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FINISH



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## **Seven steps to publication**

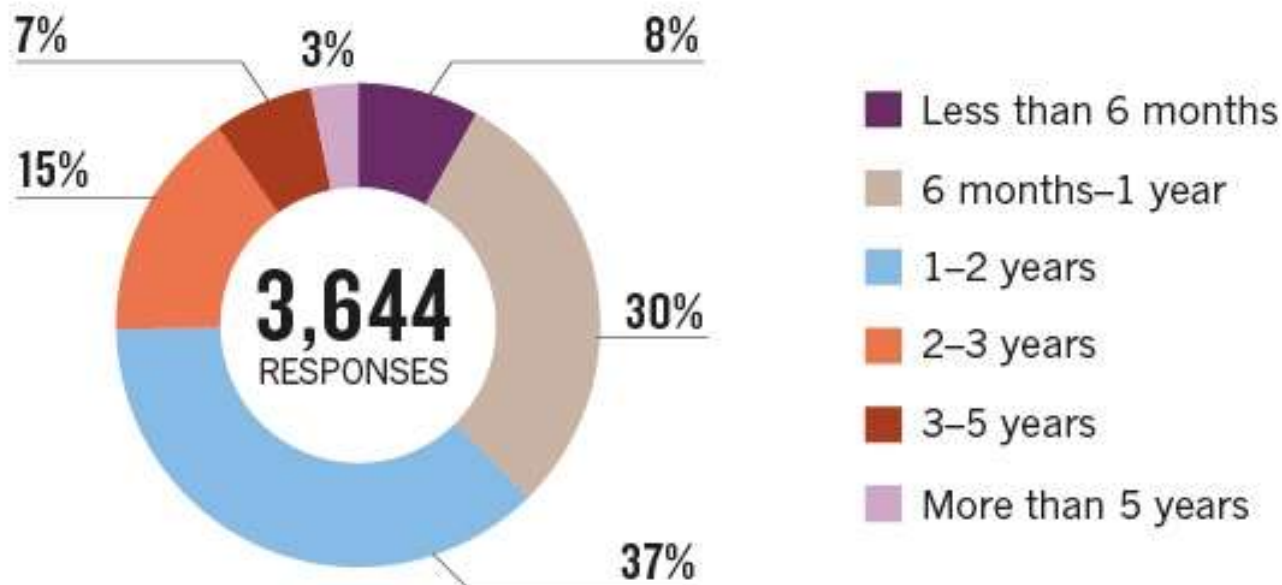
1. Author sends or uploads a manuscript
2. Preliminary screening by the journal.
3. If OK, sent to reviewers (referees)
4. Reviewers' comments to author
5. Author submits revised version
6. Typesetting; proofs to author
7. Author returns proofs; paper published



# Time lag : 6 months to 2 years

## THE WAITING GAME

Almost 10% of *Nature's* readers say their longest wait to get a paper published in a journal has been more than 3 years.



**Poll question:** What is the longest time that you have waited for a research paper to be published?

## Strategy to cope with slow publication

- Adopt parallel processing: at any time, have multiple papers, each at different stage of the process.
- Start writing early—without waiting for results to be in.
- Enquire if you don't hear from the editor within 6-8 weeks of submission.

## Before writing a research paper

- Read relevant journals; scan abstract journals.
- Choose a target journal; note policy and scope.
- Study instructions to authors.
- Study a recent issue of target journal.

# Springer journal selector

Paste an abstract or a description of your paper to find matching journals.

Enter your abstract or article description

*change operations, e.g., adding or deleting components and component connections. By exploiting this formal definition, it becomes provable that an architecture includes only component connections which correspond to the defined coordination patterns. Then, the verification of safety and liveness properties has to be carried out only for each individual coordination pattern rather than for the system as a whole.*



# Springer journal selector

<https://journalsuggester.springer.com/>

Manuscript title

title...

Manuscript text

text with abstract...

