国际同行评审与中稿率 – 论文与伦理

论文：浅谈国际同行审稿中所评论的问题

1. 论文撰写之前的3个问题
2. 设计与诠释研究结果的几个要素
3. 设计研究方案的十大关键因素
4. 为什么论文被拒绝发表?(投稿命中率与“多替别人着想” 的原则）
5. 《自然》小文谈英文撰文的细节要点
6. 结合学科实例解剖退稿原因
7. 关于英文文摘，署名，关键词，文献等表达要素

伦理：解读国际学术期刊编辑对剽窃的容忍度

张月红编审 （**Helen ZHANG**)
浙江大学学报英文版(A/B/C)执行总编辑，浙大出版社期刊中心主任
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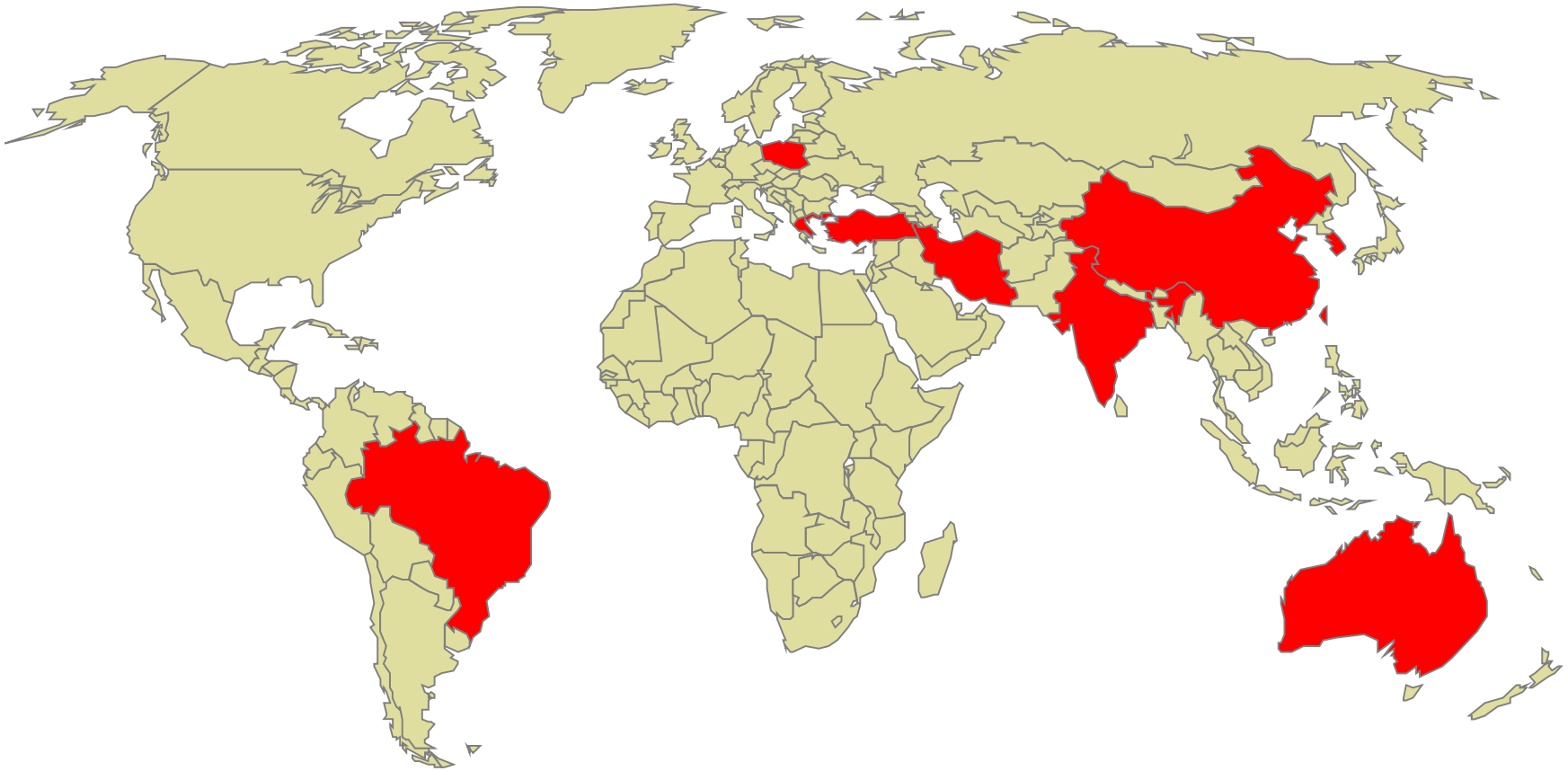
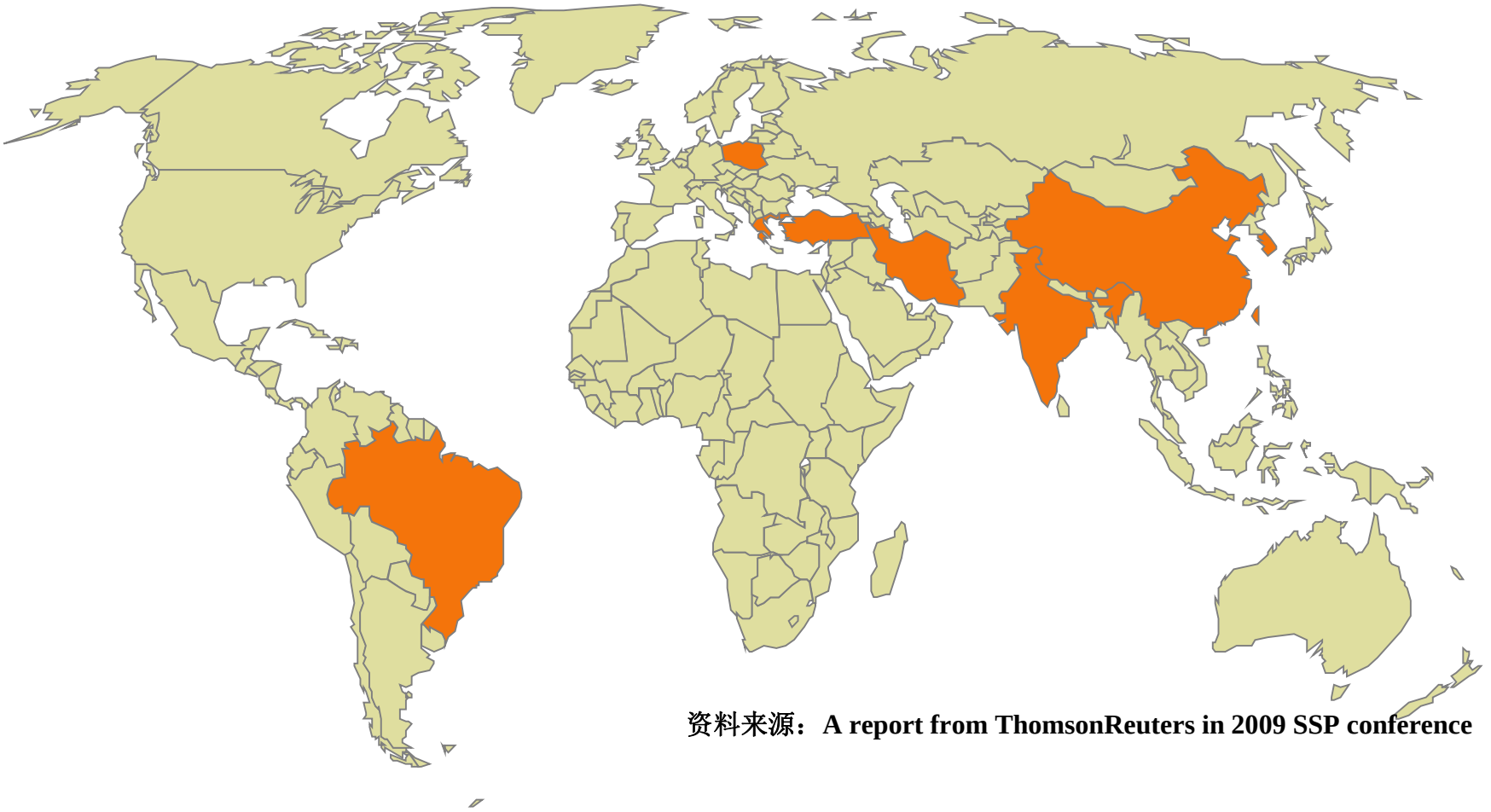
前言： EXPECT MORE SUBMISSIONS RELATIVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES FROM THESE “HOT SPOTS”未来几年文章投稿的热点区



资料来源：**A report from ThomsonReuters in 2009 SSP conference**

PEER REVIEW CHALLENGES COMING?
COUNTRIES WITH GROWING SUBMISSIONS AND LOWER ACCEPTANCE RATES(同行评议的挑战：这些是高投稿与低录用的地区)



资料来源：**A report from ThomsonReuters in 2009 SSP conference**

1. 如何中稿呢？论文撰写之前的3个问题

写论文之前要问自己3个问题（论文写作经历）

一位国际审稿专家的提示：

Once again, I must urge you to answer, to your own satisfaction (and peer referees !), the following questions:

1. What are you trying to find out

你试图发现什么**?**

2. What will you do with this information?

对于你获取的资料如何去组织？

3. What difference will it make to the future conduct of scholarly research publication?

这个发现在你的研究（学术研究出版）领域与别人已做过工作相比有什么不同的指导意义？

2. 设计与诠释研究结果的几个要素

Design and Interpretation of Outcomes Studies （论文是研究结果的体现）

- 设计研究方案的各种因素
- Elements of Designing a Research Protocol

- 研究设计的各种概念：各种交叉面的观察研究（案例对照、组群研究）
- Concepts of Study Design: Observational cross-sectional, case-control, cohort studies

- 不同研究设计的优缺点-哪一种适合你？
- Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Study Designs – which is right for you?

- 比较研究的分析
- Analysis of Observational Studies

3.设计研究方案的十大关键因素
Nine Key Elements of a Research Study Protocol

- 背景 Background
- 假设 Hypotheses
- 课题研究相关性 Project (Clinical)Relevance
- 明确目标 Specific Aims / Objectives
- 方法学 Methodology
- 样本的力度与含量 Power / Sample Size
- 检测和结果 Measures and Outcomes
- 资料的整理 Data Management
- 统计方法 Statistical Methodology
- 讨论要点 Discussion points

背景 Background

- 简要回顾产生此次需要研究问题的相关研究和此研究的基本原理。需要提供相关的参考文献 .
- A brief review of the problem to be studied and of related studies that generated the rationale and the central idea of the proposed study. Several pertinent references should be provided.

研究的原创性
Was the study original?

- 少数研究会开启全新的领域
- Few studies break entirely new ground
- 大多数研究是在原来有限的研究基础上增加新的证据
- Many studies add to the evidence base of earlier studies which may have had other or more limitations 。
- Meta-分析是对应用相似的方法研究的多个结果就行综合分析

新旧研究的区别

Features Distinguishing New vs. Previous Studies

- 样本大小 Sample size
- 随访时间的长度 Length of follow-up
- 更严格的方法学 More rigorous methodology
- 与原来的研究不同的研究人群（年龄、性别、种族）？ Different population studied different from that of previous studies (ages, gender, ethnic groups)?
- 新的研究在临床上是否有足够的重要性？

  Does the new study address a clinical issue of sufficient importance?

Greenhalgh T, BMJ 1997; 315: 305-8

明确研究目的
Specific Aims / Objectives

- 本次研究要研究或证明什么；包含结果多样性的预测

- 例如：“本研究的主要目的是要验证在减少**C**的水平上，处理方
- 法**A**比处理方法**B**有效”或“检测**X**是否与**Y**有关”等
- What the study is intended to study or demonstrate; includes mention of predictor and outcome (or endpoint) variables.
- For example: "The primary aim of the study is to examine whether treatment A is more effective than treatment B in reducing levels of C", or "in finding out whether X is associated with Y", etc.

- 有主要目的和次要目的
- There may both principal and secondary aims

需要解决什么问题呢？
What's The Question?

- 结果是什么？ **What's the outcome?**
- 干预方法是什么？**What's the intervention?**
- 什么时间开始干预以及干预时间？**When and for how long?**
- 作用对象是谁？**For whom?**
- 需要多少参与者？**How many participants are needed?**
- 怎么使利益最大同时伤害最小？
- **How can we optimize potential benefit (and what we learn) while minimizing potential harm?**

4.为什么论文被拒绝发表?(11个主要原因)

Why are papers rejected for publication? (The Top 11 Reasons

- 这项研究并没有解决一个重要的科学问题 The study did not address an important scientific issue
- 该研究并非原创 The study was not original
- 这项研究并没有真正验证了作者的假说 The study did not actually test the authors' hypothesis
- 应该去做另外一种类型的研究 A different type of study should have been done
- 实际困难导致作者原始的研究上做出妥协(例如,人员？程序？)
  Practical difficulties led the authors to compromise on the original study protocol (e.g., recruitment, procedures)

Greenhalgh T, BMJ 1997; 15: 243-6

论文被拒绝的11条原因

The Top 11 Reasons of the rejection

- 样本容量太小了 The sample size was too small
- 这项研究是没有对照的或不合适的对照
- The study was uncontrolled or inadequately controlled
- 统计分析是错误的或不恰当的 The statistical analysis was incorrect or inappropriate
- 作者从数据做出不合理的结论 The authors drew unjustified conclusions from the data
- 在作者中有重大的利益冲突 There is a significant conflict of interest among authors
- 本文写得很糟糕,它是难以理解的

  The paper is so badly written that it is incomprehensible

Summary

- 研究方案需要包括关键的设计元素,例如假设,背景/目的和方法,包括主题选择/能量分析和统计方法。
- 不同的研究设计的关键优势和劣势以及对因果关系的证据水平。
- 研究的评估结果需要对有效措施的合理使用和统计**vs**临床意义的评估有所了解。
- Research protocols need to include key design elements such as hypotheses, background / aims, and methods, including subject selection/power analysis and statistical methods.
- Different study designs have key advantages and disadvantages and levels of evidence for causation.
- Evaluating results from studies requires an understanding of appropriate use of measures of effect and consideration of statistical vs. clinical significance.

投稿的命中在于审稿人，遵循“多替别人着想”这个原则

致青年学者——如何撰写学术论文 --何毓琦

1. 想出个好主意，做好分析、实验和验证。
2. 做一份能给听众留下印象、把你的想法“推销”出去的PPT。
3. 写一篇能吸引别人读和引用的高质论文，经得起时间考验。

总的说来，有三类人会读你的论文，第一类读者只想了解一下这篇论文是不是对他有用，这时候论文摘要就很重要。一般来说，就文章内容的表述而言，短小的段落比长篇大论更难写，不要以为写摘要是件轻而易举的事。第二类读者，他们只对该论文的中心论点或者/和论文的历史有兴趣，而对里面的细枝末节可能没什么兴趣，这类读者愿意花些时间读文章的一两段概述。为了能让尽可能多的读者看懂你的文章，你写概述的时候就要尽量使用日常语言，避免专业词汇。要记住，普通读者一般一次只能理解最多五个新定义和内涵。所以在概述部分，尽量利用人们的直觉和常识，给读者一个总的概念，绝对不要讨论细节问题。第二类读者在读完概述部分后，要么因为他已经达到了目的，要么觉得没有兴趣再读下去，就到此为止了。不管怎样，他会感谢你没有浪费他的时间，因为时间是一位学者最宝贵的资源。第三类读者，对整篇文章的每个细节都感兴趣 （审稿人！）.

