Writing Academically in English: General Recommendations

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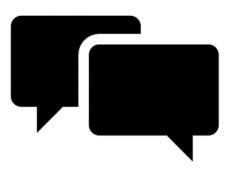
In this workshop, you will…

- Learn what aspects to pay attention to when writing academically in English

- Identify these aspects in an abstract

- General tips when writing academically in English

Short discussion

□ According to what you have learned in the course, what are some characteristics of academic writing?

Features of Academic Writing in a Research Paper

1. Your paragraphs are fully-developed (**complete structure**).
2. It follows **the "moves"** required in each section.
3. It demonstrates these moves with **standard, idiomatic academic vocabulary.**
4. It uses **verb forms** suitable for each move.
5. In terms of style, language is **direct, concise,** with **no informal words.**

A fully-developed paragraph

1. It is **indented and separated** with a space from other paragraphs.

2. It is a complete, *well-developed* paragraph: it **sufficiently** explains **a single idea** through a *topic sentence, supporting sentences, and* *concluding sentence.*

3. It presents ideas in an **organized and logical** manner after careful planning.

4. Adjacent paragraphs are linked explicitly through **connecting phrases.**

The campaigns consisted of a shallow angle and a steep angle boreholes installation, with boreholes drilled in the same location but with different inclinations *as well as with several devices*. The shallow angle boreholes campaign used IPI or NSM devices installed in boreholes with the same inclination of the slope's face at a distance of 10 metres plus the berm width behind the slope face. The steep angle boreholes installation used NSM, IPI or SAA devices installed in boreholes with a minimum inclination around 60° at a distance of 10 metres plus the berm width behind the slope face. All *this device* alternatives were compared in terms of campaigns' operational lifespan, quantity of mine sectors to be monitored, quantity of monitored points, amount of gathered data, total cost and the cost per unit of acquired data. The results obtained clearly show that the proposed campaigns are technically feasible, with NSMs installation being the most technically advantageous.

The evidence provided demonstrates that these campaigns have several advantages. *First,* with these campaigns more abundant ground behaviour and better-quality data, including slope decompression process monitoring, can be obtained due to longer monitoring periods. This results in more comprehensive database that allows us to differentiate normal deformations, due to slope decompression, from deformations produced by developing failures. *Second,* it was shown that among all the NSM alternative campaigns, the cost was a variable of marginal relevance and that the choice among NSM campaigns had to be founded on the quantity and quality of gathered data that each campaign configuration would produce.

Features of Academic Writing in an Abstract

Cokriging allows predicting coregionalized variables from sampling information by considering their spatial joint dependence structure. When secondary covariates are available exhaustively, solving the cokriging equations may become prohibitive, which motivates the use of a moving search neighborhood to select a subset of data, based on their closeness to the target location and the screen effect approximation. This paper investigates the efficiency of different strategies for designing a sub-optimal neighborhood wherein the simplification of the cokriging equations is challenging. To do so, five alternatives (single search, multiple search, strictly collocated search, multi-collocated search and isotopic search) are tested and compared with the reference unique neighborhood, through synthetic examples with different data configurations and spatial joint correlation models. The results indicate that the multi-collocated and multiple searches bear the highest resemblance to the reference case under the analyzed spatial structure models, while the single and the isotopic searches, which do not differentiate the primary and secondary sampling designs, yield the poorest results in terms of cokriging error variance.

1) What moves do you identify?

2) Which standard phrases indicate these moves?

3) Which verbs signal each rhetorical move? Are they in present, past, or future tense?

Cokriging **allows** predicting coregionalized variables from sampling information by considering their spatial joint dependence structure.	Importance of the topic	**Present simple for general facts**
When secondary covariates **are available** exhaustively, solving the cokriging equations may become prohibitive, which motivates the use of a moving search neighborhood to select a subset of data, based on their closeness to the target location and the screen effect approximation.	Identification of a knowledge gap or problem to be solved	**Present simple for general facts**
This paper **investigates** the efficiency of different strategies for designing a sub-optimal neighborhood wherein the simplification of the cokriging equations is challenging.	Aim(s) of the current study	**Present simple for general purpose**
To do so, five alternatives (single search, multiple search, strictly collocated search, multi-collocated search and isotopic search) **are tested and compared** with the reference unique neighborhood, through synthetic examples with different data configurations and spatial joint correlation models.	Methods	**Present simple for methodology or procedures** **Passive voice to emphasize process**
The results **indicate** that the multi-collocated and multiple searches bear the highest resemblance to the reference case under the analyzed spatial structure models, while the single and the isotopic searches, which **do not differentiate** the primary and secondary sampling designs, yield the poorest results in terms of cokriging error variance.	Results	**Present simple for general statement of results**

Practice: Are the moves present or not?

Title: A Multicriteria Method to Form Optional Preventive Maintenance Plans: A Case Study of a Large Fleet of Vehicles

| Importance of the topic |
| Identification of a knowledge gap or problem to be solved |
| Aim(s) of the current study |
| Methods |
| Results |

Motor vehicles are composed of a large number of parts, and planning the maintenance activities of different parts is a crucial decision that affects system reliability, operation costs, and capacity requirements of service providers. We propose a systematic method to determine the critical parts that should be handled with extra preventive maintenance (PM) and prepare alternative PM plans with different levels of cost and capacity usage. Our method uses a multicriteria decision-making approach to determine the critical parts and conducts statistical reliability analysis with failure data and expert knowledge to create the maintenance plans. We use the proposed method in a case study to determine optional PM packages that would support regular PM practices in the after-sales service of a large motor vehicle manufacturer. The main aim of the case study is to increase the satisfaction of customers who are more sensitive to failures, such as carriers of food and medical supplies. The results show that the optional PM packages can decrease the cost of failures while obeying the capacity limitation of the company.

Style: **direct, concise,** with **no informal words**

- ◻ Direct and Precise: "is related to" > *related how?* - causes, determines, influences?
- ◻ Concise: "makes a comparison" (verb + noun) — compares
- ◻ Formal: "very important issue" — key, significant

General tips when writing academically in English

PLAN
- Paper/thesis structure
- Know each section's contents
- Structure info coherently
- Gather relevant sources

DRAFT
- Write each section maintaining cohesion
- Avoid plagiarism, cite correctly
- Use standard academic expressions per section

REVISE AND EDIT
- Check sentence structure: beware of long or incomplete sentences
- Check language is concise and precise
- Check verb forms per section

Editing your text

- All sentences are **complete**: subject and verb

- There are **no long sentences** (3 lines approx. or fewer)

- Language is **precise, concise, and formal.**

- **Verb forms** are correct:
    - Literature: "Previous research **has established** that …" "Data from several studies **suggest** that …"
    - Results: "The purpose of Experiment 3 **was** to…" "Simple statistical analysis **was used** to…" "From this data, we **can see** that"
    - Organization: "The first section of this paper **will examine…**" "My thesis **is composed of** four themed chapters."

- There are **no punctuation errors**

Self-evaluation

What did you learn today?

Useful Resources

- [Academic Vocabulary](#)
- [Writing the abstract: summarized tips](#)
- [Verb tenses in paper sections](#)

References

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GRACIAS THANK YOU

ARMADILLO
fcfm
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Miércoles 9 a 17 hrs.
Agendamiento por formulario