Subject area

Please select

[+ Refine your recommendations](#)

Suggest journals



# Elsevier journal selector

<http://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>

Insert title and abstract and select the field of research.

Paper title

Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract

Copy and paste your paper abstract here.

- Agriculture [↗](#)
- GeoSciences [↗](#)
- Mathematics [↗](#)
- Chemistry [↗](#)
- Economics [↗](#)
- Humanities and Arts [↗](#)
- Physics [↗](#)
- Materials Science and Engineering [↗](#)
- Life and Health Sciences [↗](#)
- Social Sciences [↗](#)

Limit to journals with open access

Filter

- Limit to journals with Open Access options

FIND JOURNAL

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Sharing research results with the world is key to the progress of your discipline and career. But with so many publications, how can you be sure you can trust a particular journal? Follow this check list to make sure you choose trusted journals for your research.



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?  
Is it the right journal for your work?



Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal



Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our [check list](#)

## **thinkchecksubmit.org checklist**

- Do you or colleagues know the journal?
- Have you read the journal before?
- Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?

# A third-party journal selection tool

Find the best journal for your research.

Search journals by:

Paper Match

Journal Name

Publisher

Category

Manuscript title (or top keywords)

Manuscript title

Manuscript abstract (or supporting keywords)

Manuscript abstract

Scramble abstract

SEARCH

<https://www.journalguide.com/>

## A growing journal database across all academic fields

Search, filter, sort, and compare journals from more than 46,000 titles

## Advice from Taylor & Francis publishers

- Check with colleagues; scan library shelves.
- Find journals that have published articles on topics similar to yours.
- General-interest journal or a specialist journal?

<http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/how-to-choose-a-journal/>

## Pre-review assessment

- Within the broad remit of the journal?
- Addresses a broad subject area?
- Potentially a substantial contribution?
- Subject topical, of interest to a wide readership?
- **Appropriately formatted?**
- Novel and interesting?



*Warning from Canadian Journal of Speech-  
Language Pathology and Audiology*

Submitted manuscripts must be written with native language competency in either English or French. **Manuscripts that do not meet these standards will be returned prior to review.** Careful attention to clarity and style is encouraged.

## Possible decisions, 1

- Manuscript unsuitable: inappropriate, lacks novelty, of insufficient general interest— rejected without peer review.
- Rejection after peer review
- Rejection, resubmission invited: work has potential
- Revision: major/minor changes required

## Possible decisions, 2

- Acceptance subject to editing: content acceptable after minor editing
- **Final acceptance**: acceptance confirmed; files and forms sent to publisher.

## **Title and abstract**

- Remember that the decision to read a paper is based solely on the basis of its title.
- Make title and abstract work together.
- Use abbreviations sparingly.
- Use keywords not already used in title.
- Skip background information.

# Keywords: not in title and not too broad

Sensory deprivation due to otitis media episodes in early childhood and its effect at later age: A psychoacoustic and speech perception measure

Keywords:

Temporal

Spectral

Otitis media

Speech perception



Temporal processing?

Spectral processing?

Frequency discrimination?

Temporal modulation?

Middle ear status?

# Optimizing for search engines

‘Place essential findings and keywords in first two sentences of abstract.

Repeat your keywords 3-6 times’

—Wiley Author Services

<https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/Prepare/writing-for-seo.html>



## Making your paper easy to find

Keywords should not already appear in the title. Use keywords to **draw in readers from wider areas** who might not otherwise notice your paper when they are using search engines.

# Abstract from *Journal of Physics*

## Can apparent superluminal neutrino speeds be explained as a quantum weak measurement?

M V Berry<sup>1</sup>, N Brunner<sup>1</sup>, S Popescu<sup>1</sup> and P Shukla<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> H H Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TL, UK

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

Received 12 October 2011, in final form 27 October 2011

Published 11 November 2011

Online at [stacks.iop.org/JPhysA/44/492001](http://stacks.iop.org/JPhysA/44/492001)

**Abstract**

Probably not.

