenergetic electrons are injected at a position later than that of the continuum electrons and accelerated from 5 to 55 MeV in 200 µm distance.
- ex. It was found that the length of gain region for longitudinally pumped gastarget x-ray lasers is severely limited by ionization-induced refraction [2,4].
- 不及物動詞後面沒有受詞,所以不能用被動語態。論文中常見的例如 appear, exist, proceed, arise, fall, remain, begin, function, result, consist, get, seem, correspond, happen, suffer, depend, differ, occur, undergo。



● 動詞與主詞的一致性 (Subject-Verb Agreement)

要正確判斷句子的主詞,由其決定動詞要用單數還是複數形。很多人常把主詞的修飾語誤作為主詞而弄錯。集合名詞要看句意來決定。

- 主詞與動詞之間隔修飾語時,切勿誤以修飾語的單複數來決定。
- ex. The effect of these factors is negligible.
- ex. The number of the electrons is 250.
- 加在主詞後的介系詞片語如 along with, together with, accompanied by, as well as 等, 並非主詞的一部份, 不能考量進去來算單複數。
- ex. Such an effect, as well as the fluctuation of room temperature, is the main source of noise.
- ex. Probing interferometry, along with Thomson scattering spectroscopy, was used to characterize plasma parameters.
- 不定代名詞 (indefinite pronouns) 如 each, every, either, neither, one, something, nobody, anyone, another等當主詞時,後面用單數動詞。
- **ex.** Each of the laser beams is equipped with an energy tuner and a pulse compressor.
- ex. **Neither** of the two results **is** reliable.

М

- 不定代名詞如 many, few, others, both, several 等作主詞時,後面用複數動詞。
- ex. Both are crucial for achieving maximal output.
- 不定代名詞如 all, any, most, more, some, part 等可用在可數與不可數名詞,後面接單數還是複數動詞要看其所指稱的名詞可不可數而定。
- ex. Some of the information is not correct.
- ex. Some of the cell cultures were contaminated.
- 數量詞為主詞時,若是表一個整體,用單數動詞,若是表多個個體, 用複數動詞。
- ex. 30 milliliters (mL) of NaOH was added into the solution.
- ex. 30 dollars was paid for this pencil.
- ex. 30% of the cells in this dish were damaged.
- ex. 30% of the cell culture was damaged.



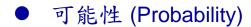
情態助動詞 (Modal Auxiliaries)

論文寫作常用到情態助動詞,例如 must, will, should, may, can, might could, would 等,來表達作者的態度和意見。可分為義務、可能性、和能力三種。

● 義務 (Obligation)

表示責任或義務的情態助動詞,其程度由強至弱依序為:must > shall > should > can > may > could。must 是說我認為你一定要做;should 是說我覺得你應該要做;may 是說你可以這麼做,我贊成; could 是說要不要做隨便你,我都沒意見。理工生醫論文少用到。

- ex. You must do a PET scan.
- ex. You should do a PET scan.
- ex. You could do a PET scan.



表可能性或推測的情態助動詞,常用在論文研究結果的解釋與對未來發展的預測,顯示出作者對此推論的信心指數。信心指數由高到低排序為:must (100%) > will (90%) > would (80%) > should (70%) > may (50%) > might (30%) > could (10%)。為了論述的謹慎安全與謙虚表達已見, may 的使用頻率很高。用在對未來的預測時,will 表示一定可以,即使出現一點困難也一定可以排除。should 顯示如無意外應可以做到,即目前沒想到會有何大問題;might 顯示心中已經知道有些困難需要去排除; could 顯示心中已經知道困難重重,但還是硬要掰,期待不小心矇中。

- ex. The technique reported in this Letter may be used to enhance various OFI collisional-excitation x-ray lasers to reach the output level for practical applications.
- **ex.** The integration of gas-jet-based high-harmonic seed and gas-jet-based optically preformed plasma waveguide amplifier **should** provide a practical soft x-ray tool for scientific research.



- **ex.** The authors **could have neglected** these factors in the experiments. 對過去事情可能性的推測
- **ex.** It would be more convincing **if** the authors **could have done** these null tests. 表示過去可以做、但實際未做的事。
- 除了情態助動詞外,也可用情態片語 (modal phrase) 來表達可能性, 例如 is probably, is likely to, it is possible that。
- ex. The decoherence is probably due to the coupling with nearby ¹³C nuclei.
- ex. It is possible that the generated x-ray pulse can be further compressed by using a thin metal foil.



● 能力 (Ability)

表做某事的能力,其程度由強而弱依序為: can > could > would be able to > should be able to > may/might be able to 。由你對此能力的信心指數來選擇。 can 表示一定可以,即使出現一點困難也一定可以改良到可以。 could 顯示如無意外應可以做到,即目前沒想到會有何大問題; may/might be able to 顯示心中已經知道有些困難需要去排除才能達成,或瞭解不夠故不敢斷言。

- **ex.** The tomographic method **can** add a crucial dimension to the whole array of existing diagnostics for laser beam, plasma wave, and electron beam.
- ex. The technique demonstrated by Downer et al. [11] may be able to resolve this problem.



比較 (Comparison)

研究論文裡常需要與前人的成果作比較,以及比較研究裡實驗組 (experimental groups) 與控制組 (control group) 的差異。為了表達事物或概念之間程度上的差異,常需要變化形容詞或副詞來做比較,分為原級、比較級、最高級。

● 原級 (positive degree) 的比較

兩種事物或概念之間無優劣高低之分或性質相近時,用原級,常用句型為『S.+V.+as+原級形容詞/副詞+as』。若前面的動詞是 be 動詞或連綴動詞的話,用原級形容詞;不是的話,就用原級副詞。在否定的比較中,第一個 as 可以換成 so。

- ex. The output intensity in this condition can be as strong as that at maximal pump energy.
- ex. Under this condition, the cells multiplies as quickly as that without the reagent.
- ex. There are not as/so many cells as that in the beginning.



兩種事物或概念之間要比較優劣大小時,用比較級,常用句型為『S.+V.+比較級形容詞/副詞+than』。若前面的動詞是 be 動詞或連綴動詞的話,用比較級形容詞;不是的話,就用比較級副詞。所有單音節與少部分雙音節的形容詞與副詞,是以加 er 來變成比較級;大部分的雙音節及所有三音節以上的形容詞與副詞,是以在前面加 more 或 less 來變成比較級。差異很大時,可在原級形容詞和副詞前加 much 或 far 來加強語氣。句子裡有主詞和受詞的話,是比較主詞時要在 than 後面的名詞後加助動詞 (代表前面的動詞),才不會誤以為是比較受詞。此外,『than + …』可以『, compared to …』取代。

- ex. The condition that the initial laser pulse length must be shorter than the plasma wavelength seems not to be a strict requirement.
- **ex.** It is shown that the monoenergetic electrons are injected at a position (which is) later than that of the continuum electrons
- ex. The x-ray pulse produced with a linearly polarized pump is much less intense than that with a circularly polarized pump pulse.
- ex. The harmonics generated with the shaped pump pulse grow much faster than that with the unshaped one.
- **ex.** The microwave pulse damages the capacitor more quickly than the resistor 比較受詞
- **ex.** The microwave pulse damages the capacitor **more quickly than** the RF pulse **does**. 比較主詞,要加助動詞。

- 有些源於拉定文的形容詞,例如 superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, posterior, 即最後面是 ior的形容詞,本身已經是拉丁文的比較級,不能再加 more 或 less,且後面要符合拉丁文用法加 to。但注意在此 to 是介系詞,後面接代名詞時要用受格。
- ex. Such a condition is much superior to the previous one for cell growth.
- ex. You are senior to him.
- 另有含有比較級的慣用句型『the + 比較級形容詞或副詞+ ..., the + 比較級形容詞或副詞+ ...』,用來表達兩件事物的關連性 (correlation),顯示當前者如何變動時,後者會如何變動,即『愈...愈...』。後者為主詞加 be 動詞時可以倒裝。
- ex. The higher the pump energy is, the stronger is the output.
- ex. The higher the temperature, the faster the cells multiply. 前者的be 動詞可省略
- 注意要同類的事物才可以比較,且比較的兩邊文法等級要對等。台灣學生常受中文語法影響而犯錯。
- **ex.** 錯誤: The x-ray pulse produced with a linearly polarized pump is much less intense than a circularly polarized pump pulse. 變成把產生的X光的強度和 pump光強度做比較,句意已非原本要表達的。
- **ex.** 錯誤: The harmonics generated with the shaped pump pulse grow much faster than the unshaped one. 句意變成完全不同。than 後面要改成 that with the unshaped one,that 是取代簡化跟前面相同的主詞 the harmonics generated,對等的句型才看得出 one 是取代簡化前者中的 pump pulse 而非harmonic。



比較三種以上的事物或概念時,用最高級,來表達何者是在哪種特質方面程度最高者。常用句型為『S. + V. + the + 最高級 (+ 名詞) ... 』與『the + 最高級 + 名詞 』。若前面的動詞是 be 動詞或連綴動詞的話,用最高級形容詞;不是的話,就用最高級副詞。所有單音節與少部分雙音節的形容詞與副詞,是以加 est 來變成最高級;大部分的雙音節及所有三音節以上的形容詞與副詞,是以在前面加 most 或 least 來變成最高級。

- ex. The most significant difference is caused by the change of catalyst.
- ex. The change of catalyst produces the most significant effect.
- 原級、比較級、最高級三者能用來表達相同的意思。
- **ex.** The change of catalyst produces a stronger effect than the others do.
- ex. No other factor produces an effect as strong as the change of catalyst.
- 有些字的比較級與最高級變化是不依照一般規則的,要分別記憶。
- ex. good/well, better, best
- ex. bad/badly, worse, worst
- ex. many/much, more, most
- ex. little, less, least
- ex. far, farther (遠的), farthest
- ex. far, further (進一步的), furthest



研究論文講求量化,在進行文獻或結果比較討論時,常會用定量的『倍數』 來表達其差異,有以下幾種句型。除了一半是用 half、兩倍是用 twice 外, 其他都是用數字加上 times 來表示。再提醒一次,要同類的才能比較。

- 『倍數詞 + 比較級形容詞 + than』 『比較級形容詞 + by a factor of + 數字』
- ex. The output energy is three times higher than that without using the machining beam.
- ex. The output energy of the 25th harmonic increases three times faster than that of the 21st harmonic.
- 『倍數詞 + as + 原級形容詞 + as』
- ex. The output energy is three times as high as that without using the machining beam.
- ex. The output energy of the 25th harmonic increases three times as fast as that of the 21st harmonic.



