

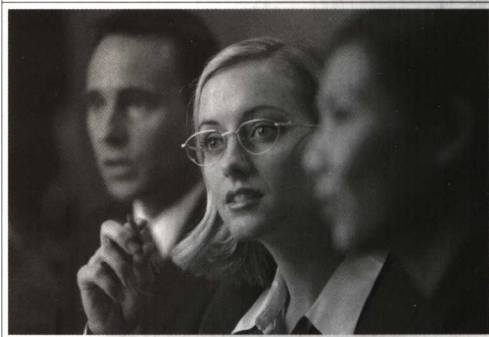
国际学术交流 实用英语教程



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A Course of Practical English for
International Academic Communication

总主编 张亚非 本册主编 张锦涛



高等院校非英语专业研究生系列教材

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<http://www.ndip.cn>

内 容 简 介

本教程以参加国际学术会议的全过程为主线,以国际学术交流的主要环节为重点内容,主要介绍国际学术会议信息收集、论文撰写、申请信函撰写、会议发言与论文宣读等技能。旨在培养综合运用英语从事与本人专业相关的科学研究、国际学术交流与合作的能力。

本书可作为高校非英语专业研究生、博士生教材,也可作为广大教学、科研工作者的参考书。

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国际学术交流实用英语教程
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前言

英语作为世界最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。随着社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,英语的重要性更加突出。我国在教育发展战略中,把英语教育作为公民素质教育的重要组成部分,在学历教育的各个阶段都将英语教育摆在十分突出的位置。

利用英语进行国际学术交流是英语应用能力的重要组成部分,是高层次人才了解最新科技动态、把握相关学科前沿、从事国际间学术交流与合作、开展科技和理论创新所不可或缺的重要工具。

本教程以参加国际学术会议的全过程为主线,以国际学术交流的主要环节为重点内容而编写。在介绍国际学术会议基本知识的基础上,以国际学术会议信息收集、论文撰写、申请信函撰写、会议发言与论文宣读等技能训练为重点,培养综合运用英语从事与本人专业相关的科学研究、国际学术交流与合作的能力,促进英语综合应用能力、人文素质、中西文化修养和跨文化国际合作与交流能力的不断增强与全面提高。

本教程按内容分为4章,共15单元。每单元后附本单元生词,采用中文释义。文中涉及的各类知识点、长难句及其译文采用尾注形式,按文中顺序统一排序;文中出现的难词与短语则采用脚注形式。每单元之后设若干道“应用练习题”,以培养在国际学术交流中通过英语获取、处理、综合与交流信息的能力。

本教程在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外有关文献,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

本教程虽几易其稿力求完善,但由于我们的水平有限,不当之处在所难免,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评和建议。

*A Course of Practical English for
International Academic Communication*

编者

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Chapter One International Academic Conference ABC

Every day, when you watch the TV, read the newspaper, skim through^① the magazine or browse the Internet, you will come across news about some international conferences. ❶ In fact, as a scholar, as long as you follow with interest^② the information sources about academic conferences, you would get much information about the international academic conferences in your field held, being held or to be held in some part of the world. Participation in the international academic conference is an important way of keeping yourself informed of the latest development in your field, getting acquainted with other experts and scholars in the academic circles, acquiring opportunities to hold exchanges and cooperation with them so as to broaden your eyesight. This chapter consists of three units, designed to help you get acquainted with the general information about international academic conferences. Unit One introduces such common sources as the Internet, professional journals and conference literature for getting academic conference information. Unit Two presents general knowledge about international academic conferences. Unit Three introduces the common preparations to be made for attending an international academic conference.

① skim through: 浏览

② follow with interest: 关注

Unit One

Sources for Academic Conference Information

Whether or not you are delivering a paper, it is beneficial to attend a professional conference in your field. It will also do you much good to read the information about or the prints of an academic conference, even if you do not have the opportunity to attend it. Participating in professional conferences and reading conferences literature^① should become an important part of your professional **agenda**. In this unit, you will find some useful sources for international academic conferences.

1. The Internet

We live in the e-era of information age, the Internet is a popular source of information. There are over one billion pages available on the World Wide Web^②. When you are thinking of taking part in some professional activities, you'll need to use a search engine^③ to find information.

Internet search engines are tools that use computer programs to gather information automatically on the Internet. With this information, they create a **database**.^② Each of the major search engines attempts to do the same thing—namely, index the entire Web—so they handle a huge amount of data which are frequently updated. The search engines give access to very large collections, and provide the most comprehensive search results.

