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1.	10.
1.1. (Title)	10.1
1.2. (Abstract)	10.2
1.3. (Introduction)	11 (Sentence combining exercise)
2.	11.1
3.	11.2Relative Clause
3.1.Time Words	11.3Participial Phrase
3.2.Quantity Words	11.4Appositives
3.3.Dimension Words	11.5Absolutes
3.4.Activity Words	11.6Subordinate Clause
3.5.Object Words	11.7Patterns of Coordination
4.	11.8Prepositional Phrase and Infinitive Phrase
5.	11.9Noun Substitutes: Infinitives, Gerunds, Noun Clauses
6.	
7.	
7.1.	
7.2.Elaborating Appositives	
7.3.Generalizing Appositives	
8.分詞句 Participial Phrase	
9.前置詞句 Prepositional Phrase	

Rhetorical Modes

Chronological Arrangement

Topical Arrangement

Exemplification

Analogy

Classification and Division

Defining : Sentence Definition

Describing: Mechanism Description

Process Description

Induction and Deduction

Comparison

Technical and Communication Problems

1.

1.1. (Title)

Label . 가

100% keyword Chemical Abstracts

가

가

14

가

가 20 가

. A4

font size

10, single column

(three lines)

.

Electronic

retrieval keyword

12

主題 副題

: "Mechanism of the Methylchlorosilane Reaction: Improved Lab Reactor Design and Kinetic Data"

Robert A. Day
"ACS Style Guide"

How to Write & Publish a Scientific Paper(5th Edition)

"

Journal

"," " " , " "

"on the", "A study of", "research on", "report on", "regarding", "use of", "rapid," "new",
"Investigations on", "Observations on", "Studies on".

Newspaper headline

a, an, the

Whom the Bell Tolls"

"For
phrase

: How Residential Passive Solar Heating Could Affect Seven Electric Utilities =>
Potential Effects of Residential Passive Solar Heating on Seven Electric Utilities

Clarity() ABC Accuracy(), Brevity(),
(Anne Eisenberg, *Effective Technical Communication*)

1.2. (Abstract)

(漢字) 抄錄

"

"

가

,

가

.

(skeletal form)

(mini-paper)

.

(1)

, (2)

, (3)

, (4)

highlights가

, main text

가

.

2001 Science Citation Index Expanded
Assessment (Int JLCA)

[\(full text\)](#)

sub-heading

1. Goal, Scope, and Background;
2. Methods (or Main Features);
3. Results and Discussion;
4. Conclusion;
5. Recommendation and Outlook.

가
가
The International Journal of Life Cycle

1.3. (Introduction)

Introduction . full size paper Empirical Research Report .

:

Review

가
가

가

review 가

Review

built-in-reduction

climax

suspense surprise ending

가, 가

19 Whitehead 가 .
가 format style " "
가 가 ' style .
principle) . (organizing

2.

peer - review

知識(knowledge) . 知識

知識

around the sun once each year.)

知識

(: The earth *revolves*

Lee & Joo

is identified .

(: "The protonated O atom *is identified* from the elongation of the V-O bond and the shortest OO inter-polyanion distance (Lee & Joo).")

Lee & Joo가

was

identified

"The protonated O atom *was identified* from the elongation of the V-O bond and the shortest OO inter-polyanion distance."

知識

rule

時制

Abstract

Abstract

Materials and Methods Results section
Introduction Discussion

rule

가 . 歸因(attribution) 提示(presentation)

: "Smith (9) *showed* that streptomycin *inhibits* nocolor."

"Table 4 *shows* that streptomycin *inhibited* *S. everycolor* at all pH levels."

3.

President's Science Advisory Committee “
(language)

John A. Brogan Clear Technical Writing 가
(redundancies) . **Technical Writing** 가
quantity words, dimension words, activity words, object words (technical terms) time words,
가

3.1. Time Words

"time of," "and" "during the period," "time," "a duration of," "in duration"

가

가 가

驛前 "

Redundant

, Lean

Redundant: The solution is first stirred, and then heated.
"and"

Lean The solution is first stirred, then heated.

Redundant: This report describes work done during the period from March 1965 to March 1966. "during the period"

Lean This report describes work done from March 1965 to March 1966.

Redundant: The amplitude is proportional to the time interval between zero crossings.
"time"

Lean The amplitude is proportional to the interval between zero crossings.

Redundant: This set operated for a duration of ten hours.
"a duration of"

Lean This set operated for ten hours.

3.2. Quantity Words

Technical Writing 量(quantity)
of", "a minimum of"

"a total of", "the amount

Redundant

, Lean

Redundant: The front pane contains a total of thirty-six switches.

"a total of"

Lean The front pane contains thirty-six switches.

Redundant: The films grew at a rate of 10 angstrom per second. "

"10 angstrom per second" 가 rate "at a rate of"

Lean The films grew 10 angstrom per second.

