

## Scavenger hunt

What are we looking for?

Topic sentences (1) // Signal phrases (2) // Quotes (3) // Paraphrases (4) // Citations (5) // Analysis (6)

An example of accumulated vocabulary can be viewed in the sentence of the trade journal article, “Moreover, fluorescent laparoscopy rendered fewer false positives than traditional laparoscopy, and the researchers were able to clearly see the surrounding anatomy in the abdominal cavity of the mice” (Kaushal et al. 1). To a physician with a doctorate, this sentence may be read with ease. However, someone lacking education in the medical field may need to re-read the sentence a few times and possibly use other references to grasp the full meaning. It was not surprising that Dr. Freilich, mentioned that education is the basis of a physician’s communication with their patients (Freilich).

In the scholarly article there is a particular section that shows undeniable detachment. The article reads “Of 460 eligible cases identified, 202 failed to participate in the study because of occurrence of death before contact of interview” (Dhakal et al. 458). The word “failed” is notable in this sentence because it can come across as suggesting victim-blaming rather than showing compassion or sympathy for the patients. The paragraph then proceeds to state how the deaths of the participants were an inconvenience because they may have tampered with the study’s results (Dhakal et al. 460). This undeniably shows detachment. Instead of the 202 deaths being a mournful loss, the patients’ deaths are looked at as an error, causing the experiment to go awry and nothing more. The tone of the writing, in a sense, alludes to the devaluation of human life and plays as a definite example of detachment, regardless of the author’s personal sympathies regarding the deaths.

The authors of the study went very in depth into how each study was performed, how many trials were done, and even stated times when the study was faulty. However, it was stated that the individuals in the study were “highly-motivated volunteers that were willing to make lifestyle changes,” and to expect lesser results in individuals when those traits are absent (Kaplan and Opie 169). This shows that scientists put a lot into their research in order to get accurate, trustworthy results, and provides a reliable source for the authors to use in their article.

Topic sentences (1) // Signal phrases (2) // Quotes (3) // Paraphrases (4) // Citations (5) // Analysis (6)

The journal included many terms and scientific language that were hard to understand. An example of this is when “preparative conversions” was used (Mestres 128). I discovered that this refers to chemical processes and how structures are manipulated to be converted. The language used in this piece made me think about how science terminology is used in an everyday work environment. Aside from dedicating one’s time in school to mastering chemistry, one must be prepared to use science terminologies. It is not a given that one will learn every single jargon or acronym, but a scientists can’t be surprised when hearing “intrinsically innocuous chemicals” (Mestres 130).

Kenneth Korane who wrote “Flexible Gears Bolster Wind-Turbine Reliability,” focuses on a new gearbox design for wind turbines. Korane gives data about the reliability of the gearboxes, and also interviews an engineer from Timken, the company producing the new gearboxes. Korane’s article seems to have a biased tint to it throughout. During the whole article, it seems as if he is trying to sell the new gearboxes to potential companies. Near the end, he gives many facts about why it might be better, and follows it up with a quote from the engineer. ‘The proof is putting it in the customer’s equipment, whether a wind generator or an off-highway vehicle. We’re currently looking for industry partners” (Korane 44). This shows that the whole article is sort of a promotion of the new gearbox design. I think because of the fact that it was almost a promotional piece, it was little easier to read. It seems as if this article pertains more towards a general audience, but not necessarily the general public.