Communicating Science with Other Scientists

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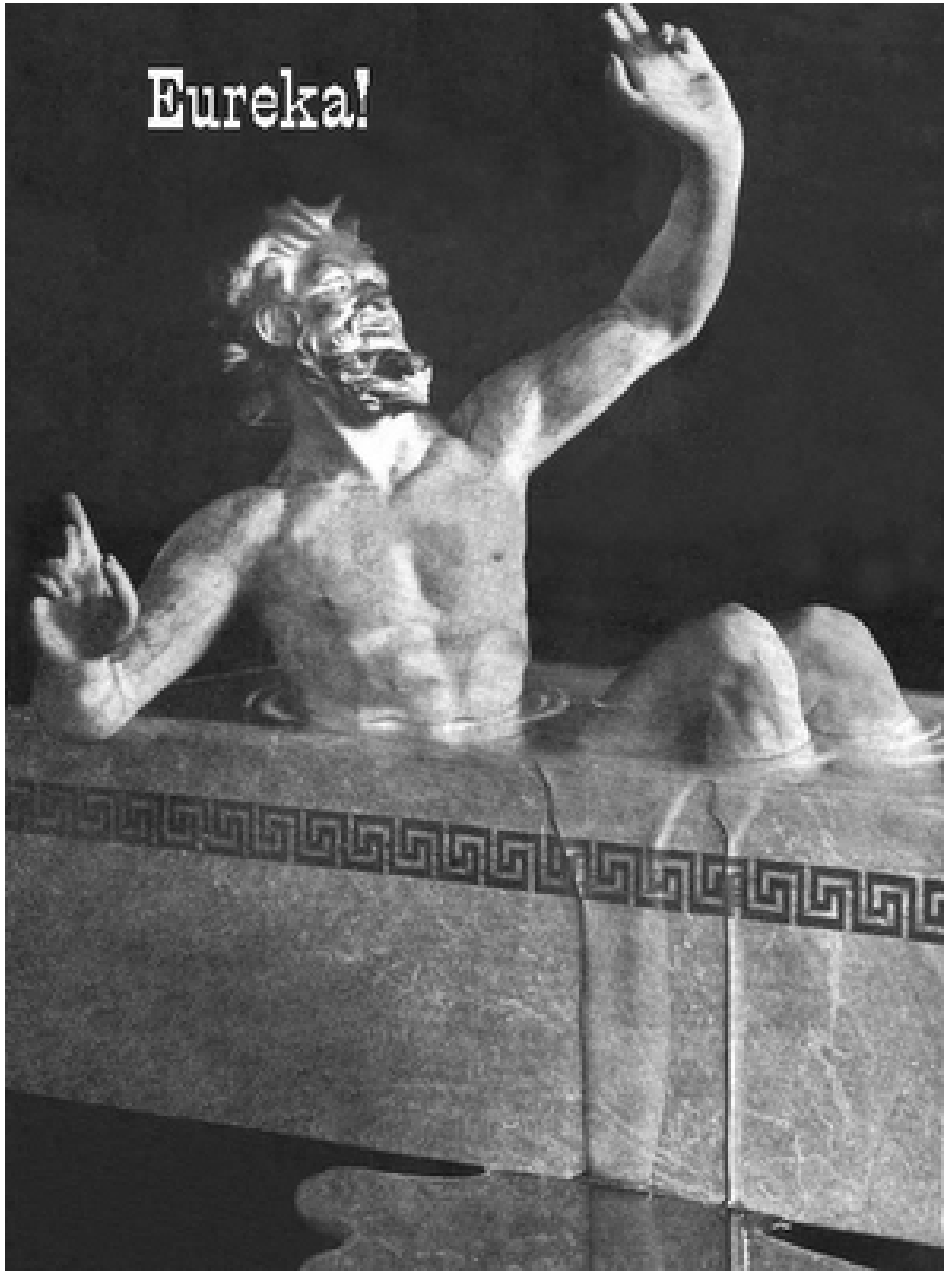
"The good news is that the rules to communicate effectively are few and simple. The bad news is that it is not easy or natural to apply them."

Carrada, 2006

Do you have any QUESTIONS about...

