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 as 4mm. The computational grid consisted of 200 points spaced on a double-geometrical series, and the temperature of the homogenization heat treatment was set as 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 cannot 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 nanoparticle and two head groups (2) interactions between nanoparticle and two intermediate layers (3) interactions between nanoparticle and 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 the required time for Mn was 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 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, the steady-state equation is obtained by looking the expansion of...-

**Because As** the calculated $T_{mp}$ are predicted **close to near** the melting temperature...-

At *For* compositions richer in iron **such as like** $Al_{72}Cu_{13}Fe_{15}$, **A large higher** critical pressure...-

Through the **study research** of the slab continuous casting production process...-

The indexation of such quasicrystalline structures can be **done made** from a method which means **significant serious** microsegregation...

Therefore **n**, the Scheil module of Thermo-Calc software was used. For many years a **long time**, many efforts **Much work** have been **carried out made** require a large amount of experimental data...-

**In order to arrive at the oscillatory motion** calculate the real suction capacity **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 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 (mass fraction, %)

and thus greatly reduces the hot ductility greatly.

has 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 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

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 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 \textit{on with} depression is difficult to define. They are independent \textit{of from} the gas density. The procedure applied \textit{to on} the melt.

Convert the resulting mass flow \textit{in to} a volume flow for a MVP. Suction capacity compared \textit{with to} SVP systems at a distance \textit{of from} the crystal surface.

Costs \textit{of to} meeting emission rules and safety standards. Need \textit{of for} suction capacity.

This force field is chosen \textit{for by} its ability to predict.

The main difference appears \textit{in} C12. The weak decrease \textit{in of} the elastic modulus.

Is increased by 0.05 nm steps \textit{for during} 20 ps.

It is associated \textit{with to} a pressure. The thermal effect comes from the change \textit{in of} the kinetic energy.

Elements tend to be more smooth \textit{with as} the increase \textit{in of} the temperature and time.

\textit{A similar molecular dynamics simulation of} \textit{Aluminum solutions} in relation \textit{to with} the metallurgical industry.

After heat treatment at 500°C \textit{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 Kewin” 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* air mail / 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.