

## 加强训练,提高医学论文英文摘要的撰写质量

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**【本刊按语】** 国际上医学杂志论文摘要多采用结构式,我国医学论文也大多如此,多为 4 段式结构(即目的、方法、结果、结论)。由于英语不是我国的母语,论文摘要在由中文转译成英语的过程中,因作者思路和英语表达能力的不同,常会出现一些错误,影响读者的阅读和理解。

《中华物理医学与康复杂志》曾于 2009 年第 2 期刊登了《写好医学论文的中英文摘要》<sup>[1]</sup>一文,对英文摘要的写作要求和方法有较详细的阐述。为了更好地帮助广大专业人员提高英文摘要的撰写质量,本刊顾问谭维溢教授根据本刊近年来稿中出现的英文摘要的问题,按论文摘要的各个部分精心设计了一套有关英文摘要撰写的多道练习题,供本刊作者和读者练习提高之用。每道选择题内仅有 1 个正确选项,请读者仔细辨别,找出自认为最正确、最恰当的选项,并在该选项后的括号内打上[√]。每道题下附有该题的要点,供选项时参考。正确答案将在 2017 年第 12 期刊登。

热烈欢迎广大本刊读者、作者积极参与答题练习。凡参与者,只要认真作答,并将答案连同个人通讯方式(姓名、地址、邮编和电话号码)电邮至本刊邮箱:cjpmr@tjh.tjmu.edu.cn,电邮主题标明“《中华物理医学与康复杂志》英文摘要撰写练习”,即可获赠本刊一年。

### 第一部分 文题(Title)的表达

论文的“文题”应以最简练的文字来表达本文最主要的内容和所研究的问题。

第一题:

- A. We study on a new rehabilitation equipment [ ]
- B. A new rehabilitation equipment was studied by us [ ]
- C. A new rehabilitation equipment [ ]
- D. A news on a rehabilitation equipment [ ]

**要点:**(1)论文所叙述的内容是作者本身的工作,一般不由作者自己来强调是“我们的成果”,只要写出是什么方面的成果即可。(2)文题的最后不用“句号”。

第二题:

- A. A most modern development on rehabilitation technique in the world [ ]
- B. A new development of rehabilitation technique in China [ ]
- C. A new development of rehabilitation technique [ ]
- D. A new rehabilitation robot technique [ ]

**要点:**论文报告中不宜由作者自己来表达该成果已达到的水平,一般只是较具体表达某方面的成果。

### 第二部分 目的(Objective)的表达

论文摘要的“目的”部分应简要说明研究的目的和主要内容,有时可说明所阐述内容的重要性。

第一题:

- A. The effects of ultrasound on osteoarthritis was studied. [ ]
- B. The effect of ultrasound on osteoarthritis was studied. [ ]
- C. The effect of ultrasound on osteoarthritis were studied. [ ]
- D. We studied the effect of ultrasound on osteoarthritis. [ ]

**要点:**(1)谓语的“数”应与主语的“数”一致。(2)不必写出

作者研究了本课题,用被动式表达较合适。

第二题:

- A. We study the effect of electroacupuncture on LBP. [ ]
- B. We studied the effect of electroacupuncture on LBP. [ ]
- C. To studied the effect of electroacupuncture on LBP. [ ]
- D. To study the effect of electroacupuncture on LBP. [ ]

**要点:**“目的”可不用完整句来表达,常用 to 加“动词不定式”的短句形式来表达。

第三题:

- A. To explore the effect of electroacupuncture in stroke patients with aphasia. [ ]
- B. To explore the mechanism of electroacupuncture in aphasia patients. [ ]
- C. A study on electroacupuncture for aphasia patients. [ ]
- D. The effect of electroacupuncture in aphasia patients. [ ]

**要点:**“目的”的叙述应尽量简化,但与“文题”不相同。

### 第三部分 方法(Methods)的表达

论文摘要的“方法”部分应具体叙述本文研究的对象、检测方法、治疗处理方法。

第一题:

- A. 35 rabbit was selected. [ ]
- B. 35 rabbits were selected. [ ]
- C. Thirty-five rabbits was selected by us in this study. [ ]
- D. Thirty-five rabbits were selected. [ ]

**要点:**(1)阿拉伯数字不能写在句首,句首的数字应采用其英文原词。(2)谓语的“数”(单数或复数)应与其主语的数的形式一致。

第二题:

- A. Animals were killed at the 3 day, 5 day and 7 day, respectively. [ ]
- B. Animals were sacrificed at the 3 days, 5 days and 7 days, respectively. [ ]