Search engines are the best tools to use when you are looking for

① conferences literature: 会议文献

② the World Wide Web: 环球网

③ search engine: 搜索引擎

very specific information or when you explore for possible conferences to be held in your field. Usually when you need information on a very detailed or **multifaceted** subject, a search engine will give you not only more information, but also the most precise and up-to-date information possible. If you are looking for a specific meeting or possible **forthcoming** conferences, a search engine is the best place to start. And you would be smart to use more than one, because each engine gives different results, for although most of the major search engines attempt to index the entire web, each one has a different way of determining which pages are most relevant to your search request. In one database of a search engine, a relevant document may be the 100th on the list; in another database, the same document may be the first. In order to **retrieve** the most relevant documents, you should become familiar with many search engines and their features and learn to use the Internet and the World Wide Web effectively and efficiently to get the most from resources and services available online.

The following are some of the most popular search engines available on the Internet:

<http://www.google.com>

<http://www.yahoo.com>

<http://www.excite.com>

<http://www.hotbot.com>

<http://www.lycos.com>

<http://www.northernlight.com>

<http://www.nbc.com>

<http://www.webcrawler.com>

<http://www.infoseek.com>

<http://www.about.com>

<http://www.ask.com>

<http://www.baidu.com>

When you search for information for a specific conference, you may take the name of the conference as the chosen keywords; if you are searching for some possible forthcoming conference, words that de-

scribe the important concepts of your search, such as “biochemistry”, “Cross Culture^①”, plus one of the following search terms: meeting, conference, congress, convention, symposium, forum, call for papers^②, call for abstracts^③, announcement, activities, calendar, etc. Or you may specify a year, such as 2006, in hopes of finding something to be held in the chosen year.

The following is an example about the results searched from the Internet by “google”—the upcoming conferences organized by IASTED (The International Association of Science and Technology for Development):

Welcome!

The International Association of Science and Technology for Development (IASTED), is a non-profit organization founded in Zurich, Switzerland in 1977. The purpose of IASTED is to promote economic development through science and technology. This goal is achieved through the more than 300 conferences IASTED has organized in over 25 countries around the world.

③ After 25 years, IASTED continues to bring top scholars and members of industry together to develop and share new ideas, facilitate cultural exchange and encourage international unity.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

August 2004

Internet and Multimedia Systems and Applications (IMSA) Kauai, Hawaii, USA

Modelling, Simulation, and Optimization (MSO) Kauai, Hawaii, USA

Computer Graphics and Imaging (CGI) Kauai, Hawaii, USA

① Cross Culture: 跨文化

② call for papers: 论文征稿启事

③ call for abstracts: 文摘征稿启事

Computers and Advanced Technology in Education (CATE) Kauai, Hawaii, USA

Signal and Image Processing (SIP) Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Robotics and Applications (RA) Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Intelligent Systems and Control (ISC) Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Biomechanics (BioMech) Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

September 2004

Artificial Intelligence and Soft Computing (AISC) Marbella, Spain

Communication Systems and Networks (CSN) Marbella, Spain

Visualization, Imaging, and Image Processing (VIIP) Marbella, Spain

If you are interested in an upcoming conference planned by The International Association of Science and Technology for Development (IASTED), you can click it and get more information about it.

If the results are not satisfactory, try the same subject terms in a different search engine. Some search engines, such as Hotbot and Excite, support concept searching; that is, the search engine automatically searches for **synonyms** of the words you enter. For example, if you asked for “symposium”, it might return results with the word “**workshop**” or “conference” as well. Hotbot and some other engines are good for very specific searches because they have the capability to limit searches by date.

If you're new to the Internet, you may want to try each of the above or other search engines to see which one can help you get the most relevant results for the same search request. If you want to save time in the long run^①, however, it is a good idea to follow a certain strategy, especially when you're new to a particular search engine. A basic search strategy can help you get used to each search engine's

① in the long run: 最终

features and ensure good results if your search is multifaceted. When you're using the Internet you need to remember you're sharing a resource that's spread throughout the world. There will be times when the net does not work perfectly. In any case, be persistent and be ready to learn new things.

As you can see, from the above announcement, you can get the expected date of the symposium and the main theme, the organizers of the conference and the contact details. With this information, you could make much earlier preparations if you are interested in attending it. You may find such kind of information from the Internet if you explore it with a purpose. In going over these web pages, or the list of thousands of related web page links in the "Web Page Matches", you may fortunately find out the conferences you are most interested in or at least get an idea what is happening and what will happen in your field.

