

Aging and Family Dynamics in Rhesus Monkeys

Vocabulary Worksheet

Below are a list of terms and phrases that you will encounter while reading the article and listening to the interview. Using a dictionary, provide definitions for each term or phrase. If you cannot find a formal definition, write down what you *think* the term or phrase might mean. Keep in mind that the meanings of these terms *in science* may be different from the way we used them in common speech.

Philopatric

Nepotistic

Agonistic

Probabilistic Inference

Affiliative Relationships

Kin-preferences

Relatedness Coefficient

Discrimination

Covariates

Primateology

Despotic

Reading Guide and Worksheet: Part 1

This worksheet is meant to help you understand the structure of scientific articles. Using the article *Understanding Scientific Journals and Articles* as a guide, answer the following questions with as much specificity as possible. Think of this almost as a reverse-outline. What are the authors *doing* with each sentence/section? (<http://visionlearning.com/en/library/Process-of-Science/49/Understanding-Scientific-Journals-and-Articles/158>)

1. What information is contained in the Abstract of the article?
2. What information do the authors provide in the introduction? In what ways, specifically, do they support their claims?
3. What information is contained in the "Materials and methods" section on pages 2 and 3? What reason do you think the authors had for the subsections labelled "(a)", "(b)", "(c)" and "(d)"?
4. How do the authors present the results of their study? How do the data visualizations help or hinder your understanding of the research?
5. What information do the authors present in the "Discussion"? Are their claims supported by the data they provide in the earlier sections? How so, or not?
6. What questions are raised or otherwise left unanswered by this study?

Reading Guide and Worksheet: Part 2

This worksheet is meant to help you delve deeper into the ways in which scientists use language in scientific articles – in this case, primatology. Below is some information about the different rhetorical moves scientists often use when presenting research. Using this as a guide, examine the article to identify at least 3 moments where the authors are doing these things.

Definition	How does the author use each of these (if they do) to develop their purpose?
<p>Ethos: Ethical appeals establish the credibility and goodwill of the author or of the sources used to support an argument. Where and how does the author explain his or her related background or establish the credibility of the sources used?</p> <p>(Hint: This is not always in the text proper. Consider all of the material on the page.)</p>	
<p>Pathos: Emotional appeals draw on the readers' emotional response to the subject and on shared beliefs and values. This doesn't always mean <i>creating</i> feeling – it can be an absence of feeling, as well. Where does the author use language and/or create images that are emotionally charged?</p> <p>(Hint: Look for descriptive terms and words that have positive or negative associations.)</p>	
<p>Logos: Logical appeals use reasoning and evidence in support of an argument. Logical appeals draw on facts, statistics, research, financial costs, observations, and experiments to reach conclusions using logical schema. Where and how does the author use evidence? What kinds of evidence are used? What logical schema does the author draw on to interpret the evidence?</p>	