# The IMRaD structure, 1

- **Introduction:** reason for doing work, nature of hypothesis, essential background
- **Materials and methods:** sufficient details of techniques to enable the work to be repeated.

## The IMRaD structure, 2

- **Results:** draw attention to important details in tables and figures.
- **Discussion:** significance of results in relation to reasons for doing the work, and place them in the context of other work.

# Typical research paper: 25-30 paragraphs

- **Introduction:** 1 page, maximum 400 words in 1-4 paragraphs
- **Methods:** 2-3 pp., about 750 words in 6-9 paragraphs; 5-15 references
- **Results:** 2-3 pp. (text, figures, tables), about 1000 words in 4-9 paragraphs
- **Discussion:** 3-4 pp., 1000-1500 words, 10 paragraphs, 10-20 references

# Introduction

- Answer the question **W H Y**.
- State the problem.
- Explain why the problem is important.
- Review work done so far to solve it.
- Introduce the study by pointing out what is different about it compared to past research.



# Materials and methods

- Answer the question **H O W**.
- Include enough detail for others to repeat the experiment.
- Give sources of material, make and model of equipment, quantities, duration, season, etc.

# Results

- Answer the question **W H A T**.
- State only the results; comments and explanations in Discussion section.
- Use tables and charts as appropriate but do not duplicate information.
- If results are not statistically significant, do not discuss them.

# Discussion

- Answer the question **S O W H A T**.
- Explain what the results mean and how they are important.
- Compare results with earlier findings; explain contradictory results, if any.
- Suggest future line of work.
- Sum up with a conclusion.

## **Warning from a journal**

Literature cited: citations in text must be checked for consistency with those under References. Authors must pay serious attention to the formatting of references. **“Manuscripts will be returned even without reviewing if reference style is not adhered to.”**

# Citations: numbers or names?

- Citations by **numbers**, the **Vancouver** system
- Citations by **names of authors**, the **Harvard** system

# Numbered citations: Vancouver system

- Citations (numbers): 'in line' or superscripts ? Normal or italics?
- Enclosed in round brackets (parentheses) or in square brackets?
- Placed after full stop or before?

# 'In-line' numbers in round brackets

## Journal of Biological Chemistry

Enhancers were initially identified in cell culture using transient reporter assays as sequences that up-regulated transcription without regard to orientation or distance (2, 3). This flexibility in location and function has posed a significant obstacle to comprehensive cataloging of enhancers in comparison with

# Italics 'in-line' numbers in round brackets

## Science

*(1)*. Studies have focused on the costs and benefits of group size and position within the group *(2–4)*, but how predation risk varies with the response of individuals to their neighbors is not well understood because of difficulties in its measurement *(5, 6)* and manipulation *(7)*. One such behavioral response that is common in nature is the tendency for individuals to align their direction of travel with that of near neighbors,



# 'In-line' numbers in square brackets

## Journal of Phonetics & Audiology

In clinical practice immittance measure commonly used to inspect middle ear status, which uses either 226 Hz or 660 Hz; 1000 Hz test tones. Tympanometry using 226 Hz is not sensitive to detect all middle ear diseases [2]. The result obtained from 226 Hz probe tone produces more of false positive and false negative responses [3]. This is because the 226 Hz probe tone is not sensitive to detect pathology in mass component of middle ear. However, studies with the 1000 Hz probe in neonates have been shown to be efficient to detect middle ear alterations [4,5] opined that infant middle ear system is mass dominated and thus energy transferred is relatively more through high

# Superscript numbers in square brackets

The advantages for employment of those natural materials lie in their cost efficiency, environmentally friendliness, and high solar energy conversion efficiency. On the other hand, porous carbon materials especially carbon-based aerogels, owing to their highly porous feature, low thermal conductivity, and broad light absorption, show great potentials as photothermal materials for solar steam generation.<sup>[8]</sup> Comparatively, the intrinsic properties of carbon-based aerogels enable themselves as an integrated part that can serve as porous platform for harvesting

# Superscript numbers before full stop

## Nature

The gut microbiome plays a myriad of important roles in human health and disease<sup>1</sup>. Microbial reference genomes are essential resources for understanding the functional role of specific organisms in the microbiome and for quantifying their abundance from metagenomes<sup>2</sup>.