即使你是第三类读者，对整篇文章的每个细节都感兴趣，写的很清楚的概述部分也有助于你更好地掌握细节。这里遵循的一个原则是，读者应该能够一遍就读懂所有的细节，而不必不断地停下来思考。要想让论文接受，你必须得到评审人的同意，他们可不是心心甘情愿要读你的论文的，而是被迫当第三类读者的。所以你越想方设法减轻他们的工作负担，就越能给他们留下好印象。也许你还可以更进一步，不仅时刻考虑到读者，而且多多替评审人着想。关键是要记住“多替别人着想”这个原则。

其他几点重要且具体建议有：

1. 不要虚假: 概述部分不要夸大其辞，过于吹嘘正文的内容。这是很糟糕的形式，你早晚会后悔的。

2. 文献要多： 恰当地指出他人的贡献和成就，不要太吝啬了。

3. 不要拆分： 不要把一篇论文写成大同小异的三篇论文，你可以用一份好的**PPT**做几次演讲（导师要常组织学生论坛，做**PPT**），但是把本质上是一篇的论文发表几次是很糟糕的事情。

4. 不要一稿多投: 以为这样就可以增加接收的可能性。这是很不道德的，浪费了评审人的宝贵时间，要知道大家的时间都非常紧张。编辑们对此恨之入骨。不幸的是，至少在我熟悉的那些领域，中国作者因为这种事情在国际上已经声名狼藉了。

5. 《自然》谈英文论文的写作技巧:

130 | *NATURE* | VOL 487 | 5 JULY 2012，WRITING TIPS *Correct, clear, concise*

正确(correct)，清晰(clear)，简洁(concise)， 称为3C原则

非英语母语作者在科技写作中通常有一些习惯性的错误，解决以下问题有助于写作质量的提高：

Problem1：基本的语言错误，包括类如**'a', 'the'**等冠词的缺失；同音词'site'与'sight'， 'led'与'lead'等的混淆；不适当地使用非正式的语言， 'This is a pretty accurate result'，等等。

Solution1：请英语母语者审读稿件并征求修改建议. 浙大学报英文版提供服务

jzus_zju.edu.cn / 87952783

Problem2: The argument lacks a coherent or logical thread to take the reader from one point to the next **(论据缺乏连贯性和逻辑性)**

Solution2: Get a colleague from another field to read the paper and point out where it is confusing(请其他领域的同事阅读论文以求发现混淆之处) 。

Problem 3: Sentences are long and confusing, with subjects and verbs far apart **(句子长且混乱，主语和谓语相距甚远)**

Solution3: Break up sentences whenever possible: in general, they should be no more than 20 words long. Read through the text and reword to move subjects and verbs closer together where necessary.**(**尽可能将长句拆分为多个句子：每个句子通常不超过**20**个单词；通读全文，尽量使主语和谓语动词紧密相邻**)**。

Problem4: Transitions between sentences or paragraphs are abrupt or don't flow well. 句子或段落之间没有过渡，缺乏流畅性。

Solution4: Establish the topic at the beginning of a sentence and provide new information at the end. Linking back to the previous sentence gives the reader 'stepping stones' of understanding 将主题放在句子的开头，其后是新信息。要有承接前句的、有助于读者理解的"垫脚石"。例如 For example: 'In India, the tiger population is making a comeback. This recovery is due to anti-poaching laws introduced in the 1990s. These laws also make it illegal to kill tigers for sport.'

Problem5: Using language that is too varied or elaborate, or that has a literary, rather than scientific, style.使用的语言过于多样或复杂，在语言风格上文学性有余但 科学性不足。

Solution5: Stick to one word or phrase for each concept — otherwise, the reader could get confused. The simplest language is usually the most readable 坚持单词或术语一致性的原则，否则，读者可能会感到困惑。最简单的 语言往 往最具有可读性。

实例分析： 结合我刊JZUS(A/B/C/)再论中稿率与退稿率间的内涵

(About rejected reasons ）

总体评价：零碎腊肠式发表(pieces);结论欠严谨(logic)，结果是否可重复不确定(reproduction) ，讨论弱，语言欠佳等 如：1.论文格式上没有遵照相关学术期刊的基本要求；2，在英文表达上会有问题，如出现基本的拼写、语法错误；3，在援引参考书目时往往是久远过时的内容，或者很难找到出处；4.有时研究课题很新，但从技术推进角度未见证很大的发现。

具体细节剖析：

（1）无原创之据，科学研究意义在何处(Innovation & original)？

（2）结构混乱;图表不清;参数文字描述不明;文献少 （ Writing problem）

（3）新方法旧资料或旧方法新资料交代是否交代不清？

（4）解决方案是否独创交代不清，实验设计能否详尽到别人能重复？

（5）结论是否中肯和中性？

（6）讨论部分欠强(weak discussion)是否与别人工作充分比较，其结果对你的研究方案是支持还是反对？有什么问题需要说明等

（7）全球普遍重视学术伦理问题（单独讲）

举例说明：

本刊2010年开创了“全球开放同行评议栏目一文后跟踪”的新举措

In 2010, JZUS(A/B/C) has completely put into practice: Top 10 cited, Newest cited ABC, Top DOIs , and Newest 10 open comments in order to ensure the journals' high quality

来自国际作者和科学家的评论(A letter from authors who said:"It was very nice working with you on our paper, and both Dr. Daugherty and I were impressed by the effectiveness of your journal. In fact, Dr. Daugherty will be the Editor-in-Chief of the Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology Journal effective on July 1, 2012. He appreciates your journal uses this format: DOI; Downloaded; Clicked; Cited; Commented.

欢迎大家访问浙大学报英文版网站， 关注的最新举措， 重在突出学术价值！

http://www.zju.edu.cn/jzus

JZUS(A/B/C) 审稿单由三部分组成:(1) 初步印象部分（科学意义 &英语表达）

ZUSB-D-08-00xxx

Xxxxx Periodontitis in Beagle Dogs with a xxxx Tinidazole Gel

In order to save your precious time, after a rapid scan of this paper, if you think this paper's

English writing:

( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Moderate **(X) Poor** ( ) Erroneous

Does this work have scientific significance and innovation?

( ) Yes **(X) No**

Is the paper worth publishing in JZUS according to the international journal standards?

( ) Yes **(X) No**

In short, if you think it is far below your minimum criteria of literary and scientific excellent, please give us your frank negative assessment of at your earliest convenience (with one week, may we hope?)

(X) Reject

If you think it is worth publishing in JZUS, could you please finish the following report in 30 days?

（2）文章的原创性与结构表达部分

Paper title :

(Please tick appropriate)

Is the work original?

(X) Yes ( ) No

Is the paper suitable for the journal?

( ) Yes (X) No

If no, which journal would be more appropriate?:

The technical content of the paper in terms of theory is

( ) Excellent ( ) Good (X) Moderate ( ) Poor

Application is

( ) Excellent ( ) Good (X) Moderate ( ) Poor

Are the references adequate?

( ) Yes (X) No

Is the paper clearly and well structured?

( ) Yes (X) No

Should the paper be shortened or rearranged?

( ) Yes ( ) No

Is the quality of the figured (labeling, size, reproduction) sufficient?

( ) Yes ( ) No

Overall paper rating:

( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Moderate **(X) Poor** ( ) Erroneous

Reject

（3）审稿人的综合评论部分(举几例）

这是一份典型的审稿案例：从**7**个方面指出了科技论文写作的常见缺陷：

（1）缩略语与拼写基本低级错误；（2-4）图表数据（公式符号的等定义以及数值等来源等没有严格的定义，定量，以及交代如何得来？The paper is of great relevance to the membrane water treatment field but need to be deep reviewed in order to make it more appropriated for publishing. See the attached documents.

Comments to the paper: Pre-treatment to enhance flux of ultrafiltration membrane

1) The manuscript should be revised in order to correct words misspelling and for acronym definition WPO, used in the abstract.

2) For feed water characterization, presented in table 1, it is not defined if values were obtained from a grab sample or if they are mean values from multiple samples.

3) NOM fractioning (item 2.2).

Since NOM hydrophobicity and hydrophilicity are pH dependent, fractionating should be accomplished at the natural water pH.

4) In the pre-treatment section, it was not explained how the dosages used were obtained.

（5-7）结果和讨论要有评估和统计数据来证明其可靠性！！！；要与其他的做比较，结果要能支持您的结论等等。以此说明这篇文章的结果别人不敢去重复！！

5) In the results and discussions it was not evaluated particles influence on membrane fouling, mainly for the test with powder activated carbon. A membrane SEM analysis would provide very useful information about the possible foulants responsible for flux declining.

6) In the paper is not presented or indicated the number of tests that were developed to evaluate membrane fouling. Results for TOC analysis could not be adequate to support the conclusions presented, since most of the results are very close and there is no an statistical analysis to assure that obtained differences are significant.

7) Since pH values for the tests were not taken into account is very hard to support the conclusions presented in the paper. Another parameter that should had been evaluate is particles counting and size, because it is a relevant factor for membrane fouling, even considering samples were filtered on a 0.45 micrometer filter.

实例X： **JZUS-C-12-xxxxx:**

In order to save your precious time, after a rapid scan of this paper, if you think this paper's

English writing:
( ) Excellent ( ) Good (X) Moderate ( ) Poor ( ) Erroneous
Does this work have scientific significance and innovation?
( ) Yes (X) No

Is the paper worth publishing in JZUS according to the international journal standards?
(X) Yes ( ) No

In short, if you think it is far below your minimum criteria of literary and scientific excellent, please give us your frank negative assessment of at your earliest convenience (with one week, may we hope?)

( ) Reject

If you think it is worth publishing in JZUS, could you please finish the following report in 30 days?

JZUS-C-12-xxxxx:

Overall paper rating:

( ) Excellent ( ) Good ( ) Moderate (X) Poor ( ) Erroneous

Comments to the paper: Accept only after major changes and further review

First of all, I would like to acknowledge for the opportunity to review the present paper for this journal.

典型的退稿原因（讨论太弱）：As expert on this research field, I´m aware of the existing work in this area and therefore I can say that this paper, in the current form, is a little bit poor. Very important work in the same subject is not address and discussed in the paper. The experimental results are very limited and do not show other important cases.

Therefore, I recommend the paper to be revised and submitted again. I'm fully available to review a possible new version of this paper if necessary（审稿人又给你一次机会）.

JZUS-C-12-xxxxx:

As a global evaluation, the paper in the present form is a little bit poor but has the potential to be improved. The main comments are the following:

The paper Introduction is very poor and it does not point out relevant work done worldwide by other researchers in the exactly same subject. A quick internet search reveals that there is very interesting and recent work on inverter open-circuit diagnosis done by several authors. Some important examples （审稿人补充了8条最新文献， 说明了什么？！） are:

1 "Open-transistor fault diagnostics in voltage-source inverters by analyzing the load currents" in IEEE Trans on Industrial Electronics, 2009

2 "Switching function model based fast-diagnostic method of open-switch faults in inverters without sensors" in IEEE Trans on Power Electronics, 2011

3. "An observer-based diagnosis scheme for single and simultaneous open-switch faults in induction motor drives" in IEEE Trans on Industrial Electronics, 2011

4. "Multiple open-circuit fault diagnosis in voltage-fed PWM motor drives using the current Park's Vector phase and the currents polarity" in SDEMPED 2011

5. "A new approach for real-time multiple open-circuit fault diagnosis in voltage source inverters" in IEEE Trans on Industry Applications, 2011

6. "Simple fault diagnosis based on operating characteristic of brushless direct-current motor drives" in IEEE Trans on Industrial Electronics, 2011

7. "PWM-Switching pattern-based diagnosis scheme for single and multiple open-switch damages in VSI-fed induction motor drives" in ISA Transactions, 2012

8. "A New Algorithm for Real-Time Multiple Open-Circuit Fault Diagnosis in Voltage-Fed PWM Motor Drives by the Reference Current Errors" in IEEE Trans on Industrial Electronics, 2012 (Early access)

*前言与讨论中为什么要补充足够的文献？审稿人认为：

Some authors of the previous papers also have other papers (conference papers) in the same subject. Furthermore, there are papers that though being a little bit older, should be addressed. Since there is lot of research in this field, the Introduction must be rewritten in order to just include papers regarding the diagnosis of open-circuit faults in inverters（变极器的断路故障）. A critical review must be performed comparing their advantages and disadvantages（必须讨论其优缺点）. Finally, the authors must clearly point out the innovative features (advantages) of the proposed algorithm comparing to the already existing methods also based uniquely on the current analysis

细节决定你是否是一够格的科研人员，也决定你的成败：

All variables in the text must be in italic（变量要斜体！）.

It seems that there is a problem with the equations numeration. Please check this issue（公式要编号！）

Fig. 4 is not mentioned in the paper main body（图未在文中！）.

The presented results allow to verify the behavior for three fault combinations. However, there are other very important aspects that are not addressed（结果的其它方面未有说明）:

First of all, the authors do not present the operating conditions (motor load level and speed) used to obtained these results（没有诠释结果获取的综合条件）.

如以下细节：**First of all, the authors do not present the operating conditions (motor load level and speed) used to obtained these results.**

Other results must be presented in order to evaluate the algorithm behavior for other different operating conditions. Therefore, for instance, the authors must present the results for a specific fault but for different operating speed and distinct load torques. This is important to see how the method is independent of drive operating conditions.

The authors also must address and comment the algorithm detection speed. Considering the values in Table II, it is possible to define how long it will take to detect and localize the fault. As different speeds must be considered, it is better to present the results as a function of percentage of the currents fundamental period.

Another important aspect not addressed by the authors is the resistivity against false alarms. Some results must be presented considering for example a load torque step variation from full load to no-load in order to evaluate the behavior under transients, which typically generate false alarms.

This method relies on the calculation of the DFT which comparing with similar methods based on the calculation of average values, is more complex and computationally more demanding

Reject(语言& 研究细节）

1. **English is so poor that I definitely do not understand 10-20%, and I am not sure about 40-50% of this paper.**

2. **Statistics are completely lacking, and are absolutely required for claiming differences exist between very similar results.**

3. **Third, some technical details in this work are not clear**（细节决定取舍）.

   Page 6, lines 23-30 ； Page 8, lines 26-33；Page 14, line 4Page 14, line 10 （略）

   Page 13, lines 3-5
   What do the 9 columns in this table represent? How do these symbols represent 200 samples? How is the difference between the two rows shown to be significant?

4. **Overall, this work is still at its early stage. The authors may consider a significant revision on this manuscript on the basis of their continued research efforts.**

实例**ZUSB-12-000XX**

1.Abstract:
it mentions that “blood samples and brain were collected...” but does not mention in what (i.e. in mice?). Please add the words “in mice” as “…were collected from mice at 1, 3,…”
The last two sentences of the abstract are awkward and could stand to be reworded.

2. Introduction:
The reference of Illum 2003 is an outdated review (过时的文献）of intranasal delivery. Replace it with a more current reference （加新文献） such as,xxxxxxxx, Adv Drug Deliv Rev 2012 64(7): 614-28; or xxxx et al. J Pharm Sci 2010 99(4):1654-73.
The introduction is very short. More detail could be added around the multiple citations that borneol improves bioavailability of drugs.

I would to understand a little more about borneol. Is it strictly an adjuvant in Chinese medical formulations? What is its primary purpose if so? A little more background might be nice so I can understand why a nasal formulation of this drug might be useful.

3. Methods:

Many parts of the methods and results read like a protocol (i.e. "Dissolve 21.06 mg of borneol into 25 mL ethyl acetate, containing 842.40 microgram/mL borneol."). Perhaps a better way to say this would be "Borneol (21.06 mg) was dissolved into 25 mL of ethyl acetate resulting in a final concentration of 842.40 micrograms/mL.").

I believe the methods and results need to be separated better. For example, sections 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.5, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.3 probably would be better served to be in the methods section of the paper.

4. Discussion:

In the first paragraph, 2nd sentence, the reference Hanson et al. 2009 is incorrectly used. That article used deferoxamine, not borneol.

Replace the Illum 2002 reference with a more current one.

A better reference for Merkus et al. 1996 in the second paragraph would be xxx et al. Nat Neurosci 2002 5(6): 514-6.

.

5. Conclusion

In the second paragraph about intranasal borneol reaching the brain via two pathways (direct nose to brain and nose to blood to brain) is well supported by the data and has impact in the field of intranasal delivery. It would be interesting to include a vasoconstrictor in the borneol formulation, as in Dhuria et al. J Pharmacol Exp Ther 2009 328(1):312-20, to see if it could decrease the contribution of the systemic path to the delivery to the brain.

3rd paragraph, 1st sentence - rewrite, intravenous is faster to the blood not intranasal based on your Tmax.

I suggest combining the 3rd and 4th paragraphs into one paragraph that contains the conclusions of the study.

关于统计方面的实例x：设计方案与统计样品过小的问题：

ZUSB-12-xxxxx Review result" Reject ! Reasons :

Glycaemic Control Influences Short-term Blood Pressure Variability in Type 2 Diabetic Patients with Overt Diabetic Nephropathy

I think there are some big limitation.
1. There are some problems in randonminization **: first** of all, age should not be stastically different because vascular(血管的） aging may influence BP variability. **second**, BMI should be also included because BMI influence the sympathetic tone. **third,** mean BP and HR variability should be included.

2. It is very important that physical activity and emotional stress should be almost the same between **two groups**, but there is no comment about this important issue.

3. The diastolic BP by ABPM is not reliable : The diastolic BP by oscillometric **method is not the result of direct measure**. It is derived result of the mean BP, so the diastolic BP by ABPM is unreliable and not important for clinical implication. The interpritation of nighttime systolic BP variability in multivariate anlysis should also be careful, because nighttime BP by ABPM may incorrect due to cuff compression unconsciously. **Because there is no difference of the daytime systolic BP variability between two groups, I think the differences of diastolic and nighttime systolic BP variability between two groups are meaningless results**.

