中國科技大學補助教師參加校外研習結案報告

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<div align="center">研　習　報　告</div>

研習時間：99 年 12 月 11 日至 12 日

研習名稱：**How to Write and Submit a Technical or Scientific Paper to an SCI/SSCI Journal**

研習心得：

1. 扎實的研究工作有助於提升教學品質，兩者相輔相成，而撰寫國際研討會與國際期刊文章已成為教師職涯發展重點，藉由本次學習如何以英文撰寫與發表論文，除可以幫助個人提昇學術英文閱讀能力，也可以導入、學習與掌握新的研究及教學工具，並應用在個人進行「統計學」、「應用統計學」等課程之教學，提高整體教學與研究品質。

2. 授課教師 Steve Wallace 是國內交通大學與清華大學教授博士生撰寫國際英文期刊與研討會之英文教師，也到國內近 50 所大學進行相關學術性演講，透過兩天近 12 小時的深度研習，學習「撰寫英文期刊九大錯誤」、「如何適當使用學術用字」、「如何有效回應期刊意見」、「如何維持良好寫作習慣」…等，並藉此機會與國內進行相關企業管理專題研究之學者互相交流，未來也可以提高與學界進行合作研究與教學。

研習摘要：

一、How to stay motivated and produce more writing

（一）Understanding feelings about writing

- A recent survey of 400,000 U.S. faculty revealed 26% spent zero hours per week writing. 27% never published a peer reviewed journal paper. 43% had published nothing in the last 2 years. 62% never published a book. Only 28% had produced two publications in the past two years. Only 25% of faculty spent more than eight hours a week writing. This was self reported the real number could be much lower. (Lindholm 2005)
- Some scholars believe this number is lower at 15% of faculty being productive writers (Moxley and Taylor)

（二）Research Method

- Collected data from interviews, phone calls, conferences and universities
- Position as editor allowed opportunity
- Compiled into 7 basic "habits" which summarize advice and tips in 7 areas
- To get the most honest responses researchers remained anonymous. This was an important condition to getting practical material.

（三）Overview of Researchers
- An effective researcher was defined as a researcher who had published an average of five or more SCI or SSCI papers a year every year for the last five years.
- There were a total of 146 effective researchers:
- 34 - Engineering
- 17 - Management and Business
- 11 - Foreign Language and Literature
- 10 - Education
- 31 - Natural sciences
- 20 - Medicine
- 12 - Social sciences
- 6 - Law
- 5 - History and Liberal Arts

（四）Capturing raw material when away from the computer:
- Collect ideas: - Notebook, Post It notes
- Transfer to ongoing files
- Notes can be organized and edited into the beginning of a paper
- Easier to begin writing when there were already ideas

（五）Maintain a stock of papers under review constantly
- If the acceptance rate of the top-ranking journals is 15%, you need about 7 papers under review at all times to have one paper accepted per year.
- This does not mean that you should write 7 new papers each year.
- If your goal is to get 10 papers accepted in the first 5 years of your career, you need about a dozen papers under review at all times.

（六）Don't put two good ideas in one paper
Separate them into two papers.
- As the paper's length increases beyond 15 pages, the chance of acceptance drops.
- When a topic is split into two papers, the probability of getting at least one of them accepted more than doubles.
- You also will get a paper accepted sooner.
  - Editors like short papers.
  - The chance that a referee will detect a mathematical error declines.
  - Referees will return the report faster.
- The chance that a referee will misunderstand the paper also decreases.

（七）Consider different subtopics
- Average wait for an acceptance decision = 3 years.
- Average wait for a rejection = 6 to 8 months.
- Survival is more important than glory in the early stages of your career.
- After you publish in one area, then focus your effort in that field
- Continuing to write papers in the same narrow area without evidence of success is risky. It is like putting all your eggs in one basket.

二、Sacrifice other interests
（一）Researchers gave up hobbies, games and time with friends to become high impact researchers. Most mentioned that they still had time for family, but less TV, computer games, and sports.
（二）When you play, play hard; when you work, don't play at all.

三、Practice research like golf
（一）Researchers talked about the methods, writing, grammar, and other parts of their paper like a golf player talking about different golf club swings.
（二）Beautiful swings are great but a few bad hits can disqualify you.
（三）Researchers watch and improve their publishing game like a golfer perfecting his sport
（四）Traditionally my introduction is a bit weak; I have a challenge selling the problem to reviewers. I've got to be able to present the problem better if I want people to be interested in my solution. I'm getting better but I'm constantly aware that this is a weakness, and I need to practice to improve

四、Imitate skillful writers
（一）Read how successful writers introduce their topic and cite literature
（二）Imitate their words and phrases, and modify them to suit your topic
（三）Create a file of template sentences

五、 Dramatize process by creating mental models
（一）Researchers see their writing and research in dramatic terms.
（二）Some use strong metaphors to create exciting mental pictures to encourage themselves and their labs.
（三）"the great struggle".
（四）"building a house"
（五）"killing a monster"

六、Building the Writing Habit
（一）The same time.
（二）The same place.
（三）Carry a notebook
（四）Quiet place. Get rid of negative thoughts.
（五）Sit alone in silence.
（六）Ideas, not grammar, for the first draft. Rewrite.

七、Do not read too much
（一）Do not read too much before you begin to write. It can interfere with your own thinking and writing.
（二）Many researchers use the excuse of more reading to prevent them from writing themselves.
（三）It is impossible to read every paper ever written on a subject.
（四）Remember your goal is to write and publish a paper, not to read everything.
（五）If you read a dozen papers on a topic, you should have enough material to start writing a paper. Add your own ideas to this base of knowledge.

三、Editing your reading list
（一）Shorten your reading list, don't read papers written:
（二）A long time ago
（三）In other language
（四）In non-recommended publishing outlets
（五）In journals outside your discipline
（六）By certain kinds of authors
（七）On a different geographical area
（八）On a different context
（九）On a different time.
（十）On different kinds of experiments
（十一）On different kinds of participants
（十二）Using different variables
（十三）Without your keywords in the title or abstract

備註：
一、研習結案報告請先上傳（學校首頁-->使用者入口-->教師職員-->研討會心得分享-->研討會心得分享上傳-->輸入身分證號-->上傳研習紀錄），連同補助教師參加校外研習申請表及結案報告一份，並經系所主管簽章後，送人事室核銷。
二、此表內容請用電腦 key in ，否則恕不收件；研習報告請務必詳述，切勿只填寫大綱或議程。
三、檢附研習相關資料影本(講義、評論內容等相關資料封面及目錄頁)。單一課程累積時數達十六小時以上者須加附研習時數證明。
四、發表論文者請全文影印一份送人事室留存。

報告人簽章	系所主管簽章	人事室主任簽章
梅國忠		