# Superscript numbers after full stop

B M J

Suicide is defined as a death caused by intentional self directed injury.<sup>4</sup> It varies systematically by age, sex, and means of suicide.<sup>5 6</sup> A complex web of factors underlies suicide mortality, including both risk factors and protective factors at individual, family, community, and societal levels<sup>7-10</sup>; choices of and access to means of suicide<sup>11-13</sup>; and mental illness and access to mental healthcare and other services.<sup>14-17</sup> These drivers of

## Harvard system: variations

- Comma or space after author/s?
- How many names before 'et al.'?
- *et al.* (italics) or et al. (normal)?
- Multiple citations: alphabetical or chronological?

et (Latin for 'and') is **never** followed by a full stop.



## Comma after author/s

### Int. J. Speech-language Pathology

Mutual gaze, gaze following and gaze alternation are considered some of the milestones that mark the development of social and communicative interactions in infants. Gaze between infants and caregivers is a sign of mutual engagement (Gergely, Egyed, & Kiraly, 2007). An infant is adept at reciprocating the mother's gaze, which begins with rituals of feeding (Owens, 2012). Engaging in this

# Space after author/s

## Ear and Hearing

Emotion communication refers to verbal expressions and nonverbal behaviors that communicate an internal emotional or affective state (Davitz 1964) and is a fundamental component of interpersonal relationships, encompassing facial, gestural, and vocal expression. Individuals are forced to rely on the voice alone in many scenarios inclusive of physical factors (e.g., telephone; dim lighting), as well as social factors (e.g., cultural norms around eye contact). Because hearing impairment is the most common sensory deficit globally and a leading cause of disability (WHO 2008), there is significant value in consider-

# How many authors before et al.?

## Ear and Hearing

- For papers with three or more authors, give only the first author's name followed by et al., as in (Jones et al. 1995).
- No comma after author/s
- No italics for et al.



## Same author, same year

- Citing documents by the same author and published in the same year: append a, b, c, etc. to the year, as in Smith 2014a, b. Give year only once.
- Insert initials as required if the last name is the same, as in Smith A 2014 and Smith K 2014.

## Too many authors

- List the first six authors.
- Skip all the rest except the last; represent omission with ellipsis (. . .)
- End the list with the last author.

Singh P K, Daniel R, Gupta P K, Kaul S T, Smith G, Roy G M . . . Menon R. 2014. Offshore turbines. *Energy* 34: 5-12

## And or & (ampersand)

Infants show sensitivity to their caregiver's communicative signals (e.g. the use of eye contact) from birth (Farroni, Csibra, Simion, & Johnson, 2002). Farroni, Massaccesi, Menon, and Johnson (2007) suggest that eye contact regulates an infant's learning and gaze following abilities within the first year of life.

## And or & (ampersand)

Use ampersand (&) when the citation is parenthetical: (Bird & Tree 2000). When a citation is not parenthetical, use ‘and’: ‘Our results agree with the predictions of Wolf and Rhymer (2001).

— APA style used by several top speech and hearing journals

## Placing in-text citations, 1

- Insert citations to fit them comfortably with the flow of your writing.
- Where the author's name does not occur naturally, put the citation in brackets.
- If you paraphrase something, insert citation at the end of the sentence.

## Placing in-text citations, 2

- **Start:** Kraushaar and Novak (2010) explored connections between laptop usage and course achievement.
- **Middle:** Information on shelf life (Scuderi et al. 2010) is limited.
- **End:** Students score higher when they take notes (Titsworth & Kiewra 2004).

