

2025



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学术期刊中常见的特定术语

经典词汇搭配和句式结构

发展批判性思维技能和学术思维

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Our training workshops are normally conducted
in Mandarin Chinese and English.

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What we will learn today:

- **What is academic vocabulary**
- **Why is academic vocabulary important**
- **How to acquire academic vocabulary?**



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What is academic vocabulary?

What is academic vocabulary?

the vocabulary used in academic contexts



spoken academic context



written academic context

What is academic vocabulary?

general vocabulary
e.g.: to, about

academic vocabulary

technical vocabulary
e.g.: enzyme (biology)

From general to academic

general

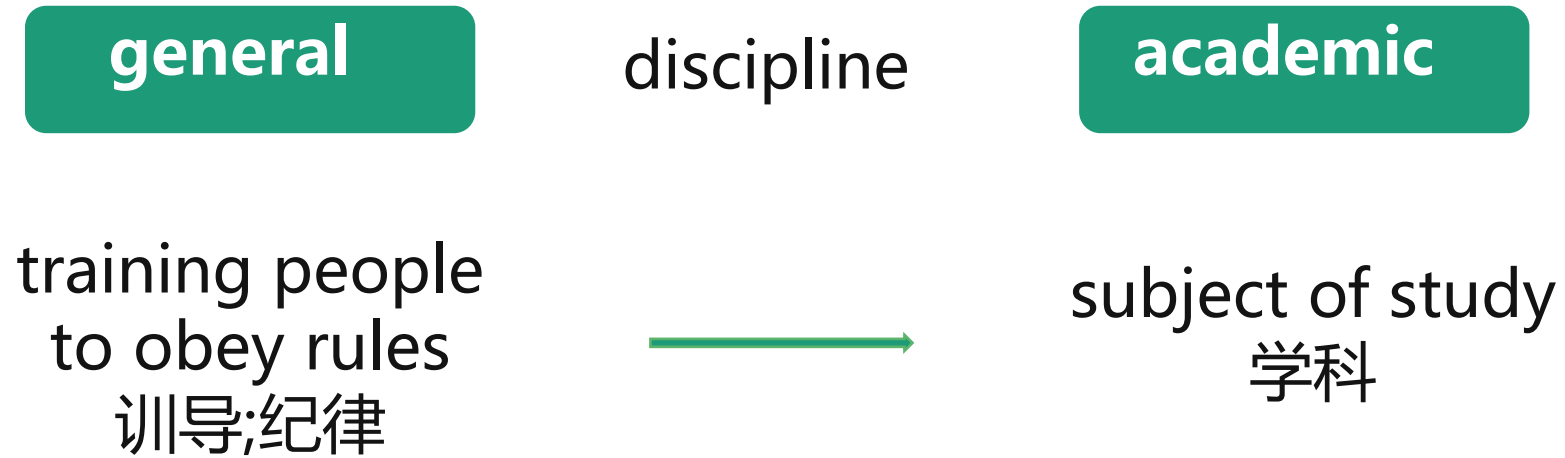
bad
thing
say
ask
see
look for
idea



academic

negative
factor
state
inquire
observe
seek
notion

From general to academic



Multiword academic vocabulary

academic collocation: adj+n, v+n, adv+adj, etc

similar approach

similar argument

similar pattern

broadly **similar**

