

如何提高论文被发表的机会

任 胜 利

E-mail: rensl@scichina.org



如何提高论文被发表的机会

1 写作前的准备

2 论文的结构安排与撰写

3 投稿及与编辑的联系

为什么要发表论文？

■ Publish or perish (发表或灭亡)

- 科研成果：如果没有发表，就等于不曾存在；
- 科研人员：没有论著发表，职业生涯将难以为继。

编辑和审稿人期望的稿件

- 研究的创新性及科学意义强；
- 稿件的范围和写作符合期刊要求及读者群；
- 稿件的格式按照期刊要求准备；
- 论据翔实充分，令人信服；
- 文章结构严谨，层次分明、逻辑性强；
- 语言表达准确流畅，简洁易懂。

作者投稿

退稿

编辑\编委
初筛

改后录用/再审

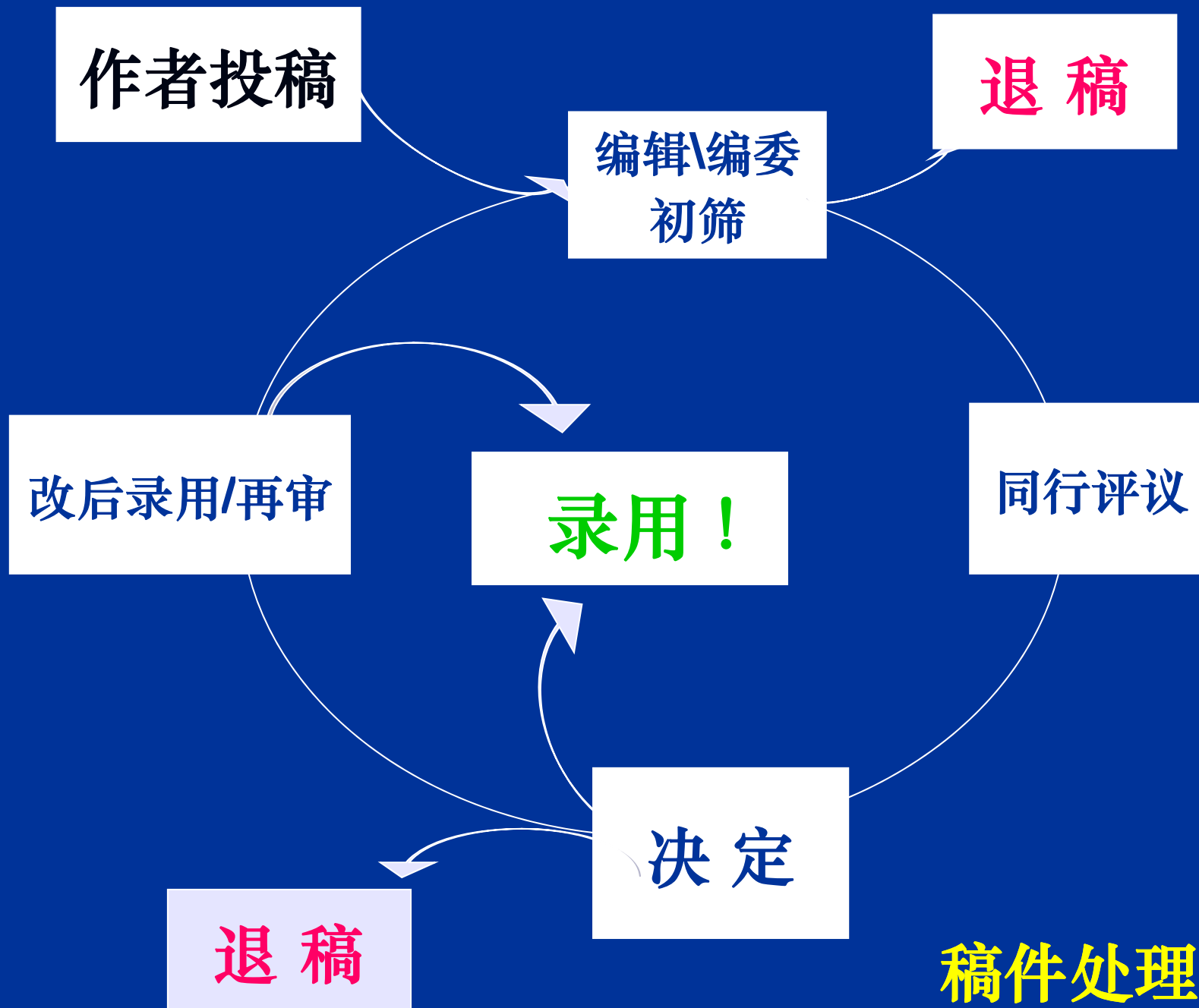
录用！

同行评议

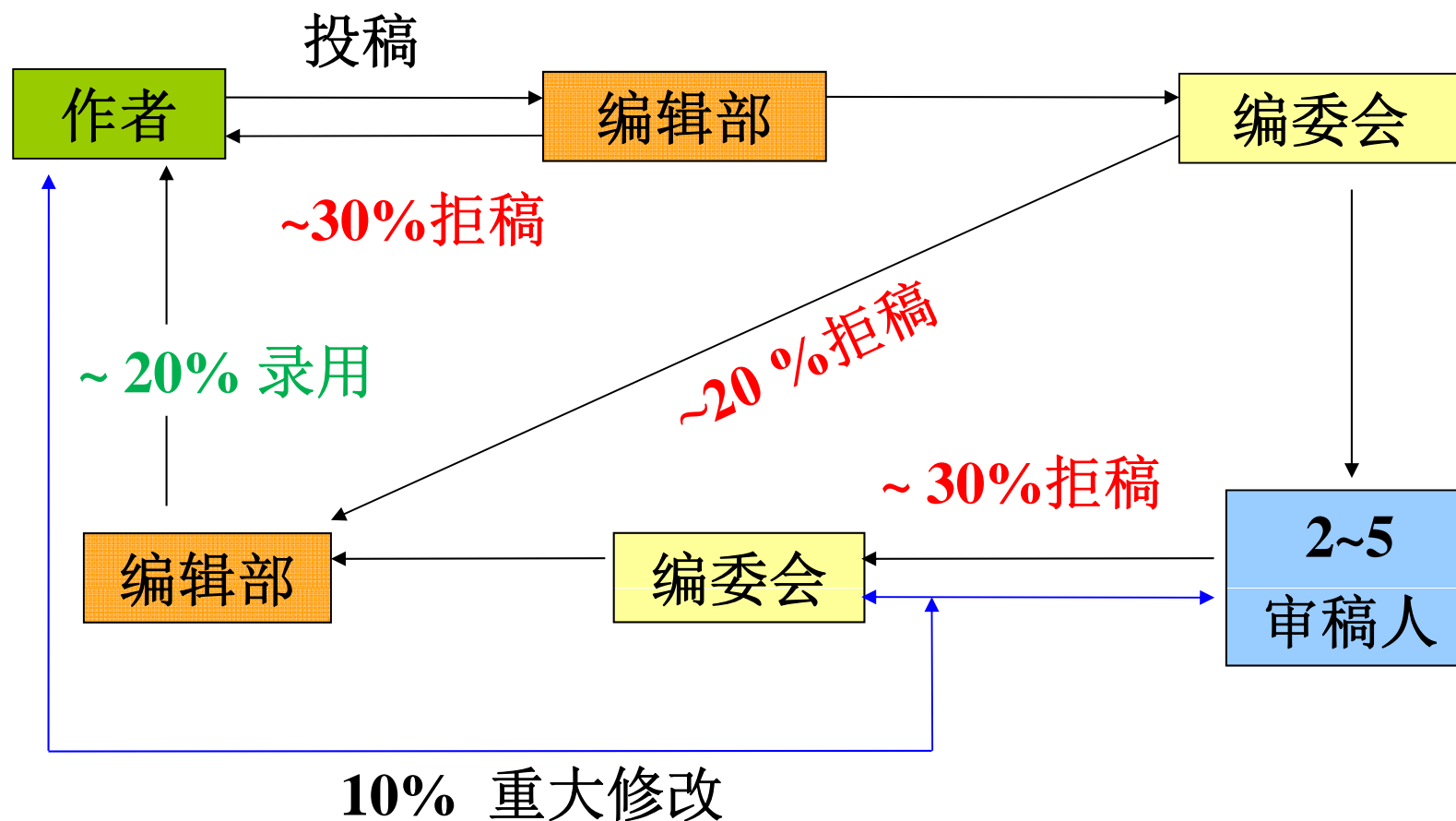
决定

退稿

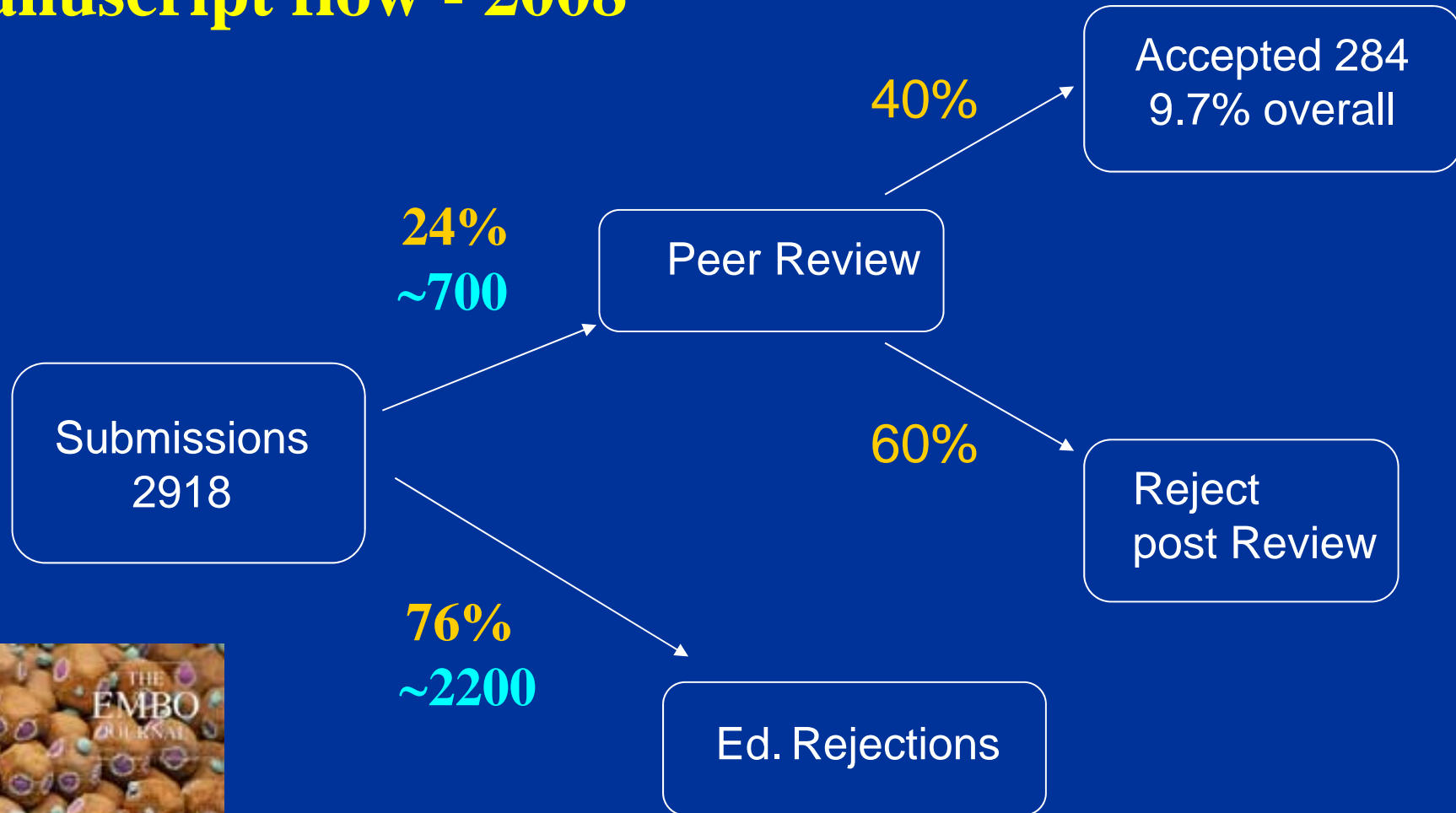
稿件处理流程



中国科学: 审稿流程



Manuscript flow - 2008



The EMBO Journal (IF: 8.295-2008; 10.434-2014)

could lead to an increase of the surface area of ZnO -based powders. The added active elements could stabilize the ZnO surface, and decrease its grain size. However, a problem arising from the use of such dopants is that their migration and segregation can possibly occur during the heat treatment or the operation, leading to irreproducibility and aging of the sensors. Moreover, for practical applications in sensor devices, ZnO particles need to be printed on substrates and annealed at 300– 600°C. The operation temperature of the sensors should also be high enough (typically 400°C) to obtain good response to gases. So, it is still of prime importance to develop a novel and simple synthetic route for pure ZnO nanoparticles that are stable against heat.

So the technological importance of ZnO has motivated several studies on the synthesis of this material using various methods, such as pulse laser deposition, vapor phase transparent process [7], thermal evaporation [8], aqueous solution deposition [9], template-based growth [10], combustion synthesis [11], sol-gel

1 1,146 words / 35% - CrossCheck
 Li, Z.. "Controllable growth of SnO₂ process", Colloids and Surfaces / 20080915

2 674 words / 20% - CrossCheck