# Citations in chronological order

APA style, used by most top journals in speech and hearing

While there have been several studies of the effectiveness of foliar P for cereal nutrition, this work has predominantly been based in the United States (Barel and Black 1979a, 1979b; Sawyer and Barker 1994; Mosali *et al.* 2006; Girma *et al.* 2007) and only a small body of work has been published for plants grown in Australian dryland cropping soils (Bouma 1969; Alston 1979), and very little work has examined nutrient-use efficiency of foliar-applied P using isotopic tracers (Koontz and Biddulph 1957; Bouma 1969).

## Finishing: journal's style, 1

- Follow capitalization, bold, italics, Fig. / Figure, etc.
- Follow style for headings: numbered or not numbered



## Finishing: journal's style, 2

- Follow the target journal's style **but**
  - do not use multiple columns
  - use a standard, serif font: Times, Georgia, Sitka, Calibri
  - left justification; hyphenation off
  - ignore indents, small capitals, running heads
  - Tables / figures as separate files.

# Numbered headings, 1

## 1. Introduction

Temperature plays an important role in soil ecosystem biogeochemistry by directly moderating rates of mineral weathering and soil water solution reactions ([Brady and Weil, 2013](#)), and indirectly by influencing the decomposition of organic matter ([Davidson and Janssens, 2006](#); [Grosse et al., 2011](#)) and uptake of nutrients by soil dwelling flora and fauna ([Allison et al., 2010](#); [Conant et al., 2011](#); [Melillo et al., 2002](#)). Variations in soil thermal regime have been

# Numbered headings, 2

down into the soil at recently burned sites, but strong thermal attenuation would be evident with depth at all monitoring points.

## **2. Methods**

### *2.1. Study area and field data collection*

The study was undertaken in the southern Pennine hills of northern England between 28 March 2010 and 24 October 2011. The main study site was located in the Bull Clough catchment ( $53^{\circ}28'24.8''\text{N}$ ;  $1^{\circ}42'46.2''\text{W}$ ) on Midhope Moor ~16 km SW of

# Headings not numbered

alpine pastures in other continents such as Europe and the Americas.

## **Materials and methods**

### *Study site*

This study was conducted in Sunan Yugur Autonomous County in Gansu Province, China (38.8°N, 99.6°E), on rangeland classified by Wu et al. (1980)



## Fig. or Figure?

reduction in soil temperature response both for daily mean and daily maximum temperatures (Figs. 1 and 2). For surface and 5 cm depth temperatures, soil temperature response was clearly damped when air temperature dropped below 0 °C. For each depth/slope combination, relationships between air and soil temperature were quite similar across burn ages with the main differences evident at air temperature extremes, with B2 and B4 plots displaying elevated soil temperatures at high air temperature, particularly for surface top-slope and foot-slope plots (Fig. 1). These effects were also seen in maximum soil surface temperatures, albeit much more pronounced (Fig. 2).

**Fig. 1.** Relationships between mean daily air and soil temperatures at four depths in top-slope plots.

## Fig. or Figure?

discussed above (Figure 1). The annual mean temperature (1957–2012) is 3.6°C and the annual accumulated temperature  $\geq 0^\circ\text{C}$  is 2336°C with 127 frost-free days per year and an average of about 60% of the daily photoperiod as full sunshine. The mean annual rainfall (1957–2012) is 260 mm (Figure 2).

Figure 6. Relationship between soil water (SW)% and soil organic carbon (SOC) at sampling in 1999 and 2012.

# **Title of paper: capitalization**

Vegetation management with fire modifies peatland soil thermal regime

An integrated fuzzy MCDM based approach for robot selection considering objective and subjective criteria

**The Emergence and Spread of Ecourban Neighbourhoods around the World**

**Multiplexed Detection of Waterborne Pathogens in Circular Microfluidics**

## **Fake or hijacked websites**

Two reputable European science journals have fallen prey to identity theft by criminals who have created counterfeit journal websites. . . . The forged sites look so convincing that they initially misled Thomson Reuters . . .

