



ENGLISH

Make sure you don't make the following recurrent mistakes...

1) Should I add « THE » or not?

The Eq. (2) can be integrated to describe the composition of the liquid as a function of the fraction solid (f_s) formed:

Under local equilibrium conditions, the DICTRA software package can predict

distribution in the freckle region and the surrounding matrix shown in Fig. 2, the size of the computational domain was set ~~at~~ 4mm. The computational grid consisted of 200 points spaced on a double-geometrical series, and the temperature of the homogenization heat treatment was set ~~at~~

methods due to the assumption that the liquid is fully homogeneous and ~~that~~ there is no diffusion in the solid phases. The results obtained from the modified_-Scheil module are close to those at from DICTRA. Due to the complex mechanism of diffusion it can not be fully considered in the modified_-Scheil module; there is still a difference. However, the modified_-Scheil module yields

Thus, the total interactions of the system consist of: (1) interactions between the nanoparticle and the two head groups (2) interactions between the nanoparticle and the two intermediate layers (3) interactions between the nanoparticle and the two tail groups. To determine these interactions, first of all, the potential energy between a dense spherical

Fig. 4. Concentration profiles during ~~the~~ solidification and the cooling process:

solute profile of Si was observed to be homogeneous after 20 hours at 1280°C, while ~~eh~~ the required time for Mn ~~was are~~ 36 hours. The deep V-shaped pool profile with a prolonged mushy

The ratio of C_M and C_m was defined as the segregation index k

The combination of the thermodynamic calculations and the kinetic simulation shows good reliability in to predicting the compositional profiles across a secondary dendrite arm during the

The, definite article

- Used to indicate a noun that is definite or has been previously specified in the context:

Ex Please close the door.

Ex It was measured using the image analysis software Image Tool.

Ex The transition from δ -ferrite to austenite during the peritectic reaction was also considered.

- Used to indicate a noun that is unique:

Ex The Columbia River is near here.

- Used to designate a natural phenomenon:

Ex The nights get shorter in the summer.

- Used to refer to a time period:

Ex I was very naïve in the past.

- Used after “of”

Ex The temperature of the homogenization heat treatment was set to 1280°C.

Ex The size of the computational domain was set at 4mm.

A, An, indefinite articles

- **A** and **An** are [indefinite articles](#) and are used when referring to something the first time (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects). **The** is the [definite article](#) and is used to refer to specific objects.

Ex The microsegregation profiles of a 30CrMnSi ingot was predicted by...

Ex 30CrMnSi is a commercial high-strength low-alloy steel

Ex This appears as a long chain of equiaxed grains

Ex A successful homogenization heat treatment process is strongly dependent on the selection of an appropriate temperature and time

Ex The homogenization heat treatment was conducted in a tube furnace with an argon protective atmosphere at 1280°C.

2) Replace by a better word!

"short communications", aiming at publishing within a short ~~timescale~~ ~~delay~~ new relevant research

The ~~tapered~~ design and management practices were ~~produced~~ ~~made~~ based on

A mathematical model is established to ~~obtain~~ ~~get~~ a function

The microstructure of the samples ~~was investigated~~ ~~using an~~ ~~via the~~ optical

the ~~angle~~ transverse ~~corner~~ crack was improved

~~Along~~ ~~During~~ each step in the cooling process.

~~Because~~ ~~As~~ the calculated T_{IMP}

the steady-state equation is obtained by ~~looking~~ ^{observing} the expansion of

~~100-year-old~~ ~~centenary~~ journal

are predicted ~~close to~~ ~~near~~ the melting temperature

~~At~~ ~~For~~ compositions richer in iron ~~such as~~ ~~like~~ $Al_{72}Cu_{13}Fe_{15}$,

Through the ~~study~~ ~~research~~ of ~~the~~ slab continuous casting production process

A ~~larg~~ ~~high~~er critical pressure

The indexation of such quasicr~~ys~~talline structures can be ~~done~~ ~~made~~ from a method

~~Similar to~~
~~Likewise~~

which means ~~significant~~ ~~serious~~ microsegregation.

There~~fore~~ ~~n~~, the Scheil module of Thermo-Calc software was used

it ~~can be~~ ~~is easy to~~ ~~seen~~ ~~found~~ that adding

For ~~many years~~ a ~~long time~~,

as ~~one~~ ~~you~~ can also see in **Table IV**.

~~Many efforts~~ ~~Much work~~ has~~ve~~ been ~~carried out~~ ~~made~~

In order to ~~arrive at~~ ^{derive} the oscillatory motion

~~need~~ ~~require~~ a large amount of experimental data

Calculate the real suction capacity need ~~assuming~~ ~~trusting on~~ constant

A few rules...