 Nehru, L.C.. "Rapid synthesis of ZnO by combustion method", Powder Technology, 20080915

3 46 words / 1% - CrossCheck
 Zhijie Li. "Direct formation of SiO₂ and high thermal stability by sol-gel and Technology. 02/2009

4 44 words / 1% - CrossCheck
 LUNHONG AI. "EFFECT OF SAMAN MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF T Letters B, 2008

5 33 words / 1% - CrossCheck
 Benjaram M. Reddy. "Characterization of ZnO, Al₂O₃, and ZnO/Al₂O₃ mixtures by XRD, SEM, and TEM

■ https://crossref.ithenticate.com/en_us/report/9613986/similarity

写作前的准备：立论与方法

……但是我通过评审有关文章和学位论文发现，有的硕士生、博士生缺乏基本功的培训，基础知识不扎实，特别是缺乏在野外第一手的实践资料和感性认识，立题不确切，研究方案也存在一系列问题。其结果是搞了大量数据，甚至进行了高深的统计分析或建立了模型，但没有真正的实际意义或理论意义。

……本文作者可能对于植被演变生态学和土壤学的基本知识欠缺，故在确定植被恢复阶段和土样采集方面不够确切、严密，包括确定做哪些分析项目也缺乏依据，从而使得大量工作等于“白做”，“浪费”。

如何提高论文被发表的机会

1 写作前的准备

2 论文的结构安排与撰写

3 投稿及与编辑的联系

科技论文的结构

- 论文题名+眉题
- 作者姓名+通讯地址
- 摘要+关键词
- 引言(Introduction)
- 材料与方法(Materials and methods)
- 结果(Results)
- 讨论与结论(Discussion & Conclusion)
- 致谢
- 参考文献



在铝的阳极氧化过程中氧化铝纳米线的生长

引言

1 实验

2 结果与分析

3 结论

朱开贵, 等. 科学通报, 2011, 56: 1140-1143



阅读“作者须知”或“投稿指南”

- 刊物的宗旨和范围；
- 各栏目论文的长度、章节的顺序安排, 等；
- 采取何种体例格式？如：参考文献的体例、图表的准备、等；
- 履行何种形式的同行评议？
- 多长时间后能决定可否录用

EMBO J: 作者须知

ADVERTISEMENT

antibodypedia | nature

Click here to search data and commentary on more than 600,000 antibodies at Antibodypedia.com

ADVERTISEMENT

Search the Latest Science Jobs Worldwide

naturejobs.com

LOGIN

THE EMBO JOURNAL

Cover photograph
© Stefan Eberhard

REGISTER MY ACCOUNT EMBO SUBSCRIBE E-ALERTS

SEARCH

> [Advanced search](#)

THE EMBO JOURNAL

Home

Aims and scope

Current issue

Advance online publication

Focuses

Archive:

[The EMBO Journal](#) > [Guide for Authors](#)

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Welcome to the website of *The EMBO Journal*.

