Nouns, verbs, and adjectives used to express measurements?

1. **Nouns used to express "Measurements":**

There are a variety of nouns used to express measurements speech. The writer must choose appropriate noun that match to the kind of information he's dealing with (*see table below*). Other nouns are related to the scientific act of measuring, likewise, check, study, and survey.

Countable	Statistical	Geometrical
• amount • extent • • measurement • range • • size • span • speed • • degree • quantity •	• accuracy • average • level • mean • rate • scale • • stage • step • proportion • •Standard Deviation •	• area • circumference • • cross-section • • diameter • radius • volume •

Rules for noun formation from adjectives and verbs

When the absolute measure -of something- is not known and we want to construct an idea about its relative dimension; the use of nouns formed from adjectives that described those things remains beneficial.

Adjective +(-*th*/-*t*) (+ *VOWEL CHANGE*)	Adjective +(-*ness*)
deep • depth	hard • hardness
high • height	heavy • heaviness
long • length	near • nearness
••• weight	thick •thickness
wide • width	

Examples :

- *"the **depth** of polystyrene wells was adapted to fit small volumes"*
- *"the wall **thickness** of Gram-negative bacteria is larger than Gram- positive and it is essentially related to LPS composition".*

2. **Verbs used to express "Measurements":**

Verbs are used to express "the action of measure". It has different structures.

to + Noun/adj + Ø	to + Noun/adj + *-en*	to + Noun/adj + *-adv particle*
• to narrow ≠ to thin	• to deepen	• to slow down
• to range=to span=to extend	• to lengthen	• to speed up
• to rate=to check= to monitor	• to shorten	• to extend over
• to record = to plot	• to thicken	• to level off

Examples :

- *"The distribution of positive cases during the last 6 months was **plotted** on a graph"*
- *"The speed of the neutrons is **slowed down** by the beryllium moderator."*

3. **Adjectives used to express "Measurements"**

• deep ≠ shallow • far ≠ near • fast ≠ slow • heavy ≠ light • high ≠ low • long ≠ short

• odd ≠ even • thick ≠ thin • wide / broad ≠ narrow

Examples from scientific articles:

The high concentrations of erythritol in uterine tissues, and the ability of *B. abortus* to utilise this rare sugar, suggest that it may be a determinant for the tissue tropism of this pathogen in cattle (36).

As it was estimated in other studies, the detection capacity is about 10 to 100fg of DNA.[20]

RESULTS

Antibacterial effect of QA NPs on *E. coli* strain ECDCM1

Since QA NPs were synthesized with the raw material Qe and Ag NPs, the survival rates of *E. coli* strain ECDCM1 exposed to Qe and Ag NPs were firstly detected. As shown in Figs. 1A and 1B, Qe and Ag NPs did not affect the survival rates of *E. coli* strain ECDCM1 at concentrations of 0.5 μg/mL, 1 μg/mL, and 5 μg/mL; and when the concentrations of Qe and Ag NPs reached 10 μg/mL, the survival rates of *E. coli* strain ECDCM1 were approximately 74% and 52%, respectively, compared with the control group without exposure to Qe or Ag NPs. However, except for the 0.5 μg/mL concentration of QA NPs, the survival rate of *E. coli* strain ECDCM1 decreased accordingly with the increase of the concentration of QA NPs, and when the concentration of QA NPs reached 10 μg/mL, the survival rate of cells dropped to 0%. These data indicated that QA NPs had a higher antibacterial activity against *E. coli* strain ECDCM1 than Qe and Ag NPs.

When subjected to a concentration of 0.0125 mg/mL, on average the isolates had higher optical density values when compared to the positive control ($p < 0.001$) (Fig. 1). For the other concentrations, the OD's did not differ in comparison with the positive control ($p > 0.05$) (Fig. 1).

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