

## **Tip of the Week #301**

*By Bernard Appiah | Aug. 31, 2016*

Before accepting an invitation to publish in a special issue of a journal, make sure you can meet the deadline. Such special issues often don't tolerate delays.

## **Tip of the Week #301**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 8 月 31 日；范晓晖 译

接受在一家期刊专刊上发表论文的邀请前，应确保自己能够按截至日期完成论文，因为专刊通常不允许拖延。

## **Tip of the Week #302**

*By Bernard Appiah | Sept. 7, 2016*

If you are writing a proposal for research that uses a specialized approach, make sure to show that a team member has the relevant expertise. Otherwise, funders might question your proposal.

## **Tip of the Week #302**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 9 月 7 日；范晓晖 译

如果你正在撰写的研究项目申报书使用某种专业方法，应保证团队成员中有人具备相关专业知识或技术，否则基金提供方可能会质疑你的申报书。

## **Tip of the Week #303**

*By Bernard Appiah | Sept. 14, 2016*

Resist the temptation to use big vocabulary for its own sake. You may impress readers, but you might not be communicating.

## **Tip of the Week #303**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 9 月 14 日；范晓晖 译

应避免为了使用大词而使用大词，你这样做也许可以给读者留下深的印象，但却达不到交流的目的。

## **Tip of the Week #304**

*By Bernard Appiah | Sept. 21, 2016*

Before publishing your paper, start thinking about research to address the limitations.

### **Tip of the Week #304**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 9 月 21 日；范晓晖 译  
发表你的论文前，应思考如何解决研究的局限性问题。

### **Tip of the Week #305**

*By Bernard Appiah | Sept. 28, 2016*

Librarians can be an excellent resource, especially in this online era. Never underestimate their ability to improve your literature searching.

### **Tip of the Week #305**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 9 月 28 日；范晓晖 译  
图书管理员是一个不错的资源，特别是在当今这个网络时代。决不能低估他们提高你文献检索的能力。

### **Tip of the Week #306**

*By Bernard Appiah | Oct. 5, 2016*

A mighty manuscript consists of little drops of words. If you can write a few words consistently over time, you can finish your first draft.

### **Tip of the Week #306**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 10 月 5 日；范晓晖 译  
一篇好论文由众多的词语组成，如果你能不断写出几个词，日久天长就会完成初稿。

### **Tip of the Week #307**

*By Bernard Appiah | Oct. 12, 2016*

If you are publishing research with findings that have implications for society, think about ways the public can access your main message. Possibilities include newspaper articles and policy briefs.

### **Tip of the Week #307**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 10 月 12 日；范晓晖 译

如果你将发表的研究结果对社会具有启示作用，应考虑采用什么途径可使公众了解你想传达的信息。可能的途径包括报刊文章及政策简报。

### **Tip of the Week #308**

*By Bernard Appiah | Oct. 19, 2016*

If you are the corresponding author of a manuscript and the journal will publish your email address, be sure to provide one that you access frequently.

### **Tip of the Week #308**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 10 月 19 日；范晓晖 译

如果你是一篇稿件的通讯作者，而期刊将要公布你的电子信箱，一定要提供你常用的那个邮箱。

### **Tip of the Week #309**

*By Bernard Appiah | Oct. 26, 2016*

When writing the abstract of a paper, stick to the journal's word count limitations. If you have drafted an abstract that is too long, keep pruning it until you reach an acceptable count.

### **Tip of the Week #309**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 10 月 26 日；范晓晖 译

在写论文摘要时，应遵守期刊的字数限制。如果摘要写得过长，就得删减到可接受的字数。

### **Tip of the Week #310**

*By Bernard Appiah | Nov. 2, 2016*

Good scholars do not live on islands. To be most productive, consider flocking together with others in your field.

### **Tip of the Week #310**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 11 月 2 日；范晓晖 译

好的学者并非生活在孤岛上，应与自己领域的其他学者多接触才能取得最多的成果。

## **Tip of the Week #311**

*By Bernard Appiah | Nov. 9, 2016*

When writing titles of scholarly papers, try to use the fewest possible words. For example, avoid needless words such as "a study of".

## **Tip of the Week #311**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 11 月 9 日；范晓晖 译  
在写学术论文标题时，应尽可能使用少的单词。比如，避免用“.....的研究”之类的多余字眼。

## **Tip of the Week #312**

*By Bernard Appiah | Nov. 16, 2016*

If you are the corresponding author of a paper, be reachable while the paper is under review and after it is published.

## **Tip of the Week #312**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 11 月 16 日；范晓晖 译  
如果你是论文的通讯作者，你应做到在论文评审中和发表后能被联系上。

## **Tip of the Week #313**

*By Bernard Appiah | Nov. 23, 2016*

If you are having trouble obtaining a paper that is pertinent to your study, consider sending an email to the corresponding author.