- ▼ [About The EMBO Journal](#)
 - ... [Aims and Scope](#)
 - ... [Article Types](#)
- ▼ [Editorial Policies](#)
 - ... [Authorship Guidelines](#)
 - ... [Use of Living Organs](#)
 - ... [Biosecurity](#)
 - ... [Animal welfare](#)

JOURNAL SERVICES

- Editorial Policies
- Manuscript Preparation
- Submission
- For Acceptance and Publication

Title

■ 题名

— 以最少数量的单词来充分表述论文的内容

■ 题名的作用

— 吸引读者. 题名相当于论文的“标签”(label), 题名如果表达不当, 就会失去其应有的作用, 使真正需要它的读者错过阅读论文的机会;

— 帮助文献追踪或检索. 文献检索系统多以题名中的主题词作为线索, 因而这些词必须要准确地反映论文的核心内容, 否则就有可能产生漏检

题名：基本要求

- **准确(Accuracy)**: 准确地反映论文的内容;
- **简洁(Brevity)**: 中文最好不超过20个汉字, 英文最好不超过10 – 12个单词;
- **清楚(Clarity)**: 清晰地反映文章的具体内容和特色, 力求简洁有效、重点突出
 - 尽可能将表达核心内容的主题词放在题名开头;
 - 慎重使用缩略语;
 - 避免使用化学式、上下角标、特殊符号(数字符号、希腊字母等)、公式等;
 - 避免使用Thoughts on ..., Regarding ..., Study..., 等

**Policing plagiarism in
China is helped by
innovative software**

*University-Science, 38 Zheda Road,
Hangzhou 310027, China
e-mail: jzus@zju.edu.cn*

Policing plagiarism in China is helped by innovative software.

**Chinese journal finds
31% of submissions
plagiarized**

Chinese journal finds 31% of submissions plagiarized

GEOSCIENCES

Recent progress in the study of Tibetan Plateau climate dynamics

Guoxiong Wu, Anmin Duan*, Yimin Liu, Jiangyu Mao, Rongcai Ren, Qing Bao, Bian He, Boqi Liu and Wenting Hu

- **Tibetan Plateau climate dynamics: research progress and outlook**

论文题目的“包装”

哪个命题好？

- 广东古寨岩体 U-Pb 定年与地质意义
- 华南陆壳基底的幕式增长——来自广东古寨花岗岩中锆石LA-ICPMS定年资料的证据

<u>Study on dynamic constitutive relation and microstructure of melted dark green silty soil in Shanghai</u>	TANG Yi-qun, SHEN Feng, HU Xiang-dong, ZHOU Nian-qing, ZOU Chang-zhong, ZHU Jian-hua (1249)
<u>Study on dynamic behavior of EPS</u>	ZHU Xiang-rong, FANG Peng-fei, LI Yun-fei, ZHU Zan-ling (1253)
<u>Study and application of flexible retaining method with prestressed anchor</u>	JIA Jin-qing, ZHENG Wei-feng (1257)
<u>Predicting coefficient of permeability from soil-water characteristic curve for Shanghai soft soil</u>	YE Wei-min, QIAN Li-xin, BAI Yun, CHEN Bao (1262)
<u>Rowe's stress-dilatancy model modified for energy dissipation of particle breakage</u>	CHI Shi-chun, JIA Yu-feng (1266)
<u>Analysis of continuous dynamic monitoring on vibrating compaction process of graded broken stone</u>	XU Guang-hui, GAO Hui, WANG Zhe-ren (1270)
<u>Experimental study on creep properties of rocks under stepwise loading</u>	FAN Qing-zhong, GAO Yan-fa (1273)
<u>Mechanism analysis and model test of hydraulic fracturing in embankment dams</u>	ZHANG Bing-yin, LI Na, LI Quan-ming, SUN Xun (1277)
<u>Test and analysis on rock fatigue life due to affecting factors under uniaxial compression</u>	REN Jian-xi, JIANG Yu, GE Xiu-run (1282)
<u>Numerical analysis of piles influenced by lateral soil movement due to surcharge loads</u>	CHEN Fu-quan, YANG Min (1286)
<u>Performance analysis of loess highway tunnel affected by lining parameters</u>	ZHAO Zhan-chang, XIE Yong-li (1291)
<u>Sensitivity analysis of pipe roof displacement induced by released load in excavation of soft ground</u>	DONG Xin-ping, ZHOU Shun-hua (1296)
<u>Calculation and analysis of composite pile-soil stress ratio of composite foundation with capped rigid pile</u>	LEI Jin-bo, JIANG Hong-dao, ZHENG Yun-yang, ZHANG Shao-qin, KUANG Sen-bao (1300)
<u>Design method for length of grids inserted in the front of a box culvert surrounded by pipe-roof</u>	XIAO Shi-guo, XIA Cai-chu, LI Xiang-yang, ZHU He-hua, LIU Xue-zeng (1306)
<u>Study on identification of dispersive clay soils</u>	FAN Heng-hui, WU Pu-te, LI Peng, JIA Li, ZHANG Song (1310)
<u>Study on 3D geological modeling in VII dam site of Xiangjiaba Hydropower Station</u>	PAN Wei, LIU Da-an, GUO Hua-feng, CHENG Dong-xing, ZHONG Hui-ya, LIU Xin-zhong (1317)
<u>Analytic method of pile displacement in long-short pile group subjected to vertical loading</u>	WANG Wei, YANG Min, WANG Hong-yu (1323)
<u>Improvement study of lab large-scale direct shear test of rock-soil aggregate mixture</u>	DONG yun, CHAI He-jun (1329)
<u>Shaking table test of composite foundation with rigid pile</u>	WU Si-yu, SONG Er-xiang, LIU Hua-bei, SHAO Xiao-hui (1334)
<u>Manufacture and application of steady seepage equipment for unsaturated soil</u>	

论文题名举例：介词问题

Bad: Linear programming method **of** optimization **of** systems **of** partial differential equation

Good: Linear programming method **for** optimization **of** partial differential equation systems (偏微分方程系统最优化的线性程序设计方法)

Bad: Formulation **of** equations **of** vertical motion **of** finite element form for vehicle-bridge interaction system

Good: Finite element **based** formulations for vehicle-bridge interaction system **considering** vertical motion

车桥相互作用系统有限元形式的竖向运动方程

Who is the first author?

- 论文的执笔人或主要撰写者应该是第一作者;
- 贡献相同作者的表达:
 - 共同第一作者,
 - 通讯作者 (To whom correspondence should be addressed / Corresponding author),
 - 这些作者对研究工作的贡献是相同的
- 避免“搭车”署名、不能遗漏应该署名的作者、不可擅自将知名人士署为作者之一以提高论文声誉和影响

作者姓名的拼音表达方式

- **国家标准(GB/T 16159-1996)**：汉语人名按姓和名分写，姓和名的开头字母大写，如：Wang Jianguo (王建国), Dongfang Shuo (东方朔), Zhuge Kongming (诸葛孔明), 等；
- **“中国学术期刊(光盘版)检索与评价数据规范”**：姓前名后，姓氏的全部字母均大写，复姓应连写。名字的首字母大写，双名中间加连字符；名字不缩写。如：ZHANG Ying (张颖), WANG Xi-lian (王锡联), ZHUGE Hua (诸葛华)

作者姓名的拼音表达方式

- 国外期刊一般会尊重作者对自己姓名的表达方式(但大多倾向于大写字母只限于姓和名的首字母);
- 发表于“Nature”(2002, 415: 732)的一篇短文中3位作者姓名的表达分别为

Shengli Ren, Guang'an Zu, Hong-fei Wang

(任胜利, 祖广安, 王鸿飞)

缩写: Ren S, Zu G, Wang H F

- 应尽量采用相对固定的英文姓名的表达形式, 以减少在文献检索和论文引用中被他人误解的可能性

作者地址的标署

- 尽可能地给出详细的通讯地址；
- 如果论文出版时作者调到一个新的地址，新地址应以“Present address”(现地址)的形式在脚注中给出；
- 如果第一作者不是通讯作者，作者应按期刊的相关规定表达，并提前告诉编辑。期刊多以星号(*)、脚注或致谢的形式标注通讯作者或联系人

摘要：撰写技巧 (1)

- 应大致包括IMRD 结构的论文写作模式；
- 使用简短的句子, 用词应为潜在读者所熟悉；
- 注意表述的逻辑性, 尽量使用指示性的词语来表达论文的不同部分(层次)
 - 如使用“研究表明...”(We found that...)表示结果; 使用“通过对...的分析, 认为 ...”(Based on..., we suggest that...)表示讨论等

