1. Record Nr. UNINA9910812299503321 Autore Alley Michael Titolo The craft of scientific writing / / Michael Alley New York:,: Springer New York:,: Imprint: Springer,, 1996 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-4757-2482-9 Edizione [3rd ed. 1996.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (XV, 282 pages) Disciplina 808/.0666 808.0666 Soggetti Technical writing Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto 1 Introduction: Deciding Where to Begin -- 2 Structure: Organizing Your Documents -- 3 Structure: Providing Transition, Depth, and Emphasis -- 4 Language: Being Precise -- 5 Language: Being Clear -- 6 Language: Being Forthright -- 7 Language: Being Familiar -- 8 Language: Being Concise -- 9 Language: Being Fluid -- 10 Illustration: Making the Right Choices -- 11 Illustration: Creating the Best Designs -- 12 Writing Correspondence -- 13 Writing Proposals -- 14 Writing Instructions -- 15 Preparing Presentations -- 16 Format: Dressing Documents for Success -- 17 Actually Sitting Down to Write --Appendix A: Avoiding the Pitfalls of Grammar and Punctuation --Appendix B: A Usage Guide for Scientists and Engineers. Sommario/riassunto In October 1984, the weak writing in a scientific report made national news. The report, which outlined safety procedures during a nuclear attack, advised industrial workers "to don heavy clothes and immerse themselves in a large body of water." The logic behind this advice was sound: Water is a good absorber of heat, neutrons, and gamma rays. Unfortunately, the way the advice was worded was unclear. Was everyone supposed to com-e up for air? Be- completely submerged? The writing conveyed the wrong im-pression to the public. The report came across as saying "go jump in a lake" -- not the impression you

> want to give someone spending thousands of dollars to fund yourresearch. Chances are that Dan Rather will not quote your documents on national television. Still, your writing is important. On a personal

level, your writing is the way in which people learn about your work. When you commu-nicate, you receive credit for your work. When you do not communicate, or are too slow to communicate, the credit often goes to someone else. On a larger level, your writing and the writing of other scientists influence public policy about science and engineering.