4. The **sample size is not sufficient to draw a conclusion**.

实例 X：没有与以前的工作做比较与讨论

ZUSC-00XXX(172)
Comments to the paper: Reject
Overall, paper is not very well written, and doesn‘t do a good job of expressing ideas. It’s questionable as to whether there are any significantly new ideas expressed in this paper that have not been addressed in previous work. The paper does not compare itself against previous work, and nor does it discuss related work in any depth to make such a comparison possible for the reader. The paper provides only minimal insight into the set of problems sizes for which it works. Experimental results are lacking.

一些低级但也致命的错误：
- Related work has several incorrect summaries. Frigo actually created the SIMD version of FFTW. Franchetti's work did not focus on instruction level parallelism.

-All figures: many text labels are way too small to read.
-Figure 5: …So the reader has no idea which element they are pointing to.
- Figure 7 is completely unreadable

-Citations
- Citations are incomplete. They don't refer even state the actual conferences or journals

Discussion section (讨论差是此稿退稿的主要原因之一）

How's your work different from what the related work has already done? How is it different from the vector recursion used by Frigo or the tensor structures used by Franchetti? Both of those are much more generalised than the solution in this paper, and subsume material presented in this paper. If this is not the case, clearly show how your work is different and better than these works.

- What about bit reversal? Your performance does not take into account bit reversal, without which this is not a full DFT computation. Also, although you state that other papers address bit reversal, it's not possible to compare your performance to the standard DFT which includes bit reversal.

Conclusion:
- Nothing in your paper has anything to do with real-time systems. Please change "real-time stream data processing" to simply "stream data processing"
- Please remove the sentence about multidimensional transforms and also the sentence about multicore architectures. Your paper gives no idea as to whether your techniques are extensible to these domains, and it is highly questionable as to how they apply.

何为好文章？

作为编辑，首先要明确“何为好文章”？审稿人如何审稿？

好文章的概略： 科技论文写作要点与设计

如何组织科技论文，提高中稿率？

请访问我刊网站：http://www.zju.edu.cn/jzus/manuscript.htm

写好科技论文的诀窍：

主动迎合读者期望，预先回答专家可能质疑

文章的结构

典型的科学论文包括标题、摘要、引言、方法/实验步骤、结果、讨论、致谢，和参考文献。这样的结构是用来帮助读者快速找到他们感兴趣的信息。把信息放错地方会使读者糊涂。常犯的错误是混淆事实(结果)和解释(讨论)。讨论是对结果的解释及说明它的意义，而不是重复结果的描述。

一篇论文是从摘要，引言开始，这里建议从方法和结果部分开始写，因为你对方法和结果最熟悉，此外只有更好地理解方法和结果，才能确定中心命题。而标题，引言和讨论的写作都需要中心命题。我们应该从最熟悉的事情开始，就像读者从他们最熟悉的地方开始理解一样。

举例：Robert 审 ZUSB-11－00xxx （就是不知作者的方法？学科问题？）

提高中稿率的关键---怎样满足审稿人？

审稿人要什么？为什么稿件被退？**Fulfill Readers! and Reviewers! Expectations**.

文章在发表前必须经过审稿人的评审。他们一般是相关领域的专家甚至是你的竞争者。他们会尽力寻找你文章中的毛病。有时，由于不同的观点和竞争的需要，审稿人或许会试图阻止你的文章发表。因此，文章必须写得理由充足。在被别人挑剔之前，自己必须首先鸡蛋里挑骨头，预先回答审稿人的可能质疑。

How to meet the demand from potential reviewers? (Here are the basic principles for satisfying the needs of expert reviewers.)

怎样满足审稿人？

1)．只提出“一”个中心命题。论文里的观点太多，不但不好写，问题也容易多，读者也不易记住你要说什么。

1). Establish ONE central theme of what you want to tell the readers or reviewers. Readers will be lost if too many ideas are presented in one paper.

2). 在这个中心命题的基础上，用一个迷人(但绝不夸张)的标题来吸引审稿人的兴趣。无偿审稿使审稿人只审批感兴趣的论文。如果你不能引起审稿人的兴趣，那最好不要发表那篇文章。编辑们有时候会很郁闷，因为找不到有兴趣的审稿人。

2). Based on the central theme, make a “sexy” (but with absolutely no exaggeration) title to attract reviewers! interest. If you cannot capture a reviewer’s interest, it is better not to publish the paper. (Editors sometimes have hard times to find reviewers because lack of interest from reviewers.

3). 合理解释每一个参数，合理说明每一个步骤。审稿人没时间考虑细节。程序和参数的合理化显示出你知道你在做什么，而不是凑数据。没理由要找理由，有理由要强调。

3) Explain and rationalize every parameter and every single step employed. Reviewers do not have time to think about details. Rationalization of procedures and parameters indicates that you know what you are doing.

4). 问问你自己是否提供了足够重复你工作的所有细节。审稿人(或读者)越容易再现你的工作，他就越可能接受你的文章。当然，审稿人并不会真正去重做你的工作，但你必须通过你的描述使他相信可以重做。(资料和实验方法，讨论部分要重点写)

4). Ask yourself if all things presented are detailed enough for one to reproduce your work. Do not skip any detail. The easier it is for a reviewer (or any readers) to reproduce your work, the more likely that he will accept your paper. Reviewers will not actually reproduce your work. You have to convince them that they can reproduce your work based on what you have described.

5). 必须有说服力！尽量做彻底而不是半成品的工作！用多方面测试来证明你的中心命题。要使文章像律师证明无罪官司，预先回答一切可能提出的疑问。

5). Be persuasive! Do a comprehensive rather than a half-finished study! Try to prove your central theme from multiple tests/sources. Make your paper like a presentation of a lawyer trying to prove his case beyond reasonable doubt.

6). 引用所有重要的研究工作，特别是经典力作。写作的时候要再做全面文献检索，用通过引用文献来证明你的工作比其他有创新，有独特之处！为了达到这些目标，写科学论文的时候必须遵照一定的框架结构（后叙）

6). Cite all important studies. Do a comprehensive literature search while writing.

To achieve this goal, one has to follow the structural requirement of scientific papers.

7）写好摘要部分四要点（研究目的，方法，结果和结论）

In abstract, you should consider Four points : Objective, Method, Result and Conclusion

8） 细节(minutia)

审稿人/学科编辑：一片文章的命运往往在审稿人打开它的一瞬间就决定了。一个熟练的审稿人/学科编辑会在接到文章后用几分钟的时间通读一遍，从而对作者和文章的情况有一个初步的判断。如果一是通篇充满了细节上的小错误，可以直接reject的那种，从这个意义上讲，为了躲过审稿人的这头一板斧，我们即使做不到well written，也要尽可能的减少文章里的细小错误，从而给自己的文章增加机会。

细节(minutia)：科技写作是有着自己的一套规则，不讲规则只能是让审稿人觉得你是个新手或者杂牌军，这样拒起稿来几乎毫无心理负担。因此大家在写作的时候还是要稍微注意一下，比如(1）标题最好不要出现A, The, Study, Novel, New等字眼。(2)名词缩写第一次出现注明写全称；（3）阿拉伯数字1到12出现在文中的时候要用text，数字不能做为一个句的开头；（4）Abstract里不要充斥大量数字，公式，文献；（5）参考文献和引用一定要规范：第一，格式要统一，用Author-year格式那就有author-year的样子，用数字格式那就规规矩矩的标出个1，2，3，4。第二，人名的拼写一定不能出现错误，因为某篇文献的作者就是你的审稿人，你错拼了，他/她会如何？第三，用et al.要慎重；（6）图表切忌模糊不清， 每个小图都要有图解，符号要解释

读者对图表的期望（注意观察各刊的格式， JZUS-(A/B/C)用三线表）

一些没有耐心的读者会直接通过图表来判断一篇文章是否值得一读。怎样能使读者不需读正文就能理解图表是至关重要的。对于表来说，由于我们是从左向右阅读的，**我们熟悉的信息应该出现在左边而新的信息出现在右边**。例如，下面列出的表1和表2是仅仅调换了两列。比较一下那个表格更易理解。

表 1:[1]

Temp (°C)	Time
25	0
27	3
29	6
32	12
32	15

表 2:[1]

Time	Temp (°C)
0	25
3	27
6	29
12	32
15	32

显然因为我们更熟悉时间作为独立变量，表2就比表1容易读些。**制表的另一条规则是把最好的留在最后**。也就是最能使人感兴趣的结果应该放在最右边一列或在最后一行，因为这些地方是读者结束阅读并能留下印象的地方。下面的例子比较了各种方法的精度。最后一行展示了现在得到的结果。

表 3:

Benchmark	SALIGN	Lindahl	PROSPECTOR 3	LiveBench 8
Method	Alignment	MaxSub	MaxSub	MaxSub
SPARKS	53.1%	325.9	529.0	38.3
SPARKS2	54.9%	341.0	591.0	40.7
This work	**56.6%**	**349.2**	**601.9**	**42.2**

对于图，我们至少应该对所有的标签（数字、座标和说明）使用大的黑体Helvetica字体。只画出重要的区域。尽量不用彩色就能使曲线达到最大的区分（彩色的图很贵)。

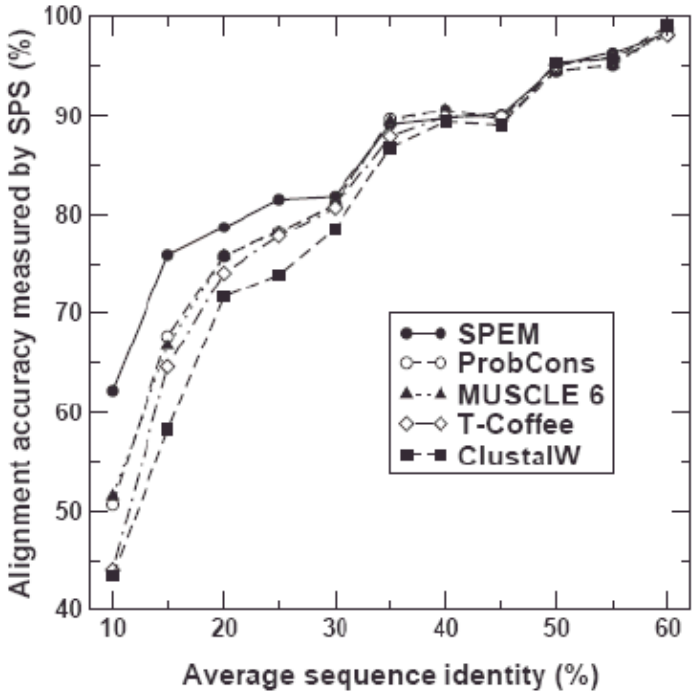


Fig. 3. Alignment accuracies (measured by SPS) as a function of average sequence identity given by methods SPEM, ProbCons, MUSCLE 6.0, T-Coffee and ClustalW, shown as labeled. Each point is represented by the lower bound of sequence identity at each bin.

这是一个清晰的图，它说明了一些画图的原理。对你的工作用实线而对别人的工作用点画线。间隔使用实心和空心符号来使曲线之间的不同更加明确。详细说明X和Y座标，标题不缩写。

7．英文文摘，署名，关键词，标题，文献，常用词等要素

关键词，署名与题名等

概述： 为了便于国际交流， 中文期刊要求一定的英文信息：关键词，英文提名，作者（拼音或外文），英文作者单位，英文文摘，英文关键词，英文参考文献，图表解等。

英文关键词（ Key Words ）5个左右，用逗号“，”分开。为了索引标示， 中英文一致，不要与题目单词重合。 首选主题词（索引规范化的词或词组），再选自由词（未规范化的词或词组）

关键词表达：

 # No capital first letter （首字母不大写）
 # Use comma (not semi-colon)（用逗号分开）
 # No period at the end （最后不用句号）

Example:

Key Words: hepatocyte（肝细胞）, cytotoxicity（细胞毒性）, X-ray， microanalysis

Key words: power system， voltage stability，load，

random perturbation （随机变异）

作者署名： 著作权声明；文责自负的承诺；便于联系
作者 原则： 设计者，撰写者，参加者与答辩者

中国作者的姓名写法：

ZHANG Yuehong, LIU Wei , ZHUGE Yunlong or
Zhang Yuehong Wang Li, Zhuge Yunlong,
但是 Li Xi'an 音节要用隔音'
注意特别处：Chen Ning Yang, not Yang Zhenning

注意非英语国家作者姓名特点：
1.英美及西方国家**名在前,姓在后**
John Smith is Mr.Smith. 2. Mary Shaw is Ms. Shaw.
2.日本人. 日文中第一是姓, 翻译**成西文时姓在后**,
如Yasuhiro **Nakasone** is Mr. Nakasone (康弘)
3.朝鲜语翻译成西文时**也是姓在后,**
4.西班牙人:通畅2-3名字, 后两个是姓**,**
如: Juan **Peres Avelar** is Dr. Perez Avelar
5.阿拉伯人:多于两个名, **姓在后** Ali el **Gazni**； Muhammad Abubakkar **Azmat**

地名问题: 中国按照规定写, 如Beijing, 而不用Peking, 但是Hong Kong, Macao
英文是由小到大. 邮编在州名后面,如美国Tallahassee, **FL32312,** U.S.A.
英国邮编是在地名后Edinburgh **EH3 6DS**, Scotland, U.K.

题名书写格式（3种）：

1 全大写：

GREEN OPEN ACCESS—INSIGHT AND EVIDENCE

但是有参数等不大写， 如pH, r-RAY,

2.每个实词的首个字母大写：Costs, Risks and Benefits in Publishing

题名中有冠词,介词,连接词 如若在题名中首字,或在冒号后副标题首字时,首字母要大写. 介词多4个字母时要大写, 如With, Between , About

3. 只是第**1**个词的首字母大写： Content is king

注意：题名中专有名词的首字母须大写， 如Health care in the United States

题目的要素（Guidelines for scientific paper title）

英文科技论文写作的几个要素之一：题目的类型）

1. Title

2. Introduction
3. Materials and Methods
4. Results
5. Discussions and Conclusion
6. Abstract
7. Reference

1. Title(题目）

- **What is a good title?**

什么是好题目：用最少的字词或短语表达主要信息

A phrase or sentence adequately describing the main message by the least words.

– 读者不喜欢长题目
The reader do not like long, complex titles.

—索引数据库的服务要求题目的准确性

The indexing and abstracting service depend on the accuracy of the title.

1.1 Remove meaningless words and avoid abbreviations in a title

题目中最好不要用不重要的词及缩写等

- **Remove**（最好不用这些词）：
  - **Study , Investigation,** and **Observation** of/on
  - An opening **A** and **The**

- **Avoid abb**（避免缩写，除非普遍知晓的缩写）

  except for very common ones

1. **The FDA**（食品药品监察机构）**and Tobacco Regulation** (New England Journal of Medicine Volume 359:1056-1057)

2. **Medical imaging: Colorful future for MRI**（磁共振）(Nature 453, 993-994 19 June 2008)

1.2 Title types 题目类型

1. **Phrase type** 短语型
2. **Appositive type** 同位语型
3. **Sentence type** 句子型
4. **Question type** 问句型
5. **Case report** 个案型
6. **Review** 综述型

1. 短语型

Atmospheric Methane and Nitrous Oxide of the Late Pleistocene from Antarctic Ice Cores (晚更新世的北极冰芯的大气甲烷与一氧化氮 *Science* Vol. 310. no. 5752, pp. 1317 – 1321)

2. 同位语型

Beyond Pay for Performance — Emerging Models of Provider-Payment Reform (除了支付性能—出现了供应者提供支付的新兴模式 The New England Journal of medicine Volume 359:1197-1200)

(Cont.)