## **Tip of the Week #313**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 11 月 23 日；范晓晖 译  
如果你在获取与自己研究相关的论文方面遇到困难，不妨考虑给通讯作者发封电子邮件。

## **Tip of the Week #314**

*By Bernard Appiah | Nov. 30, 2016*

If you are writing an introduction to a paper for a specialized journal, you may assume that readers are knowledgeable about your research subject.

### **Tip of the Week #314**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 11 月 30 日；范晓晖 译

如果你正在撰写欲投稿专业期刊论文的引言部分，可认为读者了解你的研究话题。

### **Tip of the Week #315**

*By Bernard Appiah | Dec. 7, 2016*

When writing the methods section of your paper, provide more details about methods that you newly devised than about methods that are known to readers.

### **Tip of the Week #315**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 12 月 7 日；范晓晖 译

在撰写论文方法部分时，应提供描述你新设计方法的更多细节，而不是读者已知的那些方法。

### **Tip of the Week #316**

*By Bernard Appiah | Dec. 14, 2016*

Unless your paper has a combined results and discussion section, save any comments for the discussion.

### **Tip of the Week #316**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 12 月 14 日；范晓晖 译

除非你的论文将结果与讨论合为一部分，否则应把评论的内容留到讨论中提及。

### **Tip of the Week #317**

*By Bernard Appiah | Dec. 21, 2016*

When organizing the results section of a paper, consider starting with the most important finding.

### **Tip of the Week #317**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 12 月 21 日；范晓晖 译

在组织论文的“结果”部分时，应从最重要的发现写起。

### **Tip of the Week #318**

*By Bernard Appiah | Dec. 28, 2016*

When citing a table or figure, generally mention it in parentheses. Doing so rather than using wording such as "Table 2 shows" emphasizes the finding rather than the table or figure. It also saves space.

### **Tip of the Week #318**

Bernard Appiah 著，2016 年 12 月 28 日；范晓晖 译

在引用表或图时，一般应放在圆括号内，这样做而不是使用如“表 2 显示”的字眼可以强调研究发现而非表或图本身，还可节省空间。

### **Tip of the Week #319**

*By Bernard Appiah | Jan. 4, 2017*

When writing a paper for a journal with a wide audience, generally include basic background information on your topic.

### **Tip of the Week #319**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 1 月 4 日；范晓晖 译

如果欲投稿给拥有广大读者群的期刊，在撰写论文时一般应提及此话题的基本背景信息。

### **Tip of the Week #320**

*By Bernard Appiah | Jan. 11, 2017*

When writing scholarly articles, bear in mind that readers may not necessarily read the sections in order. Thus, make each section understandable on its own.

### **Tip of the Week #320**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 1 月 11 日；范晓晖 译

在撰写学术论文时，应记住读者并不一定按顺序阅读论文的各部分。因此，要做到使每部分自成一体，易于理解。

### **Tip of the Week #321**

*By Bernard Appiah | Jan. 18, 2017*

Citing relevant and current references will help show readers that you are knowledgeable in your field.

### **Tip of the Week #321**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 1 月 18 日；范晓晖 译  
引用当今相关的文献将有助于向读者展示你是知晓此领域的。

### **Tip of the Week #322**

*By Bernard Appiah | Jan. 25, 2017*

In writing the discussion section of a scholarly paper, be sure to answer the questions stated in the introduction.

### **Tip of the Week #322**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 1 月 25 日；范晓晖 译  
在撰写学术论文“讨论”部分时，一定要回答“引言”中陈述的问题。

### **Tip of the Week #323**

*By Bernard Appiah | Feb 1, 2017*

If you are writing a collaborative research proposal with a colleague, first decide on what role you will play and how much time you will commit if the research is funded. Deciding these later could lead to problems.

### **Tip of the Week #323**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 2 月 1 日；范晓晖 译  
如果你正与同事一起撰写合作研究项目申报书，应先确定如果研究获得资助，你的角色是什么以及你将投入多少时间。日后再确定这些会带来问题。

### **Tip of the Week #324**

*By Bernard Appiah | Feb. 8, 2017*

The first author of a multiple-author paper is not necessarily the corresponding author. Decide these roles before beginning to write the manuscript.

### **Tip of the Week #324**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 2 月 8 日；范晓晖 译

一篇多位作者合著论文的第一作者并不一定是通讯作者，所以在开始写论文前就应确定每人的角色。

### **Tip of the Week #325**

*By Bernard Appiah | Feb. 15, 2017*

When writing the discussion section of a scholarly paper, don't just identify similarities to or differences from previous findings. Consider suggesting reasons for the differences and similarities.

### **Tip of the Week #325**

Bernard Appiah 著，2017 年 2 月 15 日；范晓晖 译

在撰写学术论文“讨论”部分时，不要只是提与先前发现之间存在的异同，还应该解释造成这些异同的原因。