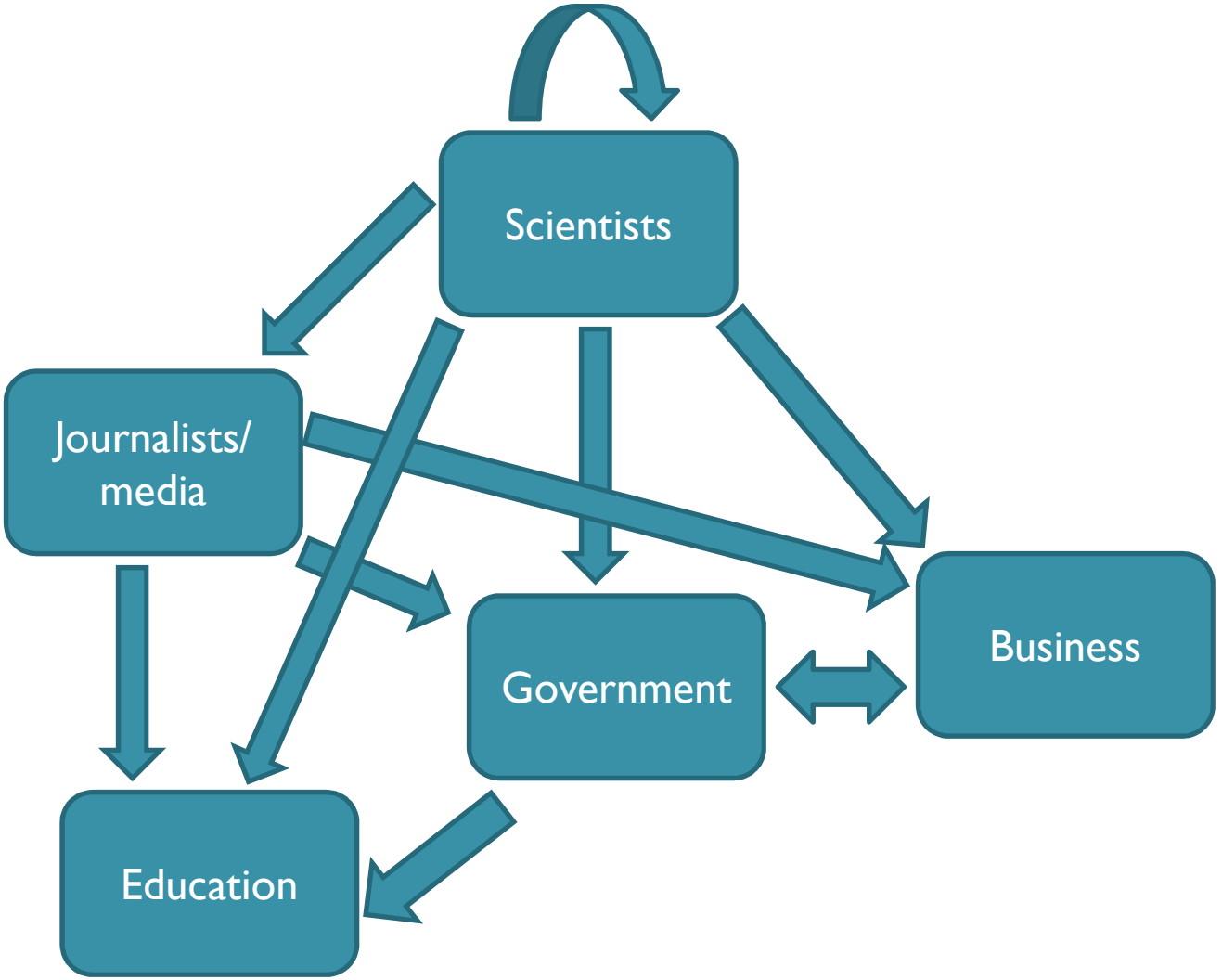
- Your SCIE3001 website? Demo?
- Scientific paper?
- Previous lab report assignment?
- workload expectations for SCIE3001