3.句子型： **A renewed push for scientific research into weather-modification technologies is long overdue.** (重申人工影响天气技术研究的迟延问题 Nature 453, 957-958)

4.问句型： Why Are Peer Review Outcomes Less Favorable for Clinical Science than for Basic Science Grant Applications? (同行评议对临床研究基金申请的偏颇The AJM Volume 121, Issue 7, PP. 637-641)

5.个案型： A middle-aged female with recurrent sinopulmonary infections: a case report (一个中年妇女肺部感染的的案例研究 journal of Medical Case Reports 2008, 2:117)

参考文献的格式（**Format of Reference** ）

两种方法（顺序法**Order** 和年代法 **Author-year**）

基本元素：

Author(s) of article

Year of publication (Harvard system)

Title of article

Title of periodical

Year of publication

Volume Number (Issue No)

Inclusive page numbers of article

两种方法:

1.年代法 **Author-year system**（按照字母顺序）

2.顺序法**Numeric system(**按照出现的时间顺序）

Author(s) of article
Year of publication (Harvard system)
Title of article
Title of periodical
Year of publication
Volume Number (Issue No)
Inclusive page numbers of article

作者**-**年代法 **Author-year system often prefered in humanities journal, reference care cited in the text by the author's name and year of paper :**

….work was carried our by Zhang (2011)

ZHANG, S.Y., WANG, Q.F., WAN, R., XIE, S.G. Changes in bacterial community of anthrance bioremediation in municipal solid waste composting soil. *J Zhejiang Univ-Sci B (Biomed & Biotechnol)*, in press (2011). [doi:10.1631/jzus.B1000440]

作者-年代法参考文献的排序规范：

(1).不同作者：先按照第一作者名字的英文顺序排

Al-Qureshi, H.A., 2001. Automobile leaf springs from composite materials. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*,**118**(1-3):58-61. [doi:10.1016/S09240136(01)00863-9]

Beardmore, P., 1986. Composite structures for automobiles. *Composite Structures*, **5**(3):163-176. [doi:10.1016/0263-8223(86)90001-2]

DOE-MSU, 2010. Wind Turbine Blade Composite Material Fatigue Database. Department of Chemical Engineering, Montana State University at Bozman, Montan 59717,USA. [doi:10.2172/578635]

Kumar, M.S., Sabapathy, V., 2007. Analytical and experimental studies on fatigue life prediction of steel and composites multi-leaf spring for light passenger vehicles using life data analysis. *Materials Science*, **13**(2): 141-146.

Lukin, P., Gasparyants, G., Rodionov, V., 1989. Automobile Chassis-Design and Calculations. MIR Publisher, Moscow.

Yonus, R., Goudah, G., 2006. Light composite elliptic springs for vehicle suspension. *Composite Structures*, **75**(1-4):24-28. [doi:10.1016/j.compstruct.2006.04.082]

作者-年代法参考文献的排序规范：

(2) 同作者， 同年，同刊物，按时间新旧顺序先后排(Bloggs 1999a, 1999b)
In the list of references the entries are arranges first alphabetically by authors, then chronologically and finally by letters of the alphabet.
(3) 同作者，同发表年，不同刊物，则按文章标题字母顺序排列。

Zhang, H. 2010b. Chinese journal finds 31% of submissions plagiarized. Nature, 467:153.
Zhang, H. 2010a. CrossCheck: an effective tool for detecting plagiarism. Learned Publishing, 23:9-14.

(4)同第一作者，不同的文章发表在不同的时间：先按照作者个数排列，先排一个的，再排两个的，最后是三个的按时间先后统排；按作者数目排列的同时按时间先后顺序排列（即先看作者的个数，再看时间）

Zhang, H. 2010. CrossCheck: an effective tool for detecting plagiarism. Learned Publishing, 23:9-14. （1个作者）
Zhang, H. Lin H.F.2009. Academic misconduct as perceived from recent examples., 7 May (in Chinese), . （2个作者）
http://www.sciencenet.cn/dz/dznews_photo.aspx?id=6007
Zhang, H. Lin H. Jia Y,. 2010. Academic misconduct as perceived from recent examples. *ScienceTimes*, 7 May (in Chinese), . （3个作者）
http://www.sciencenet.cn/dz/dznews_photo.aspx?id=6007

顺序法：按照引文出现在文章中的先后顺序排列

References

1. Meddings K. 2010. Credit where credit's due: plagiarism screening in scholarly publishing. *Learned Publishing*, 23: 5–8. doi:10.1087/20100102
2. http://www.crossref.org/CrossCheck_members.html
3. http://www.alpsp.org/ngen_public/article.asp?id=0&did=0&aid=19899&st=awards&oaid=0
4. English edition at http://www.zju.edu.cn/jzus/
5. Zhang, Y.H. 2009. Academic misconduct as perceived from recent examples. *ScienceTimes*, 7 May (in Chinese), http://www.sciencenet.cn/dz/dznews_photo.aspx?id=6007
6. Errami, M. and Garner, H. 2008. Commentary – a tale of two citations. *Nature*, 451: 397–9. doi:10.1038/451397a
7. Jacobs, A. 2008. How to counter academic dishonesty in STM journals. *Sciencenet*, 5 April. www.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/20084281824512048 81.html (in Chinese)
8. http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/editorial_policies/whitepaper/3-1_misconduct.cfm

请关注一些新的变化：网络文章引用规范举例：

1. Fenner, M. Bibliographic Management meets Web 2.0.*Gobbledygook*, 1 Aug 2009. **Available at** http://blogs.plos.org/mfenner/2009/08/01/ bibliographic_management_meets_web_2_0/ (accessed 26 Jan 2011).

2. Dylla, H. *CrossMark: Standardizing Funding Information in Scholarly Journal Articles*. Presentation at CrossRef Annual Meeting, Nov 2010. Available at http://www.slideshare.net/CrossRef/dylla-cross-refannual-general-mtg-nov2010 (accessed 17 Jan 2011).

3. CrossMark: http://www.crossref.org/crossmark.html (accessed 17 Jan 2011).

http://dx.doi.org/10.1087/20110304

英文文摘的要素：

Importance of Abstracts文摘的重要性
Let **reader decide whether to read further** （让读者决定是否继续阅读）

Is the **1st part to be read**, therefore it sets up **positive or negative expectations** for the remainder of the work(**文摘是文章的第一部分, 它**对读**者决定是否**继续阅读**全文至**关**重要**)

Should encourage readers who decide the topic is relevant **to read further**(**鼓励相**关**作者**继续阅读**正文**)

If poorly written, discourages reader from reading further(**写的差的文摘可**导**致**读**者停止**继续阅读).

Should be aimed at both **readers who will read both the abstract and the complete paper**.（针对即阅读文摘又阅读全文的读者）

文摘类型：陈述（介绍）型；信息型（含目的*/*方法*/*结果*/*等）；两者混合型

类型举例：陈述（介绍）型摘要

Title: The extent of concentration of journal publishing

Abstract: This study examines the extent of concentration in the journal publishing industry. A number of aspects are considered: publishers, journal impacts, countries, and languages. For journals indexed in JCR from 1997 to 2009, just 0.2% of publishers produce 50% of journals and articles, and 0.3% of publishers account for(担负了） the top 50% of citations, impact factors and immediacy indices（index的复数）. More than a half of journals come from four countries: USA, UK, Germany and Japan. In addition, more than a half of journal come from the USA and UK. Examining the publishers' interactions in terms of buying and selling journals shows the extent of change by acquisition（收购的变化范围）, and the acquisition links between publishers. The findings confirm that the international market of journal publishing is essentially dominated by a few publishers.

信息(资料报道）型（含目的/方法/结果/等）常用于科技类论文

sample 1 . Abstract

Objective: The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the accuracy of ~~the~~ a ~~combined~~ scoring system ~~of~~ combining zygote and embryo morphology in predicting the outcome of IVF treatment. **Method:** In a study group, 117 consecutive IVF or ICSI cycles with embryo transfer were ~~included in this prospective trial~~carried out and 312 embryos were scored using ~~the~~ a combined scoring system of zygote and embryo morphology before transplantation ~~(study group)~~. ~~On the other hand~~In a control group, a total of 420 IVF or ICSI cycles were carried out ~~with~~ and 1176 embryos were scored using a cumulative embryo score ~~were included in present study as control~~. The effects of the combined scoring~~e~~ system on the embryo implantation rate ~~of embryo~~ and pregnancy rate per cycle were analyzed. **Result:** Using the combined scoring system, the embryo implantation rate (27.6%) ~~of embryos~~ and the clinical pregnancy rate (~~were 27.6% and~~ 48.7%)~~,~~ were significantly higher than those in the control group (20.8% and 38.6% respectively)~~, in control group~~. ~~Using the combined scoring system~~Also, ~~T~~the proportion of embryos with an implantation rate

Abstract

Many researchers will only read the abstract so it has to be able to ‘stand alone’

Must provide an accurate and sufficiently detailed summary of your work so readers can understand:

General rules for abstracts:

1. Observe the word limit （150－200 words?)
2. Avoid technical jargon （避免专业俗语，即要用书面语）
3. Avoid abbreviations unless necessary
4. Generally avoid references in the abstract
5. Always consult the target journal’s Guide for Authors to determine allowable length, style and abbreviations

The Abstract

（Background）objectives, methods, results, and conclusion

- **Common problems:**
  - Lengthy
  - Too-detailed results
  - 文摘时态： 多采用一般现在时和过去时：用来说明研究目的，描述研究的内容，结果与结论。

举《科学》一例**Abstract sample**
(Science, p 503, volume 311, issue 5760)

- We **report** (现在时态）the observation of …… Beyond a critical polarization（偏振光）, the gas **separates** (现在时态） into a …… The critical polarization **diminishes** (现在时态） with … We **measured** （过去时态）…… These results are (现在时态） relevant to predictions ……

集萃：Tips for Writing an Abstract 文摘写作小情报（小贴士）

Be **clear** and **brief** and try to *avoid abbreviations*.（简明扼要，避免使用缩写字）

Describe **methods** and **results** in the *past tense*.（方法与结果部分多使用过去时态）

Discuss **conclusions** in the *present tense*; avoid perfect tenses.（结论部分多使用现在时；避免使用完成时）

State **document contents** in *present tense*.（文件的内容使用现在时）

The use of *I* and *we* is preferable in many journals to the third person and the passive.（现在多使用第一人称，而不使用第三人称和被动语态）

Do not use synonyms e.g. if you use “housing” in one sentence, do not change it to “casing” in another. The reader may think you are discussing two different things.（不要使用同义词）

The abstract should be **understandable when read** *separately* from the paper (i.e., stand-alone)（确保不阅读全文时，文摘应使读者看懂）

另外， 学术文摘一定要客观陈实，避免主观和倾向性的色彩，不宜使用perhaps, maybe, likely, possible, probably等

The abstract

- I usually write the abstract last
- Used by program committee members to decide which papers to read
- Four sentences [Kent Beck]
  1. State the problem
  2. Say why it's an interesting problem
  3. Say what your solution achieves
  4. Say what follows from your solution

What you did （时态）
Why you did it （时态）
What your findings are （时态）
Why your findings are （时态） useful and important

Predicting the fault-proneness of class hierarchy in OO software using a layered kernel

Abstract. A novel kernel learning method for object-oriented (OO) software fault prediction is proposed in this paper. With this method, each set of classes ~~which have~~that has inheritance relation named class hierarchy, is treated as an elemental software model. A layered kernel is introduced to handle the tree data structure corresponding to the class hierarchy models. This method ~~is~~ was validated ~~in~~ using both an artificial dataset and a case of industrial software ~~in~~ from the optical communication field. Preliminary experiments showed that our approach is ~~really~~ very effective in learning structured data and outperforms the traditional support vector learning methods in accurately and correctly predicting the fault-prone class hierarchy model in ~~the~~ real-life OO software.

~~as control~~. The effects of the combined scoring~~e~~ system on the embryo implantation rate ~~of embryo~~ and pregnancy rate per cycle were analyzed. **Result:** Using the combined scoring system, the embryo implantation rate (27.6%) ~~of embryos~~ and the clinical pregnancy rate ~~(were 27.6% and~~ 48.7%~~)~~, were significantly higher than those in the control group (20.8% and 38.6% respectively)~~. in control group~~. ~~Using the combined scoring system~~Also, ~~T~~the proportion of embryos with an implantation rate of ~~embryos scored~~ ⩾70 ~~using the combined scoring system was~~ (38.5%; ~~(~~82 sacs/213 embryos) was~~,~~ ~~much~~ significantly higher (p<0.001) than that of embryos scoring <70 (4%; 4 sacs/99 embryos)~~ of embryos scored <70 (p<0.001)~~. The pregnancy rate of patients with embryos ~~scored~~ scoring ⩾70 with the combined scoring system ~~group was~~ (66.7%)~~,~~ was significantly higher (p<0.001) than that ~~(59.0%)~~ of embryos scoring~~ed~~ ⩾20 using the cumulative embryo score (59.0%) ~~(p<0.001)~~. **Conclusion:** The results suggest~~ed~~ that selecti~~o~~ng~~n of~~ embryos with a

The “Code” of Writing Scientific Abstracts
科技文章文摘写作“密码/要点（**BPMFCS)**”

When writing abstracts, you should think of **each sentence** as representing one of the following “**codes**” based on its function:（根据功能，每个句子分别代表以下“密码”）

B = **B**ackground information （背景信息）

P = Principal activity/**P**urpose/scope/aims of study（主要活动 / 目的 / 范围 / 研究目标

M = Information about **M**ethodology（方法学信息）

F = Main **F**indings/results（重要发现 / 结果）

C = Main implications/**C**onclusions of the work（重要意义 / 研究结论）

S = **S**uggestions/recommendations（提示 / 建议）

Tip: **B, P, M, F, China **S**cience!*

Adapted from Weissburg and Buker (1994)

Case Studies: Problems Specific to International Authors
案例研究：国际作者面临的特殊问题

- In addition to properly formatting their abstracts, international authors must also pay attention to the **proper use of English writing** conventions and **grammar**. （正确使用英文写作规范与语法）
- Next we look at some **actual case studies** taken from edited abstracts.（案例研究）

Edited Abstract Sample 1
（编辑后的摘要-例1）

In this paper, a novel selective cathodic peak, at -900 mV *vs.* SCE, ~~resulted~~ resulting from the "aluminum(Al^{III})-dopamine(DA)" complex adsorbed ~~at~~to ~~the~~ a hanging mercury drop electrode (HMDE) is reported. The peak currents increase linearly with ~~the increment of the~~increasing concentrations of Al^{III} in 0.1 mol/L NH_3·H_2O-NH_4Cl-0.1 mol/L KCl buffer solution at pH 8.5. The corresponding linear equation for Al^{III} is $I_{pc}(\mu A)=0.1343+1.513\times10^{4}\ C_{Al(III)}$ (mol/L) (2.0×10^{-6} ~ 7.6×10^{-5} mol/L). The detection limit (3σ) is 8.1×10^{-7} mol/L and the relative standard deviation for 4.0×10^{-5} mol/L Al^{III} is 1.9% (n=10). The most important significance of the proposed method is that the signal is produced only ~~in the coexistence of~~when Al^{III} and DA coexist, not when Al^{III} is~~rather than~~ in the presence of other similar o-hydroxyl chemicals such as L-dopa, epinephrine (EP), norepinephrine (NE), catechol, caffeic acid (CA), tiron, pyrogallic acid (PA) ~~and~~ or gallic acid (GA). This study will ~~highlight~~ help in the development of ~~the~~ direct electrochemical methods that utiliz~~ing~~e ~~the~~ bio-molecules as electrochemical probes for diagnostic monitoring of Al^{III} in biological fluids, both *in vivo* and *in situ* ~~in the biological fluids in the future~~.

Abstract 1 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…complex adsorbed at the hanging mercury drop electrode (HMDE)…”

→ “…complex adsorbed to a hanging mercury drop electrode（吸附在汞电极） (HMDE)…”

EXPLANATION: first mention HMDE
（说明：首次提到HMDE要写全）

Abstract 1 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…linearly with the increment of the concentrations…”

→ “…linearly with increasing concentrations…”

EXPLANATION: not concise

（说明：不简练）

Abstract 1 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…not in … such as L-dopa, epinephrine ... pyrogallic acid (PA), and gallic acid (GA).”

→ “…not in … such as L-dopa（左旋多巴）, epinephrine（肾上腺素） ... pyrogallic acid (PA), or gallic acid (GA).”

EXPLANATION: in a list, negative = “or”, positive = “and”

（说明：在列举时，否定的用“or”“因为是或不是的关系，肯定的用 “and”，这个和那个的关系 ）

Edited Abstract Sample 2
（编辑后的摘要-例2）

Abstract: Taking body forces into account is not new for the lattice Boltzmann method, ~~and~~ yet most of the existing approaches can only treat steady and uniform body forces. To manage ~~cope with the~~ situations with time- and space- dependent body forces or source terms, this paper proposes a new approach through theoretical derivation and numerical verification. ~~The method b~~By attaching an extra term to the lattice Boltzmann equation, ~~is still used,~~ but modifying the expression of the extra term ~~is modified~~, ~~from which~~ the particularity of the new approach is achieved. This~~e~~ approach can not only ~~can~~ introduce unsteady and non-uniform body forces into ~~the~~ momentum equations, but ~~be~~ is also able to add an arbitrary source term to the continuity equation. Both ~~the~~ macroscopic equations from multi-scale analysis and ~~the~~ simulated results of typical examples show that the accuracy with second-order convergence can be guaranteed within incompressible limits.