Consider replacing « **Important** » by → serious, major, high, significant, large, crucial, essential, relevant, extensive, heavy, huge, strong, etc.

Ex: *It can be seen that the segregation level of Mn and Si is more significant.*

Ex: *It requires a large amount of experimental data.*

Consider replacing « **Different** » by → replace by « many », « various », « a lot of », « alternative », « other »

« **Main** » and « **major** » : not the same meaning!

Ex: *one of his main ideas; the main point, one of the main tourist areas of Paris; the main feature of the new method which we are proposing (→ essential, basic)*

Ex: *of major interest; a major operation; to play a major part in (→ comes first because it is important)*

« **Valorize** » → replace by « to value », « to give value », « to evaluate », etc.

« **allows to** » → replace by « this makes it possible to do this »

« **Among** » and « **between** » : not the same meaning!

Ex: *Among the various things he gave me, there was...*

Ex: *The train does not stop between here and Paris*

Do not use abbreviation in a text: *I can't* → *I cannot*

Consider replacing « ... » by « etc. »

Be coherent: **a list of enumerations should be grammatically identical!**

Ex: *I suggest a number of policy measures, like fostering recycling, introducing a carbon tax and teaching ecology at school.*

3) Put the words at the right place!

Table 1 Chemical composition of the steels examined ~~steels~~ (mass fraction, %)

and thus ~~en~~ greatly reduces the hot ductility ~~greatly~~.

has ~~ve~~ ~~here~~ a clear advantage here,

exhibits completely intergranular failure and the facets are quite smooth, indicating that the ductility is severely deteriorated by Sn ~~severely~~ ^[11]. Moreover, the fracture morphology is changed to ductile

with an average grain size ~~grain~~ of ferrite

of the mold ~~above~~ mentioned above.

The cooling structure design of the copper corner was rarely involved ~~rarely~~ from

Revue de Métallurgie". On the journal's website www.metallurgical-research.org , ~~will be found~~ all the previous issues of the *Revue de Métallurgie* can be found.

the importance of thermal inertia ~~importance~~.

risk of ~~occurring~~ interstitial condensation occurring.

Several strategies are ~~nowadays~~ available nowadays

The MVP systems commonly have ~~commonly~~ 3 or 4 stages

these simulations can ~~be~~ only be done on domains of small dimensions ~~domains~~,

Adverbs

Adverbs modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Positions of an Adverb

- An adverb that modifies an adjective or another adverb ("very carelessly") appears immediately in front of the word it modifies.

Ex The diffusion coefficients in the liquid phase are infinitely fast.

Ex The coffee is extremely hot, so be careful.

- An adverb that modifies a verb is generally more flexible:

Ex Solute inhomogeneities can adversely affect the strength

Ex I browse the web frequently.

Ex The thought came gently and stealthily.

- The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Ex You have only seen that movie one time.

Adjectives

- Adjectives generally appear immediately before the noun.

EX A pretty girl

EX Heavy boxes

EX an extremely coarse dendritic structure

- When using a string of adjectives, they should appear in a set order: size/shape + age + color + origin + material.

EX A big brown house

EX A small old English desk

EX A beautiful black Italian leather purse

Delicious Chinese food

The Direct Object

A direct object (DO) **follows** a transitive verb [a type of action verb: eat, read, see, remove, etc.]. To identify a direct object, use the following:

Subject + Verb + **what?** or **who?** = Direct Object

Direct objects can be nouns, pronouns, phrases, or clauses

Ex: Alison hates chocolate [what? = chocolate]

/Toby loves cooking scones /The cat wants to eat our goldfish.

DO and verb should never be separated:

Ex: I own ~~unfortunately~~ a rare book which is not in top condition. -> Unfortunately, I own a rare book which is not in top condition.

4) In, on, with, of, to, for, from...?

The analytical form of the rate dependence on ~~with~~ depression is difficult to define.

they are independent of ~~from~~ the gas density,

The procedure applied to ~~on~~ the melt

Convert the resulting mass flow in to a volume flow for a MVP.

suction capacity compared with ~~to~~ SVP systems

at a distance ~~of~~ from the crystal surface

costs of ~~to~~ meeting ing emission rules and safety standards.

need ~~of~~ for suction capacity.

applies a pressure wave to ~~on~~

simulations ~~of~~ in pure iron.

This force field is chosen for ~~by~~ its ability to predict

the main difference appears ~~in~~ in C12.