http://xenacommunicatesinscience.weebly.com/

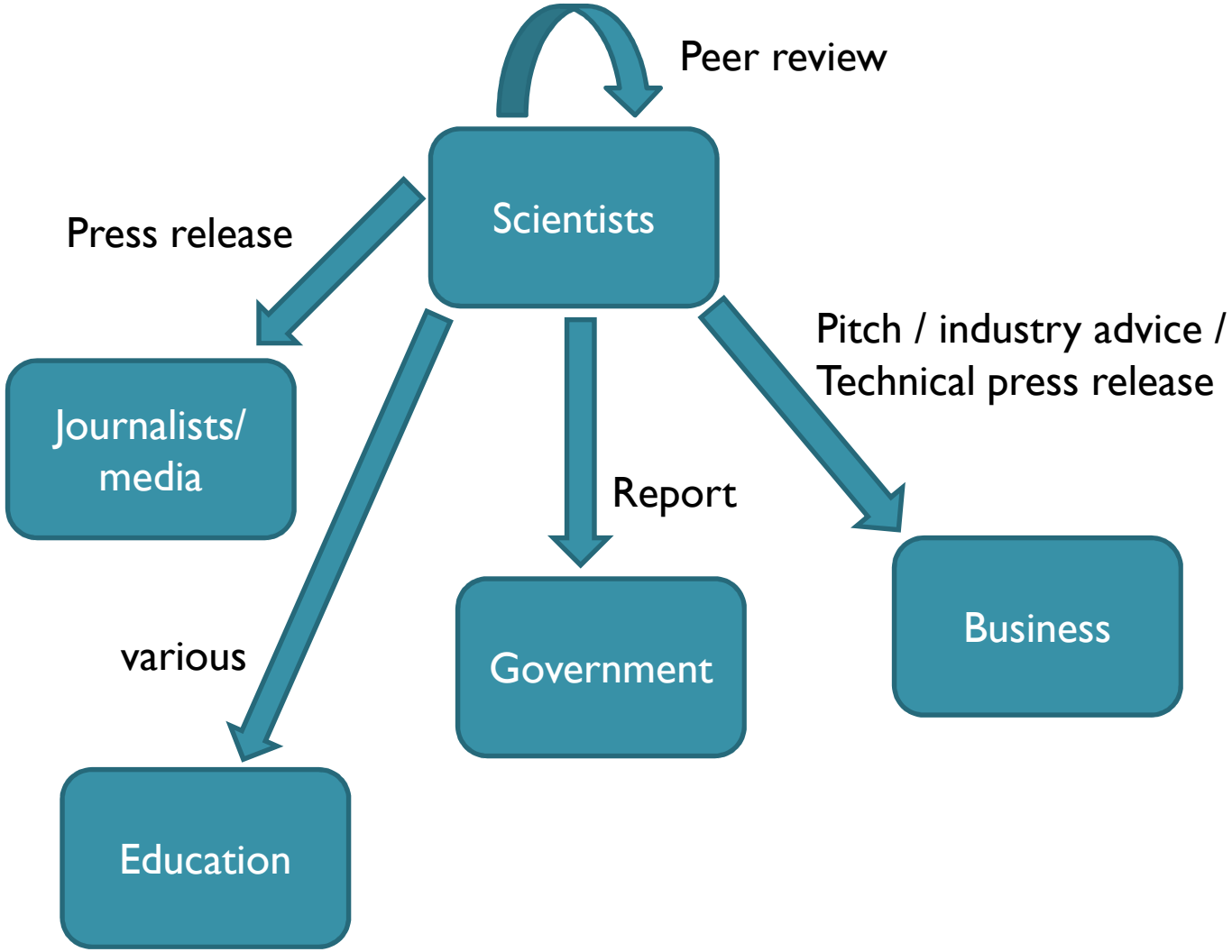


What now?

Tell them about it...



Tell them about it...



Science's current view of itself

UNESCO world conference on science

The Role of Science and Technology in Society and Governance 1998
http://www.unesco.org/science/wcs/meetings/eur_alberta_98_e.htm

Homework for Friday

Complete before Friday's tutorial:

1. Read the following sections of the article at the link above: introduction, science in transition and integrating issues in science and society.
2. Write a one paragraph response to each of the following questions:
   a) What are 3 recent, major changes in the way science is done?
   b) What are the implications of these for communicating science?
3. Add your responses to your SCIE3001 website so that you can access and discuss them at Friday's tutorial

"Every choice made at the beginning of the chain *[of communication]* will influence everything that happens subsequently"
Carrada, 2006

Step 1: Communicating with other Scientists

Who?
Why?
What?
How?

- WHO are scientists?