摘要：撰写技巧 (2)

- 确保摘要的“独立性”或“自明性”：尽量避免引用文献、图表和缩写；
- 尽量避免使用化学结构式、数学表达式、角标和希腊文等特殊符号；
- 可适当强调研究中的创新、重要之处；尽量包括论文的主要论点和重要细节(重要的论证或数据)

Structured Abstract (结构式摘要)

- 是报道性摘要的结构化表达

- (1) 目的(Objective): 研究的问题、目的或设想等;
- (2) 设计(Design): 研究的基本设计, 样本的选择;
- (3) 单位(Setting): 开展研究的单位;
- (4) 对象(Patients, Participants): 研究对象的信息;
- (5) 处置(Interventions): 处置方法;
- (6) 主要结果测定(Main Outcome Measures): 实验过程;
- (7) 结果(Results): 研究的主要发现;
- (8) 结论(Conclusions): 主要结论及其潜在应用

结构式摘要的类型

■ New England Journal of Medicine

Background, Methods, Results, Conclusions

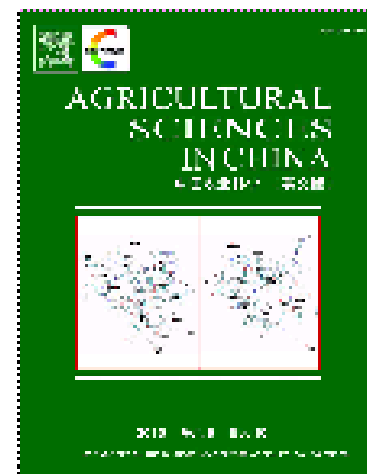
■ The Lancet

Background, Methods, Findings, Interpretation

■ JAMA

Context, Objective, Design, Setting, Patients,
Interventions, Main Outcome Measures, Results,
Conclusion

- 目的
- 方法
- 结果
- 结论



大兴安岭地区野生黑木耳菌株SRAP的遗传多样性分析

刘华晶,许修宏,姜延波

东北农业大学资源与环境学院

收稿日期 2010-8-23 修回日期 2010-9-12 网络版发布日期 2011-7-15 接受日期 2011-7-21

摘要

【目的】对大兴安岭地区野生黑木耳菌株进行遗传多样性分析。【方法】利用PCR-SRAP体系,选出9对SRAP引物对18个野生菌株和6个栽培菌株DNA进行扩增,通过NTSYSpc软件对遗传多样性进行分析。【结果】通过PCR扩增,9对引物共扩增到90条条带,其中78条多态性条带,多态性比率为87.0%。平均每条引物扩增的条带数和多态性条带数分别为10.00条和8.67条。多态性信息含量(PIC)变化在0.051—0.918,平均为0.683,所揭示的基因型数平均为15.78个。聚类分析结果表明,遗传相似系数在0.63水平上,可分为5个类群。【结论】SRAP标记技术在栽培与野生菌株间都表现出明显的遗传差异性,此技术可用于遗传多样性的分析研究。

■ 结构式摘要：目的、方法、结果、结论

第23卷 第3期

航空航天医学杂志

2012年3月

291

早期综合康复治疗对老年骨折患者术后疗效的影响

吕德学

(贵航集团303医院骨科,平坝 561100)

摘要 **目的:**探讨并总结对老年骨折患者进行康复治疗的临床疗效。**方法:**将154例老年下肢骨折患者随机分成观察组(78例)和对照组(76例)。其中观察组术前术后均给予综合康复治疗,而对照组则仅在术后让其自行根据医嘱进行功能锻炼。术后对两组进行随访并比较其康复效果。**结果:**观察组与对照组患者均获得随访,随访时间为6~36个月,平均为22个月。随访发现观察组骨折愈合时间(3.3 ± 0.2)个月,对照组愈合时间为(3.5 ± 0.3)个月,两组间差异无显著性($P > 0.05$)。观察组术后并发症发生率3.85%,对照组14.47%,两组间并发症发生率比较有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.05, P < 0.05$);观察组康复治疗优良率93.30%(72/78),对照组仅78.95%(60/76),两组率比较有显著性差异($\chi^2 = 5.61, P < 0.05$)。**结论:**尽早进行康复治疗对老年骨折患者取得理想的康复效果具有重要意义。

关键词 骨折;老年;康复

NASA高空气球的研究及其进展

【摘要】 高空气球是一种可以实现平流层飞行的无动力浮空器。文章重点从**气球的结构、蒙皮材料、热特性研究及试飞试验**等方面介绍了NASA高空气球的研究及其进展，为中国高空气球的研究发展提供参考。

【关键词】 结构性能； 蒙皮材料； 热特性； 试飞试验； 高空气球

航天返回与遥感, 2012年第1期

Pinpointing the Sources and Measuring the Lengths of the Principal Rivers of the World

Abstract Cultures throughout the world are associating the rivers. People depend upon the rivers and their tributaries for food, water, transport, and many other aspects of daily lives. Unfortunately, human beings have not calculated the accurate lengths for the great rivers even today. The lengths of the rivers are very different in popular textbooks, magazines, atlases and encyclopedias. To accurately determine the lengths of the principal rivers of the world, the combination of satellite image analysis and field investigations to the source regions is proposed in this paper. The lengths of the Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Mississippi, Yellow, Ob, Yenisey, Amur, Congo and Mekong, which lengths over or close to 5,000 km, were calculated using the proposed method. The results may represent the most reliable and accurate lengths of the principal rivers of the world that are currently achievable.

Keywords (关键词)

- 不要使用过于宽泛的词做关键词(例如：有机化合物，生态科学，等等)，以免失去检索的作用；
- 避免使用自定的缩略语、缩写字作为关键词，除非是科学界公认的专有缩写字(如：DNA)；
- 关键词的数量要适中

关键词：三个层次

- **普通关键词**：用于读者快速判断论文的研究领域, 如：影像识别(image recognition), 无线网络(wireless network);
- **过渡性关键词**：较大的次级领域, 如：指纹识别(fingerprint recognition), 快速傅立叶变换(fast Fourier transform);
- **特异性关键词**：有助于读者准确地检索文献, 如：跳数的定位(hop-count localization), 非剪接基因(nonalternative spliced genes), 钕同位素示踪(Neodymium isotope tracing), 江西定南县。

Introduction: 写作内容

- 综述研究背景：概述本项工作的研究或观察的理论基础，给出简明的理论或研究背景，一定要列举重要的相关文献；
- 指出存在问题：说明为什么要做这项工作；
- 阐述研究目的：说明有别于他人的“主意” (Write for a range of interested scientists)

——“引言”要与“讨论”形成“呼应”关系 (Use your Discussion as a guideline)

Materials and methods: 写作内容

- 明确描述实验对象和方法的选择，医学论文中还应说明实验过程是否符合伦理学要求；
- 详细描述实验方法和实验步骤；
- 列举建立方法的参考文献，并做简要描述(但不需全部重复描述)；
- 如果对已有方法进行了新的或实质性的改进，就要清楚地说明改进的理由

Results: 总体要求

- 对实验或观察结果的表达要高度概括和提炼
(按逻辑顺序描述或总结重要的观察结果);
- 数据表达可采用文字与图表相结合的形式
(避免使用文字、图、表重复同一数据);
- 尽可能列出“结果”的原始数据,而不能只报道统计处理后的数据

The choice between a **Figure** or a **Table**

- 表格：很方便地列举大量精确数据或资料；
- 图形：直观、有效地表达复杂数据，尤其是不同组数据间的比较、关联、趋势等；
- 表格和图形应具有“自明性”；
- 图表题名：准确而清楚地表达出数据或资料的含义，切忌简单地描述数据

— 图表是论文中的空白处 (blank area)

表格的修改

Type of attack	Classical	Pop	Jazz
Echo addition	0.0%	0.1%	0.27%
Noise Addition	1.2%	1.42%	1.6%
Band equalization	2.31%	2.5%	2.73%