- 『倍數詞 + the + 名詞 + of + 名詞』
- ex. The output energy is three times the energy of that without using the machining beam.
- ex. The output energy of the 25th harmonic increases with three times the rate of increase of the 21st harmonic.
- 『動詞 + (by) + 倍數詞』『動詞 + by a factor of + 數字』可直接用在表變化、成長的動詞,例如 increase, decrease, grow, rise, raise, reduce。
- **ex.** The output energy is increased **(by) three times** when the machining beam is used.
- ex. The output energy increases by a factor of three when the machining beam is used.
- ex. The energy of the x-ray pulse is reduced **by 4 times** at this condition. 變為原來的 1/4。
- 使用『表倍數的動詞』,例如 double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, sextuple 等。
- ex. The output energy triples when the machining beam is used.

- 也可以使用在百分比的比較,但是指差值,而非倍率。
- **ex.** At this condition, the output energy is 3 mJ, **an increase of 30% compared to** the previous case.
- ex. The 25th harmonic grows with a rate 30% higher than that of the 21st harmonic.



動狀詞 (Verbals)

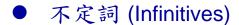
動狀詞不能作為句子裡的動詞,而是由動詞衍生而來的帶有動作狀態的名詞、形容詞、或副詞,包含動名詞、不定詞、和分詞。

● 動名詞 (Gerunds)

動名詞的形式為『V-ing』,具有動詞的意義和名詞的功能,可作為主詞、補語、或動詞及介系詞的受詞。動名詞還保有動詞的特性,所以後面還可以接受詞。作主詞時後面要用單數動詞。哪些動詞後面該接動名詞,哪些該接不定詞 (作名詞用),是寫作時常覺得困惑的地方,但從邏輯上來判斷就不難。基本上,若該動詞的受詞是已經發生、已經存在的狀態,就要動名詞片語;若該動詞的受詞是接下來要去做的、還沒發生的,就要不定詞片語。

- ex. Recently, production of electron beams with a narrow energy spread by using only a pump pulse in a bare gas jet or a preformed plasma waveguide has been reported by many groups [5–12].
- **ex.** A 235-mJ 45-fs pump pulse is used **for** <u>preparation of the lasing ionization</u> stage through optical-field ionization and **heating** of the plasma electrons.
- **ex.** Two laser pulses, referred to as the ignitor and the heater, are used **for producing** a plasma waveguide.
- ex. <u>Scattering</u> of electrons by ions is the main damping mechanism of the plasma wave in this case.

- 動名詞作為動詞或介系詞的受詞時,如果為了顯示意義上的主體 (即動名詞的主詞非句子裡的主詞時),需要在動名詞前加上名詞或代名詞時,要用所有格的形式,而非受格。
- ex. This proposal should be accepted even without your fighting for it.
- 有些動詞的意義就是針對已經發生、現在存在的狀態來敘述,一定要接動名詞,常用的有 admit, discuss, quit, avoid, emphasize, mind, recommend, be used to (習慣於), enjoy, miss, reject, escape, object to (反對), resist, cannot help (不得不), finish, postpone, risk, consider, give up, practice, suggest, imagine, prevent, deny, keep, put off (延期), consist of, look forward to 等。尤其是後面有 to 的動詞片語,常讓人不小心就接原形動詞而形成不定詞片語,事實上該處的 to 是介系詞 (而非不定詞的 to),後面一定要接動名詞。常見的還有 be opposed to, be similar to, be devoted to, be committed to, resort to, be limited to, dedicate oneself to。
- ex. I am used to working on the laser with a goggle on.
- ex. I look forward to receiving a letter of acceptance.
- ex. We finished remodeling the lab.



不定詞的形式為『to + 原形動詞』,可如動名詞一樣作為名詞片語,當作 句子的主詞、補語、或動詞與介系詞的受詞。此外,它還可以作為形容詞 用在其修飾的名詞後面 (非當用途或目的),以及作為副詞放在其修飾的動 詞後面、句首、或句尾 (放置位置視句子的流暢與強調的重心而定)。

- **ex.** A tomographic diagnosis method was developed **to** systematically **resolve** the injection and acceleration processes of a monoenergetic electron beam in a laser-wakefield accelerator. 放在動詞後面作為修飾動詞 develop 的副詞,描述其目的。
- **ex.** The issue **to** be clarified is the injection mechanism. 作形容詞,非作功能或用途之意。若做功能或用途時,應用『to + Ving』或『for + Ving』,此時 to 為介系詞。
- **ex.** To systematically resolve the injection and acceleration processes of a monoenergetic electron beam in a laser-wakefield accelerator, a tomographic diagnosis method was developed. 放在句首作為修飾動詞 develop 的副詞,描述整件事的目的。
- ex. To receive an award is a way to honor your family. 前者作主詞,後者作形容詞。
- **ex.** The purpose of this experiment is **to demonstrate** controlling the positions of the quantum dots with a laser beam. 作主詞的補語。

- 有些動詞的意義就是針對接下來要去做的、還沒發生的,一定要接不定詞片語,不能接動名詞。常用的有 propose, aim, desire, manage seek, afford, determine, offer, strive, agree, fail, pretend, threaten, care, hesitate, promise, want, consent, hope, refuse, wish, decide, learn, resolve, yearn 等。
- **ex.** This research **aims** to **resolve** the controversy on the cause of breaking of an electron beam propagating in a plasma.
- **ex.** The technique demonstrated in this work **promises to revolutionize** the way to produce an hard x-ray pulse.
- 有些動詞具有授與動詞的義涵,後面先接間接受詞(承受者),再接不定詞片語(直接受詞,表示目的)。也可把此不定詞片語視為修飾動詞的副詞,用以顯示該動作的目的。常用的有 advise, consider (認為), forbid, require, help, allow, enable, instruct, show, ask, encourage, lead, teach, cause, expect, order, tell, command, force, persuade, warn, compel 等。但有些並非此類,不能這樣做,常犯的錯誤有decide, fail, hope, threaten。
- **ex.** The magnetic field **forbids** the electrons to reach the detector.
- ex. The magnetic field causes the electrons to deflect away.
- **ex.** 錯誤: These environmental factors **threaten** the cells to halt their metabolism. 應改成 These environmental factors **threaten** to halt the cells' metabolism.

- 有些動詞後面可接不定詞或動名詞當受詞,文法都是正確的,但義涵不同,甚至相反。常用的有 forget, regret, stop, go on, continue, remember, try 等。接動名詞是表已經發生的行為或事件,接不定詞是表尚未發生或即將去做的行為或事件。從文法結構來看,這些動詞都是可做及物動詞與不及物動詞,做及物動詞時,後面要接動名詞做受詞,做不及物動詞時,後面的不定詞片語是修飾此動詞的副詞。
- **ex.** After interacting with the control pulse, the electrons **continue** circling in the plasma. 與 control pulse 作用前就在 circle,作用完後繼續此行為。就是『延續』的意思。
- **ex.** After interacting with the control pulse, the electrons **continue to circle** in the plasma. 與 control pulse 作用前並沒有進行 circle,作用完後開始進行此行為。 就是『接下來去』。
- ex. I remember doing this. 我記得做過這件事。
- ex. I remember to do this. 我記得該去做這件事。
- **ex.** After one week of running the experiment, you should **stop** <u>analyzing</u> the results. 在做了一週的實驗後,你們應該停止分析資料。(很怪的建議)
- **ex.** After one week of running the experiment, you should **stop to analyze** the results. 在做了一週的實驗後,你們應該停下來去分析資料。



分詞有現在分詞 (present participles) 和過去分詞 (past participles) 兩種形式。除了用在 be 動詞後面形成進行式與完成式或被動式之外,亦可作為形容詞。分詞作形容詞有兩個放置位置,其一是放在其修飾的名詞之前,常與名詞或副詞形成複合分詞;另一種是放在其修飾的名詞之後,此時等同於是把後面關係代名詞引導的形容詞子句進行簡化,省略掉which/who/that 與 be 動詞。在作形容詞修飾名詞時,使用現在分詞表示是該名詞發出的動作 (主動) 或是正在進行中,使用過去分詞是表示該名詞是動作的接受者 (被動) 或已完成。

- ex. a developing country 開發中國家, a developed country 已開發國家
- ex. a dog-bit person 被狗咬的人 a dog-biting person 咬狗的人
- **ex.** electron-producing laser pulse 產生電子的雷射脈衝, electron-produced laser pulse 電子產生的雷射脈衝
- ex. The electrons produced by the laser pulse contaminated the image.
- ex. The electrons producing the laser pulse contaminated the image.