The weak decrease in ~~of~~ the elastic modulus

is increased by 0.05 nm steps for ~~during~~ 20 ps.

It is associated with ~~to~~ a pressure

the thermal effect comes from the change in ~~of~~ the kinetic energy.

elements tend to be more smooth with ~~as~~ the increase in ~~of~~ the temperature and time.

a similar molecular dynamics simulation ~~of~~ in A aluminum

solutions in relation to ~~with~~ the metallurgical industry

After heat treatment at 500°C for ~~during~~ 1 hour

Prepositions "On," "At," and "In"

A preposition is a word that links a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to some other part of the sentence. There is no definite rule. You should try to identify a preposition when reading or listening in English and recognize its usage: to the office, at the desk, on the table, in an hour...

On

Used to express a surface of something: *ex The paper is on my desk.*

Used to specify days and dates: *ex I was born on the 14th day of June in 1988.*

Used to indicate a device or machine, such as a phone or computer: *ex He is on the phone right now.*

Used to indicate a part of the body: *ex I wear a ring on my finger.*

Used to indicate the state of something: *ex The building is on fire*

At

Used to point out specific time: *ex I will meet you at 12 p.m.*

Used to indicate a place: *ex There is a party at the club house.*

Used to indicate an email address: *ex Please email me at abc@edpsciences.org*

Used to indicate an activity: *ex He laughed at my acting.*

In

Used for unspecific times during a day, month, season, year: *ex She always reads newspapers in the morning.*

Used to indicate a location or place: *ex I am currently staying in a hotel.*

Used to indicate a shape, color, or size: *ex This painting is mostly in blue.*

Used to express while doing something: *ex In preparing for the final report, we revised...*

Used to indicate a belief, opinion, interest, or feeling: *ex We are not interested in gambling.*

Prepositions "Of," "To," and "For"

• To

Used to indicate the place, person, or thing that someone or something moves toward, or the direction of something:

Ex: All of us went to the movie theater /
Please send it back to me.

Used to indicate a limit or an ending point:

Ex: The stock prices rose up to 100 dollars.

Used to indicate relationship:

Ex: My answer to your question is in this envelop.

Used to indicate a time or a period:

Ex: I work nine to six, Monday to Friday.

• For

Used to indicate the use of something:

Ex: This place is for exhibitions and shows.

Ex 30CrMnSi is a commercial steel for applications requiring a combination of good cutting machining properties.

Used to indicate time or duration:

Ex: I attended the university for one year only.

• Of

Used for relating to, or connected with:

Ex: The secret of this game is that you can't ever win.

Ex The measured results of at least five different locations

Used to indicate reference:

Ex: This is a picture of my family.

Used to indicate an amount or number:

Ex: He got a perfect score of 5 on his writing assignment

"Of" is NOT used in English in the following cases:

Belonging: we do not say "The car of Kevin" but "Kevin's car"

To define something : we do not say "the code of access" but "the access code"

- Over

Used to indicate movement from one place to another:

Ex: They sent over a gift for his promotion.

Used to indicate movement downward:

Ex: The big tree fell over on the road.

Used to indicate more than an expected number or amount:

Ex: This amount is over our prediction.

Used to indicate a period of time:

Ex: I worked there over a year

- With

Used to indicate being together or being involved:

Ex: The manager will be with you shortly.

Used to indicate "having":

Ex: People with a lot of money are not always happy.

Ex The deep V-shaped pool profile with a long mushy zone

Used to indicate "using":

Ex: This is the soup that I made with rice and barley.

Used to indicate feeling:

Ex: I am emailing you with my sincere apology.

Used to indicate agreement or understanding:

Ex: She agrees with me.

Prepositions "With," "Over," and "By"

- By

Used to indicate proximity:

Ex: He was standing by me.

Used to indicate the person that does something in a passive voice sentence:

Ex: The microwave was fixed by the mechanic.

Used to indicate an action with a particular purpose:

Ex: You can pass the exam by preparing for it.

Used to indicate a mean or method:

Ex: Please send this package to Russia by airmail / I came here by subway.

Preterite or present perfect?

- **The preterit** is a grammatical tense or verb form serving to denote events that took place or were completed in the past.

EX I published my first paper on environmental issues 15 years ago.

- **Present perfect:**

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now.

Can NOT be used with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, etc.

Can be used with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, etc.

Ex: You have seen that movie many times / Nobody has ever climbed that mountain.

we use the Present Perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. *It is used with "since" and "for".*

Ex I have been working on environmental issues for 15 years.

Ex You have grown since the last time I saw you.