



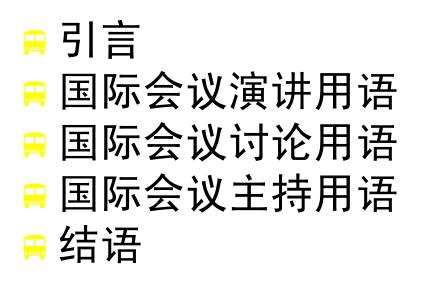


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上海市应用数学和力学研究所 上 海 大 学 2009.1







SIAMM





◆促进国内外的学术交流

◆彼此了解最新的科研动态



引言







参加国际学术会议的态度:









国际学术会议表述的风格: ◆信:严谨朴实;

◆达:通顺流畅;

◆雅:简洁生动;

◆美:图文并茂。









知致筹划,精心准备;
充满自信,态度从容;
详略有致,条理清晰;
拼弃细节,抓住要清;
用词精当,表述准确;
面向听众,声若洪钟;
谦恭有礼,对答如流。



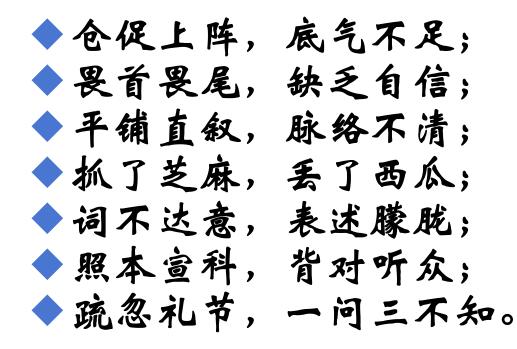
引言







国际学术会议表述的忌讳:

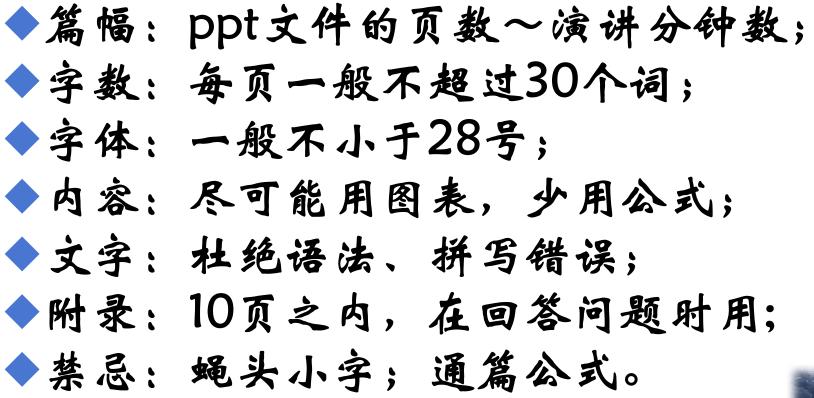








国际学术会议ppt稿的准备:









国际会议表述种类: ◆大会报告(40-60分钟); ◆分大会报告(30-50分钟); ◆微型研讨会报告(20-30分 钟): * ◆分组报告(10-20分钟); ** ◆大字报; ◆会外研讨。









演讲的组成部分:

1)开场白——打招呼,自我介绍,客套;
 2)引言——缘起,思路,方法;
 3)论述——理论或实验过程描述;
 4)分析——陈述、剖析结果;
 5)结论——总结性叙述;
 6)示谢——感谢听众。



1)开场白 招呼用语: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen Mr. Chairman, Distinguished **Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen** Prof. A, Ladies and Gentlemen • Good morning, everyone Good afternoon, everyone



1)开场句 感谢主席或自我介绍: Thank you very much, Professor A, for your kind introduction. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your gracious introduction.

- My name is B, from C. The title of my presentation is D.
- I am B from C. The topic of my paper is (about) D.





1、国际会议演讲用i

1)开场句社交辞令:

- I am delighted [honored, privileged, proud, happy, ...] to be here (with you this morning).
- I am honored to have the chance to address you on this special occasion.
- It's a great pleasure for me to be here.
- I appreciate the opportunity to be here to attend this mini-symposium [session].



1)开场白 勾画轮廓(显示提纲、目录): I am going to give this talk in four parts. First..., Second..., Third..., Finally... The outline of my talk is as follows. My presentation will be divided into the following three parts. I would like to divide my talk into three parts: 1)background of ...; 2) recent results and analysis; 3) conclusions.