Redundant: The temperature ranged from a minimum of 1000 to a maximum of 1800 .

"a minimum of" "a maximum of"

Lean The temperature ranged from 1000 to 1800 .

3.3. Delete Dead Dimension Words

가 .

1. The 10-foot antennas can be turned in the direction to communicate with transportable stations.
2. The display is 6 by 6 feet in size.
3. The power generator is not physically in the building.
4. Turn the knob in a clockwise direction.
5. The reflections are parabolic in shape.
6. The new beam is smaller in size.

4.

ACS Style Guide "Grammar" .

(, ,)

Application of this technique to studies on the phytoplankton biomass and its environments are (is) described.

and
s es .

Growth and isolation of M13 virus was (were)described.

, 가

(R & D, name and address)

The name and address of each contributor are (is) given on the title page.

, "or"

가 가

Application or uses were noted.

Uses or application was noted.

, (collective noun)가
()

The series are (is) arranged in order of decreasing size.

, (units of measurement)

가

The mixture was stirred, and 5 ml of diluent were (was) added

, "each" "every" "everybody"

(Each flask and each holder)

Each flask and each holder were (was) sterilized before use.

7

ACS Style Guide

가

가

가

가

가

1. 가 countable uncountable
2. countable noun
3. countable noun
4. 가

s es

가?

1

5.

Definite Article.doc

Analogy: “Why the sky is blue” by Sir James Jeans

Imagine that we stand on an ordinary seaside pier, and watch **the** waves rolling in and striking against **the** iron columns of **the** pier. Large waves pay very little attention to **the** columns—they divide right and left and reunite after passing each column, much as a regiment of soldiers would if a tree stood in their road; it is almost as though **the** columns had not been there. But **the** short waves and ripples find **the** columns of **the** pier a much more formidable obstacle. When **the** short waves impinge on **the** columns, they are reflected back and spread as new ripples in all directions. To use **the** technical term they are “scattered.” The obstacle provided by **the** iron columns hardly affects **the** long waves at all, but scatters **the** short ripples.

We have been watching a sort of working model of **the** way in which sunlight struggles through **the** earth's atmosphere. Between us on earth and outer space **the** atmosphere interposes innumerable obstacles in **the** form of molecules of air, tiny droplets of water, and small particles of dust. These are represented by **the** columns of **the** pier.

The waves of the sea represent the sunlight. We know that sunlight is a blend of many colors—as we can prove for ourselves by passing it through a prism, or even through a jug of water, or as Nature demonstrates to us when she passes it through raindrops of a summer shower and produces a rainbow. We also know that light consists of waves, and that the different colors of light are produced by waves of different lengths, red light by long waves, and blue light by short waves. The mixture of waves which constitutes sunlight has to struggle through the obstacles it meets in the atmosphere just as the mixture of waves at the seaside has to struggle past the columns of the pier. And these obstacles treat the light waves much as the columns of the pier treat the sea-waves. The long waves which constitute red light are hardly affected, but the short waves which constitute blue light are scattered in all directions.

가

"the"

. "the"가

가

. the" 가

가

"the"

"the"

가

가

the

가

가?

가

가

5.1. 가

" " " " the .

:

the tallest building, the fastest car, the heaviest machine

序數

the first house, the last page, the second player, the fifth ... , the nth, etc.

the only solution, the sole excuse, the exact position, the current status, and the present research

5.2. 가 the .

the past, the present, the future, the 1940s, the early 1980s,

가

the sky, the earth, the sun, the moon, the ground

가

the Indian Ocean, the Rocky Mountains, the Mississippi River,

5.3. (species) 가 (type) the .

the Boeing 747, the Ford Pinto, the IBM 3600, the Polaroid One-Step, the Honda CVCC, etc.

5.4. 가 가 the .

Soil physicists have characterized the drying of a soil in three stages. They are: The wet stage, where the evaporation is solely determined by the meteorological conditions. An intermediate state, or drying stage, where the soil occurs in the wet stage early in the day but then dries off because there is not a sufficient amount of water in the soil to meet the evaporation rate; and The dry stage, where evaporation is solely determined by the molecular transfer properties of within the soil. There is a striking change in the evaporation rate as the soil dries during the transition from the wet stage to the drying stage.

: soil physicists ()

a soil (가 a)

the soil (soil 가 the)

5.5. 가 가 가 the .

Theory the theory of relativity

Construction the construction of Aswan Dam

Principles the principles of thermodynamics

Cost the cost of producing nuclear energy

Invention the invention of the electric bulb

University the University of Washington

5.6. 가 (shared knowledge) 가 the .

6.

"타동사로만 수동태를 쓸 수 있다.
자동사를 수동태로 쓰면 안 된다."

appear, become, consist, disappear, happen, occur, remain

가

가

tentatively accepted

가 . Information 가 information 가
, 1 .