表格的修改

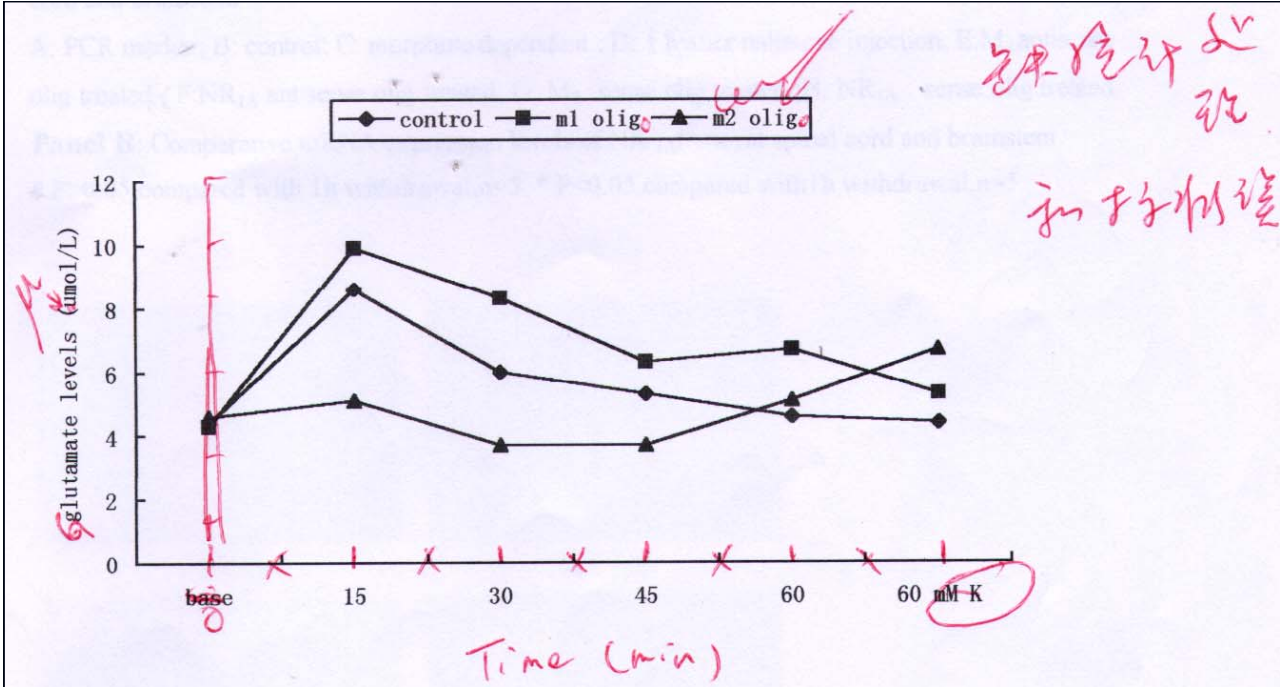
Type of attack	Classical	Pop	Jazz
Echo addition	0.0%	0.1%	0.27%
Noise Addition	1.2%	1.42%	1.6%
Band equalization	2.31%	2.5%	2.73%



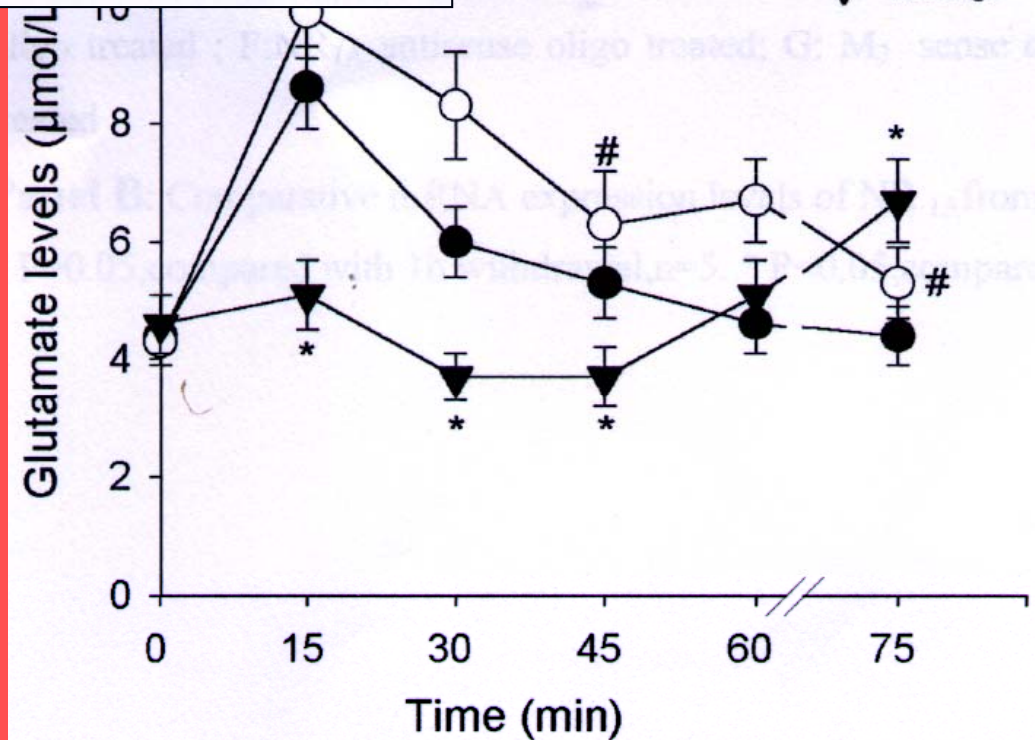
三线表 / 共用单位 / 有效数字

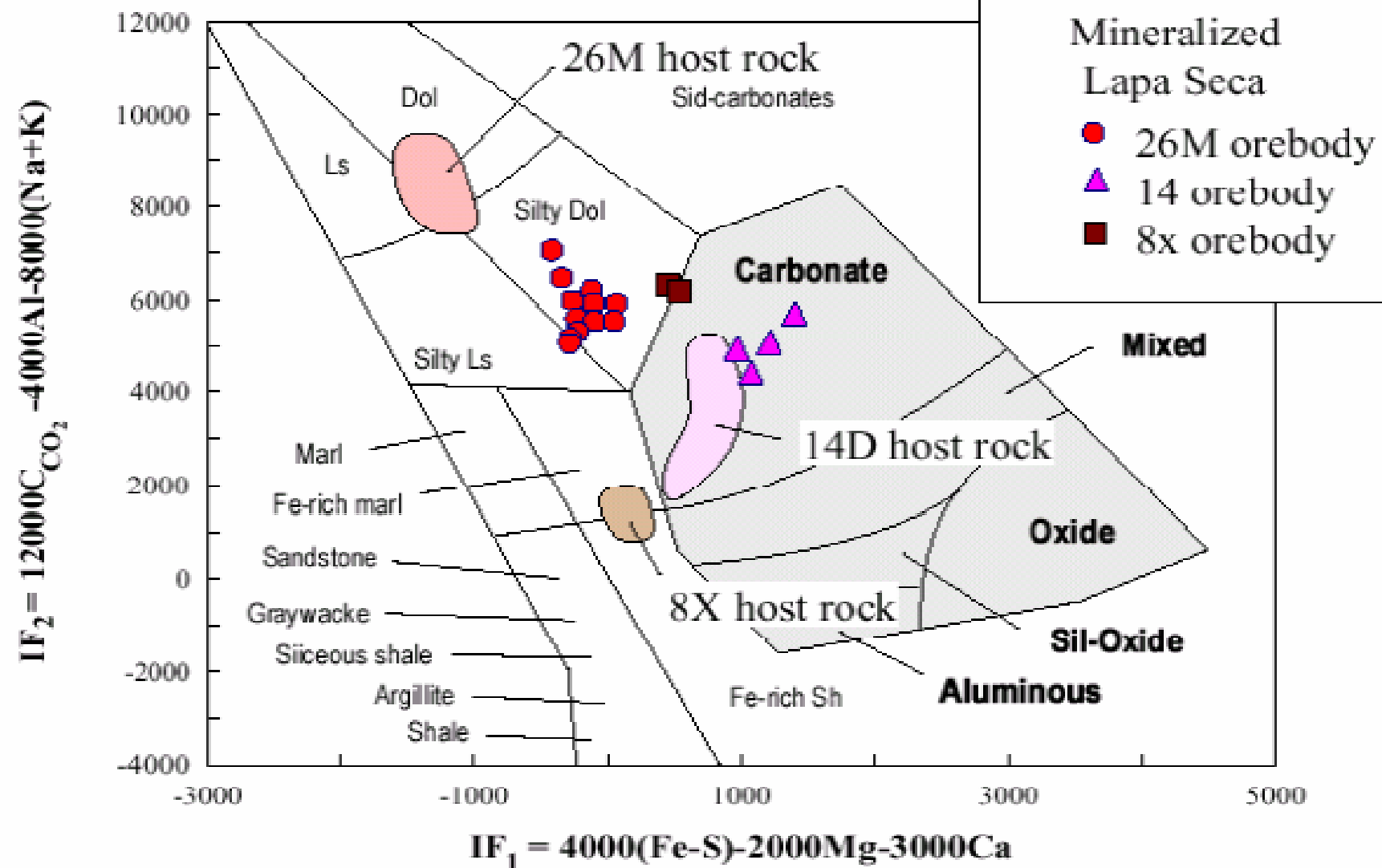
Type of attack	Classical (%)	Pop (%)	Jazz (%)
Echo addition	0	0.10	0.27
Noise addition	1.20	1.42	1.60
Band equalization	2.31	2.50	2.73