關係詞 (Relatives)

關係詞有關係代名詞 (which, who, that) 和關係副詞兩種 (when, where, how, why),都是放在某名詞之後,用來引導修飾該名詞的形容詞子句,以合併兩個句子,變成一個有關係子句的複合句,讓論文更簡潔有力。此關係詞引導的形容詞子句在合適情況下可以進一步簡化,例如把『關係代名詞 + be』省略、把關係代名詞省略(只有在限定用法且為受詞時)、把『名詞 + 關係副詞』裡的名詞省略、以及使用複合關係代名詞,可更加簡潔,並縮短篇幅。



who 代表人,which 代表事物,that 則可用在兩者。前面的先行詞可以是後面關係子句裡的主詞、受詞、或介系詞的受詞。若是做動詞或介系詞的受詞,要用受格 (who 變成 whom)。who/which 前面無逗點時表限定,也就是限於指稱符合此關係子句的事物;前面有逗點時,表示前面的名詞已經很明確,此關係子句只是補充說明。that一定是用在限定,所以前面絕不能加逗點。把『關係代名詞 + be』省略時,一樣是沒有逗點表示限定、有逗點表示補充說明。注意若省略時可能會造成讀者誤解的話,就不可省略。

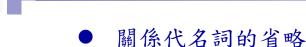
- **ex.** Optical-field-ionization (OFI) collisional-excitation x-ray lasers pumped by femtosecond high-repetition-rate lasers have been shown to be a promising scheme that meets the requirements of practical applications. 限定用法,當主詞。
- **ex.** The machining beam works with the same principle and design as that (which is) reported in Ref. [18]. 此處 that 是代名詞,代替 the principle and design,不是關係代名詞。
- ex. This again shows the enhancement effect of the plasma waveguide, which enables lasing even for the much less effective linearly polarized pump pulses. 補充說明,當主詞。
- ex. The person whom the teacher admires most is David. 做受詞,用受格。

- 關係代名詞作為關係子句裡介系詞的受詞時,介系詞可放在關係子句 內或移到關係代名詞前。在後者的情況,也就是前有介系詞時,要用 which/whom,不能用 that。
- **ex.** These observations are consistent with the model of bubble regime, in which monoenergetic electrons are injected by transverse wave breaking only after the laser pulse has become self-focused and compressed.
- ex. This is consistent with the results of the experiment in which a transverse line focus was used to produce a plasma waveguide with an elliptical cross section.
- ex. The materials that/which this sample is made of include iron and tin.
- ex. The materials of which this sample is made include iron and tin •
- 由於 that 還帶有指定的義涵,所以先行詞本身有指定義涵時,例如先行詞裡具有最高級形容詞、序數 (the first, the second, ...)、或the only, the same, the last, any, every, all, no, little, much 等,最好用that,而不用which。
- ex. The electron beam is accelerated by the same laser pulse that ionizes the gas.
- ex. The first mechanism that can produce an x-ray pulse is bremsstrahlung radiation.
- **ex.** The most effective mechanism that can produce an x-ray pulse is betatron oscillation.

- 關係代名詞所引導的形容詞子句應緊跟在其修飾的名詞後面,不要隔了很長的副詞片語等,以免混淆其要修飾的對象。若是修飾整個句子的話,要在其前加代表整個句子的先行詞。
- **ex.** 錯誤: The electrons are accelerated in **the plasma wave** by the electric field which is excited by the laser pulse. 關係代名詞引導的形容詞子句不知是形容 plasma wave還是 electric field。
- **ex.** The intensity of the second harmonic is proportional to the square of that of the pump pulse, **a result which** is consistent with a second-order process.
- 論文寫作時,有時需要對前一個子句的內容提供額外的訊息,是屬於非限定用法,視所要說明事物的數量或程度而定,可在逗號後面加上all, most, many, much, some, part, both, each, neither, none, 或數字(如 one, two)、最高級 (the most, the best) 等字再加上 of which。
- ex. The laser is split into three beams, each of which has an energy tuner.

英文研究論文常用文法 - 關係詞

- 複合關係代名詞是指將先行詞和關係代名詞合併起來成為一個單字, 兼有兩者的功能,用以引導名詞子句。論文裡最常用的是 what (= the things that),其他有 whatever (= anything that), whoever (= anyone who), whichever (= any one that), wherever (= any place that), whenever (=any time that), however (=any way that)。此名詞子句也 可以做副詞用。
- ex. The CCD camera can capture what the plasma emits. 受格
- ex. The oscilloscope is triggered by whichever comes first. 主格
- ex. Whatever you do, the results will be the same. 做副詞用



有很多情況可以省略,原則上只要省略後句義還是很清楚,不會誤解,就是合適的。

- 作為受格的關係代名詞可以省略。
- ex. This sample is composed of the elements that Permalloy is made of.
- 若關係子句是具有『關係代名詞 + be動詞 + 現在分詞或過去分詞』,則『關係代名詞 + be動詞』可以省略。
- ex. This sample is composed of the elements which are isotopically enriched.
- ex. This medicine can be used to cure patients who are developing cancers.
- 若關係子句是具有『關係代名詞 + be動詞 + 介系詞片語』,則『關係 代名詞 + be動詞』可以省略。
- ex. The rationale is based on an assumption which is in need of reexamination.
- 若關係子句是具有『關係代名詞 + be動詞 + 具 able的形容詞』,則 『關係代名詞 + be動詞』可以省略。
- **ex.** The laser pulse drove a plasma wave <u>which</u> is capable of accelerating electrons to an energy of 1 GeV in 1 cm.

- 若關係子句是具有『關係代名詞 + 動詞』,則可以省略關係代名詞, 而把動詞改成 V-ing 的現在分詞形式。 注意若關係代名詞後面是 be 動詞、情態助動詞 (can, may, would,...)、have 助動詞等時,不能做 此簡化,也不能省略助動詞 (有其特定意義)。但若後面的 have 是動 詞時就可以,亦可將『關係代名詞 + have 動詞』都去掉而改成 with。
- **ex.** The electrons which oscillate in the ion channel radiate x-ray photons. 可改成

The electrons **oscillating** in the ion channel radiate x-ray photons.

ex. The injected electrons **which have** energies **that exceed** 100 keV can be trapped in the plasma wave.

可改成

The injected electrons **having** energies **exceeding** 100 keV can be trapped in the plasma wave.

或

The injected electrons with energies exceeding 100 keV can be trapped in the plasma wave.



● 關係副詞 (Relative Adverbs)

若兩個句子裡語意重疊的是副詞,就可以用關係副詞來合併句子,以求簡潔有力。關係副詞有 when, why, how, where,分別用來合併描述時間、原因、方法、地點的副詞片語。通常都可以將前面的先行詞省略來進一步簡化。

- **ex.** When the laser pulse propagates to **the position** where the density depression is produced, it breaks up into filaments.
- **ex.** When the laser pulse propagates to **where** the density depression is produced, it breaks up into filaments.
- ex. This null test clarifies the reason why the laser breaks up.
- ex. This null test clarifies why the laser breaks up.
- ex. The way how the density depression is produced requires further investigation.
- ex. How the density depression is produced requires further investigation.

- 描述地點的關係副詞 where 可以改成『in/at/on which』,但此時先行 詞不能省略。介系詞的選擇參見下一節。
- **ex.** When the laser pulse propagates to the position at which the density depression is produced, it breaks up into filaments.
- 注意 who/which/what 也當疑問名詞用、when/where/how/why 也當疑問副詞用,不能與當關係詞混為一談。
- **ex.** This experiment aims at clarifying **why** ROS is produced when irradiated with green light.
- ex. The meeting is called to address who should be the next chairman.



介系詞 (Prepositions)

介系詞是用來引導具有名詞作用的字如名詞、代名詞、動名詞、和名詞子句,主要用以表達事物存在/發生的時間、空間、廣義的位置、範疇、主題、狀態/條件參數等。以下介紹常用介系詞的用法,特別注意要能感受 at/in/on 的邏輯差異,例如在中文裡都叫做『在』,但在英文裡有其各別的邏輯意義。

- at/in/on 表事物存在/發生的空間位置或廣義的位置
 - at 表較精確的空間位置,就是用在指出所在位置點。 in 代表在一個較大範圍內、在某個空間內。on 代表靠在某一個平面上。
 - ex. 學校、機構、會議、地址用 at at school, at National Taiwan University, at CLEO, at the following address
 - ex. 國家、城市、空間用 in in Taiwan, in Taichung, in the classroom
 - **ex.** 在某個平坦表面上用 on on the surface, on the floor, on the wall, on the river, on the table
 - **ex.** 注意有的名詞不只可指地方,也指組織時, in 也有法定屬於 (enrolled in) 的意義,使用要小心。

He is at National Taiwan University. 他人在台大那裡。

He is in National Taiwan University. 他是台大的學生。



ex. 論文/書中的位置用 at

at the beginning of this paper, at the outset of this paper, at the end of this paper, at the top/bottom of page 3

ex. 在某個領域、某個期刊書籍、論文/書中的某個區域、研究活動用 in

in the field of biochemistry, in the area of digital signal processing

in this sentence, in this reference, in this paragraph, in this section, in this chapter, in this unit, in the Appendix, in Table 2, in Figure 3 / in Fig. 3, in Chap. 4, in line 4, page 2

in this journal, in this paper/article/letter, in this issue, in this book

in this theory, in this study/research/experiment, in this approach, in this context, in this analysis, in this process

ex. 在某個紙張上用 on

on pages 23-31, on the list, on the cover

ex. 在某個議題上

on this issue, on this subject, on this problem, on this theme

例: There is great controversy **on** the mechanism of this process.

effect on, influence on, research on, publication on, references on, investigation on, impact on, information on

