1 NUS Libraries Online Tutorials

Types of documents

- Thesis & Dissertations, conference proceedings, journal & news articles, patents
- Review articles (good for summarizing recent developments/if u're new to the topic), bibliographies, books

Search in multiple platform to avoid info from falling through the crack

NUS Guides:

- **Subject guides**: guide avail to NUS community for specific subject areas **[Link]**
- **Other guides**: APA Citation Style, Zotero, patents, how to find free online content! **[Link]**

2 Week 2

2.1 Tutorial 2.1

Current problems with scientific communication

- Current media and its audience value speed and ease of digestion of information over quality and reliability
  - Lack of transparency, people don't know what's happening as media leave out limitations and caveats, as well as scientific methodology due to journalistic constraints
- Exaggerating/inflating information to generate more clicks, can be misused or exploited by media/authority
- Lack of respect from the general public towards the scientific community
  - The uncertain nature of science → contradictory headlines/claims, people don't know what's happening
- Difference in views (Lack of scientific literacy) between the layman and the scientist (e.g. links between vaccination and autism, does man contribute to global warming)
  - Difference in view regarding contribution of science towards society → affects public policy and scientific progress
- The public are generally intimidated by scientific jargons and abstract concepts
- Lack of scientific publications that aim to popularize science to the masses (at least in SG)

Aims of scientific communication

- Educate public on current scientific developments and its relevance to society
  - Obligation to be transparent regarding science work as science uses large amounts of resources
- Spark meaningful debates and discussion
- Increase interest in science and allow people to make more informed decisions as well as political decisions
- Fusion of public and scientific values (general public have more scientific values such as accuracy and reproducibility etc.)

Why is scientific communication useful for scientists?

- Allow scientists to discuss different ideas
  - especially scientists from different domains as even an expert in one area might be an amateur in other areas
- Realize the relevance and societal impact in their work
  - Clarify the aim of their work through writing
- A reflection of their knowledge and how much they have learnt from their studies
- Wider social perspective
  - Thinking from general public perspective
  - Deal with different perspectives and learn how to explain abstract concepts to the layman

Color and Clarity: purpose of scientific communication!

Some strategies (Talia Gershon)

- different audience? get a sense of audience's prior knowledge by asking questions
- everyday object (noise cancelling headphones)
- how does this affect them (significance) on personal level

2.2 Tutorial 2.2

3 Week 3

3.1 Tutorial 3.1

3.2 Tutorial 3.2

4 Week 4

4.1 Tutorial 4.1

4.2 Tutorial 4.2

5 Week 5

5.1 Tutorial 5.1

5.2 Tutorial 5.2

6 Week 6

6.1 Tutorial 6.1

6.2 Tutorial 6.2