图件的修改



1. 坐标轴的刻度、说明;
2. 符号说明;
3. 误差统计处理





无需使用色彩

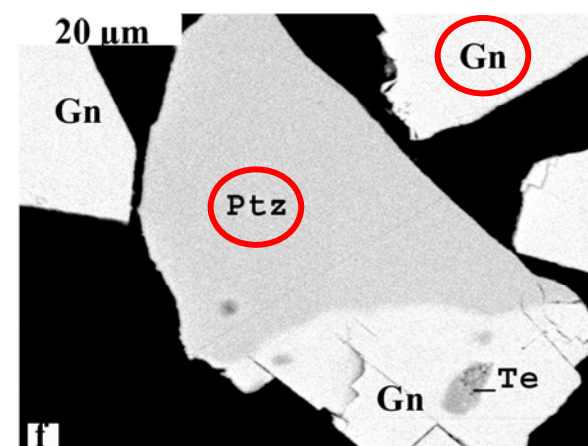
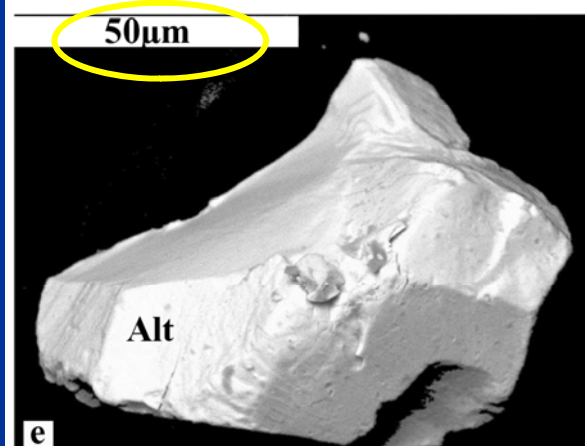
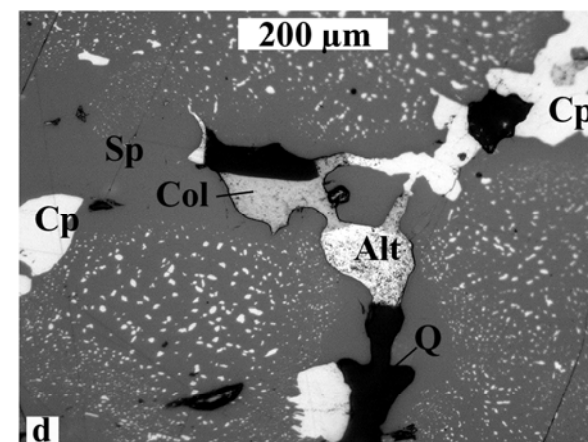
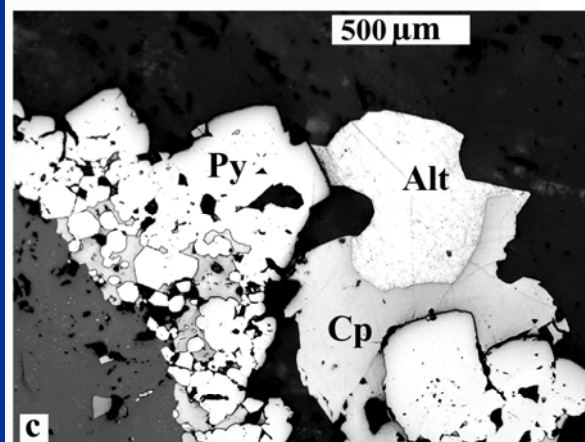
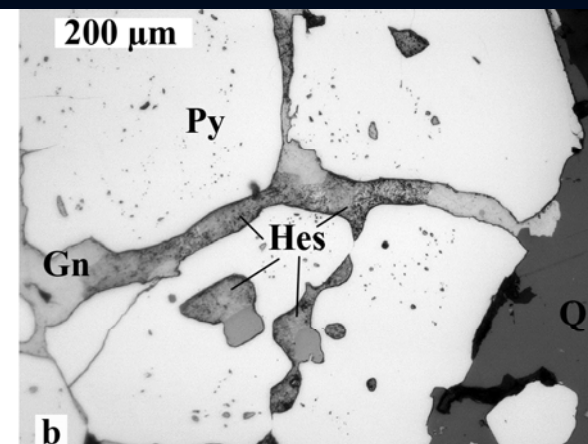
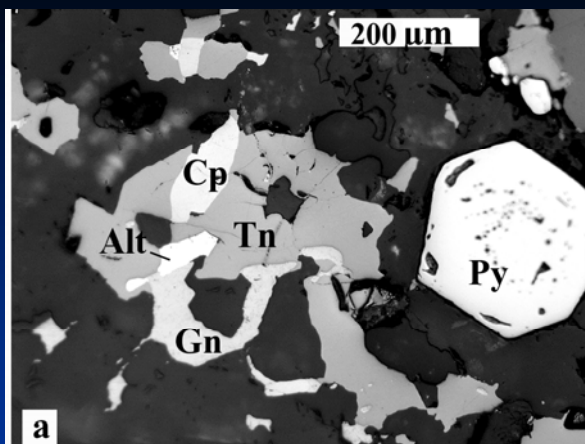
显微照片：

清晰

明亮

对比度

字体、字号一致



图题与表题的撰写

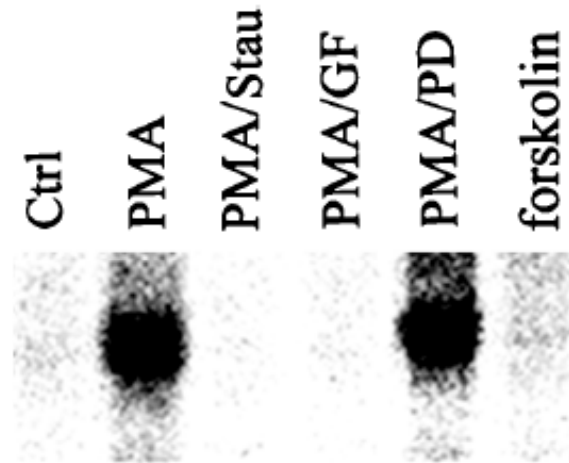


FIG. 2. PMA-stimulated DOR phosphorylation was mediated by PKC. HEK 293 cells transiently expressing DOR were labeled with $^{32}\text{P}_i$ and challenged with or without $0.2\ \mu\text{M}$ staurosporine (*Stau*), $2\ \mu\text{M}$ GF109203X (*GF*), or $20\ \mu\text{M}$ PD98059 (*PD*) for 20 min prior to incubation with $1\ \mu\text{M}$ PMA, $10\ \mu\text{M}$ forskolin, or PBS (*Ctrl*) for 10 min. DORs were then immunoprecipitated and receptor phosphorylation was analyzed. The figure is representative of three independent experiments performed.

JBC, 2001, 276: 4709-4716

Discussion - 讨论

- “讨论”的重点在于对研究结果的解释和推断,并说明作者的结果是否支持或反对某种观点、是否提出了新的问题或观点等;
- 撰写讨论时要避免含蓄,尽量做到直接、明确,以便审稿人和读者了解论文为什么值得引起重视
(Place your results in a wider context)



讨论：注意事项

- 对结果的解释要重点突出，简洁、清楚：着重讨论本研究的重要发现，以及由此得出的结论，不要过细地重复引言或结果中的数据或资料；
- 推论要符合逻辑，避免实验数据不足以支持的观点和结论；
- 对结果的科学意义和实际应用的表达要实事求是，适当留有余地；
- 讨论的最后最好是论文的最重要的结论 (**take-home-message**)

讨论：时态

- 现在时：具有普遍的意义推论或结论；
- 过去时：推论的有效性只是针对本次特定的研究

——The experimental and theoretical values for the yields **agree** well.

