

The following revision is taken from a dissertation by a Farsi-speaking student of Nuclear Physics:

Original	Revision
The detector was placed in the 6 <sup>th</sup> row and measurements were done from x=1 to x=7.	The detector was placed in the 6 <sup>th</sup> row and measurements were made from x=1 to x=7.

A rapid trawl showed that the commonest collocate for **measurements** with this meaning was **make**. A subsequent more detailed investigation of texts from *New Scientist*, *Nature* and the OUP Academic Texts Corpus produced the following figures:

make	31
take	6
perform	3
obtain	2
carry out	1
do	1
record	1

It was interesting to note that the verb **do** did turn up in the more detailed data, but its relative infrequency compared with **make** seems to justify the revision.

1 search organisation. In 1967, temperature measurements across the Pacific were **made** at latit  
2 external apparatus being used to **make** the measurements. And because we always attribute a de  
3 ment of an ozone layer on Earth" Similar measurements are being **made** during the present sou  
4 duty for the same amount of time whenever measurements are **made**. (It is known that performan  
5 southern hemispheres. Seckmeyer **made** his measurements at Neuherberg and at Wank Mountain, a  
6 that predominates in blood. She **made** her measurements at the end of the season and speculat  
7 re artefacts of the way human beings **make** measurements? By doing away with fundamental const  
8 amples from the vessel or to **make** in situ measurements. Despite these problems, the possible  
9 that is, by a factor of 7. Very few field measurements have been **made**, including only one pu  
10 also the possibility of **making** many more measurements in such a laboratory than in experime  
11 rofile is similar to previous nitric acid measurements **made** in the Arctic winter. Above 23 k  
12 mer explanation is not supported by ozone measurements **made** onboard B89-2, which do not show  
13 possibility is not supported by the ozone measurements **made** on B89-2. The second possibility  
14 rom a single station, they are typical of measurements **made** since 1974 at several sites. Bec  
15 t Newton's law of gravity rely on gravity measurements **made** along a vertical path: in a 1,00  
16 m is provided by balloon-and rocket-borne measurements **made** near Kiruna, northern Sweden, in  
17 t Newton's law of gravity rely on gravity measurements **made** along a vertical path: in a 1,00

18 ese Figure 4). In August 1991 we analysed measurements **made** during the 1990 dives at TAG. We  
19 1958, and has been directly monitored by measurements **made** from the top of Mauna Loa, in Ha  
20 ment veneer of new ocean floor. The first measurements, **made** in the late 1940s and early 195  
21 ure of the University of Hawaii have **made** measurements of red supergiant stars in a small bu  
22 to prepare reagents to **make** simultaneous measurements of agonist and antagonist levels in d  
23 this experimentally, we **made** quantitative measurements of the photoemission from 50 individu  
24 riments on board Ulysses that **made** direct measurements of charged particles and radiation.  
25 etween Pluto and Earth. They **made** precise measurements of the overall brightness of Pluto. K  
26 osed that a tethered satellite could **make** measurements of the Earth's upper atmosphere. Col  
27 f their construction and the experimental measurements that can be **made**. Ours is now describ  
28 few days to a year or more, still **making** measurements. Then an electronic signal from the m  
29 y detector with which most of the neutron measurements were **made** is an oil-moderated assembl  
30 and a condensation-nuclei detector. ACIMS measurements were **made** during ascent and parachute  
31 n of olivine, and of pure perovskite. The measurements were **made** in an externally heated dia

32 ructure. By drilling, geologists can **take** measurements and sample rocks and gases at various  
33 he data into a map. At Lanchester we **took** measurements at half-metre intervals - small enoug  
34 ntes aircraft belonging to INPE will **take** measurements during 10 flights over central Brazil  
35 solidly built - which is why **taking** body measurements is also important. We need to know ho  
36 ay be explained by two factors: (1) their measurements were **taken** too long after the applica  
37 arance you admire) to **take** his or her own measurements. You can then compare your friend's

38 h enflurane and sevoflurane by **performing** measurements at two temperatures (300 K and 422 K)  
39 er of being irradiated by neutrons. These measurements must be **performed** immediately, says P  
40 n 30 January 1989 at Esrange. Here, ACIMS measurements were **performed** during parachute desce

41 row component to the 1,083- nm He I line. Measurements were **obtained** on six occasions betwee  
42 very different rates (Table 16.5). Since measurements have been **obtained** from only a few si

43 ed in Fig. 2. Both twilight and nighttime measurements have been **carried out**. Modelling stud  
44 ing - we would have to **do** some scientific measurements." Another tricky area is that of def  
45 cision with which the times of events and measurements of duration were **recorded**. John Nef,