<http://www.nature.com/news/sham-journals-scam-authors-1.12681>



## **‘Predatory’ journals**

- Capitalize on the pressure to publish.
- Upfront fee; fast publication.
- No review or only cursory peer review.
- Large international editorial boards.
- Seldom show street address.
- False impact factors; multidisciplinary.

# Search for authentic impact factor

<<http://mjl.clarivate.com>>



## Master Journal List

Master Journal List

### Master Journal List

Search our Master Journal List

Search Type

Title Word



Search

# ISSN has nothing to do with quality

It is a digital code without any intrinsic meaning:

- it does not include any information about the origin or contents of the publication,
- it does not guarantee the quality or validity of the contents.

ISSN, or **International Standard Serial Number**: an international identifier for serials and other continuing resources, electronic and printed

`<http://www.issn.org/`

`understanding-the-issn/what-is-an-issn/>`

# Beware of invitations to submit

<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ Quick Publication	Publish Your Paper in Current Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ Editorial Desk	Invitation For Manuscript Submission in Volume 9, Issue 3, March 2019.
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ IJIRTS Publication	Call for Paper Volume 7 ISSUE 2....
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ LSIP Publications	Editor : Invitation for Manuscript Submission in Research Journal of Life Sciences, Bioinformatics, Pharmaceutical and Chemical Sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ www.tij.sg	Publish in Singapore's highest impact factor journal's 01-04-2019 issue !
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ LSIP Publications	Publish Paper in 5 Days
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ LSIP Publications	Publish Research Paper in RJLBPCS Journal
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ Editor IJESIT. Jour.	Invitation for Research Papers: International Journal of Engineering, Science and Innovative Technology (IJESIT): Impact Factor :4.991 (ISO 9001:2008 Certified)
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ LSIP Publications	Submit Your Research Paper in RJLBPCS Journal
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ LSIP Publications	Submit Your Research Paper in RJLBPCS Journal
<input type="checkbox"/> ☆ LSIP Publications	Publish Your Research Paper Research Journal of Life Sciences, Bioinformatics, Pharmaceutical and Chemical Sciences

# Predatory journals: unrealistic schedules

**Last Date of Manuscript Submission:** 25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

**Publication of Paper (Online):** 31<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

Kindly forward this e-mail to your group of Friends / Students/ Colleagues / Associates / Fellow Researchers, who may be benefited out of this.

Kind Regards,

Editor-in-Chief

# **Predatory journals: suspect emphasis**

## **International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research**

**ISSN:2393-8870**

**Impact Factor: 3.565**

**Index Copernicus Value: 80.43**

**DOI :10.22192/ijamr(Crossref, USA)**

**Thomson Reuters Researcher ID**

## UGC-approved journals

Includes journals covered in 1) Web of Science, 2) Scopus, and 3) Indian Citation Index, and those recommended by 4) the Standing Committee on Notification on Journal and Language Committee and 5) universities.

— **Removed 4305 journals recently.**

<https://www.ugc.ac.in/journallist>



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University Grants Commission  
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## UGC Approved List of Journals

[Notification on Predatory/Fake/Questionable Journals](#) Ne

[Notification on Journals Recommended by Universities during 16th to 22nd June 2017 \(II Phase\)](#) Ne



# Avoiding plagiarism

- Avoid 'copy and paste'.
- Enclose text in quotation marks.
- Provide correct citation and reference.
- Paraphrase: borrow ideas, not words.
- Cite only what you have read first-hand.

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## Impact Factor, H index, etc.

- **Impact Factor**: specific to journal for a given year; measures how often, on average, an article is cited.
- **H-index** (Hirsch index) of  $X$  means a scientist has published  $X$  papers that have been cited at least  $X$  times.