1、国际会议演讲用)

2)引言 点明主题:

Today I would like to talk to you about some of our work in the field of ... **1.**[to give a talk on ...]; **2.**[to devote this talk to ...]; **3.**[to present the results of ...]; **4.**[to provide a brief overview of the major findings in this area. After that, I want to describe some of our recent results on ...]; **5.**[to have an overview picture of our recent work on...].





③ 二、国际会议演讲用语

- 2)引言 点明主题:
- My discussion today on XXX will try to summarize its complex nature and to present some of our new findings.
- My point this morning will be to illustrate ...
- My purpose today is to make a general comment on recent progress in study of ... and to give some new results on...



2)引言 点明主题:

- My topic today will deal with one of the most serious problems we are facing...
- The paper I'm going to present today will describe some of the important aspects in this area.
- It is my intention this afternoon to summarize some recent advances in ... and what's going on at ...[in...].





国际会议演讲用 2)引言 阐释背景: The motivation of this work is like this. XXX has found its wide application in various fields of science and technology. I think it would be best to start out by making some general comments on previous work in this area.

 I would like to preface my remarks with a brief description of advances in...





2)引言 阐释背景:

To begin with, we have to consider the recent progress in this field.

I want to make some comments on the topic. First, briefly review some basic concepts. Second, describe the state-of-the-art development of the subject. The last comment relates to the open problems in this area.





2)引言 说明恩路: The basic idea in our work can be elucidated as follows. Based on previous work, we developed a new technique [method, algorithm, experimental device, numerical model...] in [for]... To obtain meaningful results, we **constructed** [established, put forward] a physical [mathematical] model with.



2)引言 说明思路: To give the analytical [numerical] results, we make the following assumptions [hypotheses] and use the methods [theorems] of... The main procedure of experiments [computations, derivation, deduction...]

could be described as follows.





○ 二、国际会议演讲用语

- 2)引言 简介结果:
- With the above-mentioned methods, we have the following new findings.
- Simulated results shows a fairly good agreement with experimental data.
- The numerical results verified the effectiveness of the presented model.



◎ 二、国际会议演讲用语

- 3)论述 展开论述:
- Now I will give the mathematical formulation of the studied problem.
- The sketch of the configuration is like this.

The governing equations [boundary conditions, initial conditions,...] are...
I'd like to give a brief description of the

mathematical model we established.





3)论述

- 展开论述:
- Now I will give a simple introduction to the experimental set-up.
- The system consists of three parts...
- Experiments were conducted at XXX.
- The main procedure of experiments is as follows.
- We have paid special attention to data processing...





3)论述 详细描述:

Let me make two remarks in detail. First of all, I'd like to describe the experimental [theoretical, numerical...] methods. The second remark is its application to the studied problem.

- I'd like to go into some detail on this question.
- Let us consider some of these factors in more detail.





3)论述

- 详细描述:
- We will discuss this matter in a little detail as we go on.
- Since this problem is very important to us. I'd like to spend some time describing it in greater detail.
 I'd like to discuss this issue at length.
- I'd like to address myself to the most important aspects of the treatment...





二、国际会议演讲用 3)论述 简略描述:

In the interest of time, [In the interest of brevity, For the sake of time, Because of the time limitation,...] I won't go into details on this subject [I won't enter into details on this topic].
I don't feel that I should spend too much time giving the detail of...
I'd like to offer s short description of.



3)论述

- 简略描述:
- I'd just like to go through these various issues rapidly.
- Due to the limitation of the schedule, I will consider these interesting points very briefly.
- Let's go over these points very quickly.
- Let me touch on this topic briefly.
- There is one more issue I'd like to touch upon.





1、国际会议演讲用i

4)分析 结果陈述(借助于图表、公式): Through the above analysis [simulation, experiment], we have the following results [findings].

1、国际会议演讲用语

- We show the simulation [numerical, theoretical, experimental] results in the figures...[lists...].
- We give the comparison between numerical and experimental results in Figure 1.





◎ 二、国际会议演讲用语

- 分析
 结果陈述:
- The relation between A and B is presented here.
- With these figures, we exhibit the dependence of A on B.
- From this figure we can clearly see the effects of A on B.
- From the above deduction, we have the main theorem in this study.





③ 二、国际会议演讲用语

分析 结果分析:

From these figures, we can see that the obtained numerical results agree well with [are in good agreement with, accords with, are consistent with]the experimental data.

From these curves, we can conclude [reach the conclusion] that with increasing A, B decreases.