Abstract 2 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “To cope with the situations with time- and space-dependent…”

→ “To manage situations with time- and space-dependent…”

EXPLANATION: clear and concise language should be used

（说明：要使用清晰简练的语言。）

Abstract 2 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “This approach not only can introduce unsteady and non-uniform body forces into momentum equations, but be able to add…”

→ “This approach can not only introduce unsteady and non-uniform body forces into momentum equations, but is also able to add…”

EXPLANATION: Proper grammatical form: “not only …, but also …”

（说明：正确的语法形式是：“not only …, but also …”。）

Abstract 2 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…can be guaranteed in incompressible limit.”

→ “…can be guaranteed in incompressible limits.”

EXPLANATION: articles and nouns must **match**: “in XX limits” or “in **(a)** XX limit”

（说明：冠词和名词必须搭配，应该是“in XX limit**s**”或者 “in **(a)** XX limit” 。用单数加a, 反之复数。 ）

Edited Abstract Sample 3
（编辑后的摘要-例3）

The feasibility of 2,4,6-trichlorophenol (TCP)~~,~~ and malonic acid (MA) as metabolic uncouplers to reduce ~~the~~ sludge generation in the activated sludge process was studied in three SBRs. The results of 70 days continuous operation showed that 4mg/l TCP could reduce sludge generation by 47.83%, while COD removal efficiency and sludge settlability were not ~~influenced~~ obviously influenced. Although 15 mg/L MA could also reduce excess sludge production by 30.08% while~~ith~~ slightly affecting COD removal, it seriously deteriorated sludge settlability after feeding for 6 days. Accordingly, ~~So~~ TCP is a better uncoupler for sludge reduction in activated sludge process ~~for~~ over a long period, and MA can only be used as a short-term or transitional uncoupler. Microscopic~~e~~ and DGGE analysei~~s~~ showed that the microbial population of sludge varied notably ~~obviously~~ when uncoupler was fed to the activated sludge system. Occurrence of large amounts of filament~~s~~ and the disappearance of protozoa may be the main reason ~~of~~ for the aggravation of sludge ~~settleability~~settlability under uncoupled~~ing~~ metabolic conditions caused by malonic acid.

Abstract 3 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…were not influenced obviously.”

→ “…were not obviously influenced.”

EXPLANATION: placing adverbs directly **before** what they modify is usually clearer for the reader.

（说明：将副词直接放在他们修饰的词语之前通常对于读者而言更清楚。）

Abstract 3 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “deteriorated sludge settlability after…” AND “aggravation of sludge settleability under…”

→ “deteriorated sludge settlability(沉降性） after…” AND “aggravation of sludge settlability under…”

EXPLANATION: When words can be spelled 2 ways, choose one and be consistent.

（说明：如果单词有两种拼写方式，选择其中一种并且保持一致。）

Abstract 3 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “So TCP is a better uncoupler for sludge reduction…”

→ “Accordingly, TCP is a better uncoupler for sludge reduction…”

EXPLANATION: Use language appropriate for formal science writing. Instead of “so,” use “accordingly,” “thus” etc.

（说明：使用适当的语言以符合正式的科学写作，在这里不使用“so”,而使用书面语“accordingly” “thus”等词语。）

Edited Abstract Sample 4
（编辑后的摘要-例4）

Abstract: Oxidation resistance tests ~~was~~ were carried out on hot--pressed ZrB_2-20vol%SiC using an oxyacetylene torch. The temperature of the oxidized sample ~~exceeds~~ exceeded 2200℃ with a duration time of 10 min. The mass and linear oxidation rates of the ZrB_2-20vol%SiC composites were -0.23mg/s and 0.66μm/s, respectively. The surface layer appears dense and adherent with the exception of a few burst bubbles and craterlets. No macro-cracks ~~and~~ or spallation were detected after oxidation, suggesting that these~~is~~ composites possess a super oxidation resistance. The microstructures of the surfaces and cross sections of the oxidized specimens were studied by scanning electron microscopy Energy Dispersive Spectrometry (SEM-EDS) and X-ray diffraction (XRD), and the oxidation mechanism was also discussed.

Abstract 4 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…tests were carried out …oxidized sample exceeds 2200 C with a …composites were -0.23mg/s…”

- → “… tests were carried out…oxidized sample exceeded 2200 C with a …composites were -0.23mg/s…”

EXPLANATION: Matching verb tense

（说明：动词时态相配）

Abstract 4 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “No macro-crack and spallation were detected after oxidation…”

→ “No macro-cracks or spallation were detected after oxidation…”

EXPLANATION: When used in a negative sense, lists of things are linked by “**or**”, not “and.”

（说明：否定时，列举事物要使用“**or**”，而不是“and”。）

Abstract 4 Common Error Example
常见错误举例

- “…scanning electron microscopy Energy Dispersive Spectrometry and X-ray diffraction, and the oxidation…”

→ “Energy Dispersive Spectrometry (SEM-EDS) and X-ray diffraction (XRD), and the oxidation…”

EXPLANATION: Common abbreviations can be introduced in the Abstract, and should be if appearing more than once.

（说明：常用缩写词可以在摘要中介绍。）

The Editing Process
编辑过程

- Good editing starts with good writing.
  （好的编辑来源于优秀的书写能力）
- Ask the author to write the paper in English and not to translate.
  （要求作者用英语撰写文稿，不要翻译）
- Remind the author to write the paper in short sentences.
  （提醒作者以简短的句子撰写文稿）

The Editing Process

- Check for each category of grammatical mistake separately.
  （分别分类检查语法错误）
- Look at the punctuation.
  （检查标点符号）
- Check for spelling mistakes. *(use **Word** to help you!)*
  （检查拼写错误）

The Editing Process

- Do a separate reading to check for use of articles (a/an and the) and nouns (singular/plural; count/noncount).

  分别检查冠词（a/an and the）和名词使用(singular/plural; count/noncount)。

The Editing Process

- Read the paper again for sentence structure.
  （重新阅读文稿检查句子结构）

- Check the sentence length. Are any of the sentences too long?
  （检查句子长度，是否存在句子过长？）

The Editing Process

- Constantly check dictionaries, style guides, and grammar books while you edit.
  （进行编辑写作时要不断查阅字典、写作指南和语法参考书）

- Check that all numbers, formulas, figures, and tables are correct.
  （核对所有数字、公式，图片与表格是否正确）

- Check the references.
  （核对参考文献）

* 理文编辑的写作助手: http://liwenbianji.cn/zhusou.htm

The Editing Process

Why clear English is important:
（为什么清晰的英文表达很重要）

“If the manuscript is so poorly written that the meaning and significance of the work are obscured, **I will reject it without completing the technical review.**”

（“如果原稿写的很差，其意思和重要性表达模糊，编辑**会在进行技术审阅之前就退稿。**

(Ray A. Dickie, Ford Research Laboratory)

总结：英文文摘撰写的ABC要素

A准确accuracy(samples: safety (belt) & security (agency); symptom & sign

B简洁brevity;

举例：指示型(介绍型), Title:Profit or access: which is more important for Chinese medical journals? **Abstract:** The Chinese medical Association, one of the largest and most influential medical journal publishers in China, signed an exclusive copyright transfer agreement with Beijing Wangfang Dara Co.Lid in 2006, which ended the era of cheap transfer of copyright from journals to full-text databases.

C 清晰 clarity:

文摘类型与长度: 指示型(介绍型), 约50-100个词;信息型(目的+方法+结果+结论) 150-200个词.

时态: 多用现在时和过去时.少用完成时态

文摘（文章）中的典型语句:

1.介绍文章观点和研讨的语句

常用动词描述作者观点: deal with, describe, explain, illustrate, introduce, present, report etc.

常用于研究动词: analyze, consider, develop, discuss, conduct, yield, investigate, state, study etc

常用于范围的动词:consist of, contain, cover, include

常用于概括综合的词语: summary, outline, review, abstract, indicate

常用于重点的词语: pay attention to, concentrate, focus, give

常用于目的的词语: aim, objective, purpose, seek

2.介绍文章成果的语句:

成果: achieve, construct, derive, design, yield, establish, give, improve, obtain, produce, provide, realize, reveal, reconrd, reduce, solve

观察& 指示： demonstrate, exhibit, find, indicate, observe, point out, show.

运算与计量：calculate, determine, estimate, measure

应用与用途：apply, use

评估与比较： agree with, assess, compare, evaluate

试验与实验：experiment, test

论证与依据：base on, be based on , take as reference

推荐与建议：propose, recommend, suggest

结论：arrive at, conclude

3.介绍进一步研究必要性词语

Desirable, expect, important, necessary (that…; to), no necessity for , need, require

介词：习惯表达方式中介词的误用举例

误	正	误	正
According with	According to	Equal as/than	Equal to
In according to	In according with	In addition with	In addition to 除之外
Approve for	Approve of	Identical to	Identical with 一致
With regard of	With regard to 关于	In search for	In search of
Attempt for	Attempt to/on/at	Object at	Object to
Contrary with	Contrary to	Opposed at	Opposed to
Effect in	Effect on	Prior from	Prior to
Capable to	Capable of	Similar with	Similar to
Comply to	Comply with 遵从	Superior than	Superior to

冠词的说法与正确用法

冠词是最不容易掌握的词,有不定 a/an 和定 the两种 .

审稿专家的话：The first problem is the insufficient English. There are many wrong uses of singular/plural and of “No article”, “definite article” and “indefinite article”, which make the text hard to read and many statements too imprecise

Sample:

Hybrid Analytical Resolution Approach Based on Ambiguity Function for Attitude Determination

Abstract

When satellite navigation receivers are equipped with multiple antennas, they can give attitude information. In previous researches, carrier phase differencing measurement equations were built in the earth-centered, earth-fixed (ECEF) coordinate, and attitude angles could be obtained through the transition matrix between the body frame (BF) and the local level frame (LLF). Different from conventional methods, a hybrid algorithm is presented to resolve attitude parameters utilizing the single differencing (SD) carrier phase equations established in LLF.

Presuming that the cycle integer ambiguity is known, the measurement equations have attitude analytical resolutions by using simultaneous single difference equations for two in-view satellites. In addition, the algorithm is capable of reducing the search integer space into countable two dimensional discrete points and the ambiguity function method (AFM) resolves the adaptive function within the analytical solutions space. In the case of frequency division multiple access (FDMA) for GLONASS, a receiver clock bias estimation is employed to evaluate its carrier phase. An evaluation variable and a weighted factor are introduced to assess the integer ambiguity initialization. In static and dynamic ground experiments, the results have demonstrated that the proposed approach is effective, with enough accuracy and low computation. It can satisfy attitude determination in cases of GPS and combined GPS and GLONASS.

冠词的正确用法

定冠词The 基本用法：
特指人或物， 四种情况下：
1.上文提到；We are going to a school. The school is at the Cone;
2. 后面有限定修饰短语的: To pain the walls of our room pink.
3. 说话双方共知的： Don’t forget to turn off the light when you leave the office.
4.世上独一无二: The sun comes up in the east.
另外，与a/an同， 也指类属， The telephone is a useful device
容易出错的几点：
1.形容词与副词的最高级前用the, 但是注意非”最“时不用the： This is a most（十分） interesting book; Most （大多数）students were willing to cooperate

BASIC RULES（定冠词的规则）

The definite article ‘the’ is used before nouns in both the singular and the plural when the noun is *particular* or *specific* （*the 用来特指*）

- *The shoes are expensive.* A specific pair of shoes, maybe my shoes.
- *Shoes are expensive.* This means all shoes are expensive to buy.
- *I am going to a restaurant.* But, *I am going to the restaurant on Hangda lu.*

‘The’ is used with noncountable nouns made more specific by a modifying phrase

(不可数的限定修饰短语名词前）

- *The green tea （之前）from Hangzhou is very famous.*
- *The tea （之前） in my cup is too hot to drink.*

But 这些不可数的名词表示的是一般含义，没有特指.

- *Green tea is very popular in China*
- *Intelligence is difficult to measure.*
- *Aeroplanes use a lot of fuel.*
- *Optical sensing can be applied to surface topography.*

These are noncountable nouns in a general sense.

Now some more rules:

1. Generic categories（表示种类范畴）:

- *The tiger is a dangerous animal.*
- *Tigers are dangerous animals.*

These two sentences have the same meaning. *Tiger* is a generic category, Use the article in the singular and no article when using the plural（单数用the, 复数不用表示相同意义， 均指老虎是危险动物.

2. Proper Nouns: （专有名词,除了特殊情况，专有名词前一般不加冠词)

Proper nouns begin with capital letters（大写字母）, and include the names of people （ Premier Chou), places(Shaoshan), organizations(ALPSP), days(Saturday, months(September,) and special occasions(Christmas). Most of them have no article but we use some proper nouns with the definite article in the plural and some in the singular(江河海洋the Red Sea； 山脉群岛the Alps；海峡海湾the Taiwan straits . 但是湖泊前一般不用

强调：另外在某些专有词前要加 the,

1.某些国家：如 The People’s Republic of China,

The United Kingdom

2.某些组织：The United Nations, The Ministry of Education , The BBC

3.某些建筑物: The Great Hall of the People

4.报纸条约等: The Atlantic Pact ，The Times

但是： 以下不用the

街名 Nanjing Road，广场名 Tien An Men Square， 公园名 Pei Hai Park， 大学名 Tsinghua University, Yale University， 节日名National Day, May Day， 杂志名 Time, Journal of Zhejiang University-Science(A/B/C)

3. Geographic:

(1) Do not use ‘the’ before the names of **countries**, with the exception of （一般情况，不在国家前用the, 但是以下除外，要加the ）

The USA, The Netherlands, The Peoples Republic of China, The United Kingdom. Otherwise we say *China*, *Italy*, *Finland*, etc.

(2) Do not use(不用） ‘the’ before the names of **towns or cities**, the names of **streets, lakes, continents**: *Asia*, *Europe*, *Paris*, *Shanghai*

(3) But *do* use （用）‘the’ before the names of **rivers, oceans, and mountain chains,** like: *the Nile*, *the Himalayas*, *the Alps*, *the Andes*.

Here is an exercise

Fill in the blanks with *a, an, one, the, or no article.*

John Millar, who lives near___Sterling in__central Scotland, thought he had found___bargain when he bought___Audi car for just ___thousand,___hundred and sixty-five pounds at __auction in April this year. Everything was fine for about____month, then day,___car just stopped. John took it to__local garage where mechanic thought there was___problem with__petrol supply. He was really surprised when he discovered___source of __ problem. He had to remove___large, sealed plastic bag from __ petrol tank. Inside ___bag was a wad of___hundred pound notes. It amounted to 15.000 pounds. Suddenly,__Audi was ___even bigger bargain than John had imagined. But John is ___honest Scot and he reported his discovery to__police. They are now trying to find___car's previous owner because they want to know where___money came from and why it was hidden. John is waiting patiently and hoping that it will eventually be his. When that happens, he won't have to worry about__money for_petrol for quite some time.

Here is the answer

Here is an exercise
Fill in the blanks with *a, an, one, the, or no article.*

John Millar, who lives near___Stirling in___central Scotland, thought he had found___a_bargain when he bought _an___Audi car for just one__thousand, _one__hundred and sixty-five pounds at _an__auction in___April this year. Everything was fine for about__a_month, then one day, the___car just stopped. John took it to_a__local garage where the_mechanic thought there was_a__problem with_the_petrol supply. He was really surprised when he discovered_the__source of _the problem. He had to remove_a__large, sealed plastic bag from _the petrol tank. Inside _the__bag was a wad of_one__hundred pound notes. It amounted to 15.000 pounds. Suddenly,_the_Audi was _an__even bigger bargain than John had imagined. But John is an__honest Scot and he reported his discovery to_the_police. They are now trying to find_the__car's previous owner because they want to know where the_money came from and why it was hidden. John is waiting patiently and hoping that it will eventually be his. When that happens, he won't have to worry about about__money for_petrol for quite some time.

最后介绍一点现代英语写作小技巧：

*Modern writing concept-2 :Use “We”

We-sentence is a more-modern style, reads more interesting, and communicates with the reader more directly.

- We report ...
- We speculate ...
- We generated ...
- We measured ...

.伦理 —简介国际学术期刊编辑对剽窃的容忍度

2011 CrossRef Annual Member Meeting Report

Helen (Y.H.) ZHANG, Managing Editor of JZUS (A/B/C)

1. How do journal publishers/editors worldwide use CrossCheck/iThenticate and analyze the similarity index?

学术期刊编辑/如何使用**CrossCheck/iThenticate**和分析相似度报告？

2. What are journal publishers/editors' attitude & tolerance toward typical plagiarism in different disciplines?

学术期刊编辑对不同学科出现的典型剽窃现象的态度和容忍度？

3. What are mainstream views and differences between editors in western countries and non-western countries?

西方国家和非西方国家的学术期刊编辑对各种剽窃现象态度的主流意见和差异。

Survey Version 1 (SV1) contains 22 questions, of which 10 were used in Survey Version 2 (SV2, marked with *) because most of SV2 recipients without Crosscheck members would not have been able to respond to all of the SV1 questions.