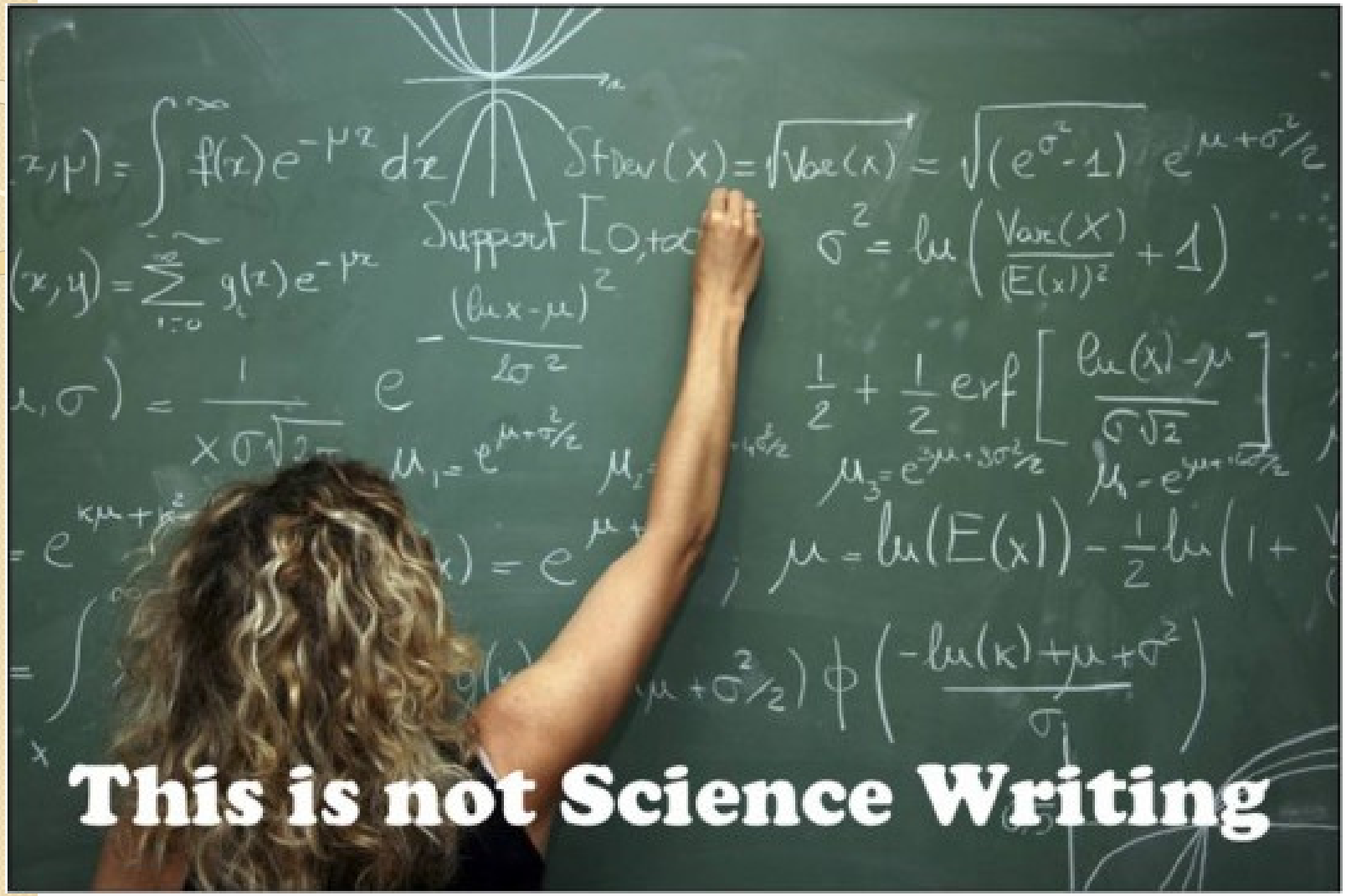
- WHY do you want to tell other scientists about it?

- WHAT do scientists want to know from other scientists?

- HOW do scientists communicate with one another?....think about course experiences

How do scientists communicate with each other?