## **Altmetrics covers non-academic sources**

Altmetrics: combines a selection of online indicators – scholarly and non-scholarly – such as blogs, Twitter, Facebook, mainstream newspapers and magazines to measure digital impact and reach (how much attention a paper is receiving relative to its peers).

# Who's talking about your research?

Thousands of conversations about scholarly content happen online every day. Altmetric tracks a range of sources to capture and collate this activity, helping you to monitor and report on the attention surrounding the work you care about.

For Publishers

For Institutions

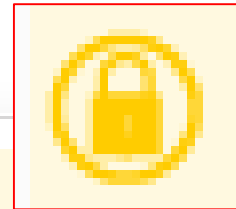
For Researchers

For Funders

For R&D

# Closed-access papers: icon of a lock

## In this issue (17 articles)



 OriginalPaper

Hydrodynamic parameters in a flood impacted boulder block ramp:  
Krzczonówka mountain stream, Polish Carpathians

Artur Radecki-Pawlik, Karol Plesiński...

Pages 2335-2346

 OriginalPaper

Flow variability along a vegetated natural stream under various sediment  
transport rates

Hai-zhou Wang, Ze-xing Xu, Hai-ti Yu, Xie-kang Wang

Pages 2347-2364

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<https://unpaywall.org/>



an extension for Chrome and Firefox

**An open database of 22,539,546 free  
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# Open-access papers

Article

Open Access

## Erratum to: Mapping mountain areas: learning from Global, European and Norwegian perspectives

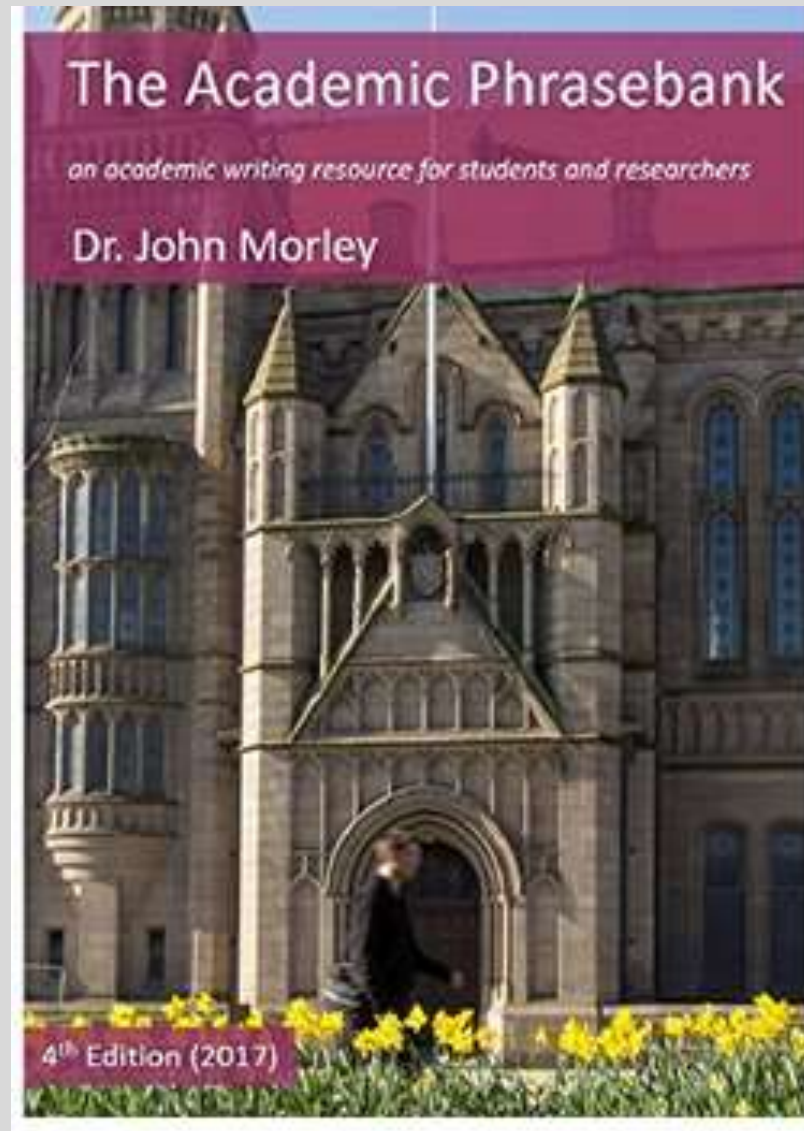
The article Mapping mountain areas: learning from Global, European and Norwegian perspectives, written by Martin F. PRICE, Tor ARNESEN, Erik GLØERSEN and Marc J. METZGER, was originally erroneously published e...