调查1有22个问题，其中选出10个问题进行了调查2，因为调查2的被调查者大部分不是CrossCheck的会员，他们回答不了调查1中的所有问题。

2011年11月中旬在美国波士顿刚刚结束的“国际出版链接协会（CrosRef）的年会论坛”上，来自中国的特邀报告人，浙江大学学报张月红编审的发言“一份全球学术期刊编辑对学术剽窃容忍度的研究调查报告”吸引了与会代表的眼球， 获得了全场中肯的掌声。

From 17 countries registered for the 2011 CrossRef Annual Meeting in Cambridge Massachusetts in Nov. Helen (Y.H.) ZHANG, Managing editor of *JZUS(A/B/C)* summarized a global survey on detecting plagiarism funded by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). *http://www.crossref.org/10quarterly/quarterly.html*

重视学术伦理问题
Ethics Issue

留神别人正看着你抄袭呢!

Look out plagiarists — you are being watched.I. LOGAN/GETTY IMAGES

很多年前，一年会碰到1-2篇此类事件， 现在1月有1-2篇…

Not so many years ago, we got one or two alleged cases a year. Now we are getting one or two a month.”

本图取自7月5日出版的《自然》一文“期刊建立打剽策略”

The image from paper title

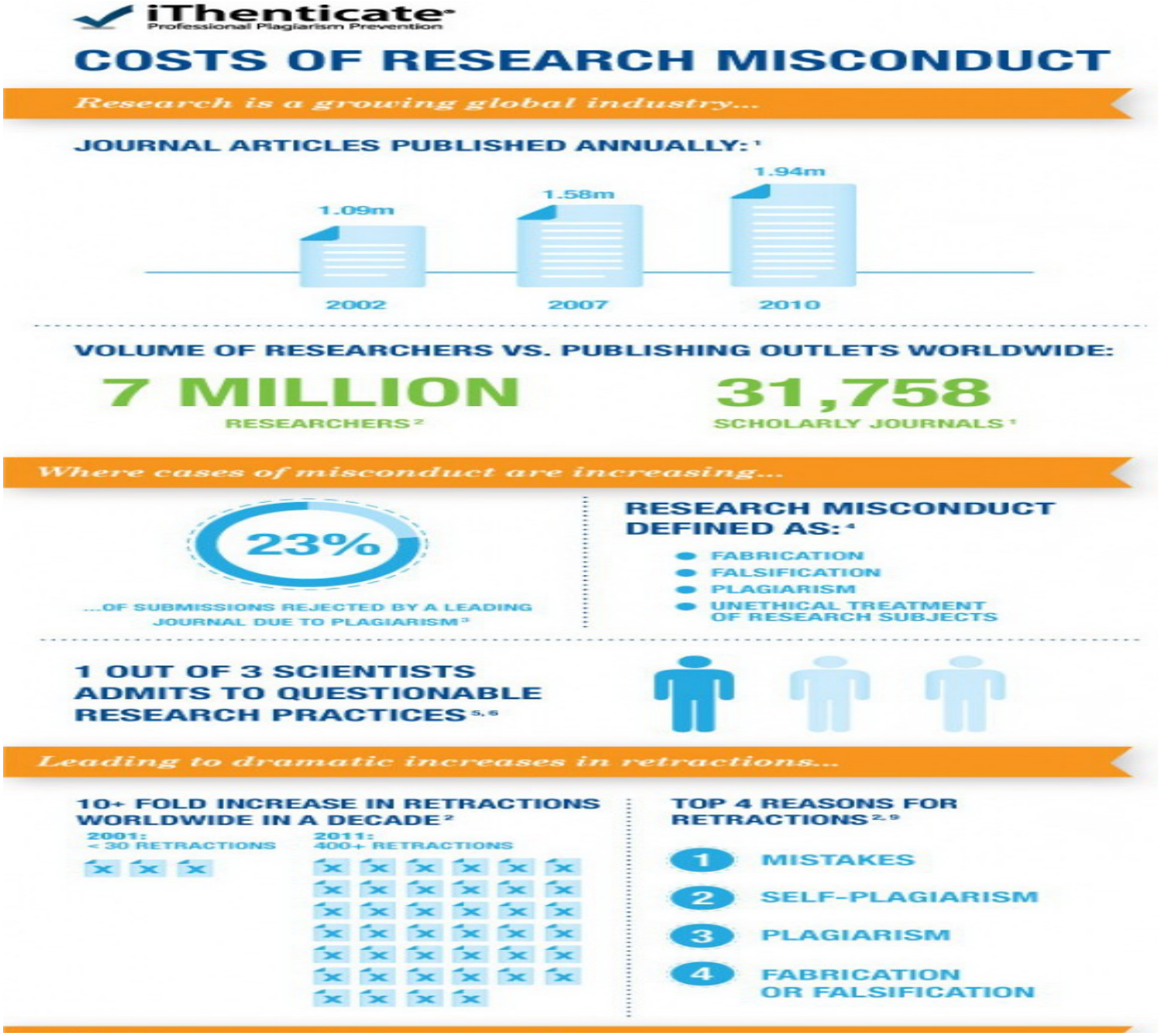
Journal step up plagiarism policing

Published online 5 July 2010 |

期刊年出版量&期刊数

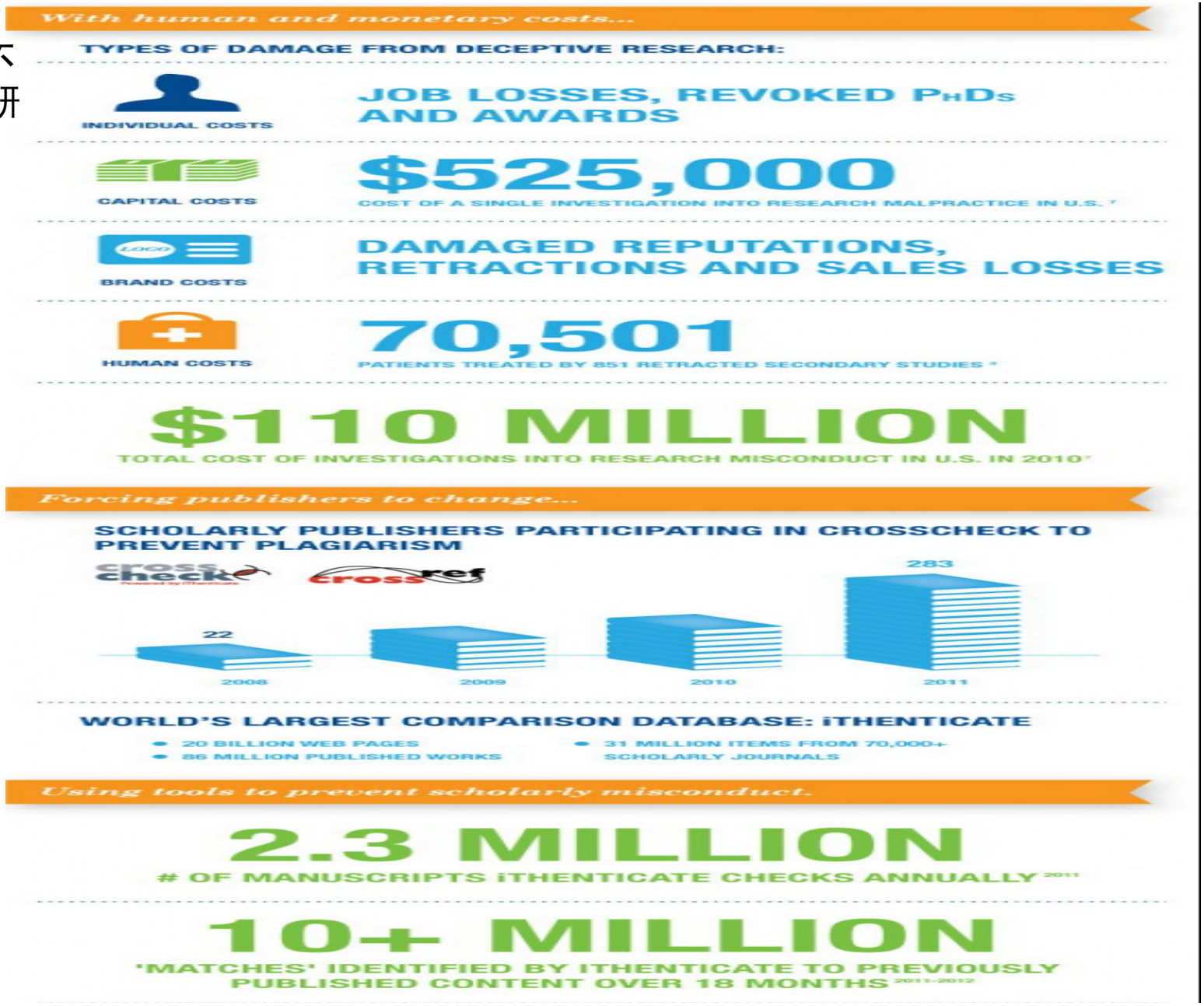
Top 刊有23%因为剽窃退稿；1/3

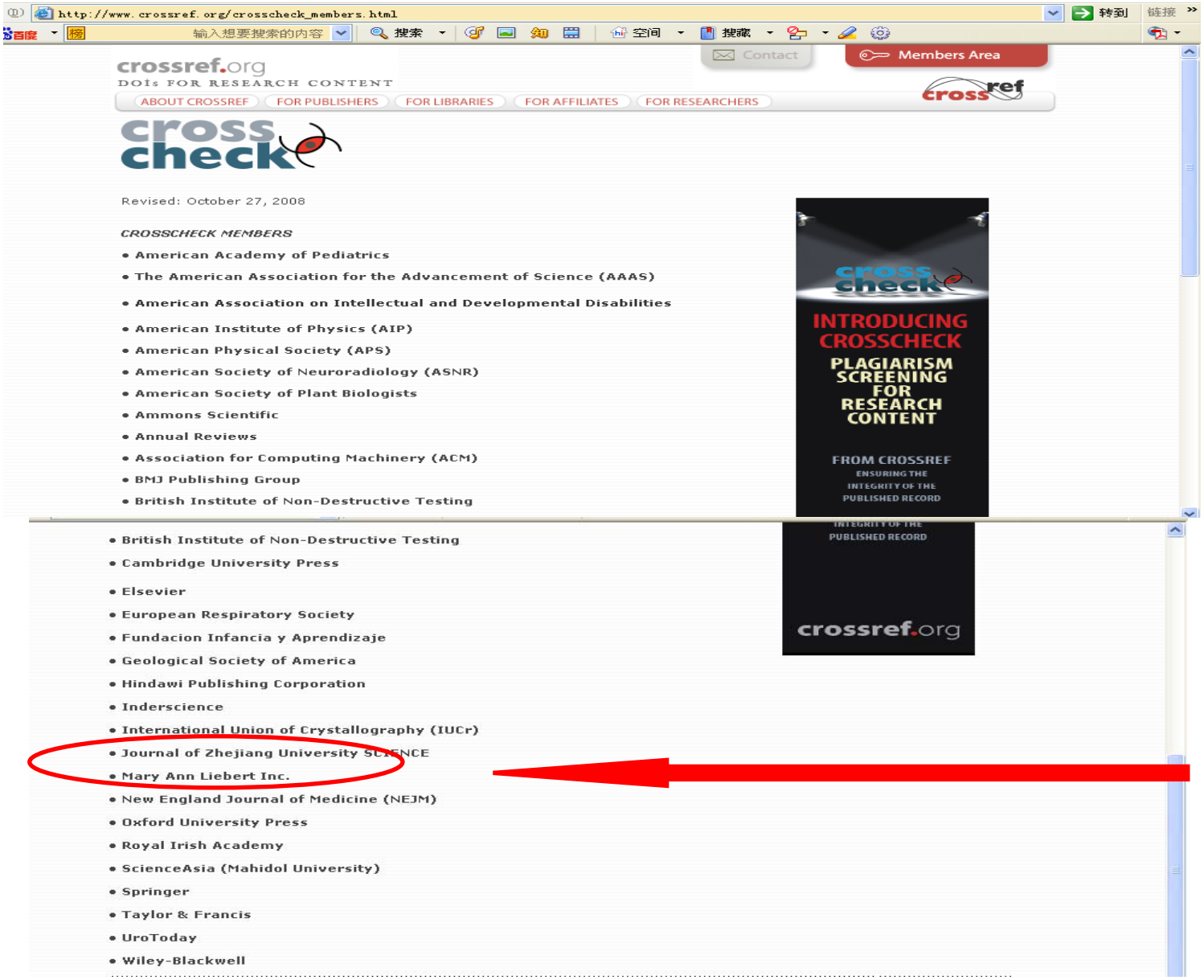
10年里有10倍的撤稿率



投入学术不端的调查/研究费用

使用CrossCheck用户逐年上升

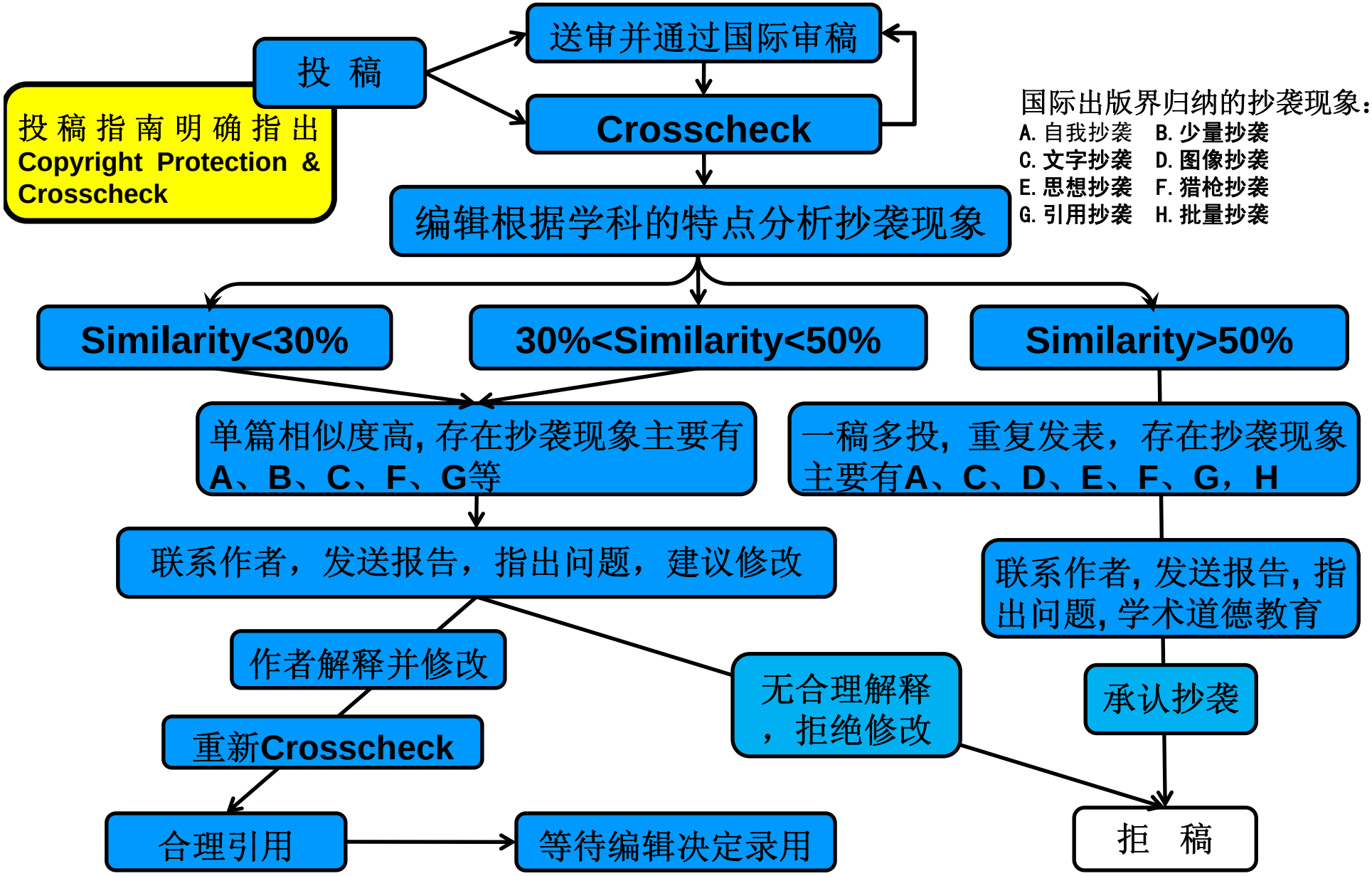




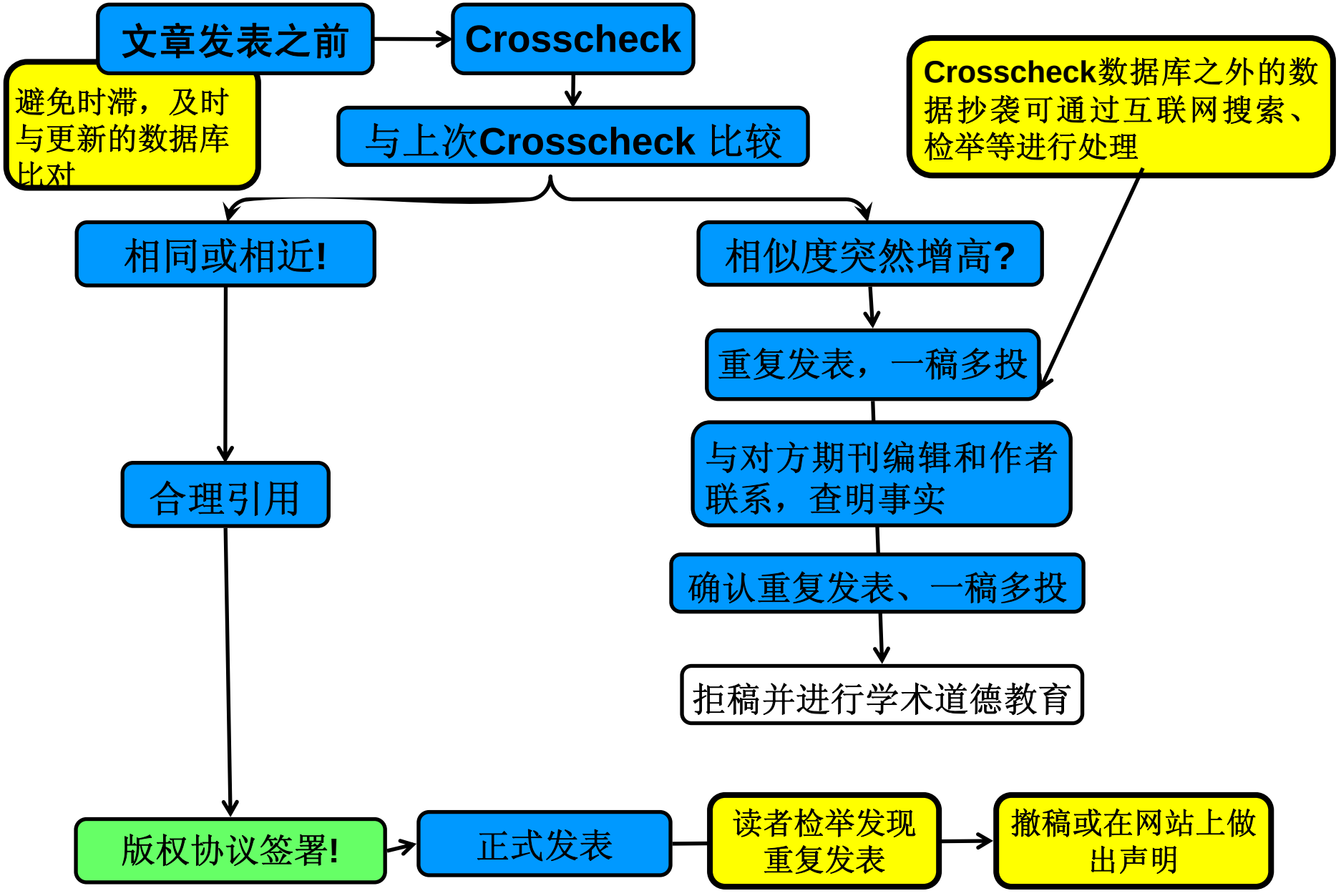
*注：

CrossCheck 是一个全新的（2008年6月19日由CrossRef推出），用于帮助学术出版者验证稿件的原创性，防止学术剽窃，保护版权的最新原创性工具，赢得2008年全球学术与专业出版者协会（ALPSP）最佳创新奖。JZUS是CrossCheck来自中国的第一个会员。

JZUS(A/B/C)对所投文稿进行Crosscheck分析抄袭流程图



JZUS(A/B/C) 对发表之前的文章进行2次Crosscheck,杜绝抄袭现象的流程图



具体实践和案例：

Journal of Zhejiang University SCIENCE B
ISSN 1673-1581 (Print); ISSN 1862-1783 (Online)
www.zju.edu.cn/jzus; www.springerlink.com
E-mail: jzus@zju.edu.cn

Estrogen receptor expression in adrenocortical carcinoma

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Abstract: Objective: Adrenocortical carcinoma (ACC) is a rare but highly malignant tumor, and its diagnosis is mostly delayed

CrossCheck 的检查，我们发现如下问题比较严重：

1 重复发表；**2**、自我抄袭；**3**原搬硬套；**4** 搬来主义，不注引用；随意择用，版权之嫌拼凑成文，等

1. Duplicate publication; Self- (or team) plagiarism;

Direct copying of Methods section, with new data inserted; Uncited or excessive extracts

