Teaching Writing to Science Undergraduates: A Workshop for Instructors of Introductory Science Courses



Purdue OWL Staff
Brought to you in cooperation with the Purdue Online Writing Lab



Undergraduates in introductory courses sometimes lack basic writing skills such as:

- Grammatical knowledge;
- Purpose and conventions for common genres of scientific writing like the lab report; and
- Revising and editing techniques.



Students' past *instructors* may not have stressed writing, so **students may**:

- Believe all types of writing are the same.
- Have limited or no training in scientific writing.
- Feel writing is unimportant for those in the sciences.



Some actions you as an instructor can take to help:

- Plan to spend class time discussing the writing concepts important to your discipline.
- Schedule peer review sessions and workshops before major reports are due.
- Make organized, precise, and grammatically correct writing worth a significant portion of the students' grades.
- Encourage students to attend workshops and tutorial sessions at their Writing Center.



Beginning a writing process

- prewriting
- brainstorming
- freewriting
- planning
- outlining

Self-critique

- revising
- editing
- proofreading

Writing in progress

- draft
- project
- report
- paper

Group critique

- peer reviewing
- conferencing
- workshopping



Parts of a paragraph

- topic sentence
- connector
- transition
- logical bridge

Organization

- structure
- arrangement
- flow
- outline



Writing Assignments in BIO 109

In BIO 109, you will be asked to complete a number of writing assignments throughout the semester. These include lab reports. Each lab report will be cowritten with your partner; you are expected to share all responsibilities for writing these assignments. You are encouraged to see your instructor during his or her office hours for help.

Writing Assignments in BIO 109

In BIO 109, you will be asked to complete a number of writing assignments throughout the semester. These include lab reports which have a particular style and **structure** to which you must adhere; learning to adapt to the genre of the lab report will require more time planning, drafting, revising and editing. Each lab report will be cowritten with your partner; you are expected to share all responsibilities for writing these assignments including peer reviewing each of your drafts. Writing in this course is important and worth a significant part of your overall project grades. You are encouraged to see your instructor during his or her office hours for conferences on your written **projects**.



The Humanities:

Reliance on text, rather than visual

elements, to convey main ideas

Active voice	Passive voice
	Strict adherence to preset, structural conventions
headings, are commonly used to demarcate subsections	 For example: the Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, & References sections of a lab

report

The Sciences:

Use of multiple visual elements,

demonstrate important concepts

such as charts or graphs, to



The Humanities:

style to cite sources

The Sciences: Clear procedural transitions signal Transitions generally signify changes in or emphasize particular particular steps in an experiment •e.g.: "first," "second," "third" aspects of the author's position •Ex: "therefore," "furthermore," "in any case" Use MLA (Modern Language Use a discipline-appropriate Association) or other appropriate scientific style of citation



These activities and exercises may help you reinforce important science writing concepts:

- The Reverse Paramedic Method (Editing for passive voice)
- Methods Mousetrap (Precision and use of procedural transitions)
- Peer Review Activity



Purdue University Writing Lab Heavilon 226

Web: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/

Phone: (765) 494-3723

Email: owl@owl.english.purdue.edu

The End

TEACHING WRITING TO SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATES
Brought to you in cooperation with the Purdue Online Writing Lab