——Our data **suggest** that the reaction rate may be determined by the amount of oxygen available.

—— Tom identified a catalyst that **increases** the yield at high temperatures.

—— Slinger identified a catalyst that **increased** the yield at high temperatures.

Conclusion - 结 论

- 单独列为一节或包括在“讨论”(或“结果与讨论”中);
- “结论” 结论中不应涉及新的事实,也不能简单地重复摘要、引言、结果或讨论等章节中的句子。

3 结论

本研究在两步法制备阳极氧化铝模板的过程中观察到了氧化铝纳米线的生长,通过 SEM 对纳米线进行了表征. 通过对实验过程和结果的分析,我们认为铝片边缘处的应力导致的电场不均匀是氧化铝纳米线得以生长的主要原因.

致谢：用词要恰当

- 致谢的开始就用 “We thank”，不要使用 “We wish to thank”，“We would like to thank”，等；

——如果说 “I wish to thank Jones for ...”则是在浪费单词, 并且也可能蕴含着我希望感谢John Jones的帮助, 但这种帮助并不那么大);

——用 “I thank Jones”更显得简明和真诚

References: 基本原则

- 所选用文献的主题必须与论文密切相关;
- 必须是亲自阅读过;
- 优先引用论文: 最新发表/特定期刊/特定作者;
- 避免过多的作者自引;
- 遵循拟投稿期刊的体例要求;
- 确保文献各著录项(作者姓名, 论文题目, 期刊或专著名, 等)正确无误

参考文献的体例类型

- 有250种以上的参考文献列举形式（著录项的取舍、著录项的编排顺序、字体变化、标点符号等方面）；
- 正文中参考文献的标注类型：
 - 著者-出版年体系(name - year system, N-Y)；
 - 顺序编码体系(citation - order system或citation - sequence system, C-S)；
 - 著者-数字(顺序编码)体系(alphabet - number system, A-N)

Worldwide research on pegmatites has involved the study of their petrogenesis (Solodov, 2002), classification (Cerny and Lenton, 1995), texture and structure (Zou et al., 2004), rare element geochemistry (Li, 1982a, 1982b, 1991), mineralogy (Roedder, 1984), and experimental petrology (Bai, 1995; Zeng and Jin, 1995; Wu et al., 1995).

References

Bai CH... 1995...

Cerny L, and Lenton...1995...

...

Wu GH, Hu CH, Roedder H...1995...

Zou AQ, Han AH, Chen AF...2004...

著者-出版年体系

Worldwide research on pegmatites has involved the study of their petrogenesis^[1], classification^[2], texture and structure^[3], rare element geochemistry^[4-6], mineralogy^[7] and experimental petrology^[8-10].

References

1. Solodov F...2002 ...
2. Cerny L, and Lenton...1995...
- ...
9. Zou AQ, Han AH, Chen AF...2004...
10. Wu GH, Hu CH, Roedder H...1995...

顺序编码体系

Long ‘strings’ of references are not helpful if given without any kind of context.

Worldwide research on pegmatites has involved the study of their petrogenesis, classification, texture and structure, rare element geochemistry, mineralogy, and experimental petrology (Solodov, 1962; Zou and Xu, 1975; Zou et al., 1986; Kuzminko, 1976; Makagon, 1977; Makagon and Shmakin, 1988; Luan, 1979; Wang, 1982; Shmakin, 1983; London, 1981, 1986, 1998; Cerny, 1982a, 1982b, 1991; Cerny et al., 1986; Cerny and Lenton, 1995; Roedder, 1984; Walker et al., 1986; Wang et al., 1987; Chu and Wang, 1987; Wang et al., 1987; Zhang et al., 1987; Zhao et al., 1993; Li et al., 1983; Li, 1987; Li et al., 1994, 1998, 1999a, 1999b, 2000; Bai, 1995; Zeng and Jin, 1995; Wu et al., 1995; Lu and Wang, 1997; Feng, 1998).

36 references in one sentence!

Better would be give just 2-3 pertinent references in a proper context.

rocks at 2560–2520 Ma and prior to collision of the Eastern and Western Blocks at ~1.85 Ga, a time span of around 700 million years. To solve this riddle, researchers from China, Australia, Germany, USA, and Canada carried out extensive geological investigations in the TNCO, especially in the Hengshan-Wutai-Fuping belt, which is the largest exposure across the middle segment of the orogen, and obtained numerous geological and geochronological data to produce new interpretations in recent years (e.g., Wilde et al., 1997, 1998, 2002, 2004a, 2004b, 2005; Geng, 1997, 2000; Liu et al., 1997; Halls, 2000; Wan et al., 2000; Kröner et al., 2001, 2002, 2005a, 2005b, 2006a, 2006b; Kusky et al., 2001; Kusky and Li, 2002, 2003; Passchier and Walte, 2002; Zhao et al., 1999b, 1999c, 2000b, 2001b, 2002a, 2003a, 2003b, 2005; Liu et al., 2000, 2002a, 2002b, 2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2006; Guan et al., 2002; Guo and Zhai, 2001; Guo et al., 1999, 2001, 2002, 2005; Zhai et al., 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005; Zhai and Liu, 2003; Wang et al., 2001, 2003, 2004a, 2004b; O'Brien et al., 2005; Peng, 2005; Peng et al., 2005; Polat et al., 2005, 2006; Wu et al., 2005; Wan et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2006a; Xia et al., 2006a, 2006b). These new data enable resolution of major geological events that occurred in the TNCO in the period 2560–1850 Ma. In this contribution, we present a timely summary and overview of these geological events based on recent geochronological data, especially of SHRIMP U-Pb zircon ages, which provide important insights into understanding of the late Archean to Paleoproterozoic evolution of the TNCO and the final assembly of the NCC.

■ 62条文献

■ 13行文字

Take special care when citing papers that are contained in books or other non-serial publications. Details of the Editor and Publisher should always be given.

Huang, Z.L., Han, R.S., Chen, J., Li, W.P., Xu, C., 2001. Ore-forming element contents of the periphery strata of the Huize Pb-Zn mine and Emeishan basalts and their significance. In: **Hu, R.Z., Bi, X.W. (Eds.)**, Annual Report of the Open Lab. of Ore Deposit Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, **Guizhou Science and Technology Publishing House, Guiyang**, p. 99-103. **(in Chinese with English abstract)**.



Publications in Chinese should be indicated.

参考文献的引用格式举例

■ Chinese Sci Bull

Ren, S. L., Rousseau, R., International visibility of Chinese scientific journals, *Scientometrics*, 2002, 53: 389–405

■ Nature

Ren, S. & Rousseau, R. International visibility of Chinese scientific journals. *Scientometrics*, 2002, 53(3): 389–405

■ Science

S. Ren, R. Rousseau, *Scientometrics* 53, 389 (2002)

■ Proc Natl Acad Sci USA

Ren, S. & Rousseau, R. (2002) *Scientometrics* 53, 389–405

■ EndNote X7/EndNote网络版实战

■ 时间：2015年11月3日 19:00

■ 中国科学技术大学：樊亚芳老师

- 全面介绍EndNote单机版和网络版的功能；
- 展示如何利用EndNote高效管理文献；
- 如何利用EndNote自动下载全文；
- 如何利用EndNote编辑参考文献格式等。

<https://thomsonreuters.webex.com.cn/mw04011sp13/mywebex/default.do?siteurl=thomsonreuters>

如何提高论文被发表的机会

1 写作前的准备

2 论文的结构安排与撰写

3 投稿及与编辑的联系

如何选择拟投稿的期刊？

- 稿件的主题是否适合期刊所规定的范围？
 - “作者须知” 中有关刊登论文范围的说明；
 - 作者本人经常阅读和引用的期刊
- 期刊的声誉
 - 引证指标 (影响因子、总被引频次)；
 - 期刊在科学界的影响力 (同行的看法)
- 对非英语国家的作者是否友好
- 是否收取版面费

影响因子 (Impact Factor)

- 期刊在某年的影响因子：该年引证该刊前2年论文的总次数与前2年该刊所发表的论文总数之比.