remarkably **similar**

discuss an issue

briefly **discuss**

be widely **discussed**

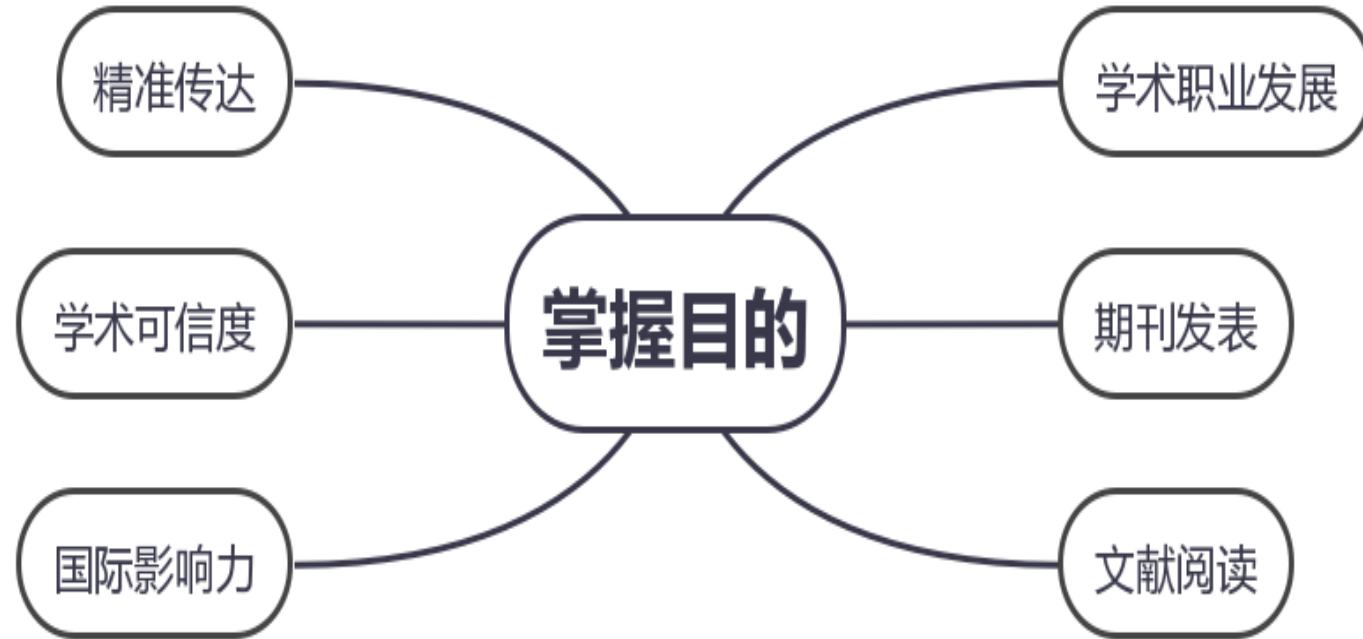
previously **discussed**

fuller **discussion**

preceding **discussion**

Why is academic vocabulary important?

Why is academic vocabulary important?



Why is academic vocabulary important?

It is believed that both pragmatic and discourse appropriateness are crucial in conveying language but the traditional textbooks fail to meet these communicative needs (Gilmore, 2007; Schifffrin, 1996).

Why is academic vocabulary important?



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Researchers agree that both pragmatic and discourse appropriateness are crucial in conveying language (see, for example, Chan, 2016; Wong, 2008) but the traditional textbooks fail to meet these communicative needs (Gilmore, 2007; Schiffrin, 1996).

Why is academic vocabulary important?



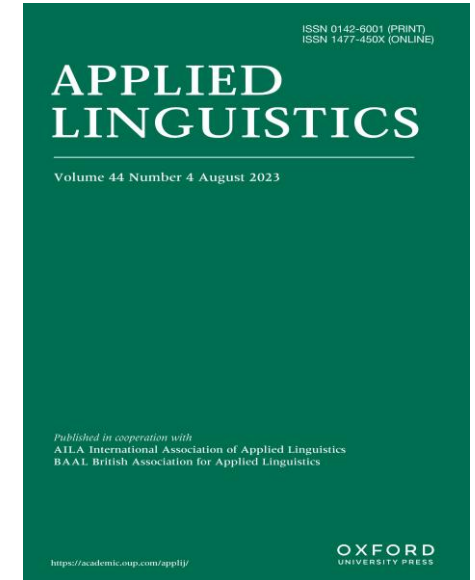
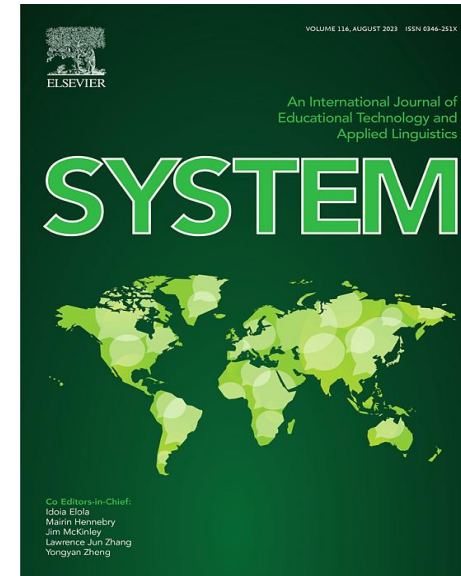
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How to acquire academic vocabulary?

Academic Journals



How to acquire academic vocabulary?