Henry Adams "I" vertical pronoun . "Oil
was pumped into the tank." "I pumped oil into the tank." 1
가 .

. Robert A. Day
Eleventh Commandment "The passive voice should never be used"

"It was found that" "I found"가 가 . "S. aureus
produced lactate" 가 "lactate was produced by S.
aureus" . "Table 3 shows ...".
가 "... are shown in Table 3" .

"*Influenza may be caused by any of several viruses*". influenza , "*Any of
several viruses may cause influenza.*" viruses .
가 .

가 . *Conducting
these experiments, the chickens were seen to panic every time a hawk flew over.*
가. *While conducting these
experiments, we saw that the chickens panicked every time a hawk flew over.*

7.

7.1.

同格語 . 同格語 . 同格語 .

同格語 .

(define) (identify) be

Dr. Linus Pauling is a winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Dr. Linus Pauling is one of the pioneers of the study of molecular structure.

Dr. Linus Pauling, **one of the pioneers of the study of molecular structure**, is a winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Dr. Linus Pauling, **a winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry**, is one of the pioneers of the study of molecular structure.

Chromosomes are composed mainly of a complex molecule called deoxyribonucleic acid or DNA. Each chromosome is really two strands of DNA twisted around each other.

Linus Pauling () Dr. Linus Pauling Dr. Pauling
同格語

Dr. Linus Pauling, one of the pioneers of the study of molecular structure and winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry, describes the structure of DNA.

同格語

Dr. Linus Pauling

The DNA molecule, the gene, consists of two polynucleotides, which are twisted one another, and which are mutually complementary. Either one of these two chains could be the prescription for a human being or the collection of all of the chains, all of the genes that the human being has inherited from his father and his mother, perhaps a hundred thousand all together. They are the prescription for the development of that human being. And the prescription is written in a language that has four letters: A for Adenine, T for Thymine, G for Guanine, and C for Cytosine.

7.3. Generalizing Appositives

Elaborating Appositive

Generalizing Appositive

The unique engineering design of the human body reaches its apex in the hand.

Powerful and precise servant of the mind, creator of civilization and culture, twenty-five joints give it 58 distinctly different motions and make it the most versatile instrument on earth.

technical writing

20

가

20

SENTENCE COMBINING EXERCISES

- ()
- <http://editpaper.co.kr/>

Contents

- **Relative Clause**
- Participial Phrase
- Appositives
- Absolutes
- Subordinate Clause
- Patterns of Coordination
- Prepositional Phrase and Infinitive Phrase
- Noun Substitutes: Infinitives, Gerunds, Noun Clauses

Relative Clause

Make each sequence of sentences below into a single sentence by converting one or more of the original sentences into a relative clause. For several of the exercises, do more than one version. In each case, decide whether the relative clause should be preceded by a comma.

Example

1. Polio once killed over 30,000 people annually and crippled thousands of children.
2. Polio has been almost totally eradicated in the United States.



Polio, which once killed over 30,000 people annually and crippled thousands of children, has been almost totally eradicated in the United States

OR

Polio, which has been almost totally eradicated in the United States, once killed over 30,000 people annually and crippled thousands of children.

Relative Clause 1

1. The chemical dye is selectively retained within cancer cells.
2. The chemical dye absorbs the full power of the precisely tuned laser beam.
3. Thus, healthy tissue is unaffected.
4. Only cancer cells are destroyed.



The chemical dye, which is selectively retained within cancer cells, absorbs the full power of the precisely tuned laser beam. Thus, healthy tissue is unaffected, and only cancer cells are destroyed.

Participial Phrase

Combine each sequence of sequences below into a single sentence by converting at least one of the original sentences into a participle or participial phrase.

Example

1. The new storm swept from North Dakota through Ohio.
2. It sent temperatures below zero.
3. It piled drifts high across roads.



The new storm swept from North Dakota through Ohio, sending temperatures below zero and piling drifts high across roads.

OR

Sweeping from North Dakota through Ohio, the new storm sent temperatures below zero and piled drifts across roads.

Participial Phrase 1

1. A chip is seen here magnified some 500 times.
2. A chip contains thousands of transistors and other electronic components etched into a self-contained circuit.
3. The self-contained circuit is usually no larger than a quarter inch square.



Seen here magnified some 500 times, a chip contains thousands of transistors and other electronic components etched into a self-contained circuit, usually no larger than a quarter inch square.

Absolutes

Combine each group of sentences below into a single sentence by converting at least one of the original sentences into an absolute.

Example

1. When I walked in, Grandpa was sitting at the kitchen table.
2. The newspaper was spread before him



When I walked in, Grandpa was sitting at the kitchen table, the newspaper spread before him.