

英文写作实例 31——中式英语修改范例

修改前

It is a very meaningful research topic that the computer has the ability to intelligently analyzes the user's diet.

修改后

The intelligent analysis of a user's diet via computer is a meaningful research topic.

英文写作实例 32

1、~~Develop high~~Developing highly efficient and robust CFTs is ~~of great significance~~considerably significant.

2、Therefore, these issues ~~bring many~~engender numerous challenges to visual terrain classification.

第一句缺少主语，修改为动名词做主语。建议大家多积累常

用动词、形容词等。

英文写作实例 33

~~Most of~~ Most point pattern--matching algorithms depend on the orientation field or directed graph of fingerprint images.

Most of 和 most 的区别:

1、most 后可直接跟名词(可数或不可数), 跟可数名词时,谓
语动词要用复数形式。如:

Most boys like playing football.

I always spend most time learning English.

2、most 后不能直接跟有定冠词、指示代词或物主代词所修
饰的名词,那么,遇到这些情况用 most of 代替 most.如:

I spent most of my time learning to play the piano.

I did most of that difficult work.

注意: most of 后跟人称代词时,应用复数形式的人称代词宾
格, 如 most of them...

英文写作实例 34

After wavelet transform, a ~~number~~ significant amount of energy
of the original image ~~focus~~ focuses on the low--frequency signal,

which ~~have~~ leads to strong resistance and good stability.

比较 **an amount of**、**a number of**、**a quantity of** 的用法:

- 1、an amount of 通常与不可数、无生命的名词连用。
- 2、a number of 与可数、有生命或无生命的名词连用。如 The president has made a large number of mistakes.
- 3、a quantity of 通常与可数或不可数、无生命的名词连用。
如 A vast / large quantity of imported beer has been sold.
- 4、amount, number 和 quantity 的前面经常使用 vast, large, small 等表示数量大小的形容词来修饰, 要特别注意的是, 在这些用法中, **large** 不可用 **big** 来替代。

英文写作实例 35

The face recognition algorithm proposed in this study is robust and effective, ~~which~~ and can achieve an ideal recognition effect, ~~especially~~ particularly when ~~there are not sufficient~~ training samples are insufficient or face recognition is disturbed ~~much~~. ~~As a result, the~~ considerably. The algorithm is suitable for practical applications.

Especially、particularly、specially 区别:

- 1、especially 一般表示某事物在意义、程度、重要性超过其他事物。如: I love Italy, especially in summer.
- 2、particularly 往往着重说明与同类事物不同的个别事物。如:

The visitors admired his paintings, but particularly the portrait of his daughter.

3、specially 多表示“专门地”，“为特别目的的地”，如表“不寻常”，“过分”等，可与 especially 通用。如：I made chocolate cake specially for you.

英文写作实例 36

The same jump of the edge pixel gray scale ~~between~~ among adjacent blocks ~~produce~~ produces the block effect, ~~so we need to use~~. Thus, the four adjacent block edge characteristics around the pixel ~~to filter~~ should be used for filtering.

1、among 用于三者或三者以上的“在...中间”，其宾语通常是一个表示笼统数量或具有复数(或集合)意义的名词或代词；between 主要指两者之间，其宾语往往是表示两者的名词或代词，或者是由 and 连接的两个人或物。

2、so 较口语化，避免使用。

3、最后一句使用 should be done（应该被用来...）更合适。

英文写作实例 37

Face recognition ~~faces huge~~ encounters significant challenges ~~especially~~, particularly when ~~the~~ images from different persons are similar to ~~each other~~ one another due to variations in illumination, expression, and occlusion.

1、face 口语化，建议替换为 encounter。

2、each other 和 one another 的区别：

一般来讲 each other 多用于两者之间；one another 多用于两者以上。

英文写作实例 38

~~Secondly~~Second, texture features, ~~as~~which are ~~another~~ important ~~basis~~for image classification, ~~is~~are not involved.

1、英文中步骤用 first、second、...、finally。

2、as 和 which 引导非限定性定语从句时的区别

(1) 语义的区别：当主句和从句语义一致时,用 as；当主句和从句语义转折不一致时,用 which。

(2) 位置的区别：看到句首一定用 as, which 不可能放在句首。

(3) 含义的区别：as 有“正如”的含义，which 没有此含义。

例如：

As is well known,Shanghai is a big city.

Some of the roads were flooded, which made our journey more difficult.

(4) 否定句用 which 。

英文写作实例 39

~~For practical application, it is still difficult to improve~~ Improving tracking accuracy and stability in realistic scenarios that involve appearance change, occlusion, and illumination change is still difficult for practical application.

- 1、英文写作中从句、状语等建议放在主句的后面。
- 2、句首避免用 it 作为形式主语，建议直接修改为主谓宾结构。

英文写作实例 40

1、In this study, image segmentation based on gene expression programming (GEP) and spatial fuzzy clustering is proposed to solve ~~these~~ the two problems. ~~Gene expression programming(GEP)~~ GEP is a novel adaptive evolutionary algorithm.

缩写词在首次出现的时候需要英文全称，之后再出现可以用缩写词替代。

2、Fitness function is used to evaluate each individual,
~~that~~which is set as the reciprocal of the objective function in
the FCM.

That 和 which 引导非限定性定语从句的区别:

一、以下情况不能用 that,只能用 which:

- 1、逗号之后不能用 that;
- 2、介词后面不能用 that.

二、以下情况不能用 which,只能用 that:

- 1、前面的先行词是不定代词时,如 all ,anything ,nothing,the one 等;
- 2、先行词出现了 the only ,the very ;
- 3、先行词出现了序数词和形容词最高级;
- 4、如果先行词中既有人又有物时,如: They are talking about the school and the teachers that they visited yesterday.