Sabol et al.(1999)provide an important first step in research exploring the genetic basis of cigarette smoking. A better understanding of genetic,neuropharmacologic, and environmental determinants can lead to the development of improved prevention and treatment strategies tailored to the needs of individual smokers (Plomin,1998). For example, smokers with genetically determined reductions in dopamine transmission may respond better than other smokers to pharmacologic therapy involving nicotine replacement, psychotropic medications,or both. Initial data suggest that bupropion hydrochloride, which has selective dopamine reuptake inhibitory effects, can boost smoking cessation rates significantly (Ferry et al.,1992;Hurt et al.,1997),and the Food and Drug Administration has recently approved bupropion for smoking cessation treatment. The SLC6A3 gene product also inhibits dopamine reuptake,and our findings suggest that smokers who have SLC6A3 genotypes that do not contain the 9-repeat allele may respond better to this form of therapy. In addition,data relating SLC6A3 genotype to age at smoking initiation suggest promising avenues for targeting smoking prevention efforts to high-risk youth. Although it would be premature to integrate genotyping into clinical smoking prevention or cessation treatment at the present time,the current data suggest that future research in this area would be very fruitful.



* Source: Lerman, C., Caporaso, N. E., Audrain, J., Main, D., Bowman, E. D., Lockshin, B., . . . Shields, P. G. (1999). Evidence suggesting the role of specific genetic factors in cigarette smoking. *Health Psychology*, 18(1), 14-20.

How to acquire academic vocabulary?

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固定搭配



How to acquire academic vocabulary?

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固定搭配

表达准确性用词

术语



How to acquire academic vocabulary?

熟词生义

经典搭配

逻辑词

熟词生义-例1

Sabol et al.(1999)provide an important first step in research exploring the genetic basis of cigarette smoking. A better understanding of genetic,neuropharmacologic, and environmental determinants can lead to the development of improved prevention and treatment strategies tailored to the needs of individual smokers (Plomin,1998). For example, smokers with genetically determined reductions in dopamine transmission may respond better than other smokers to pharmacologic therapy involving nicotine replacement, psychotropic medications,or both. Initial data suggest that bupropion hydrochloride, which has selective dopamine reuptake inhibitory effects, can be used as a treatment for nicotine dependence (Lerman et al.,1997),and the Food and Drug Administration has approved bupropion for use as a nicotine cessation treatment. The SLC6A3 gene encodes a dopamine transporter, and data suggest that smokers who have SLC6A3 genotypes that do not contain the 9-repeat allele may respond better to this form of therapy. In addition,data relating SLC6A3 genotype to age at smoking initiation **suggest promising avenues for** targeting smoking prevention efforts to high-risk youth. Although it would be premature to integrate genotyping into clinical smoking prevention or cessation treatment at the present time,the current data suggest that future research in this area would be very fruitful.

avenues: 场所-->途径/方式

a method or way of doing something



熟词生义-例1

Sabol et al.(1999)provide an important first step in research exploring the genetic basis of

-They also **suggest some promising avenues for** creating more supportive classroom environments and helping students deal with their anxieties.

-Based on these results, we **suggest promising avenues for** future work relating to concepts for articulating how ethics is dealt with in the design process and how design activities give rise to different levels of ethical concerns.

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熟词生义 -例2

However, achieving environmentally-friendly and efficient hydraulic fracturing techniques faces two key challenges. Firstly, on the technical front, in-depth research is necessary to enhance economic benefits during design decisions, primarily focusing on effective expansion of fracturing fissures and optimizing fracture schemes considering the anisotropy of rock formations (Al-Fatlawi et al., 2019). Secondly, environmental constraints come into play as hydraulic fracturing is a water-intensive extraction method, resulting in potential formation damage and contamination of water sources (Wang et al., 2014, Suboyin et al., 2020). In response to the challenges faced in shale gas extraction, scholars have conducted extensive research on the anisotropic characteristics of shale's physical mechanics.



* Source: Huchao Deng, Bengao Yang, Yanan Gao, Jing Xie, Ruifeng Tang, Siqi Ye, (2023), Mechanical weakening behavior and energy evolution characteristics of shale with different bedding angles after microwave irradiation, *Gas Science and Engineering*, 119, 205141

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front: 前面-->某方面

in a particular area of activity

come into play 起作用

to help produce or influence a result

小结

名词

avenues: 场所→途径/方式
a method or way of doing something

front: 前面→某方面
in a particular area of activity

come into play: 演出/装扮→起作用
to help produce or influence a result

经典搭配-例1

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经典搭配-例2

Recent advancements in computational tools such as Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), Finite Element Analysis (FEA), optimization algorithms / techniques such as multi-objective genetic algorithms (MOGA) [9] and Approximation-Assisted Optimization (AAO) [10], **along with improvements in** advanced manufacturing such as Additive Manufacturing (AM) **have led to a paradigm shift in** HX design ideology, allowing researchers to integrate shape and topology optimization strategies to design the next generation of heat exchangers [2,6,8,11–39]. One such example is the work of Bacellar et al. [2], who developed a **comprehensive multi-scale analysis** and shape and topology optimization framework which explores finless HXs with novel small diameter, non-round tubes. Their framework was **experimentally validated** under both radiator [2] and evaporator [40] operating conditions using a metal additively-manufactured proof-of-concept optimal design, proving the viability of shape optimization and additive manufacturing for HX design.