4)分析 结果分析: From this figure we find some discrepancies between theory and experiments, which might come from... With these results, we witness the crucial role played by multiple scales. We have confirmed the tendency of the variation of A observed in previous experiments.





◎ 二、国际会议演讲用语

- 5)结论 结论陈述:
- I would like to conclude with a few of remarks on this problem.
- Allow me to conclude by listing the following points.
- Let me conclude by making an observation concerning...
- In conclusion, I would like to indicate the following points.



5)结论 结论陈述:

- ◆ I would like to close by saying that...
- In closing, I would like to comment on the application of this theory.
- I would like to close my speech by a few words.
- Now, I'd like to sum up the results of this investigation.
- To summarize my talk, the presented model is realistic and effective in use.





1、国际会议演讲用)

5)结论 展望未来:

- Finally, I must say a few words about the perspective of the studied issue.
- **XXX is still an open problem.**
- The problem on XXX is needed to be solved in future study.
- The method presented here could be generalized to the case...





6)示谢 感谢听众: Thank you for your attention [endurance, patience,...]. I want to thank you for your attention [endurance, patience,...]. Once again I would like to thank you for the opportunity of talking to you on the subject.

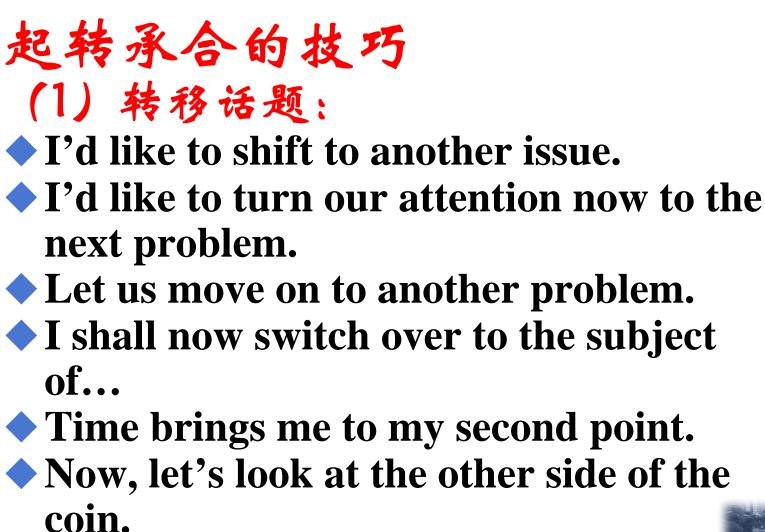






- (1) 转移话题:
- The next point I'd like to bring up has to do with...
- We'll move on to the next problem of this topic.
- Now let me turn to another question.
- Turning to the other question, I'd like to talk about the time evolution of the variable.











起转承合的技巧 (2)转回主题:

- I'd like to return to our main objective [question; original issue].
- Let's get back to what we consider important.
- I'd like to refer again to the problem mentioned at the beginning.
- This brings me back to the question raised at the beginning of my talk.



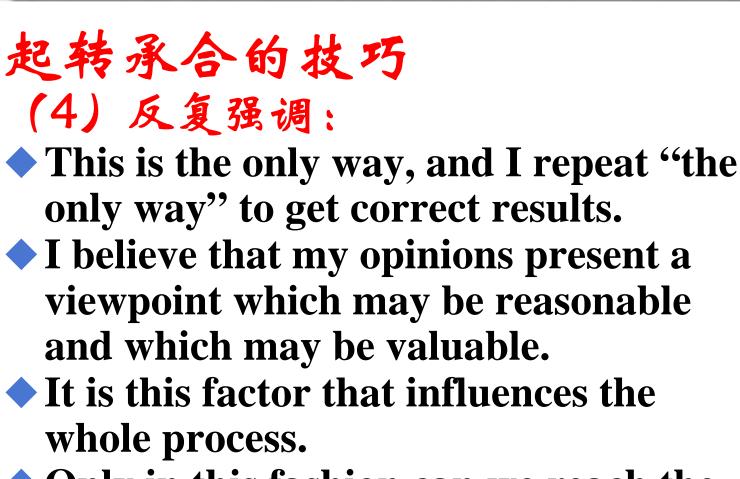


起转承合的技巧(3)预告重点:

- I am going to say much more about the intrinsic mechanism for the phenomenon.
- I'll restrict myself to the results of our observation on...
- I'd like to confine myself to one particular facet of these.
- I'll spend a few minutes revealing the truth behind the phenomena.



