**Academic Study Skills Argument Analysis**

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**Argument Analysis**

**Assignment 2**

**Please read the article and write a paragraph analyzing the argument (in your own words, i.e., paraphrased).**

**Write your analysis in the form of a paragraph that covers (1) the author’s viewpoint, (2) the points of support and the type of each, and (3) the points of flaws and the type of each (if any exist).**

**Tutorial:** ……T-12…………

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Marks:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author’s view** | **Support & type** | **Types of flaws** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **2** | **1** | **5** |

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**Academic Study Skills Argument Analysis**

**Why Aren’t There More Women In Science?**

According to the campaigning group, WISE (women in science and engineering), in the UK, only 12.8% of jobs in STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) are held by women (Support: Research Results). Similarly, the proportion of boys studying science at school leaving age is still much higher than girls, especially Physics, where it’s about 78%. This continues at university, where 52% of male undergraduates take a science degree, compared with 40% of women. The situation is not dissimilar in the United States, where only 1/5 of physics degrees are awarded to women and only a few women are in science.

It seems that girls are often put off early by an assumption that girls don’t do science, especially chemistry and physics. The scientists in films and on TV are usually men (though this does now appear to be changing), and when female scientists do make it onto TV, there is still often a focus on their looks, rather than their science (Support: Example). Research by the University of Cardiff analyzed 51 newspaper interviews with scientists, and found that half of the profiles of women referred to their looks, compared with 21% of the male profiles (Support: Research Results).

Women may have what is known as an ‘internal bias’, causing them to under-value their own abilities or intelligence. Research (point of flaw: Unidentified Research) has shown that if women are told that men do better in math tests than women, this can affect their score negatively (Support: Research Results).

There is certainly some external bias. A study carried out by the American Institute of Physics, looking at 1500 physicists from 130 different countries, found that almost always the female scientists received less money, less space to work in and fewer opportunities to travel (Support: Research Results). Another study (point of flaw: Unidentified Research) showed that both male and female professors were more likely to give the job to a male candidate than a female one, when given the same curriculum vitae, with a male or female name attached (Support: Research Results). They also planned to pay the ‘male’ candidate more.

Finally, childcare may also be an issue, where there is often some difficulty in taking time out to have children, or in working flexible hours to fit around their needs. Consequently, fewer women work in science (point of flaw: Irrelevant Reasoning).

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**Academic Study Skills Argument Analysis**

**Analysis**

From the author’s point of view, women’s role in sciences like chemistry and physics is neglected from our community in all of its categories. Although the overall women’s performance in sciences is much higher than males’ one, female scientists are being judged based on their looks before showing up on the TV rather than their sciences. Therefore, the author identifies such actions taken against female scientists as unfair to be done against their rights in our society. Furthermore, the author used research results from different universitates’ and institutes’ studies to support his/ her claim. The first one was mentioned at the beginning of the text. It was done by WISE in the UK. They discovered that only 12.8% of jobs in STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) are held by women. The second research mentioned was conducted by the University of Cardiff, which analyzed 51 newspaper interviews with scientists, and found that half of the profiles of women referred to their looks, compared with 21% of the male profiles. The last research mentioned was done by the American Institute of Physics as they looked at 1500 physicists from 130 different countries. The results found that almost always the female scientists received less cash, smaller place to work from and less opportunities to travel. Additionally, the author mentioned an example to support his claim even more. It was stated that female scientists are less likely to be chosen to show up on TV. However, the author had three flaws done in this text that may have weakened his claim. Two of which had the same type of flaw, which is unidentified research. When the author mentioned a research and a study without stating where did they come from. So, they both can’t be reliable sources of information. The last flaw was categorized as irrelevant reasoning. Apparently, the author concluded the passage with irrelevant information to the topic discussed throughout the text, which has weakened his claim. Childcare was not taken into consideration from the beginning of the text.

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