Some specialized databases often hold their information in some format different from HTML^①. So search engines do not index these sites. There are some special meta-search tools that in a number of cases can direct you to an alternative for the major search engines like yahoo^② and Hotbot. The major meta-search engines^③ available on the Internet are:

<http://www.fossick.com>

<http://www.search.com>

<http://www.dogpile.com>

<http://www.invisibleweb.com>

<http://www.metacrawler.com>

<http://www.abcsearch.com>

<http://www.AllSearchEngines.com>

<http://www.leidenuniv.nl>

① Some of the above meta-search engines are discipline- or sub-

① HTML: Hypertext Markup Language 超文本标示语言

② yahoo: 雅虎

③ meta-search engine: 元搜索引擎

ject-specific, others are collections of national or regional search engines. They aim to help users locate the best search tools for their search needs, resulting in faster and more accurate search results.

The following is an announcement for an International Conference on e-Education to be held in 2004 in Macao (some details are omitted).

International Conference on e-Education 2004: Review and New Perspectives

The International Conference on e-Education 2004: Review and New Perspectives is to be held in Macao on June, 24 & 25, 2004. The conference aims to provide opportunities for information sharing, collaborative planning and discussion of how higher education institutions might best work together to maximize their efforts in the implementation of e-Education and e-Campus.

CONFERENCE THEME

The conference will focus on the topics below.

- e-Education and e-Campus: Implementation, Development and Management
- Learning and Teaching with Information Technology
- CourseWare Development for Higher Education
- Distance Learning with Information Technology
- Digital Library^① Construction and Services
- e-Tutoring
- Edutainment
- Virtual Lab Environment^②
- Information Technology Competence Assessment
- Collaboration among Higher Education Institutes

① digital library: 数字图书馆

② virtual lab environment: 虚拟实验室环境

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Venue

24 - 06 - 2004, Morning—Large Auditorium, Macao Polytechnic Institute Main Campus

All other **sessions**—Macao Polytechnic Institute New Complex (Lecture Theatres), 1st Floor

DAY— 24 - 06 - 2004 (Thursday)

09:00 - 09:25 Registration

09:30 - 12:30 Opening Ceremony and Keynote Speeches^①

12:30 - 14:00 Lunch Break

14:30 - 18:00 Paper Presentations

Topic	Language	Venue
Track A-Learning and Teaching with Information Technology	English	Lecture Theatre1
Track B-e-Education: Development, Implementation and Management	English	Lecture Theatre2
Track C-Learning and Teaching with Information Technology	Chinese	Lecture Theatre3

...

Keynote Speeches

1. Distance Learning: An Opportunity and a Challenge?

Professor Laurie Cuthbert, Head of Department of Electronic Engineering
Queen Mary, University of London, UK

2. e-Education: Pitfalls and Challenges for Universities

Professor LOOI Chee-Kit, Instructional Science Academic Group
National Institute of Education, Singapore

CALL FOR ABSTRACT

Instructions and Guidelines

1. Abstract should not exceed 250 words and should be within one A4-sized page.
2. nclude a separate sheet detailing the title of the paper and topic, name of author(s), **affiliation**, title, address, phone number, mailing address and E-mail.

① keynote speech: 主题发言

A sample of this sheet is provided below on the abstract sample file to download.

3. Abstract can only be submitted electronically (via E-mail) in Microsoft Word format to the following E-mail address: *edupaper@ipm.edu.mo*
4. The file name for the submitted abstract should be composed of the author's surname and given names, separated by an underscore. If there are more than one author, use the first author's name. For example:
Author's surname: Wong
Author's first name: Johnson
The file name should be: Wong_Johnson.doc
5. The subject of the E-mail message should be the same as the name of the submitted file.
6. The deadline for abstract submission is November 15, 2003.

Format of Abstract and Paper

1. Title: centered in **CAPITAL** and **BOLD** letters.
2. Author(s): Authors' name should be in bold starting with the surname followed by given names.
3. **Font**: Times New Roman
4. Font size: 12 points
5. Spacing: Single-spaced
6. Margins: Using A4-sized format, set top and bottom margins to 25 mm and left and right margins to 30 mm.
7. Language: Abstract and paper should be written in English.

Submission of Abstract—Important Notice

1. ⑤ Abstracts will be peer reviewed by the Paper Submission Review Committee.
2. The Paper Submission Review Committee will reserve the right not to accept abstracts that are not related to the conference theme or abstracts that do not follow the above guidelines.
3. The Organizing Committee will notify each author individually by email regarding the acceptance of abstract by December 12, 2003.