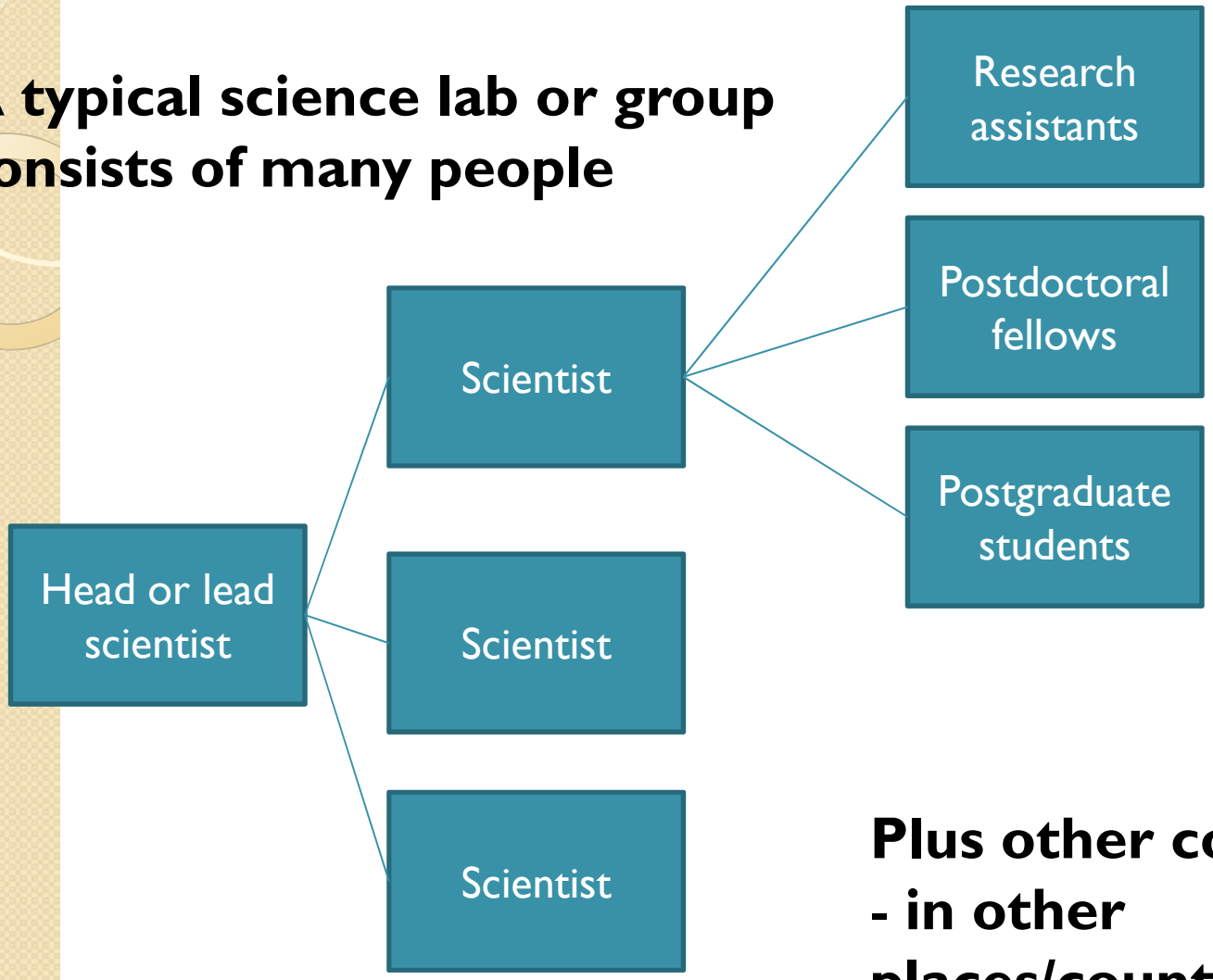
- Conferences (in person, online, proceedings)
- Social – science in the pub, informal discussions, blogs, editorials, etc
- Peer-reviewed journal articles


This is not Science Writing

How do scientists communicate with each other?

- Rarely done on your own
- Usually in collaboration eg, your first assignment (more tomorrow)