例: The laser ponderomotive force has no effect **on** the formation of the plasma waveguide.

ex. 在某個目標、結論上 aim at, arrive at 原本是指瞄準空間上的某個點及抵達空間上的某個點,所以用 at,進一步延伸作為瞄準某個工作目標及達成某個工作目標時也是沿用此介系 詞。

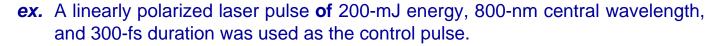
- at/in/on/during 表事物存在/發生的時間
 - at 表較精確的時間位置,就是用在指出所在時間點。 in 代表在一個較長的時間範圍內。on 代表特定的日子上 (在月曆上的某一天)。during 指持續在某一段時間。
 - ex. at 4 p.m., at (the age of) 20, at times of sadness at dawn, at noon, at night at present, at the moment, at the same time, at that time, at any given time
 - ex. in 2010, in July, in summer, in the past, in the future
 - ex. on July 20, on Monday, on Christmas, on the first day of spring
 - ex. during the past two decades, during the summer of 2009, during the spring break



- at 表條件/存在參數,即參數空間上的一點。of 之後接條件參數做為前面事物的修飾語,for是表數量大小 以及針對怎樣的條件的意涵 (相較之下, at 只是表達其參數值,沒有強調該數值是大還是小的義涵)。on/upon 表在怎樣的情況時,即 on/upon condition that 之意,但 upon 為強調『一怎樣就怎樣』之意。
- ex. at (the price of) \$300/box, at (the speed of) 100 km/hr, at (the temperature of) 30 degrees

Figure 3 shows the x-ray pulse energy as a function of pump pulse energy **at** a plasma density of 3×10^{19} cm⁻³ and a prepulse-pump separation of 2 ns. 注意要加 a,因為是指一個參數點。參數點是可數的,例如at plasma densiti**es** of 3×10^{18} cm⁻³, 1×10^{19} cm⁻³,and 3×10^{19} cm⁻³,指有三條曲線,分別是在此三個條件參數下取的。

Figure 3 shows the x-ray pulse energy as a function of pump pulse energy **at** 3×10^{19} -cm⁻³ plasma density and 2-ns prepulse-pump separation. 物理參數前面已有物理量(數值及單位),已經是指定,不加 a。



可改成

A linearly polarized laser pulse with an energy of 200 mJ, a central wavelength of 800 nm, and a duration of 300 fs was used as the control pulse.

也可以用在前面的複合形容詞方式來描述參數,但太長時就會很難讀,例如:

A linearly polarized, 200-mJ-energy, 800-nm-wavelength, 300-fs-duration laser pulse was used as the control pulse.

注意『數值+單位』及『數值+單位+物理參數』做複合形容詞時,正式要加-,但若去除時不會有會錯意的可能時,可以省略,會讓句子看起來比較舒服。

會誤解的句子: 300-mJ pulses (多個 300 mJ能量的脈衝), 300 mJ pulses (300 個 mJ 能量的脈衝), a 300 mJ pulse (不會誤解,因為有 a 和單數形名詞)



This behavior lasts for 10 hours.

ex. for three plasma densities, for various substrate temperatures, for a pump energy of 200 mJ

Figure 3 shows the x-ray pulse energy as a function of pump pulse energy at 3×10^{19} -cm⁻³ plasma density and 2-ns prepulse-pump separation <u>for various</u> control-pulse **energies**.

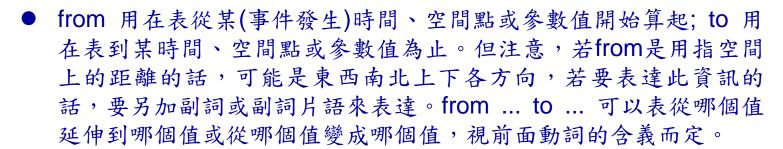
ex. at this level, at each level, at most levels, at the theoretical level, at the microlevel, at the 10⁻⁵ level

at this stage, at some stages, at a later stage, at any one stage, at early stages at least, at best, at most, at this point, at the same pace

ex. The cells changed their morphology upon irradiation by the laser pulse.



- **ex.** After combined by a thin-film polarizer, these two pulses with 4-cm diameter in clear aperture propagate collinearly and are then focused by an axicon of 30° base angle to a line focus of >2-cm length in FWHM. 因為是以光行進的方向來逐一描述架設,此處的 after 說是作空間或時間相對位置皆可。
- ex. The interferogram taken at 10 ps after the pump pulse has passed through the gas jet is shown in Fig. 1(a).
- ex. After an adequate delay the plasma electron density in the encircling outer region becomes larger than the on-axis density and thereby a plasma waveguide capable of guiding a laser pulse is produced.
- ex. A 25 μm aluminum foil was placed in front of the LANEX-1 screen to block the laser beam and low energy (<100 keV) electrons.
- ex. The 235-mJ pump pulse is circularly polarized with a focal position of $500 \mu m$ behind the entrance of the gas jet and a delay of 2.5 ns after the heater.



- ex. The beam profile of accelerated electrons at the position of 34 cm downstream from the gas jet was measured with a LANEX (Kodak) scintillating screen (referred to as the LANEX-1 screen) imaged with a charge-coupled device (CCD) camera [17]. 此處使用 downstream 表達出是沿著電子行進的方向(沿著此線)且是在 gas jet 的後面。
- ex. The train station is located at 300 m southward from here.
- **ex.** It was found that all the monoenergetic electrons are injected at the same location in the plasma column and <u>accelerated</u> <u>from 5 to 55 MeV</u> in energy in 200 μm distance.
- ex. The sample temperature is changed from 300 degrees to 500 degrees.
- ex. The sample temperatures range from 300 degrees to 500 degrees.

- 在研究論文裡表達實驗所用的實驗方法或表達物理過程所用的機制時,會用到介系詞 by, with, by way of, through, via 等介系詞。by 是用在指出實驗動作的動作者 (主動), with 是用在指出實驗所憑藉的工具、架設、或方法 (被動)。表達物理過程的動作者用 by,表達產生此過程所憑藉的物理機制用 by way of, through, via。
 - ex. The 230-mJ, 45-fs pump pulse was focused onto a gas jet by using an f/8 off-axis parabolic mirror to a spot of 8 μm diameter in full width at half maximum (FWHM). 在論文裡因為要以研究為主角來呈現客觀,常用被動式,此時架設或做實驗的動作者 by us 會被省略 (不用說也知道)。但也可描述成是我們『使用』甚麼方法來做,所以常用 by using 或直接用, using 來取代 with,以避免單調重複的感覺。
 - **ex.** The number of accelerated electrons was calibrated **with** an integrating current transformer (ICT) in front of the LANEX-1 screen.
 - **ex.** The knife edge of variable position was used to adjust the region irradiated **by** the machining beam. In the region not being blocked **by** the knife, gas illuminated by the machining beam was ionized and heated. 動作者並不是一定是人,也可以是某事物,在此例中,動作者是 the machining beam 及 the knife,它們是直接動作者,人是間接動作者 (可以省略)。
 - **ex.** The plasma waveguide is produced **by using** the axicon-ignitor-heater scheme [17], in which a short intense ignitor pulse provides seed electrons **via** multiphoton ionization and a subsequent long high-energy heater pulse heats up the plasma **through** inverse bremsstrahlung heating and further ionizes the gas **through** collisional ionization. 此處以主動語態來描述物理過程,所以不需用到 by 來指稱動作者。用 via, through來描述憑藉的物理機制。

- in/on 在研究論文裡有很多慣用語,對句意的連結很重要。
 - ex. in other words / stated in another way (換言之)
 - in contrast (對照來說), in general (一般來說)
 - in short, in brief, in a nutshell, in a word, in simpler terms (簡而言之)
 - in particular (尤其、特別來說), in most cases (大部分的情況下), in fact (事實上)
 - in addition (此外), in consequence (因此), in conclusion (總結來說), in all (總而言之)
 - **ex.** on average (平均而言), on the whole (就整體而言), on the assumption (在假設上)
 - on the contrary (相反地), on a regular basis (以規律的方式), on many dimension (在很多面向上)
 - on the one hand (一方面來說), on the other hand (在另一方面)

- to 用在表功能、用途,for 用在表目的,語意有些差異。表達某種方式、方法、訣竅、工具、技術是作何功能用途時,可使用『名詞+to+名詞』的句型,前面的名詞是『方法』名詞,後面的名詞是表功能、用途的名詞,此時『to+名詞』是形容詞片語。在此 to 是介系詞,不是不定詞,故後面接動詞要用 『to+V-ing』的形式,也可用『for+V-ing』。此外,表達以某種方式、方法、訣竅、工具、技術去達成何種目的或用途時,亦可使用『to+原形動詞』不定詞或『for+V-ing』的副詞片語,放在句首或句尾(視要強調的部分而定)。此外,to 當介系詞也可用以指稱作用所及之物、以及轉變後之物,用 into 來取代時是強調有『進入』之意或轉變成與原物差距甚大之物。
 - **ex.** There are many approaches **to finding** the optimal condition. 表功能用途的形容詞片語
 - **ex.** A pump-probe technique **to resolving** the femtosecond-scale dynamics of this process is employed. 表功能用途的形容詞片語
 - **ex.** A tomographic diagnosis method **to** systematically **resolving** the injection and acceleration processes of a monoenergetic electron beam in a laser-wakefield accelerator was developed.
 - **ex.** We used a pump-probe technique **to resolve** the femtosecond-scale dynamics of this process. 不定詞引導的片語做副詞用,以表達整件事的目的。
 - **ex.** The laser pulse can evolve **to/into** a state where its ponderomotive force causes electron cavitation.
 - **ex.** As the radially expelled electrons flow along the cavity boundary and collide at the bubble base, transverse breaking occurs and a dense bunch of electrons are injected **to/into** the plasma wave.