* Source: Tancabel, J., Aute, V., Klein, E., Lee, C.-Y., Hwang, Y., Ling, J., Muehlbauer, J., & Radermacher, R. (2022). Multi-scale and multi-physics analysis, design optimization, and experimental validation of heat exchangers utilizing high performance, non-round tubes. *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 216(C), 118965.

经典搭配-例3

Preliminary scoping searches of the literature suggested that research relating to income inequality, status consumption and status anxiety crossed multiple disciplines including sociology, psychology, economics, and health. It was therefore anticipated that the **evidence base** would be broad and heterogenous, and that a narrative approach would offer greater flexibility in **drawing together these findings** (Millat et al., 2015). A further key benefit of narrative reviews is the ability to incorporate higher level conceptual and theoretical frameworks into the synthesis alongside empirical work (Baumeister and Leary, 1997; Green et al., 2006).



* Source: Pybus, K., Power, M., Pickett, K. E., & Wilkinson, R. (2022). Income inequality, status consumption and status anxiety: An exploratory review of implications for sustainability and directions for future research. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 6(1), 100353.

小结

adj+n/adv+v/collocation

on the technical front

in-depth research

preliminary scoping searches

experimentally validated

V collocation

lead to paradigm shift

come into play

conduct extensive research

drawing together these findings

逻辑词-例1

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初步范围性综述

逻辑词-例1

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表示递进逻辑

adj+n: further benefit/evidence/...

逻辑词-例2

...However, the **mentioned** framework [2] does not include structural analysis, resulting in HX designs with conservative tube thicknesses to ensure the tubes have the required structural integrity for pressure-holding. This is highly unattractive since large tube thickness directly results in greater material consumption. To further reduce the tube thickness would require detailed and computationally expensive FEA modeling be carried out for all candidate geometries to verify whether the tube shape can meet the pressure-holding requirements. Further, Tancabel et al. [41] noted that no air-to-refrigerant HX shape and topology optimization studies explicitly consider tube mechanical strength, calling into question whether an optimal design is truly feasible from a pressure-holding standpoint.



* Source: Tancabel, J., Aute, V., Klein, E., Lee, C.-Y., Hwang, Y., Ling, J., Muehlbauer, J., & Radermacher, R. (2022). Multi-scale and multi-physics analysis, design optimization, and experimental validation of heat exchangers utilizing high performance, non-round tubes. *Applied Thermal Engineering*, 216(C), 118965.

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前后文逻辑

adj+n: aforementioned framework/notion...



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前后文逻辑

v: (directly) result in/call into question



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连接词

逻辑词-例2

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指示代词



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逻辑词-例3

Over the past two decades, corpus-based explorations of the functional variations and distributions of pragmatic markers such as “you know”, “I mean”, “well”, etc. have gathered pace, with resulting advances in theorisation, conceptualisation and application (Aijmer, 2011, 2013, 2015; Buysse, 2017; Cuenca, 2008; Erman, 2001; Fraser, 1990; Fung and Carter, 2007; Tree, 2007; Tree and Schrock, 2002). Those pragmatic markers do not tend to contribute to the propositional meaning or syntactic construction, but rather they have multiple pragmatic functions in communication at the discourse, interpersonal and sociocultural levels. However, so far, the majority of research into pragmatic markers is based on transcriptions of spoken interaction, discourse completion tasks or intuition (Adolphs, 2008; Schauer & Adolphs, 2006). Yet, communication is inherently multimodal and there is a lack of corpus pragmatic research that investigates the way in which pragmatic markers are used in conjunction with other multimodal resources such as prosody, gesture, facial expression etc. (Adolphs & Carter, 2013; Adolphs & Chen, 2021; Debras, 2021; Romero-Trillo, 2018). Drawing on the Nottingham Multimodal Corpus (NMMC) (Adolphs & Carter, 2007; Knight, 2011), we address the lack of multimodal corpus pragmatic research on the speech-gesture relationship by proposing an approach for exploring gesture patterns that co-occur with pragmatic markers.