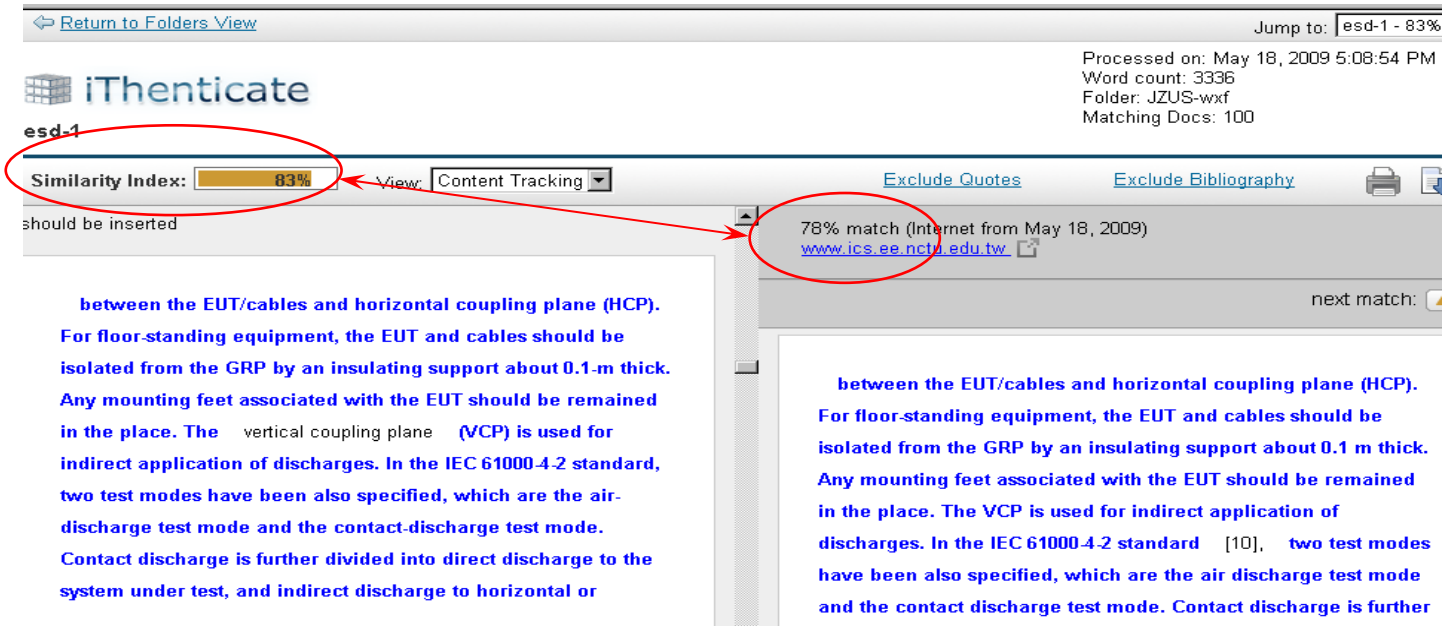


Figure 1 Duplicate publication 重复发表（**1**）；

（2）自我抄袭 Self- (or team) plagiarism

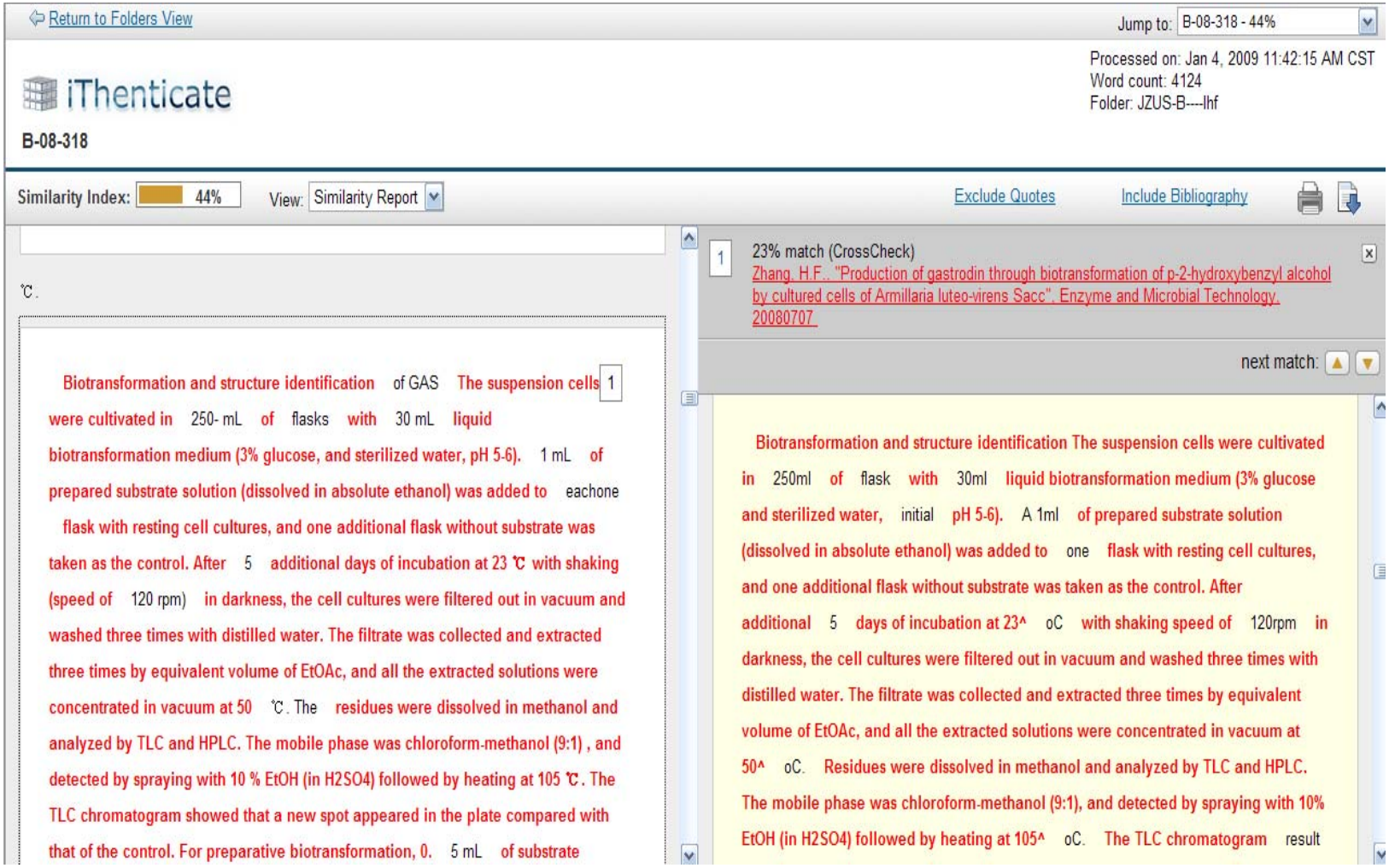


图3 CrossCheck检查发现作者的实验操作部分完全复制前发表过的内容

（3）原搬硬套的现象在生物医学领域的论文中比较常见，如图4所示

Direct copying of Methods section, with new data inserted

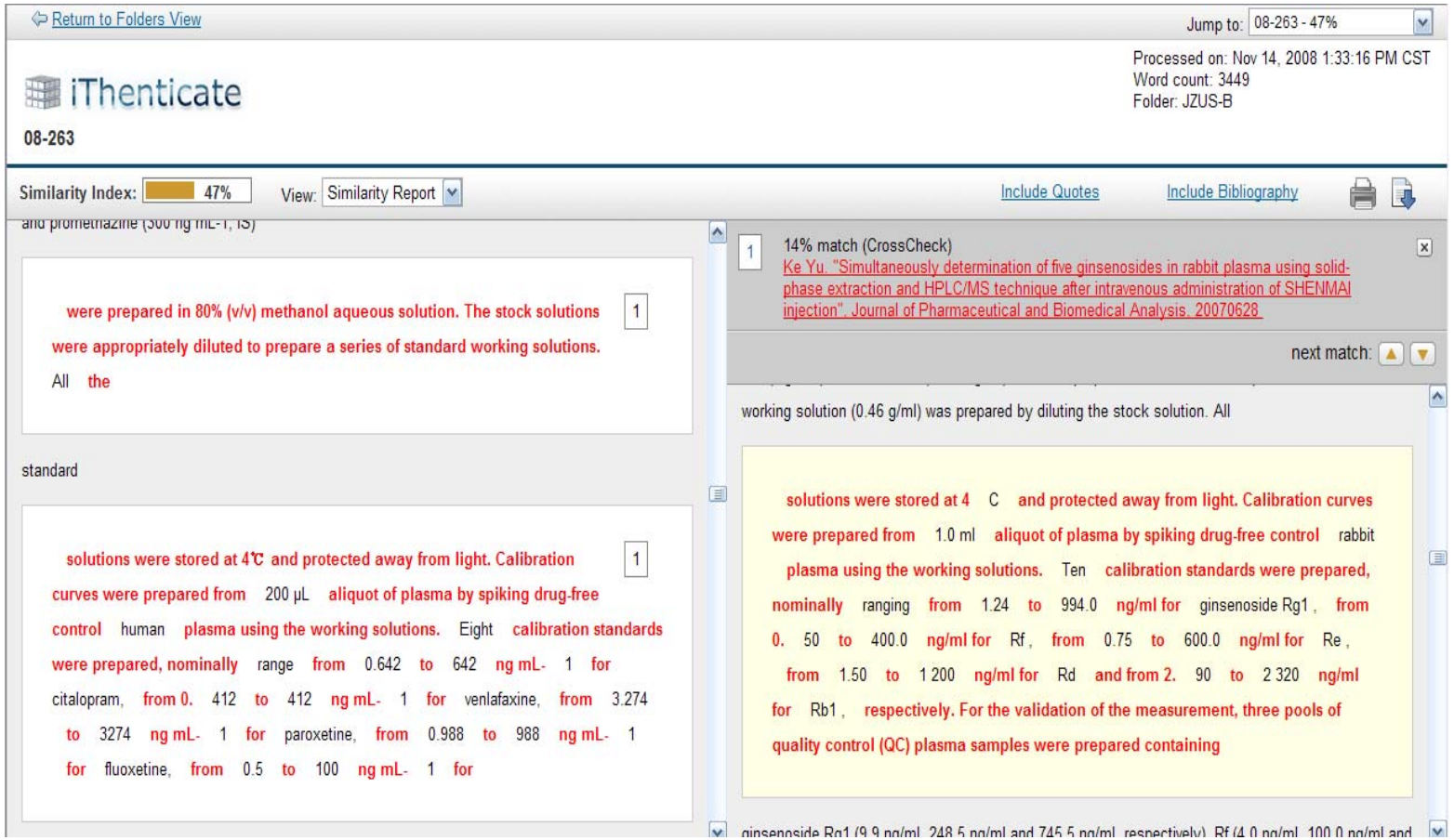


图4 CrossCheck检查发现文章在试验条件数据方面原搬硬套他人的描述

（4）搬来主义， 不做任何引用标记 Uncited or excessive extracts

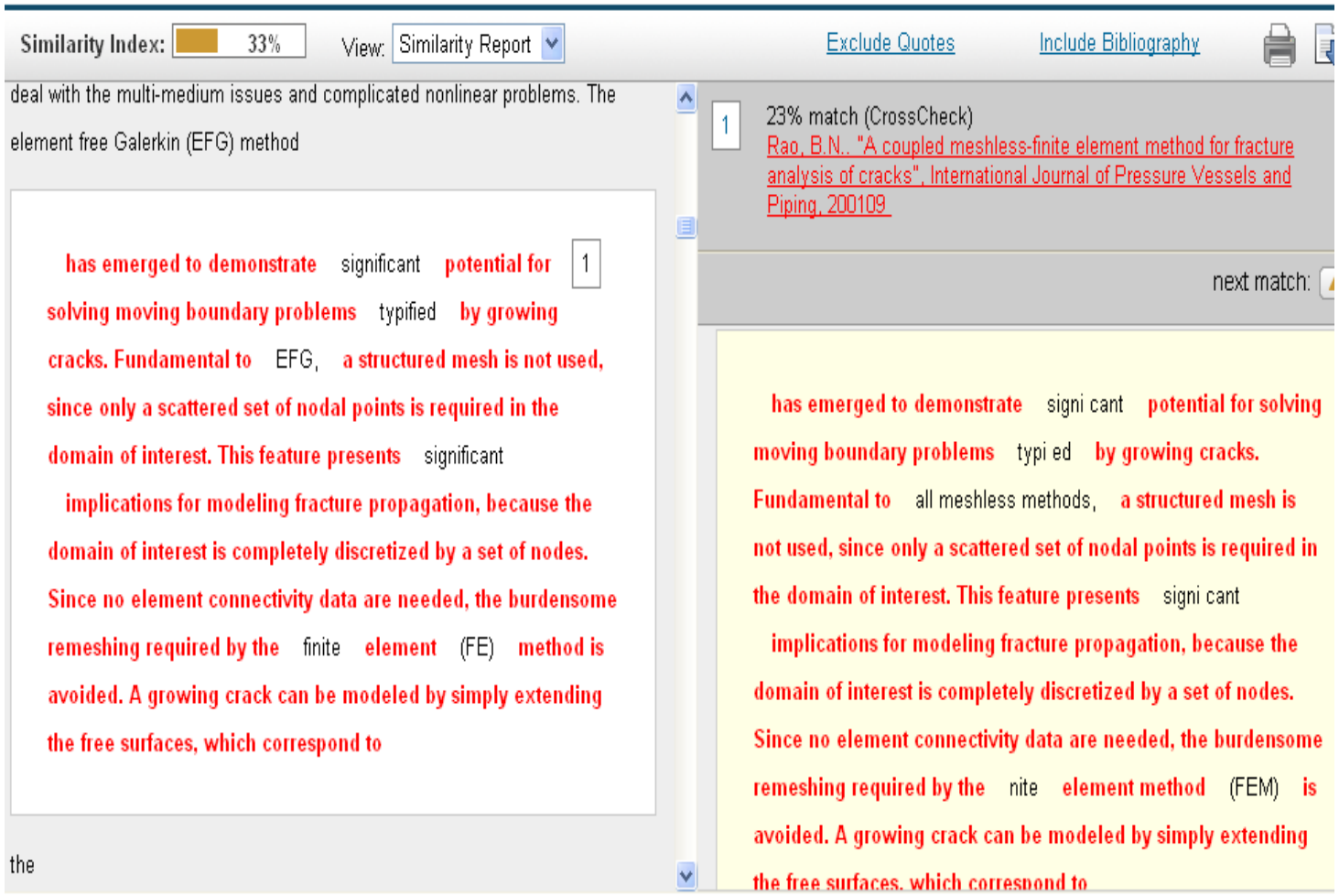


Figure 6 Uncited extracts from other papers

5. 随意摘用，拼凑成文　Excessive extracts

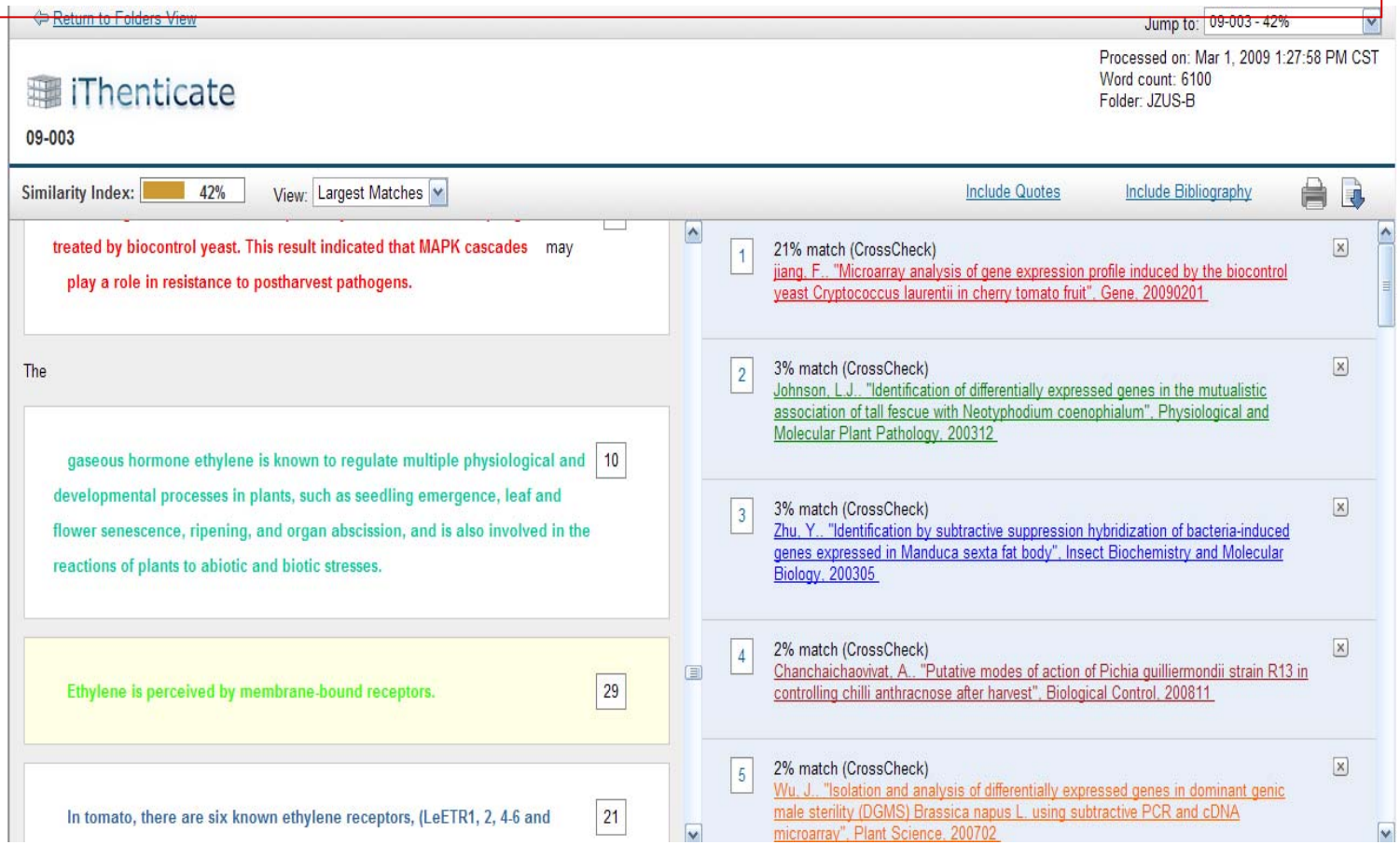
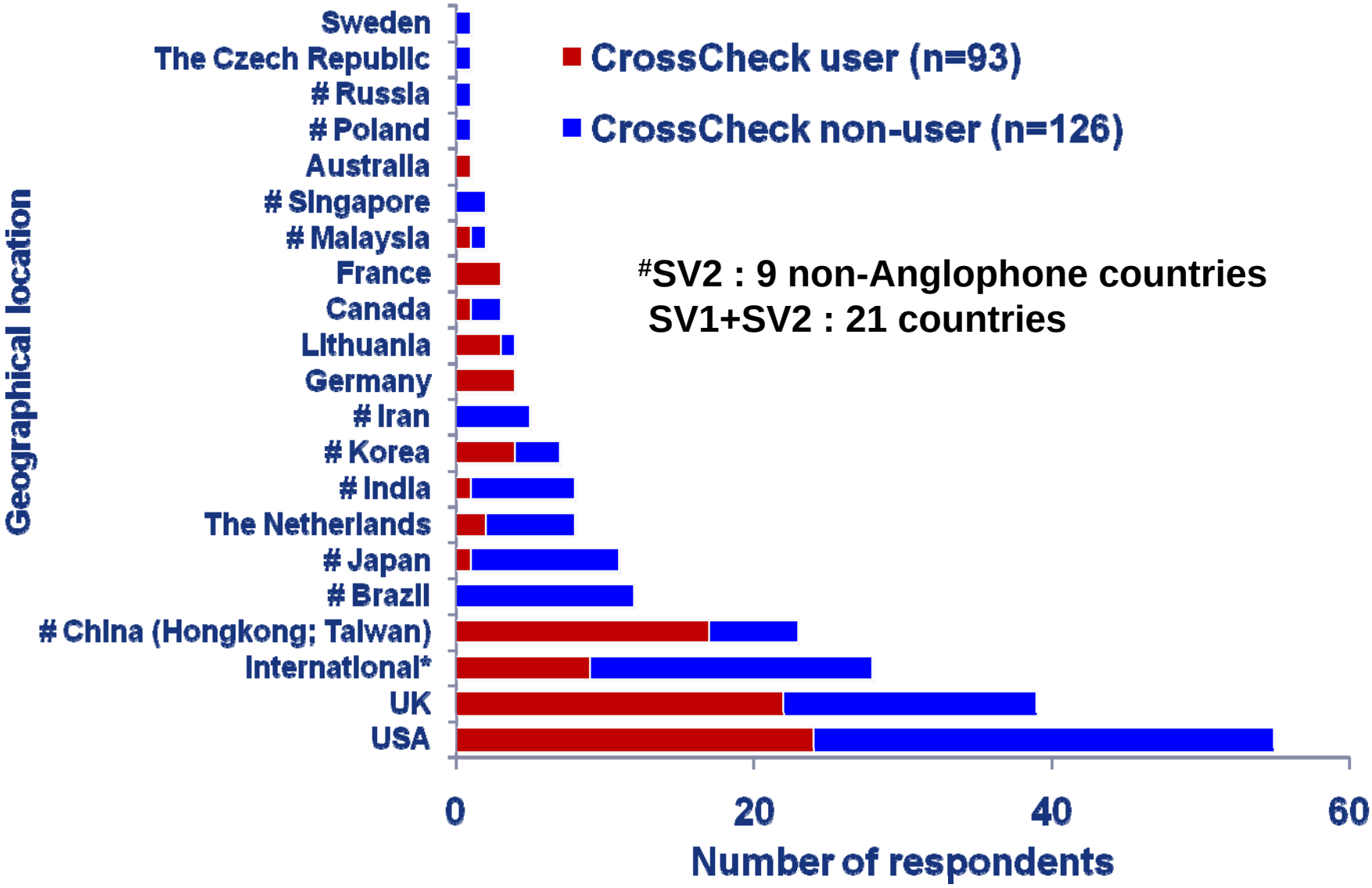
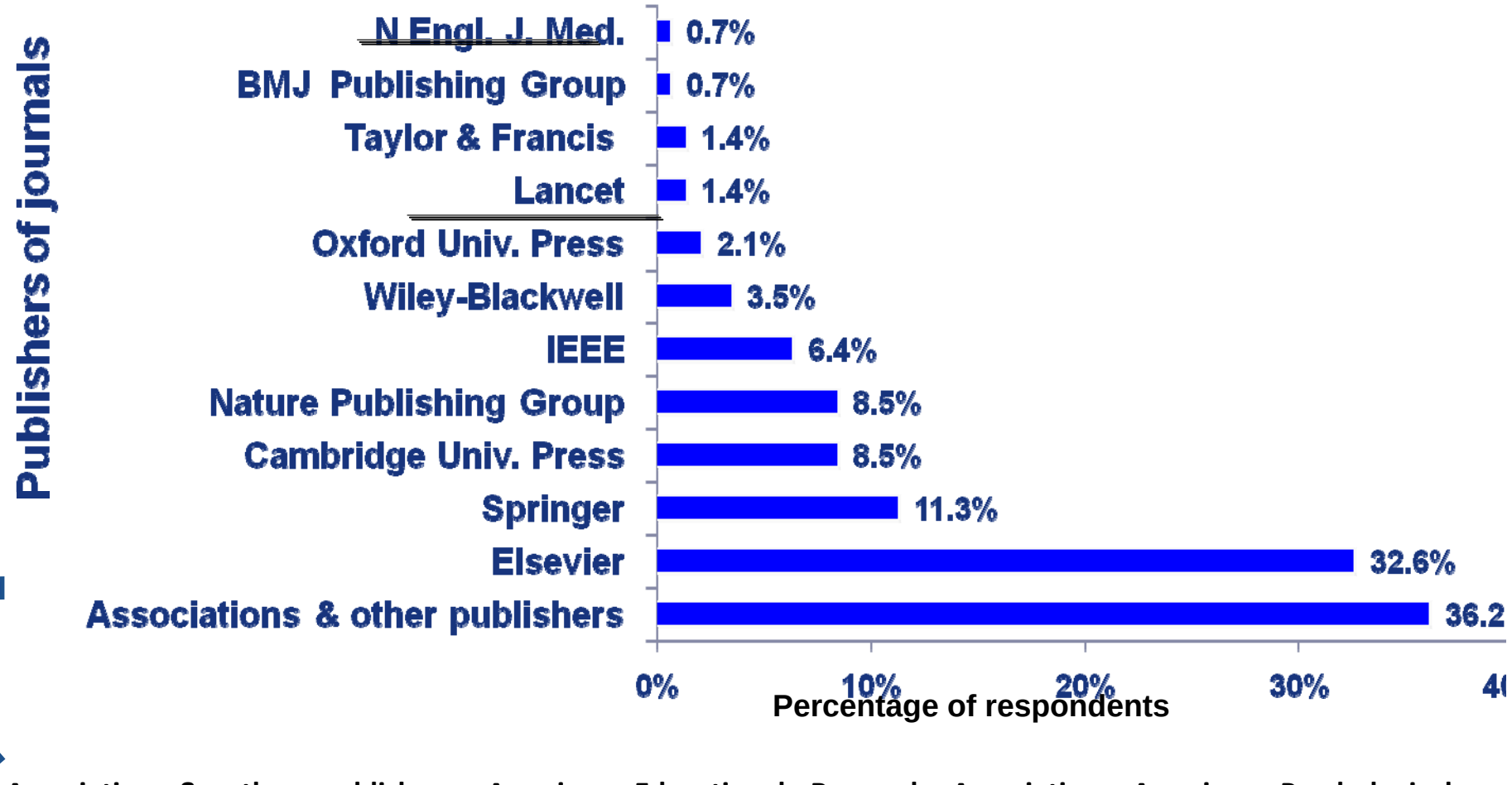


图5　通过CrossCheck检查发现全文文本大部分的内容能找到匹配文献的现象

Q2 & Q3. By geographical location (调查区域分布), CrossCheck users and non-users (cross-analyzed, *n*=219)



Publishers(包括新英格兰医学，柳叶刀等） of respondents' journals in SV1 (*n*=161)



Association & other publishers: American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, American Cancer Research Association, Future medicine, World Scientific Publishing Co., Inderscience, ASPET, HighWire Press, and BioOne, etc.

Q6 & Q7. How do you categorize the OSI and SMSI scores in terms of seriousness? (SV1)

What is Overall Similarity Index (OSI什么是总相似度) ?

The total percentage of similarity between a submission and information existing in the CrossCheck/iThenticate databases selected as search targets.

What is Single Match Similarity Index (SMSI什么是单篇相似度)?

The percentage of similarity from a single source between the iThenticate database and the submitted document.

The overall similarity index (OSI, Q6) is one important indicator of a potentially plagiaristic paper; However, the degree of single match similarity index (SMSI, Q7) is also significant indicator.

Important warning: The plagiarism screening tool & similarity report are extremely useful and effective, but they are not replacements for editorial and review expertise.

Conclusions

1. **The plagiarism detection tool and similarity report are very useful and effective, which can assist editors to screen documents suspected of plagiarism.**

2. **Global editors have expressed a strong mainstream view in ethical standards even though there are slight variations between different disciplines and countries, as well as between non-Anglophone editors and Anglophone editors.**

3. **A universal principle and practical approaches to prevent plagiarism and duplicate publication should be established.**

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浙江大学学报英文版**(A/B/C)**执行总编辑，浙大出版社期刊中心主任
全球学术与专业出版者协会（**ALPSP**）董事会委员
& Learned Publishing（学术出版）国际编委