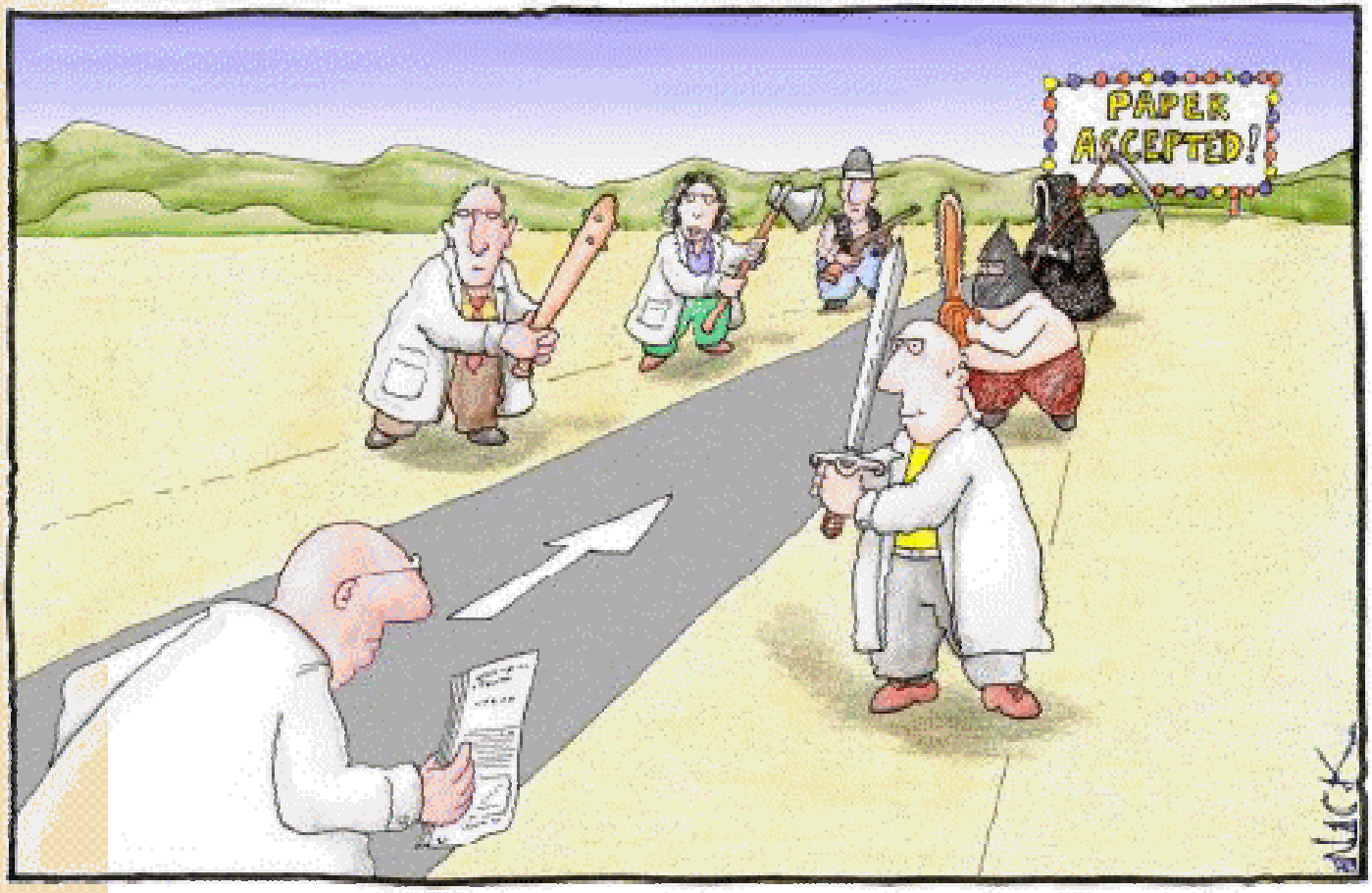
A typical science lab or group consists of many people



Plus other colleagues
- in other places/countries
- conferences
- social scientific networks

Peer-review

Who does peer-review? How does it work?



Peer review is
Supposed to be
Constructive
But can feel a little
Bit like this cartoon
At times.

Your SCIE3001 website

- Tool kit, resource and portfolio = 30%
- Due at the end of semester
- Aims:
  - exercise in organising information & effective communication online
  - Resource of information pertaining to the SCIE3001 my toolkit builder
  - Portfolio of your work to show others and for your future reference

Your SCIE3001 website

- Marking criteria
  - 10% design, layout, organisation. How easy is it for someone else to navigate your website and easily find and access information?
  - 10% resources. How useful, relevant and comprehensive are the additional resources related to each module of the course that you have provided?
  - 10% annotated examples of your work. Have you provided relevant examples of your work, and are they annotated in such a way as to be instructive/helpful in assisting the reader to improve the relevant communication skills?

References

Carrada G. (2006) Communicating Science. European Communities, Belgium. http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/pdf/communicating-science_en.pdf