前后文逻辑with
时间逻辑over the... decades/years/so far



逻辑词-例3

Over the past two decades, corpus-based explorations of the functional variations and distributions of pragmatic markers such as “you know”, “I mean”, “well”, etc. have gathered pace, with resulting advances in theorisation, conceptualisation and application (Aijmer, 2011, 2013, 2015; Buyse, 2017; Cuenca, 2008; Erman, 2001; Fraser, 1990; Fung and Carter, 2007; Tree, 2007; Tree and Schrock, 2002). Those pragmatic markers do not tend to contribute to the propositional meaning or syntactic construction, but rather they have multiple pragmatic functions in communication at the discourse, interpersonal and sociocultural levels. However, so far, the majority of research into pragmatic markers is based on transcriptions of spoken interaction, discourse completion tasks or intuition (Adolphs, 2008; Schauer & Adolphs, 2006). Yet, communication is inherently multimodal and there is a lack of corpus pragmatic research that investigates the way in which pragmatic markers are used in conjunction with other multimodal resources such as prosody, gesture, facial expression etc. Pragmatic markers are often treated as unimodal pragmatic markers as unimodal units (i.e., unimodal pragmatic markers) (Adolphs & Carter, 2015; Adolphs & Chen, 2021; Debras, 2021; Romero-Trillo, 2018). Drawing on the Nottingham Multimodal Corpus (NMMC) (Adolphs & Carter, 2007; Knight, 2011), we address the lack of multimodal corpus pragmatic research on the speech-gesture relationship by proposing an approach for exploring gesture patterns that co-occur with pragmatic markers.

指示代词+总结性
连词



逻辑词-例3

Over the past two decades, corpus-based explorations of the functional variations and distributions of pragmatic markers such as “you know”, “I mean”, “well”, etc. have gathered pace, with resulting advances in theorisation, conceptualisation and application (Aijmer, 2011, 2013, 2015; Buyse, 2017; Cuenca, 2008; Erman, 2001; Fraser, 1990; Fung and Carter, 2007; Tree, 2007; Tree and Schrock, 2002). Those pragmatic markers do not tend to contribute to the propositional meaning or syntactic construction, but rather they have multiple pragmatic functions in communication at the discourse, interpersonal and sociocultural levels. However, so far, the majority of research into pragmatic markers is based on transcriptions of spoken interaction, discourse completion tasks or intuition (Adolphs, 2008; Schauer & Adolphs, 2006). Yet, communication is inherently multimodal and there is a lack of corpus pragmatic research that investigates the way in which pragmatic markers are expressed (e.g., prosody, gesture, facial expression). Pragmatic markers as multimodal units (i.e., multimodal pragmatic markers) (Adolphs & Carter, 2013; Adolphs & Chen, 2021; Debras, 2021; Romero-Trillo, 2018). Drawing on the Nottingham Multimodal Corpus (NMMC) (Adolphs & Carter, 2007; Knight, 2011), we address the lack of multimodal corpus pragmatic research on the speech-gesture relationship by proposing an approach for exploring gesture patterns that co-occur with pragmatic markers.

前后逻辑：动词



逻辑词-例3

Over the past two decades, corpus-based explorations of the functional variations and distributions of pragmatic markers such as “you know”, “I mean”, “well”, etc. have gathered pace, with resulting advances in theorisation, conceptualisation and application (Aijmer, 2011, 2013, 2015; Buysse, 2017; Cuenca, 2008; Erman, 2001; Fraser, 1990; Fung and Carter, 2007; Tree, 2007; Tree and Schrock, 2002). Those pragmatic markers do not tend to contribute to the propositional meaning or syntactic construction, but rather they have multiple pragmatic functions in communication at the discourse, interpersonal and sociocultural levels. However, so far, the majority of research into pragmatic markers is based on transcriptions of spoken interaction, discourse completion tasks or intuition (Adolphs, 2008; Schauer & Adolphs, 2006). Yet, communication is inherently multimodal and there is a lack of corpus pragmatic research that investigates the ways in which pragmatic markers are coordinated with other modes of expression (e.g., prosody, gesture, facial expression, etc.), and how other modes contribute to the functions of pragmatic markers as multimodal units (i.e., multimodal pragmatic markers) (Adolphs & Carter, 2013; Adolphs & Chen, 2021; Debras, 2021; Romero-Trillo, 2018). Drawing on the Nottingham Multimodal Corpus (NMMC) (Adolphs & Carter, 2007; Knight, 2011), we address the lack of multimodal corpus pragmatic research on the speech-gesture relationship by proposing an approach for exploring gesture patterns that co-occur with pragmatic markers.



What we have learned today:

- **What is academic vocabulary**
- **Why is academic vocabulary important**
- **How to acquire academic vocabulary?**



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为什么要在学术会议上做演讲?



学术会议生存指南

为什么要在学术会议上做演讲?

Why do We Need to Make the Conference Presentation?



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AUTHOR**
Supporting brave
new authors