- made of/from/out of/into, produced from/out of 可用在表製作此物用的材料。成品沒有失去原有材料特性者用 Of。成品已不復具有原材料性質者用 from。廣泛的來說 from 用在表事物的起源, Of 用在表事物的屬性。 Out Of 比 Of 語氣更強,與動詞分離時常用 Out Of 。into 用在『原料 into 成品』,於上述兩種情況都適用。
 - ex. The sample is a foil made of iron and cobalt.
 - ex. We made the sample out of iron and cobalt.
 - ex. Water can be made/produced from hydrogen and oxygen.
 - ex. This novel material can be made into various tools for industrial application.
 - ex. The clustered gas jet used for this experiment is produced from a slit nozzle.

- except 是表『把什麼除外』的介系詞,也可以用 but 或 apart from。besides 是表『除了什麼之外還有什麼』的介系詞。兩者不要混淆。
 - **ex.** All particles **except** electrons are positively charged in the plasma plume.
 - ex. Besides the electrons, the ions are accelerated by the laser pulse.
- despite / in spite of 是表『讓步』的介系詞,為『儘管....,但是』的意思。有『despite + 名詞』與『despite the fact that + 子句』兩種句型。用法跟 although 一樣,但注意 despite 是介系詞,後面一定是接名詞,而 although 是連接詞,後面是接子句。常見的錯誤為寫成『despite + 子句』與『despite of』。
 - ex. Despite/in spite of the large noise, the signal-to-noise ratio is sufficiently high by way of signal gating.



- **ex.** Two laser beams from this system were used. One served **as** the pump pulse for driving a plasma wave, and the other, set to be 7.5 ns earlier than the pump pulse, was used **as** the machining beam for the tomographic method. 『作為』
- **ex.** The machining beam works with the same principle and design **as** that reported in Ref. [18]. 『如同』
- **ex.** After 7.5 ns the region ionized by the machining beam was evacuated <u>as a result of</u> hydrodynamic expansion of plasma. 『作為』。形成常用片語。
- **ex.** By scanning the knife-edge position, the number and spectrum of accelerated electrons **as** functions of pump-pulse propagation distance were measured. 『作為』。形成常用片語。
- ex. As (that is) shown in Fig. 3, the central energy of the monoenergetic electron beam increases roughly linearly from 5 MeV at the position of 950 μ m to 55 MeV at the position of 1150 μ m, corresponding to an acceleration gradient of 2:5 GeV/cm.



連接詞 (Conjuctions)

連接詞用來連接不同的單字、片語、或子句。在論文寫作裡,若一直使用簡單句 (simple sentences),會使整片文章顯得零碎散亂、缺乏連貫性。善用連接詞來進行邏輯語義的連結,就可以寫出較複雜的合句 (compound sentences)、複句 (complex sentences)、和複合句 (complex compound sentences),使句型富於變化,且可使論文的邏輯推論和觀念表達更加清楚,文義的銜接轉折更加流暢。連接詞分對等連接詞和從屬連接詞,此外還有扮演同樣角色的連接副詞。



句中語義地位和文法作用對等的單字、片語、或子句要用對等連接詞來連接。若只有連接兩個對等的子句時就形成所謂的合句。寫作上基本常用的有單一連接詞 and, or, but, so, for, nor, 以及片語連接詞 (phrasal conjunctions) 和相關連接詞 (correlative conjuctions) not only ... but also, as well as, either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and。常見到對等連接詞兩邊放的事物地位不相等的錯誤,例如一邊是名詞、一邊是子句。注意,對等連接詞連接兩子句時,中間應該加逗點。此外,對等連接詞是連接兩個子句變成單一句子,切勿變成兩個獨立句子,而讓後者以 And, Or, But 開頭,那種情況應該以連接副詞代替。

- not only ... but also (不僅 ... 也是) 連接子句時,可以改成『Not only + 倒裝句』,而 but also 可以用 but 就 好。
- **ex.** A good proposal should be feasible **not only** <u>qualitatively</u> **but also** quantitatively. 連接對等的副詞。連接名詞、形容詞、副詞時不用逗點分開。
- **ex.** The laser pulse **not only** <u>drives a plasma wave</u>, **but also** <u>injects electrons into</u> it. 連接對等的『動詞+受詞』。連接動詞時要有逗點分開。
- **ex. Not only** the sensitivity is insufficient, **but also** the signal-to-noise ratio is low. 連接對等的子句。連接子句時要有逗點分開。
- **ex. Not only** the electrons **but also** the nucleus **is** absorptive at this wavelength. 用在連接主詞時,not only ... but also 強調的是後者,所以後面的動詞的單複數形是由第二個主詞決定。
- **ex.** Not only was the sample contaminated, but the temperature was not kept constant. 前面子句倒裝,後面的 also 省略。

- as well as (和) 只限連接名詞/名詞片語
- **ex.** The imaging system measured the beam profile of the laser pulse **as well as** the pulse energy.
- **ex.** An electron as well as other charged particles radiates when deflected by a magnetic field. 用在連接主詞時,as well as 強調的是前者,所以後面的動詞的單複數形是由第一個主詞決定。
- either ... or (不是 ... 就是,即兩者之一)
- **ex.** These spectral peaks are Raman satellites from molecules, **either** rotational **or** vibrational. 連接形容詞
- **ex. Either** the excited nucleus decays directly, **or** it undergoes internal conversion. 連接子句或動詞時,要加逗點。
- **ex. Either** the model or the experimental results are wrong. 用在連接主詞時, either ... or 後面的動詞的單複數形是由最靠近的主詞決定。
- neither ... nor (不是 ... 也不是,即兩者皆非)
 注意 neither ... nor 已經是否定,不可再加 not, never, rarely 等否定的字。
- **ex. Neither** the excited nucleus decays directly, **nor** it undergoes internal conversion. 連接子句或動詞時,要加逗點。
- **ex. Neither** the pump pulse **nor** the probe pulses **are** the sources of background noise. 用在連接主詞時,neither ... nor 後面的動詞的單複數形是由最靠近的主詞決定。



從屬連接詞只能用來連結子句,也就是將文法地位不平等的主要子句和從屬子句連接起來,使句義的重點有主從的區別。從屬子句一定要以從屬連接詞跟主要子句連結起來才算完整的句子,也就是形成複句。

◆ 引導形容詞子句 (Adjective Clause)

引導形容詞子句的連接詞主要為關係詞 (前面已講過)。

◆ 引導名詞子句 (Noun Clause)

名詞子句具有跟名詞一樣的功能,可作為句子的主詞、補語、或受詞。常用來引導名詞子句的從屬連接詞包括 that, if, whether 或以疑問詞充當連接詞的 what, who, which, where, how 等

- that
- ex. This seems to indicate that the 33.5-nm lasing line comes from a transition from the same upper level to another satellite lower level close to that of the primary lower level. that 引導做受詞的名詞子句。
- ex. It was found that all the monoenergetic electrons are injected at the same location in the plasma column and accelerated from 5 to 55 MeV energy in 200 μm distance. that 後面引導的子句太長時,可用虛主詞 it 代替放在句首的句型。



在多數情況下 whether 可以和 if 互換,但 whether 可以和 or 連用,而 if 不行;另外,在介系詞後、不定詞前、以及某些動詞如 advise, consider, discuss 等字後面也只能用 whether,不能用 if。注意,如後面所示,if 也作為表『條件』的從屬連接詞,即作『如果』之意來引導副詞子句。

- ex. It is not clear whether/if this is due to internal conversion. whether 與 if 可互 換。
- **ex.** We are skeptical about **whether** this is due to the same mechanism **or** not. 此 句中 whether 不能換成 if。
- **ex.** We will discuss whether this paper should be reconsidered. 此句中 whether 不能換成 if,因為動詞是 discuss。
- what (= the thing that)
- ex. This is what I called a lousy paper.
- ex. What is more important is to keep the sample at low temperature.

◆ 引導副詞子句 (Adverbial Clause)

副詞子句具有副詞的功能,可用來修飾句子裡的動詞、形容詞、或副詞,所使用的從屬連接詞可分為表達『時間』、『原因』、『讓步』、『條件』幾類。注意,以從屬連接詞引導副詞子句時,此副詞子句放在主要子句之前時,後面要先接逗點,再接主要子句;放在主要子句之後時,其前可加或不加逗點,加的話表示拿掉此副詞子句也不會影響主要子句的句義(也就是只是補充說明),不加的話有限定的義涵,類似關係代名詞的情況。

■ 表達『時間/狀況』的從屬連接詞:

when: 『當... 的時候』, 指在某個時間點或某個情況發生時發生。

as: 『當 ... 的時候』,指在某個時間點或某個情況發生時發生。 比較不強調此時間,而只是順帶提過去。

while: 『當... 的時候』,指在某段時間內會持續發生。

Since: 『從 ... 的時候開始』,指從某個時間點或某個情況發生之後開始發生。

until: 『直到 ... 的時候』。指到某個時間點或某個情況發生之後就不再發生。

before: 『在什麼之前』,指在某個時間點或某個情況發生之前發生。相較於 since 和 until, before 和 after 只是表達時間相對關係,沒有指到某時刻剛好開始或停止之意。

after: 『在什麼之後』,指在某個時間點或某個情況發生之後發生。

once: 『一旦』,指在某個時間點或某個情況發生時發生,與 when 的不同在於有『一怎麼樣就會怎麼樣』的意涵。



- ex. The electrons radiate while they are accelerated.
- ex. The electrons are deflected as they get to the magnet.
- **ex.** An OFI collisional-excitation x-ray laser for the 46.9-nm Ar⁸⁺ lasing has not been realized **since** it was proposed in 1994 [9].
- **ex.** The electron beam propagates in vacuum through all the four electromagnets **until** it reaches the LANEX-2 screen which also plays the role of vacuum window.
- **ex.** It is found that the electron energy saturates **long before** the electron bunch reaches the end of the plasma column. 加副詞 long 是加強語氣,表示在那之前很久前就發生,也可用在修飾 after。
- ex. This observation seems to indicate that after the electrons are accelerated continuously in a distance of 200 μ m, the plasma wave is terminated or becomes incoherent, instead of becoming out of phase with the electrons.
- ex. Once the injection occurs, the beam loading leads to inhibition of further injection.