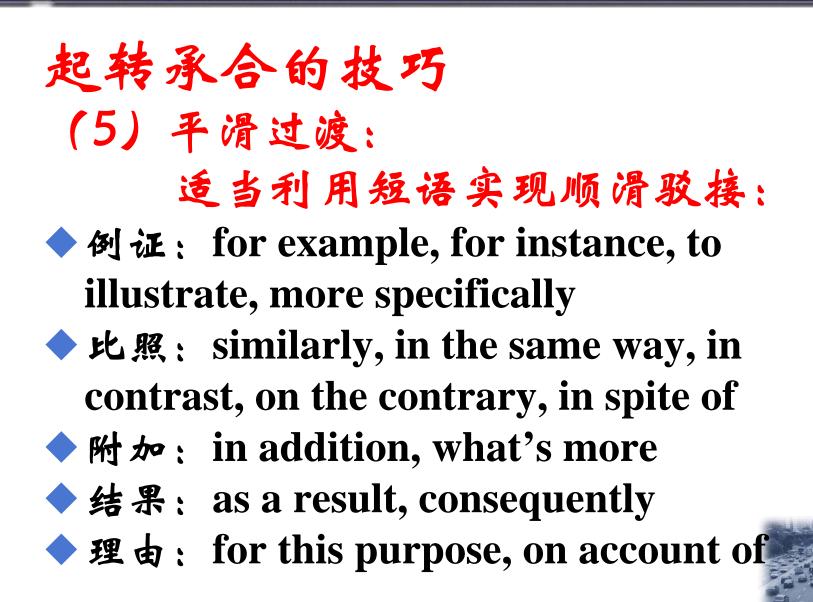




Only in this fashion can we reach the conclusion...









1)提出问题 直接提问: ◆ I would like to ask Dr. A a question. Dr. A, may I ask you 3 questions? ◆ I'd like to address [raise, put] 2 questions to Dr A. ◆ I have a question about the experimental method. A question for Dr A. Have you tried another technique?





1)提出问题 直接提问:

- There are several questions I've wanted to ask.
- I'd like to ask, is it a suitable method for determining...?
- I'd like to ask Dr A how he would explain this phenomenon.
- I'd like to ask Dr A why she objects to using this method.





1)提出问题 间接提问:

- Dr A, I wonder if you would explain...
- ◆ I wonder if you could elaborate on that.
- I am wondering if you have ever read that paper.
- I'd like to ask Dr A if he could explain the reason more clearly.
- I'd like to hear a little more about the conclusion.





1)提出问题 间接提问:

- I am anxious to know Professor A's recommendations for the new software.
- I would be interested in hearing other views from Dr A.
- I'd be glad to know if the algorithm will work well for other problems.
- I don't know whether anyone else here has had experience with this problem.



1)提出问题: 询问原因: What is the cause of the time delay? Is there any reason to believe that the new method [model] is more effective? Can you give us the reason for your statement?

- Could you tell us why?
- How do you account for the difference between your theory and others?





1)提出问题:

- Can you make a distinction between the two principles?
- How do you distinguish good algorithms from the bad ones?
- How do your results compare with those of Dr A?
- Do you note any difference in scales between the two phenomena?





1)提出问题 询问关系:

- Can tell us the relation between these two phenomena?
- Do you think there is any correlation between A and B?
- How does A correlate with B?
- Do you see any relation between A and B?





2)提出请求 请求提出证据:

- Is there any evidence that A depends on B?
- Do you have any spectrum evidence for the structure?
- What is your evidence for your theory?
 Do you have any data on the results?





2)提出请求 请求提供信息:

- Do you have any more information on recent progress in this field?
- Is there any statistical information concerning?
- I wonder if you would mind telling me how successfully the research was.
- I'd like to ask what the nanometer carbon tube looks like.





2)提出请求 请求充分阐释:

- Do you have any further explanation for this difference ?
- Could you offer some explanation of how the device works?
- ◆ I wonder if you would clarify this point.
- Would you enlighten us a bit more on the mechanism of...?

Could you detail your procedure of





2)提出请求 请求作出评论:

- I wonder if I could ask you to comment on it a little further.
- Would you be so kind to [care to, please] comment on this?
- I would particularly like to hear a comment about this point.
- May I ask you to give us your opinion about the application of the theory?