如：《科学通报》

2012年和2013年所发表的论文总数为 **1000** 篇；

2014年上述1000篇论文被引总次数为 **1500** 次；

2014年《科学通报》的影响因子为：

$$1500/1000 = 1.500$$

- 2014年度JCR：8618种期刊， IF_{max}=115.840

稿件的录入与排版

- 尽量不要使用脚注;
- A4纸、Times New Roman字体、12号字、单面、通栏、隔行打印;
- 打印稿应留有足够的页边距 (不少于25 mm);
- 注意美国英语和英国英语拼写方面的不同;
- 文字处理软件视要求选用(备份一个纯文本格式);
- 使用指定的绘图软件制作图件(>600 dpi的分辨率);
- 避免使用连字符来分隔单词 (各行的右端不必对齐)

投稿信(cover letter)的写作

- 简短明了、重点突出,最好不要超过一页;
- 投稿信的基本内容:
 - 稿件的栏目类型、为什么值得在目标期刊发表(即重要性、创新性、潜在的应用性等);
 - 所有作者均同意投稿,同意署名,未一稿两投或重复发表;
 - 主动声明任何可能的利益冲突,没有利益冲突也需注明;
 - 建议的审稿人或需回避的审稿人;
 - 联系人或通讯作者详细联系地址、电话号码、E-mail地址;
 - 信件的格式:明确的称谓(避免出现如“Dear Editor”, “Dear Sir or Madam”这样过于正式的称谓。

如何推荐审稿人？

- 引文的作者；
- 期刊的编委；
- 重要的研究群体或个人：
 - 与期刊主办单位的关系，
 - 否曾经是期刊的作者，
 - 知名度

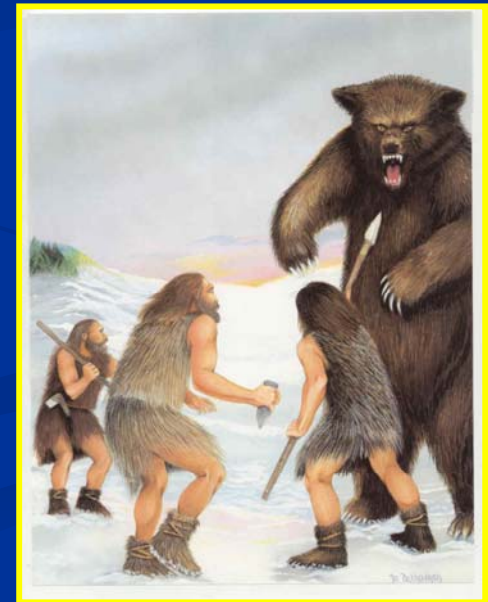


Cover Letter: Example

- Please find enclosed our manuscript entitled “...” for your consideration, which we would like to submit for publication as an original article to A Journal.
- **Our previous study indicated that ...However... remain elusive. Here, our results showed that...**These findings indicated that...
- We promise that this manuscript is an original research, has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by another journal. **All authors are in agreement with the content of the manuscript. The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.**

与编辑的联系

- 如果没有收到期刊的“收稿回执”，可在2-3周后通过 E-mail或电话询问编辑部；
- 如果2个月没有收到是否录用的决定，可以询问；
- 审稿结果：
 - 无须修改即可录用；
 - 改后录用；
 - 退稿(或改后再审)



审稿结果

- **退稿** (reject): 一般经同行评议后的明确退稿，不是经过短时间的“修修补补”就能够符合录用标准的；
- **退稿，鼓励重新投稿** (reject / resubmission encouraged): 一般都是需要增加实验或数据，或经过大幅修改后有可能达到录用标准的。也可能是警示作者注意修改效果的策略。如果按照要求认真修改，很有可能被录用，否则就被直接拒稿；
- **大修** (major revision): 稿件可能存在较多问题，大修后的稿件还需要请审稿人，尤其是持否定意见的审稿人再次审阅的；
- **小修** (minor revision): 通常没有较大的争议和学术问题，只要按照审稿意见做认真修改，经编辑部审查通过即可；
- **暂时接受** (provisional accept)/**接受** (accept) 。

Decision Letter: Rapid reject

The Journal receives many more manuscripts than it can publish, and from time-to-time, difficult decisions must be made on the basis of an article's perceived priority.

We will **not be able to send it out for in-depth review**.

Thank you for allowing us to consider your manuscript, we hope the outcome for this paper will not deter you from sending us further manuscripts in the future.

Decision Letter: Reject

- Thank you for submitting your manuscript No. XXX. It has been reviewed and the reviewers' reports are copied below. They can also be viewed, along with the editorial correspondence, in your Author Centre on our online site. I sent your manuscript out to two reviewers who are expert in the field of your study. **I regret to inform you that both reviewers concluded that your manuscript did not merit publication in the XX Journal.** The fundamental problem indicated by both reviewers was that the results were not sufficiently novel and did not provide sufficient new information regarding...to be published in XX Journal. Given these evaluations, which I cannot reject out of hand, **I regret that I must decline publication of your manuscript.**
- I sincerely thank you for submitting your manuscript to XX Journal and look forward to reading about research from your lab in future issues of the journal.

Decision Letter: Provisional accept

- Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the XX Journal. It has now been assessed by expert reviewers and their comments are copied below these messages. They can also be viewed, along with the editorial correspondence, in your Author Centre on our online site...
- Your manuscript was reviewed by two expert reviewers and I am pleased to inform you that, **based on their recommendations, I have provisionally accepted your paper for publication in XX Journal**, subject to **some minor modifications that need to be included in the revised version**. The revised version will not need to be re-evaluated by the reviewers.
- Thank you for submitting your excellent work to XX Journal.

Decision Letter: Accept

- ...These findings are very interesting and the novelty is suitable to publish in A Journal. **The manuscript is well written and the presented data are of good to high quality suitable for publication. It is a pleasure to accept your manuscript entitled xxx'' in its current form for publication in the A Journal.**
- Thank you for your fine contribution. We look forward to your continued contributions to the A Journal.

如何处理“改后录用”的稿件

- 认真对待审稿人或编辑提出的修改意见
- 修改信
 - 所有问题必须逐条回答；
 - 审稿人推荐的文献一定要引用，并讨论透彻；
 - 如果认为审稿人或编辑的修改建议不合理，可坚持己见，但一定要有充足的理由
- 尽快返回修改稿

Author's Response to Decision Letter

- Thank you for your letter concerning our manuscript entitled xxx (Manuscript IDxx). **We greatly appreciate you and the reviewers for the critical reading of our manuscript and giving us the instructive comments and suggestions.**

We have carefully proof-read and revised the manuscript in accordance with the reviewers' comments. Here we submit the revision of our manuscript. **The responses to the comments are described point-by-point** as follows with the page and line numbers corresponding to the new or original manuscript. The changes were marked in blue in the new manuscript.

- Reviewer #1 / The reviewer's comment 1: / The authors' answer:
- **Once again, we want to extend our appreciation** to you and the reviewers for the valuable and helpful comments. We would be grateful if the manuscript could be considered for publication in A Journal.

Author's Response to Decision Letter

- Thank you very much indeed for your e-mail about our submitted manuscript, and **we do think that reviewers' concerns are very crucial and useful for improving our manuscript**. Therefore, we accordingly replaced some old figures with higher quality of data by repeating the related experiments; meanwhile we also address the reviewers' questions/comments hereunder. In addition, **the manuscript English was completely revised by my collaborator, an English native speaker**. Consequently, we believe that the manuscript has been thoroughly revised for re-submitting.
- To easily distinguish my answers from reviewers' questions/comments, I highlighted all of my answers in blue while keeping your letter and reviewers' questions /comments in black in this reply letter.
- Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

如果收到的是一封退稿信

- 认真思考审稿人或编辑提出的退稿意见：
 - 暂不再投稿；
 - 修改稿件, 并重投到同一份期刊(explain why);
 - 修改稿件, 改投其他期刊
- 不要将不做任何修改的原稿件转投他刊

Take-home-message

- 严格遵循“作者须知”的规定

- 尊重拟投稿期刊所规定的体例格式;

- 投稿的形式符合要求

- 重视稿件给编辑和审稿人的“第一印象”



Thanks

www.sciencenet.cn/u/rensl/

(任胜利的编辑之家)