One could spend a lifetime studying English sentence structure. We have a week. We will “hit the high points.”

A. Have a consistent plan for choosing personal pronouns.
B. Be consistent when changing verb tenses.
C. Use a simple sentence structure when nothing more complicated is required.
D. Use active voice unless you have a really good reason to use passive voice.
E. When using a compound sentence structure or a list, use parallel structure.
F. When writing complex sentences, make sure the subject of each clause is clear.
G. Use hardworking verbs.
H. Avoid lengthy parenthetical statements.
I. Make sure pronouns have clear antecedents.
J. Use the right modifier, and place it to avoid ambiguity.
K. Avoid double negatives.
L. Avoid clichés.

DISCUSSION

Use personal pronouns consistently

Generally speaking, current research is reported in the first person. For example both of the following are in first person, “I trained a grasshopper to jump whenever I turned on a green light” and “My results showed that when all of the grasshopper’s legs are pulled off, it can no longer hear.” When the work has multiple authors, use first person plural (“we,” and “our”). Sometimes, authors choose to alternate between pronouns and equivalents like “Our research group” or “The authors.” This is o.k., but does require a change in verb form, for example:

“We believe that the results prove conclusively that when all of the grasshopper’s legs are removed, it can no longer hear.

“The research group believes that the results prove conclusively that when all of the grasshopper’s legs are removed, it can no longer hear.”

When summarizing other work within a research report, use third person pronouns and past tense. For example, “Smith and Wesson found that bullets, not guns kill people. They observed that an unloaded gun kill people only in the rare circumstance when the gun is used as a bludgeon.”

Use verb tenses consistently

Scientific papers generally use only the present and past tense. Descriptions of the current experimental work are generally in the present tense. For example “We find that 99% of things husbands say are incorrect.” But, even when discussing the current work, if reporting about actions
that are clearly completed, use past tense. “We asked 200 wives whether or not the last thing their husband said was correct.” When reviewing the completed related work of others, use the past tense; “Rodgers and Hammerstein demonstrated that even when a husband says something in a forest, and no one hears what he says, he is still wrong.”

Choose the simplest appropriate sentence structure

Simple declarative sentences are easiest for readers to process. Compound sentences are a little more complicated, but easier to process than complex sentences. As a writer, you must balance two goals. On the one hand, your text should command the reader's interest, and on the other, your text should be easy to process. A good writer uses complex constructions to highlight needed logical or temporal connections. Good writers avoid unneeded parenthetical clauses, and long complicated sentences when a couple of short sentences would do the same work.

BAD
Because he ate too much, which is a bad idea, he died.

BETTER
He died from over-eating.

BAD
After studying the results of the experiments, we concluded, with great confidence, that rock and roll causes brain damage.

IMPROVED
Our experiments conclusively demonstrated that rock and roll causes brain damage.

Avoid passive constructions

BAD
He fell off his bike and his jaw was broken.

IMPROVED
He fell off his bike and broke his jaw.

Use parallel structures in compound sentences and lists.

BAD
Access if fast, but at the expense of slow update.

IMPROVED
Access if fast, but update is slow.

Avoid clauses with ambiguous subjects

BAD
Being dim-witted and stupid, I was easily able to beat Professor Paul at chess.

IMPROVED
I was easily able to beat my dim witted, stupid Professor Paul at chess.
Use hardworking verbs

WEAK
Professor Lo didn’t like my paper because of poor organization.

STRONGER
Professor Lo rejected my paper complaining that it is poorly organized.
Professor Lo criticized the organization of my paper.
Professor Lo returned my paper for rewriting requesting more attention to organization.

Avoid lengthy parenthetical statements

BAD
The job consistently ran faster using our algorithm, though the same results might not be obtained on computers with slow L2 cache, provided the data was sorted by type first and sorted after.

IMPROVED
The job consistently ran faster using our algorithm provided the data was sorted first by type and then sorted. However, we have not determined whether the results are the same when the job is run on a computer with slow L2 cache.

Make sure pronouns have clear antecedents

BAD
By shooting his foot, the policeman captured the thief.

IMPROVED
The policeman captured the thief by shooting his foot.

BAD
Roger visited his father before he went to the hospital.