2)提出请求 请求作出评论: I'd like to have your view on this topic. • What, in your opinion, is the most important step in this procedure? Do you have any idea about A? Do you think Dr A is right? Or the term of term reason?





3)回答问题积极的回答:

- A good question. I'd be delighted to answer.
- I'd like to respond to that question briefly.
- Let me first reply rapidly to the first question.
- May I answer your second question first?





3)回答问题积极的回答:

- In answer the second question, I would say that it is a good idea.
- The simplest answer to your question would be that we concluded based on the experimental observations.
- Let me try to answer these questions one by one.
- I think I can answer this question simply.







3)回答问题
不完全回答:
I can only provide [have] a partial answer to that question.
In partial answer Dr A's question, it may be relevant to indicate that are an answer of the second second





3)回答问题 消极的回答: ◆ I (really, am afraid, just) don't know. I'm sorry, but I don't know. ◆ I don't know exactly yet. I don't know how to do that [enough] about that, of any such studies]. I don't know about the availability of this matrial.

I know very little about it.





三、国际会议讨论用语

3)回答问题 消极的回答: ◆ I'm not sure. I'm not sure of the answer [I can answer the question, whether it is necessary, I understand what you mean]. I'm afraid I cannot answer your question. I'm afraid I cannot give you a precise answer. I can't answer your question accurately





right now.

3) 回答问题 关于证据:

- I do have some evidence to support the mechanism. ...
- ◆ I have sufficient data on this point.
- I can give you some quantitative evidence to explain this.
- I don't have any data available to answer your question.
- I have no idea about it.





3) 回答问题 关于信息:

- I have some information regarding your question. I'll give you later.
- I can offer some experimental information on this.
- I do not have any exact information on it.
- I think it is regrettable there is little information on the subject.





3)回答问题 关于阐释: I'd like to give further explanation for it.... I do not have any explanation for... I know of no good explanation for the phenomenon.



3)回答问题 对问题的评价: That's a good [a pertinent, a big, a crucial, a valid, an important, an interesting, an excellent, a difficult, a complicated, a difficult, a sophisticated, a tough, a hard] question That is a good question, but a complicated one to answer. ◆ I appreciate the question.



3)回答问题 对问题的评价:

- I think that your question is really to the point.
- I'm delighted you put the question to me.
- Thank you for asking that question.
- If I understand your question correctly, I can say that the conclusion is right.





3)回答问题 征求回音: Does that answer your question? Did I answer you satisfactorily? Is this you wanted me to answer?





- 4)讨论发言 表示同意:
- ◆I agree.
- I agree with you (on your last statement, about the analysis, on that point,...).
- I agree to your idea [your opinion, your suggestion].
- I agree to discuss with you on that point.
- Your counterproposal is agreeable to us.
- ◆ I am in complete agreement with you.







4)讨论发言 表示同意:

◆ I accept this criticism entirely.

I concur with his opinion.

- I share your comments [opinion] about
 A.
- I don't disagree with you.
- I am not in disagreement with you on this point.

I have no objection to...





4)讨论发言 表示支持:

I am in favor of the principles of yours.

I favor this mathematical formulation.

I'd like to support Dr A's remarks.

- I'd like to present additional information in support of Dr A's observations.
- I'd like to endorse Dr A/s views about...
- I want to defend Dr A.

I'd like to reinforce Dr A's remarks about.



三、国际会议讨论用语 4)讨论发言

- 表示反对:
- ◆ I disagree with you [that comment].
- I'm sorry, but I must disagree with Dr A there.
- I have a slight disagreement with you on the matter of...
- I am in disagreement with you about the explanation.
- ◆ I differ with you on the matter.





4) 讨论发言 表示反对:

- You may be right, but I view it a little differently.
- I respect your opinion, but I think otherwise.
- The difference between our opinions is too wide to be easily changed.
- ◆ I don't agree with that idea.
- ◆ I can't say that I agree.





三、国际会议讨论用语

4)讨论发言 表示反对:

◆ I would be opposed to that hypothesis.

- ◆ I strongly oppose that plan.
- I would speak in opposition to Dr A's proposal.
- I would object to Dr A's statement.
- I'd like to raise an objection to his idea.
- I'd like to take issue with some of his idea.





四、国际会议主持用语

- 1)会议开始 表示欢迎:
- Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen,
 I'd like to welcome you all to Session 1.
- It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to this session.
- I bid a warm welcome to all gathered here to attend this mini-symposium.
- ◆ I would like to open our session.
- ◆ I think it's time to begin the session.