注意,表原因的從屬連接詞的使用,常受中文語法『因為 ... 所以』的影響,而發生同時使用『because ..., so ...』的情況。那是錯誤的,因為那樣就變成沒有主要子句了。此外,這裡所列的從屬連接詞裡只有 because 可接名詞,但要改成 because of。

because: 『因為 ..., 所以 ...』

SO: 『因為 ..., 所以 ...』

so/such that: 『如此以致於』

Since: 『因為(既然)...,所以...』,表已知的原因 (前面已提過的事實)。

as: 『因為(當)...,所以』,較不強調此原因,也就是此原因是很理所當然的。

seeing that: 『由於看到了 ... 發生,所以要 ...』,指到某個情況發生之後才決定去做。

now that: 『現在既然 ... , 就 ... 』, 指到某個情況發生之後才決定去 做。

- **ex.** Note that such a measurement cannot be accomplished by using a set of gasjet nozzles of various lengths, **because** the atom density and the jet profile all change with nozzles.
- **ex.** The dependence is quadratic, **so** this process must be a coherent one.

英文研究論文常用文法 - 連接詞



- ex. In particular, enhancement of the krypton 32.8-nm laser by any type of waveguide has not been achieved before, since the waveguide effect of these two guiding methods was not large enough to overcome the small gain coefficient. 相較於 because, since 用在前面已提過的效應。
- **ex.** The laser pulse disperses **as** <u>it propagates in the crystal</u>, **as** <u>it has a finite spectral bandwidth</u>. 前面的連接詞是表時間的『當』,後面的 as 是表原因的『因為』。



包括 although, though, even though, even if, while, whereas 等,常用在論文裡指出先前研究的不足而帶出本研究的利基、表達雖然有何儀器上的限制但不影響結果或結論、以及表達雖有何種負面的效應干擾但不影響其作用。一樣不能受中文語法的影響而發生同時用兩個相關語意的從屬連接詞的情況,例如使用『although ..., but ...』。

although/though: 『雖然 ..., 但是 ...』,用在此情況已經發生。

even though: 『儘管 ..., 但是 ...』,用在此情況已經發生,語氣比 although 強。

even if:『即使 ..., 但是 ...』, 用在此情況尚未發生, 未雨綢繆。

while: 『雖然 ..., 然而 ...』,用在凸顯兩事物/行為間的對比。在論文裡 while做此義比用在表時間的情況多很多。

whereas: 『雖然 ...,然而 ...』,用在凸顯兩事物/行為間的對比, 比使用 while 的語氣強,且更正式。

- ex. Although the resolution of energy spread was limited by the spot size of the electron beam on the LANEX-2 screen, it can be seen that the monoenergetic electron beam has already a finite energy spread right after its injection and stays so during the acceleration.
- **ex.** The output exceeds 1×10⁹ photon/pulse, **even though** the laser parameters are not optimized **yet**. 可加副詞 yet 來加重語氣。

英文研究論文常用文法 - 連接詞

- ex. These bacteria can survive well, even if the oxygen level is low. 假設性的說法
- **ex.** In the early stage of the interaction the laser beat pattern drives an electron grating, while the ions are uniformly distributed. 凸顯兩者對比
- **ex.** After a delay of a few nanoseconds, the on-axis plasma electron density is greatly reduced, whereas the plasma electron density at the encircling outer region builds up as a result of collisional ionization by the outgoing electrons and ions. 凸顯兩者對比

- 表達『條件』的從屬連接詞:
 - 包括 if, unless, as long as, provided (that) / providing (that), supposing (that), on condition (that) 等。
 - if: 『如果 ...,就 ...』,常用『if ..., then ...』格式,只是敘述若A則 B的邏輯,沒有特別偏好或機率上的認定。
 - unless: 『除非 ..., <mark>否則</mark> ...』,主要子句機率很高,也就是從屬子 句發生機會低或還沒有發生。
 - provided (that): 『如果 ...,就可以 ...』,主要子句的發生是偏好,成立的條件有較被動義涵。
 - providing (that): 『如果 ...,就可以 ...』,主要子句的發生是偏好,成立的條件有主動義涵。
 - on condition (that): 『如果 ...,就 ...』,只是敘述若A則B的邏輯, 沒有特別偏好或機率上的認定。
- **ex.** In this condition, the reflectivity is greatly enhanced **if** the frequency difference is equal to the frequency of the ion-acoustic mode of the plasma.
- **ex.** However, this explanation cannot be verified **unless** the gain coefficient is actually measured.
- **ex.** The electrons can be trapped in the plasma wave, **provided that** they are injected at a right phase with a sufficiently high velocity.
- **ex.** The electrons can be trapped in the plasma wave, **providing that** <u>another</u> laser pulse is used to pre-accelerate the electrons.



在論文寫作中,為了進一步精簡句子和濃縮資訊,當從屬子句的主詞和主要子句的主詞相同時,有些意義重複或沒有實質意義的元素就可以省略,例如從屬子句裡的主詞和 be 動詞,而變成主動式的情況用『從屬連接詞 + 現在分詞』、被動式的情況用『從屬連接詞 + 現在分詞』。若省略從屬連接詞後句義仍然很清楚,也可覺得略從屬連接詞。也就是說,從屬連接詞有其義涵在,只有在你覺得當者填補回去時很自然會填你省略掉的那個字時才可省略,否則會變成張冠李戴。

- 表『時間』的從屬連接詞副詞子句的簡化
- ex. The electrons radiate while they are accelerated. 紅色斜體字可省略
- **ex.** The electrons start to lose energy <u>when they enter the deceleration region</u>. 可簡化成

The electrons start to lose energy when entering the deceleration region. 甚至

Entering the deceleration region, the electrons start to lose energy. 但此時句義變成是指已經發生前者,接著怎麼樣之意。『已經發生』是指前面已經敘述到此階段。這要符合寫作者想表達的意思,才可作此簡化。

- 表『原因』的從屬連接詞副詞子句的簡化
- **ex.** Those electrons cannot be trapped, because they are out of phase with the plasma wave.

可簡化成

Those electrons cannot be trapped, <u>because out of phase with the plasma</u> wave.

甚至

Out of phase with the plasma wave, those electrons cannot be trapped. 但此時 白義變成是指已經發生前者,接著怎麼樣之意。『已經發生』是指前面已經敘 述到此階段。這要符合寫作者想表達的意思,才可作此簡化。

- 表『讓步』的從屬連接詞副詞子句的簡化
- **ex.** Although the electrons are at the right phase, they cannot be trapped as a result of insufficient initial velocity.

可簡化成

<u>Although at the right phase</u>, the electrons cannot be trapped as a result of insufficient initial velocity.

但不能簡化成

At at the right phase, the electrons cannot be trapped as a result of insufficient initial velocity. 因為這樣就完全失去了原本有的『雖然』的含意,甚至在此處的意思變成完全不一樣,不是原本要表達的。

- 表『條件』的從屬連接詞副詞子句的簡化
- **ex.** The electrons can be trapped in the plasma wave, if they are injected at a right phase with a sufficiently high velocity.

可簡化成

The electrons can be trapped in the plasma wave, <u>if injected at a right phase</u> with a sufficiently high velocity.

但不能簡化成

Injected at a right phase with a sufficiently high velocity, the electrons can be trapped in the plasma wave. 因為這樣該副詞片語變成已經發生的事,而不是原本的假設的狀況。

- 主詞不一樣時,簡化會造成張冠李戴的錯誤
- **ex.** The electron energy saturates <u>long before the electron bunch reaches the end</u> <u>of the plasma column</u>.

不能簡化成

The electron energy saturates <u>long before reaching the end of the plasma column</u>. 這樣讀起來變成從屬子句的主詞是 electron energy,但 energy 是個物理參數,它不是一個個體,它並不會移動到 plasma column的尾端,是電子才會。

- 英文裡有些分詞構句不需要明確的主詞,而是泛指一般人,這些其實是表時間/狀況的從屬子句簡化而來的。論文裡常見的有generally speaking (一般來說), strictly speaking (嚴格來說), broadly speaking (廣義來說), frankly speaking (坦白說), roughly speaking (大致來說), metaphorically speaking (比喻來說), hypothetically speaking (假設來說) 等、以及 considering ... (考量)、judging from ... (從 ... 判斷)。
- ex. Considering the limited purity of this sample, a decoherence time of 1 ms is amazing.

原本為

When **one** considers the limited purity of this sample, a decoherence time of 1 ms is amazing.

ex. Roughly speaking, the x-ray pulse energy scales linearly with the pump pulse energy.

原本為

If one roughly speaks, the x-ray pulse energy scales linearly with the pump pulse energy.