IMPROVED
Before his father went to the hospital, Roger visited him.

Use the right modifier, and place it to avoid ambiguity.

BAD
The store that sold bad milk recently has been praised by local officials.

BETTER
The store that recently sold bad milk has been praised by local officials.

Avoid double negatives

BAD
Tell him that I wouldn’t like to never see him again.

IMPROVED
Tell him that I would like to see him again.

CLICHES
One thing leads to another, a bird in the hand., the real McCoy, eleventh hour
To implement system-load adaptation and fragmentation reduction, SCOJO divides into the following major steps (details can be found in [18]):

- Determine the job target sizes in dependence on the system load
- Shrinkage or expansion of running malleable jobs to their target sizes; allocation of all new malleable/moldable jobs with their target sizes
- During backfilling, potentially further shrinkage of new short or medium adaptable (moldable or malleable) jobs to fit them into the machine
- Potentially expansion of new moldable or malleable jobs to exploit any unused resources

Solution 1 - use verbs

- Determine...
- Shrink or expand running...
- [Potentially] Further shrink new...
- [Potentially] Expand new...

Solution 2 - use nouns

- Determination
  - OK
  - OK
  - OK
(I) The method, to be chosen is active mapping, as it is definitely superior in each experiment.

(m) One of these tools is one which automatically creates a short version which contains as much of the content as possible as the original.

(n) To compute whether the expected performance is achieved in a way that is automatic the only difficulty is to have a definition of similarity that is consistent with the user's perception.

(o) An effective alignment method that employs dynamic programming is presented to locate optimal points of match between the original text and the optically recognized version provided.

(p) An important phase of any system development process is the evaluation phase.

(q) It is also of interest how well the terms reflect the content of the indexed document as it is well known that assessing the quality of manual keywords is difficult, due to the fact that there is no general correct set of keywords for any given document and the preferred terms may vary from task to task, user to user, and even system to system, depending on the factors to be considered such as retrieval mechanism and search context.

(r) There are some audio-visual speech recognition systems that processes both the audio and visual channels, and complete recognition in real-time.

(s) The sudden growth of the WWW observed over recent times has triggered a lot of research fields to occur, web services being only one of them.

(t) Association rules are rules that identify associations between items in transactions.

(u) A number of software packages exist, which are capable of designing relational models online.

(v) Most of today's complex systems are based on a hardware architecture that makes a physical separation of memory and processing and a software architecture that divides functionality into a hierarchy.

(w) The rest of this paper is organized, as follows.

(x) Given a range of options usually people are more interested in the extremes than in the middle part of the range since the two ends are more distinctive.
until you have five revisions in total. Such revision is the best way to learn how to produce really good text, and many of the best writers revise this thoroughly.

13. The following fragments are flawed. They are ambiguous, or inelegant, or do not parse, or do not make sense. For each fragment, identify the problems—many of them have multiple shortcomings—and suggest revisions. If you need to make assumptions, state them clearly. (Most of these examples are from papers.)

(a) As search engine systems emerge as the principle information finding tool within commercial enterprises due to the enormous popularity of WWW technology, the lack of options for integrating text and relational data on the web is becoming crucial.

(b) Information retrieval systems appear in the Web with the purpose of managing, retrieving and filtering the information available there.

(c) The first approach is not practical. Thus the changes to the architecture of the system, including threads for the dictionary and client response components.

(d) Concerning answer locality, usual tools tolerate lower first guess accuracy by returning multiple responses and allow the user to interact with the system to localize answers.

(e) The difference in the previous results and the results from this study can be an artifact of the different collections that are being used in the two studies.

(f) Authority work, the need to discover and reconcile variant forms of the same record will become more critical in the future.

(g) The age of the mobile internet is dawning rapidly day by day and will demand more and more efficient solutions as disparate online resources are integrated in numbers of new ways.

(h) There are increasingly more online databases in the current climate of electronic publishing.

(i) There are several challenges to be associated with the data management of this information because the associated databases are highly multidimensional and dynamic.

(j) Ambiguity resolution was investigated by Klein [4]. Reverse parsing was shown in [4] to be a better method.

(k) Costing was performed on each option.