- 1)会议开始 自我介绍:
- I am Dr A from Shanghai University, China, and I am going to be the chair for this afternoon's session.
- My name is A. I am the Deputy Director of SIAMM and will chair this session with Professor B.
- Let me introduce myself. I am Dr A from B. It is a privilege for me to chair this session.





1)会议开始 介绍共同主席:

Let me introduce myself. I am Dr A from B and the chair of this session. My cochairman is Professor C, from D.

匹、

- I am Dr A from B. It is a great pleasure for me to share the chairmanship with Professor C, from D.
- I am Dr A from B. I would like to introduce my cochairman, Professor C from D.





国际会议主持用语

- 1)会议开始 介绍议题:
- The purpose of our session is to discuss the application of new experimental techniques.
- The aim of this session is to review the present state of ...
- First of all, let me outline what we intend to do here this morning.
- Our purpose of holding this session is to investigate...





1)会议开始 介绍报告规则:

- We have some basic rules. The speakers are going to speak for 12 minutes. At the end of each presentation, there will be a 3minute discussion period.
- First of all, I would like to remind you of ground rules. As we know, the 12-minute papers will be followed by 3 minutes of discussion each.



国际会议主持用语

- 2)进入报告程序 介绍报告人:
- It gives me great pleasure to introduce our first speaker. Dr C is a professor at D University. He got his Ph D in 1994 and his academic interest includes.... The title of his presentation today is...
 The last paper on the program will be read by Dr E from F, and it is under the title....



- 2)进入报告程序 介绍报告人:
- I'd like to start off by inviting Dr C from D, who is a professor of mechanics, to give the opening paper.
- The next presentation will be made by Professor E from F, whom you all know very well. Professor E, please.
- The third speaker will be Dr G, professor of mathematics, H University. She will be speaking to us on...





- 2)进入报告程序 控制进程:
- Let's keep on schedule and go ahead to the fourth paper.
- We'll then go on with the last paper.
- Well, I am sure we could discuss longer, but unfortunately time is up. Thank you very much, Dr A. Our next speaker is Dr C.
- Sorry, we don't have any time for questions, so we have to proceed to the next paper.





- 2)进入报告程序组织讨论:
- The paper presented by Dr A is now open for discussion.
- The interesting presentation is now open for questions and comments from the floor.
- I'd like to ask for a lively discussion.
- Any more questions and comments?





- 2)进入报告程序组织讨论:
- Are there any questions or comments from the floor regarding Dr A's paper.
- Is there any specific question you would like to address to Dr A?
- I hope the audience will participate in the discussion by raising their hands.
- Does anyone else want to comment on this very interesting subject.





2)进入报告程序 向报告人示谢: Thank you very much, Dr A, for an **excellent presentation**[for your wonderful description of this difficult subject, for presenting an interesting analysis of ...]. Thank you once again for your excellent explanation.



3) 安排暂停 Coffee break:

- **•** We are now going to a 15-minute break.
- Let's take a 20-minute coffee break.
- The session will now recess for a coffee break.
- I'd like to declare a 15-minute recess.







4)宣布休会

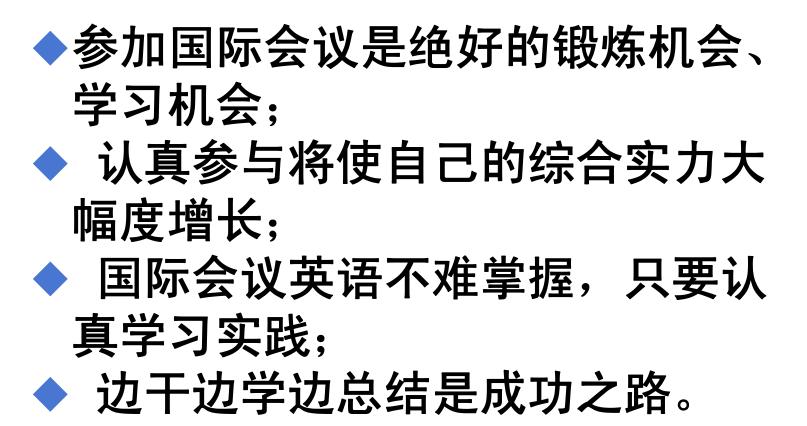
We have come to the end of our session. We will now close the session. Thank you. I declare the session closed.



















谢谢杀注!



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