連接副詞本質上還是副詞,其文法功能與上述的連接詞不同。它的用法比較接近從屬連接詞,可在語氣上連接兩個句子。但從屬連接詞是用來把從屬子句連接到主要子句,形成單一的句子;而連接副詞則是用來連接兩個獨立的句子。也就是說,連接副詞本身引導的句子是一個獨立的句子,只是在語義上與前面的句子有關聯。句型為『S+V』,連接副詞,S+V』。連接副詞前面可為句點或分號。

■ 表『因果關係』的連接副詞

例如:therefore, hence, thus, as a result, as a consequence, in consequence, consequently, accordingly, for this reason,都作『因此』,顯示這一句所描述的為前面所述事情造成的結果,相當於從屬連接詞 SO。在論文中應多變化使用。

- **ex.** Independent experiments at such low densities showed no trapping of electrons nor significant plasma wave for the same pump energy; **hence**, the characteristics of the accelerated electron beam will not change in the evacuated region to interfere with the tomographic measurement.
- **ex.** For this gas jet nozzle the cluster sizes are small, and thus the clusters are easily disintegrated in advance by the ignitor and heater pulses or by the prepulse of the pump pulse [4]. **Therefore**, the cluster effect of the gas jet does not affect the lasing process.



例如:however, nevertheless, nonetheless, even so, 都作『然而、儘管如此』,是用來表達與前面的句子對抗的事情,可前面是正面的,後面是負面的;或者前面是負面的,後面是正面的。作用相當於從屬連接詞的 although, even though, 也就是『Although A, B』變成『A. However, B.』。在論文中應多變化使用。

- **ex.** Radiative decay of the upper level to the 2p⁶ ¹S₀ ground state is not forbidden; **however**, it is counteracted by radiation trapping as a result of high ion density.
- **ex.** The target normal sheath produces a strong electric field that can accelerate ions. **However**, the effective acceleration time is limited to roughly the duration of the pump pulse. **Nonetheless**, the ions can still obtain significant energies sufficient for practical applications. 正面 → 負面 → 正面的論述。



例如:furthermore, moreover, in addition, additionally, besides,都作『此外、再則』,是用來表達與前面的句子相關且對等的事情,相當於對等連接詞的 and。在論文中應多變化使用。

ex. In this paper, we report the detailed results of various OFI collisional-excitation x-ray lasers in an optically preformed plasma waveguide. The dependencies of Xe⁸⁺ at 41.8 nm, Kr⁸⁺ at 32.8 nm, and Ar⁸⁺ at 46.9 nm lasing intensity on various parameters are compared. Moreover, we report the observation of two extra lasing lines at 45.1 nm and 46.5 nm for Ne-like argon laser, which can be ascribed to the so-called self-photopumping mechanism proposed by Nilson et al. Furthermore, simultaneous multispecies x-ray lasing in a Kr-Ar mixed-gas plasma waveguide is demonstrated. 可用 in addition, furthermore, moreover 來 連接相關的幾件事物 (都是這篇論文的主要成果),相當於用 (1), (2), (3) 的方式來條列。



例如:in other words, that is, that is to say, namely, to put it differently,都作『也就是說、換句話說』,以另一種方式來敘述或解釋前一句的事物,進一步帶出前一句話與接下來要表達的事物的關連性。在論文中應多變化使用。

ex. For Xe⁸⁺ ion, Kr⁸⁺ ion, and Ar⁸⁺ ion the ionization intensity thresholds are about 7.9×10¹⁵ W/cm², 1.6×10¹⁶ W/cm², and 2.7×10¹⁶ W/cm², respectively. **That is,** the required pump intensity in the plasma waveguide increases for changing from Xe, Kr, to Ar.

■ 表『舉例』的連接副詞

例如: for example, for instance,都作『舉例來說』,以一個例子來闡明前一句的涵義,讓讀者更容易瞭解。在論文中應多變化使用。

ex. As shown in Fig.1, for all plasma densities used the harmonics grow exponentially after some position and saturate after 1-mm distance. **For example,** that for 1×10¹⁸ cm⁻³ start exponential growth at the 1.1-mm position and reach saturation at 2.1-mm position.



例如: in contrast, by contrast, on the contrary, conversely, 都作 『相反地、對比地』,用在凸顯後一句的事物與前一句的事物有相 反、對比的關係。在論文中應多變化使用。

ex. Mangles *et al.* [8] ascribed the 30% energy fluctuation in their results to the ±5% fluctuation in laser pulse energy, ±12% fluctuation in pulse duration, and ±11% fluctuation in focal spot size. **In contrast,** the fluctuation in the laser parameters of the laser system used for this experiment is 1.3% in laser pulse energy, 2.4% in pulse duration, and 2.4% in focal spot size [36]. **Therefore,** it is reasonable that the energy fluctuation of the monoenergetic electron beam in our experiment is smaller.

■ 表『加重語氣』的連接副詞

例如: in fact, indeed, as a matter of fact, 都作『事實上』, 表加重語氣, 以後面提供的新證據事物來支持前面的論點。在論文中應多變化使用。

ex. Such an effect should not change the result significantly. **In fact,** we did not observe any obvious difference even at the highest pump energy.

- 其他論文寫作常用的連接副詞有例如 as mentioned above (如前面所述), in principle (原則上而言), to summarize (總結來說), for the most part (大體而言), theoretically (理論上來說), similarly (類似地), likewise (同樣地), instead (反而), first (首先), finally (最後)等,都有其分別的重要的語義連結作用,也都有同義的連接副詞可以交錯變化使用,以讓論文更生動活潑,避免重複單調。
- **ex.** The second sample was not grown at a high temperature as that for the first sample. **Instead,** it was grown at 100 K.
- 連接副詞也可以用在句子內引導修飾動詞的副詞片語、或引導修飾名詞的補語。此情況下也常用拉丁文縮寫,例如 i.e. (that is), e.g. (for example)。
- **ex.** Although the average on-axis ionization stage is raised from 2.5 to 8 by the pump pulse, as inferred from Fig. 1(g), the average ionization stage at the barrier position is also increased, **for instance**, from 1 to 1.9, leading to a larger electron density barrier.
- ex. Under these conditions the amplitude of the plasma grating, i.e., the density modulation depth, is determined by the balance between the laser ponderomotive force and electron thermal pressure.
- **ex.** Therefore the formation of the plasma grating and thus the probe reflectivity should be dominated by the ponderomotive force **instead** of the thermal force under such conditions. 此處 instead 接名詞中間要加介系詞 of,是『而非』的意思。



- 英文論文裡面用到拉丁文時,通常這些拉丁文都要斜體 (Italic),但不同學術領域或不同期刊常有不同規範,要以其範例為準。例如 Physical Review 系列裡, in situ, ab initio 等一般用斜體,et al., etc. 等縮寫一般用斜體,e.g., i.e. 等縮寫一般用正體。有縮寫 (abbreviation) 處要句點。
- 使用首字母縮略字 (acronym) 時,在整篇文章裡第一次提到時要先打全名,在其後刮號加 acronym,後面用到此詞時便可使用 acronym。例如 full width at half maximum (FWHM)。首字母縮略字一般不用加句點表示縮略。但盡量不要在摘要裡就定義 acronym,應到正文裡才開始,因為摘要是獨立於正文的。
- 句尾有引號時,最後的標點符號應是在引號內、外、還是都有,一樣要視期刊的規範。

以下內容是以廖柏森教授所著『英文研究論文發表—口頭報告指引』為 主要教材,融以個人所見常見錯誤的經驗而成。該書包含有一般學術口 語報告各階段常用的句型範例,以及諸多良好口語報告的技巧,在此並 未納入,請各位善用該書來學習。

英文學術口語報告與一般演說的差異

- 英文學術口語報告是和研究論文一樣都是面對專業人員的專業報告,以最有效傳達研究成果為目標,所以具有和研究論文寫作時一樣的幾個特點,有別與一般通俗演說。
 - 風格和語氣較為正式,用字遣詞較為正式嚴謹,盡量避免使用 俚俗語 (例如 Stuff, Sort Of),且不同於一般演說會依賴誇張的 言語表達或肢體動作來凸顯效果,或說笑話與閒聊家常來和觀 眾打成一片。但若是面對一般廣泛領域與背景程度的聽眾給予 長達 1小時的演說的話,則有通俗演講的性質,可以採取各種 讓場合輕鬆、吸引聽眾興趣的手段。
 - 內容和組織力求明確,通常會先有規劃、擬稿、和修訂的作為,上台後按部就班將內容以最清晰簡潔的方式報告出來,一般不會有脫稿演出的情況,只有在問答時才會有即興發揮之處。
 - 因是專業的演說,報告力求嚴謹無誤,且對於不確定者會採取避險的用語。一般演說為了打動觀眾,常採取誇張聳動的說法,或是直接做了嚴格來說不正確的簡化說法,這在正式學術報告時是應避免的。
 - 與觀眾的互動較不明顯,只有在問答時間時才會有互動。

英文學術口語報告與書面論文的差異

以口語報告來傳達研究成果和以書面論文來傳達有很大的差異。相對於書面論文是長久的記錄,讀者可以反覆閱讀比對來理解,口語報告傳播的訊息稍縱即逝,因此講者必須講究發音清晰、速度適中、句構用詞不宜繁複冗長等,整理內容時要能把握住主軸、不讓聽眾迷失於細節,及配合合適的肢體語言、畫面指引、動畫來輔助傳達溝通的訊息,來與外,在句構用詞上也會採取較不像書面論文那樣嚴謹正式的方式,來顯得較為貼近聽眾與輕鬆。但注意這是指口語上的方式,不是投影片裡的方式,後者仍是要採和書面論文一樣的方式。注意口語表達不能是按照投影片裡的文字照念,而是要依以下的規則來做轉換,才不會顯得很沈悶。