C. Animals were sacrificed at 3 days, 5 days and 7 days, respectively. [ ]

D. Animals were sacrificed at the 3rd day, 5th day and 7th day, respectively. [ ]

**要点:** (1) “处死动物”的英语为 sacrifice, 不能用 kill。 (2) 一般在基数词后加 th 即成为序数词, 其前加 the, 如: the 5th day and 7th day。但有几个例外, 如第一、第二、第三分别为 1st, 2nd 和 3rd。

第三题:

A. Thirty-six patient were divided into three group, the experiment I group, the experiment II group and the control group. [ ]

B. Thirty-six patient were divided into three groups, the experiment I group, the experiment II group and the control group. [ ]

C. Thirty-six patients were divided into three groups, experiment I group, experiment II group and control group. [ ]

D. Thirty-six patients was divided into three groups, experiment I group, experiment II group and control group. [ ]

**要点:** (1) 两个以上的名词同时使用时均应视为复数。谓语动词在“人称”与“数”上必须与其主语一致。 (2) 定冠词 the 的应用需适当控制, 不宜过多, 特别是在英文摘要与英文论文中不宜出现过多的 the。

第四题:

A. The patients taked exercise training 1 session/d, 6 session/w, respectively. [ ]

B. The patients took exercise training 1 session/day, 6 sessions/w, respectively. [ ]

C. The patients took exercise training 1 session/day, 6 sessions/week, respectively. [ ]

D. The patients took exercise training 1 session/d, 6 sessions/w, respectively. [ ]

**要点:** (1) 本论文报告的研究通常是过去的事, 在叙述研究过程中的情况时通常采用过去时态来表达。 (2) day 的合法缩写可用 d, week 没有法定的缩写, 不能缩写为 w。

第五题:

A. Heart rate and ECG was used to assess the patient's heart function. [ ]

B. Heart rate and ECG were used to assess the patient's heart function. [ ]

C. We used heart rate and ECG to assess the patient's heart function. [ ]

D. We assessed patient's heart function with their heart rate and ECG. [ ]

**要点:** (1) 本论文研究的操作者通常为作者本人或本单位, 不必写明是我(I)或我们(we)。 (2) 通常用被动态表达即可。

#### 第四部分 结果(Results)的表达

论文摘要的“结果”部分的叙述应尽量简述本文的主要研究成果, 可简要列出统计结果。

第一题:

A. After training, the patients' ADL scores was higher than before ( $P < 0.05$ ). [ ]

B. After training, the patients' ADL scores were higher than before ( $P < 0.05$ ). [ ]

C. After training, the patient's ADL score were higher than before ( $P > 0.05$ ). [ ]

D. After training, the patient's ADL score all were better than before ( $P > 0.05$ ). [ ]

**要点:** (1) 主语的数应与谓语的数表达一致。 (2) 注意准确书写  $P$  值。

第二题:

A. There were no significant difference between the two groups. [ ]

B. There were no significant differences among the three groups. [ ]

C. There was no significant difference in the three groups. [ ]

D. There was no significant differences among the three groups. [ ]

**要点:** 这种题的错误很常见, 主、谓、宾语的数的表达应完全一致。

第三题:

A. After experiment the apoptosis was reduced. [ ]

B. After experiment the apoptosis reduced. [ ]

C. After experiment the apoptosis was reducing. [ ]

D. After experiment the apoptosis had reduced. [ ]

**要点:** 实验后的结果应采用一般过去时态, 不应采用过去被动时态、进行时态。

第四题:

A. After treatment, the results of all assessments were better than before. [ ]

B. After treatment, the result of all assessments was better than before. [ ]

C. After treatment, the results of all assessment was better than before. [ ]

D. After treatment, the results of all assessment were superior to those before treatment. [ ]

**要点:** 一个句子内各主语名词和谓语动词的“数”与“时态”均应保持一致。

#### 第五部分 结论(Conclusion)的表达

论文摘要的“结论”常用一句话简要表达本文的主要内容, 回应到文题与目的, 叙述不必过长, 不需再详述该论文的方法与结果, 因此可用一两句完整句来表达。谓语用现在时态、现在完成时态或过去时态均可。

“结论”句的前面是否加用 This study suggests (用一般现在时或现在完成时)均可。不必再加本文研究的推论。

A. This study suggests EA is effective for aphasia patients after stroke. [ ]

B. Electroacupuncture is effective for aphasia patients after stroke. [ ]

#### 参 考 文 献

- [1] 谭维溢, 南登崑. 写好医学论文的中英文摘要[J]. 中华物理医学与康复杂志, 2009, 31(2): 138-140. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-1424.2009.02.024.