Escuela de Ingeniería y Ciencias
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

ARMADILLO
Laboratorio de Escritura

Writing Academically in English: General Recommendations

Catalina Sandoval / Asesora Especialista ESP/catal.sandoval@ug.uchile.cl

In this workshop, you will…

- Become aware of the importance of the writing process
- Learn what aspects to pay attention to when writing academically in English
- Identify these aspects in an abstract
- Know about what to consider when editing your text
- Be able to decide if you are ready to write academically in English or not

Follow the steps of the writing process

Translating a paper from Spanish to English is not enough!

PLAN

- 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

Features of Academic Writing

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**

Academic Phrasebank

MANCHESTER 1824

The University of Manchester

Practice: Are the moves present or not?

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

Title: **POSACC: Position-Accuracy Based Adaptive Beaconing Algorithm for Cooperative Vehicular Safety Systems**

Cooperative vehicular safety systems are expected to revolutionize the driving experience by providing road safety applications based on incident detection. Two vital quality parameters for cooperative safety applications are the position accuracy and communication reliability of the status information. The receiver may take erroneous decisions if the received data does not correspond to the latest situation of the transmitter (e.g., position, velocity, and trajectory of the target vehicle). In this paper, we propose and evaluate a POSition-ACCuracy (POSACC) based adaptive beaconing algorithm for cooperative vehicular safety systems. POSACC integrates three different control mechanisms to guarantee specific performance metrics. It adopts the position accuracy and communication reliability as the highest priority metrics, due to their direct impact on the vehicle's systems capability to avoid potential traffic accidents in real-time. In addition, it guarantees the priority metrics, maintaining the vehicle's warning distance, channel load, and end-to-end latency into the operative range of cooperative safety applications. POSACC is compared with three different state-of-the-art adaptive beaconing algorithms; ETSI DMG, LIMERIC, and DC-BTR&P. Extensive evaluation results show that POSACC successfully controls the beacon rate, transmission power, and the size of the minimum contention window. Simulation results also demonstrate that POSACC is more effective than the benchmark algorithms by guaranteeing the

Answer key

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

Cooperative vehicular safety systems are expected to revolutionize the driving experience by providing road safety applications based on incident detection. Two vital quality parameters for cooperative safety applications are the position accuracy and communication reliability of the status information. The receiver may take erroneous decisions if the received data does not correspond to the latest situation of the transmitter (e.g., position, velocity, and trajectory of the target vehicle). In this paper, we propose and evaluate a POSition-ACCuracy (POSACC) based adaptive beaconing algorithm for cooperative vehicular safety systems. POSACC integrates three different control mechanisms to guarantee specific performance metrics. It adopts the position accuracy and communication reliability as the highest priority metrics, due to their direct impact on the vehicle's systems capability to avoid potential traffic accidents in real-time. In addition, it guarantees the priority metrics, maintaining the vehicle's warning distance, channel load, and end-to-end latency into the operative range of cooperative safety applications. POSACC is compared with three different state-of-the-art adaptive beaconing algorithms; ETSI DMG, LIMERIC, and DC-BTR&P. Extensive evaluation results show that POSACC successfully controls the beacon rate, transmission power, and the size of the minimum contention window. Simulation results also demonstrate that POSACC is more effective than the benchmark algorithms by guaranteeing the operational requirements of cooperative safety applications in a wider range of traffic situations.

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

Editing your text: Revision Checklist

- All sentences are **complete:** subject and verb
- There are **no long sentences** (3 lines approx. or fewer)
- Language is **precise, concise, and formal**:
  - Precise: “is related to” > *related how?* - causes, determines, influences?
  - Concise: “makes a comparison” (verb + noun) – compares
  - Formal: “very important issue” – key, significant

- **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**

Reflection: Are you able to write in English today?

- Now you know writing academically is not an easy and short process.
- It is harder to do so in a foreign language.
- You may require double the time or even external help (translator, editor).
- Do not trust editing, translator programs (Google Translate, Word corrections or Grammarly 100%.
- Look for an expert's advice (Armadillo Lab), in advance.

- Before deciding to write in English:
  - Have a specialist evaluate your level of written English (not the same as oral English).
  - If level is too low, you may consider an expert's translation or learning more English before writing in that language academically.

Useful Resources

- Academic Vocabulary
- Writing the abstract: summarized tips
- Verb tenses in paper sections

References

- Morley, J. (2016). Academic Phrasebank: A compendium of commonly used phrasal elements in academic English.

- Serey, A. (2020). *Coseismic landslides during strong shallow crustal and megathrust earthquakes: controlling factors and conceptual hazard geomodels.*

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HORARIO DE ATENCIÓN INGLÉS

Miércoles 9 a 17 hrs.

Agendamiento por formulario