● 口語報告用字較為口語化。所謂口語化就是會出現猶疑、反覆、贅語、自我修正和簡化形式,還會使用如 um, uh, well, okay, anyway, you know, all right 等不具實質意義的填補語。這些在論文裡不該發生的情況,在口語報告裡偶而為之,反而顯得較為人性化,也給予講者時間去進行思考。但要避免出現的次數太頻繁以及出現的地方不合宜,會顯得講者很沒有把握,也會擾亂聽眾吸收演講內容時的流暢性。

- 口語報告常使用縮寫語,例如 we'll, it's, don't, won't 等, 這在研究論文中是禁止的。此外,研究論文裡不能用 so, but 等來做句子的開頭,而改用 therefore, however,但口語報告裡常用 so, but 做句子開頭,來避免太過文認謅的感覺。
- 研究論文裡常用複句、名詞片語、與名詞化來壓縮資訊,使語句更簡潔有力。但由於口語報告時聽眾無法吸收很長的句子,句型上應少用複句,而分成幾個句子,用 and, but, ...等來連接,並且將名詞化的片語改為動詞型態。
- 口語報告較常使用主動語態。在書面論文裡,如果不需要指出施事者時就慣用被動語態,來顯得客觀正式。但在口語報告中,即使施事者不明確,也會用 people, somebody, other groups 等來形成主動語態。
- 口語報告較常用人稱代名詞。有別於書面論文裡應避免使用 we, I, you 等, 口語報告因是和聽眾面對面互動, 常用 we, I 來指稱自己, 及用 you 來指稱聽眾。
- 口語報告中語調扮演重要的角色。口語報告不像書面論文有標點符號,所以要靠語調的高低起伏、快慢、停頓來協助聽眾吸收訊息,配合畫面指標(或雷射投影筆點)的移動,不僅取代標點符號的功能,更可藉此讓聽眾更能掌握到整句話的重點和所描述事物的邏輯關係。

英文單字重音節規則

● 由字尾判斷重音節位置

若不清楚該字的發音,原則上應該查字典確認,但通常可找你熟悉的具相 同字尾的單字來協助辨識重音位置。

- 字尾為 -ee 或 -eer, 重音通常落在最後一個音節。
- ex. addressee, degree, employee, guarantee, refugee, trainee, carreer, engineer, pioneer, volunteer
- 字尾為 -00 或 -00n,通常重音落在最後一個音節。
- **ex.** bam<u>boo</u>, kanga<u>roo</u>, sham<u>poo</u>, ta<u>ttoo</u>, after<u>noon</u>, ba<u>lloon</u>, car<u>toon</u>, lagoon, raccoon
- 字尾為 -ese, -ess, -ease 時,通常重音落在最後一個音節。
- **ex.** Chinese, Taiwanese, compress, confess, depress, impress, oppress, suppress, disease, release
- 字尾為 -ic 時,通常重音落在此音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第二個音節。
- ex. academic, alcoholic, Atlantic, atmospheric, characteristic, domestic, epidemic, linguistic, optimistic, organic, mechanic, specific, photoelectric
- 字尾為 -ial,通常重音落在此音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第二個音節。
- ex. artificial, confidential, essential, initial, substantial, superficial

- .
- 字尾為 -ion,通常重音落在此音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第二個音節。
- **ex.** abortion, collabo<u>ra</u>tion, communi<u>ca</u>tion, con<u>fu</u>sion, de<u>ci</u>sion, des<u>truc</u>tion, ex<u>clu</u>sion, ex<u>plo</u>sion, identifi<u>ca</u>tion, im<u>pre</u>ssion, infor<u>ma</u>tion, institution, negoti<u>a</u>tion, per<u>mi</u>ssion, pro<u>duc</u>tion, pro<u>fe</u>ssion, sepa<u>ra</u>tion, situ<u>a</u>tion, tran<u>si</u>tion, super<u>vi</u>sion
- 字尾為 -sive,通常重音落在此音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第二個音節。
- **ex.** aggressive, comprehensive, excessive, exclusive, extensive, impressive, intensive
- 字尾為 -cious, -tious, 通常重音落在此音節的前一個音節, 也就是倒數第二個音節。
- ex. delicious, malicious, suspicious, ambitious, infectious, nutritious, repetitious
- 字尾為 -ical 時,通常重音落在此二音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第 三個音節。
- ex. biological, electrical, historical, political, psychological
- 字尾為 -ity,通常重音落在此二音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第三個音節。
- **ex.** a<u>bility</u>, accessi<u>bility</u>, com<u>ple</u>xity, fa<u>cility</u>, fra<u>gility</u>, i<u>den</u>tity, ma<u>turity</u>, originality, perso<u>nality</u>, possi<u>bility</u>, permea<u>bility</u>, permittivity, resistivity, sensitivity, utility, mobility



- **ex.** bi<u>o</u>logy, e<u>co</u>logy, mor<u>pho</u>logy, on<u>co</u>logy, physi<u>o</u>logy, psy<u>cho</u>logy, termi<u>no</u>logy, epidemi<u>o</u>logy
- 字尾為 -imum,通常重音落在此二音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第 三個音節。
- ex. optimum, maximum
- 字尾為-ism,若少於四個音節的話,通常重音落在第一個音節。
- ex. mechanism, organism, communism, tourism, magnetism, autism
- 字尾為 -meter (表儀器而非單位時), -metry, -scopy 時,通常重音落在 此二音節的前一個音節,也就是倒數第三個音節。
- **ex.** spectrometer, spectroscopy, interferometer, interferometry, calorimeter, calorimeter, polarimetry, microscopy
- 字尾為 -scope,通常重音落在此音節的前第二個音節,也就是倒數第 三個音節。
- ex. telescope, microscope, periscope, endoscope, kaleidoscope
- 若為前面有加字根的複合字的話,最重音還是由後面字的來決定,當 然此字首字根上也可能有次重音節。
- **ex.** electromagnetic, electromagnetism, eumelanin, pheomelanin, electrooptics, electroosmosis

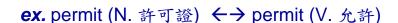
۰

- 字尾為 -graph,通常重音落在此音節的前第二個音節,也就是倒數第三個音節。字尾為 -graphy,通常重音落在此音節的前第一個音節, 也就是倒數第三個音節。
- ex. spectrograph, spectrography, photograph, photography
- 順便提醒:物理單位前有數量級字首時,重音在第一個,次重音在原本單位的第一個音節。
- **ex.** <u>millimeter, centimeter, kilometer, mi</u>crometer, <u>fem</u>tosecond, <u>pi</u>cosecond, <u>milliamp</u>



有很多單字同時可作不同詞性用,常會隨之產生重音位置、母音發音、與 意義的差異,此時發音不正確,會造成聽眾對其詞性或意義的誤解,因而 無法理解你所要表達的。

- ex. abstract (N. 摘要) ←→ abstract (V. 抽取) ←→ abstract (A. 抽象的)
- ex. address (N. 地址) ←→ address (V. 對付、滿足、寄給)
- ex. conduct (N. 行為) ←→ conduct (V. 進行)
- ex. conflict (N. 衝突) ←→ conflict (V. 使衝突)
- ex. contract (N. 合約) ←→ contract (V. 訂合約)
- ex. contrast (N. 對比) ←→ contrast (V. 與...對比)
- ex. desert (N. 沙漠) ←→ desert (V. 遺棄)
- ex. increase (N. 增加) ←→ increase (V. 增加)
- ex. decrease (N. 減少) ←→ decrease (V. 減少)
- ex. digest (N. 文摘) ←→ digest (V. 消化)
- ex. extract (N. 抽取物) ←→ extract (V. 抽取)
- ex. impact (N. 衝擊) ←→ impact (V. 衝擊)
- ex. <u>in</u>sult (N. 侮辱) ←→ in<u>sult</u> (V. 侮辱)
- ex. object (N. 物體) ←→ object (V. 反對)



- ex. present (N. 禮物) ←→ present (V. 呈現、發表) ←→ present (A. 在場的)
- ex. produce (N. 農產品) ←→ produce (V. 產生)
- ex. progress (N. 進展) ←→ progress (V. 行進)
- ex. project (N. 計畫) ←→ project (V. 投射、預期)
- ex. record (N. 紀錄) ←→ record (V. 記錄)
- ex. refuse (N. 垃圾) ←→ refuse (V. 拒絕)
- **ex.** <u>reject</u> (N. 廢品) ←→ reject (V. 拒絕)
- **ex.** subject (N. 主題、研究對象) ←→ subject (V. 隸屬、受 ... 影響)
- ex. survey (N. 調查) ←→ survey (V. 調查)
- ex. suspect (N. 嫌疑犯) ←→ suspect (V. 懷疑)
- ex. torment (N. 折磨) ←→ torment (V. 折磨)



很多單字的不同詞性的字是由其動詞或名詞修改字尾而衍生出來的,重音位置與母音發音也隨著字尾的改變而改變,不能套用原來的動詞或名詞的念法,應查字典或根據各字新字尾來判斷。

- ex. a<u>nalysis</u> (N. 分析) ←→ <u>a</u>nalyze (V. 分析) ←→ ana<u>ly</u>tic (A. 分析的)
- **ex.** <u>cha</u>racter (N. 性格) ←→ <u>cha</u>racterize (V. 描繪特性) ←→ characte<u>ri</u>stic (A. 特有的; N. 特性)
- ex. competition (N. 競爭) ←→ compete (V. 競爭) ←→ competitive (A. 競爭的)