Martin F. Price, Tor Arnesen, Erik Gløersen, Marc J. Metzger in *Journal of Mountain Science* (2018)

» [Download PDF](#) (109 KB)



[www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk](http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk)



## Introductory Sentences: Differences

X is different from Y in a number of respects.

X differs from Y in a number of important ways.

There are a number of important differences between X and Y.

Women and men differ not only in physical attributes but also in the way in which they ....

Smith (2003)	found observed	distinct significant notable considerable major only slight	differences between X and Y.
--------------	-------------------	--	------------------------------

Jones (2013) found dramatic differences in the rate of decline of X between Y and Z.

Areas where significant differences have been found include X and Y.

The nervous systems of X are significantly different from those of Y in several key features.

# Language-editing services

- Publishers and other agencies
- Charges are based on number of words
- A 5000-word paper costs roughly
  - \$485, Edanz
  - \$340, Springer Nature
  - \$322, Wiley
  - \$256, Asia Science Editing
  - \$250, Editage

# Nature master class

- + UNIT 1**      **Communicating as a Scientist**
- + UNIT 2**      **Writing Scientific Papers**
- + UNIT 3**      **Writing Correspondence**
- + UNIT 4**      **Giving Oral Presentations**
- + UNIT 5**      **Interacting During Conference Sessions**
- + UNIT 6**      **Communicating in the Classroom**

<https://www.nature.com/scitable/ebooks/english-communication-for-scientists-14053993/contents>

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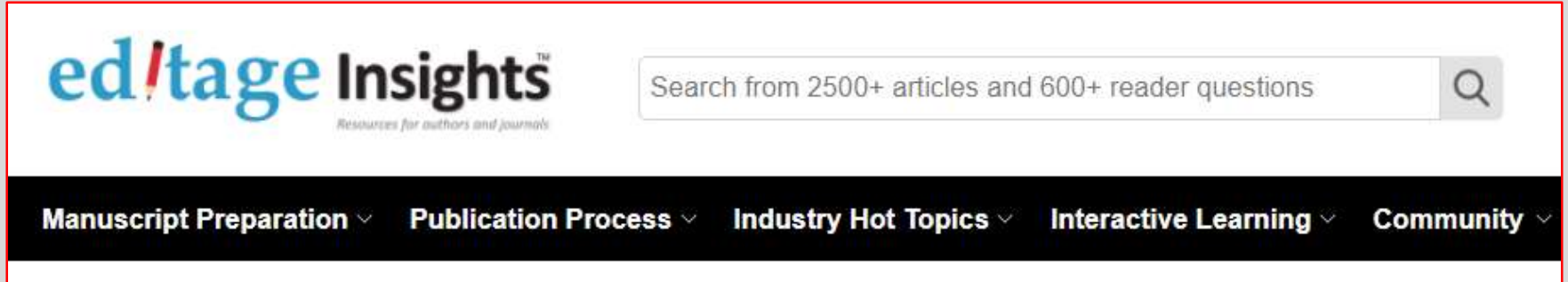
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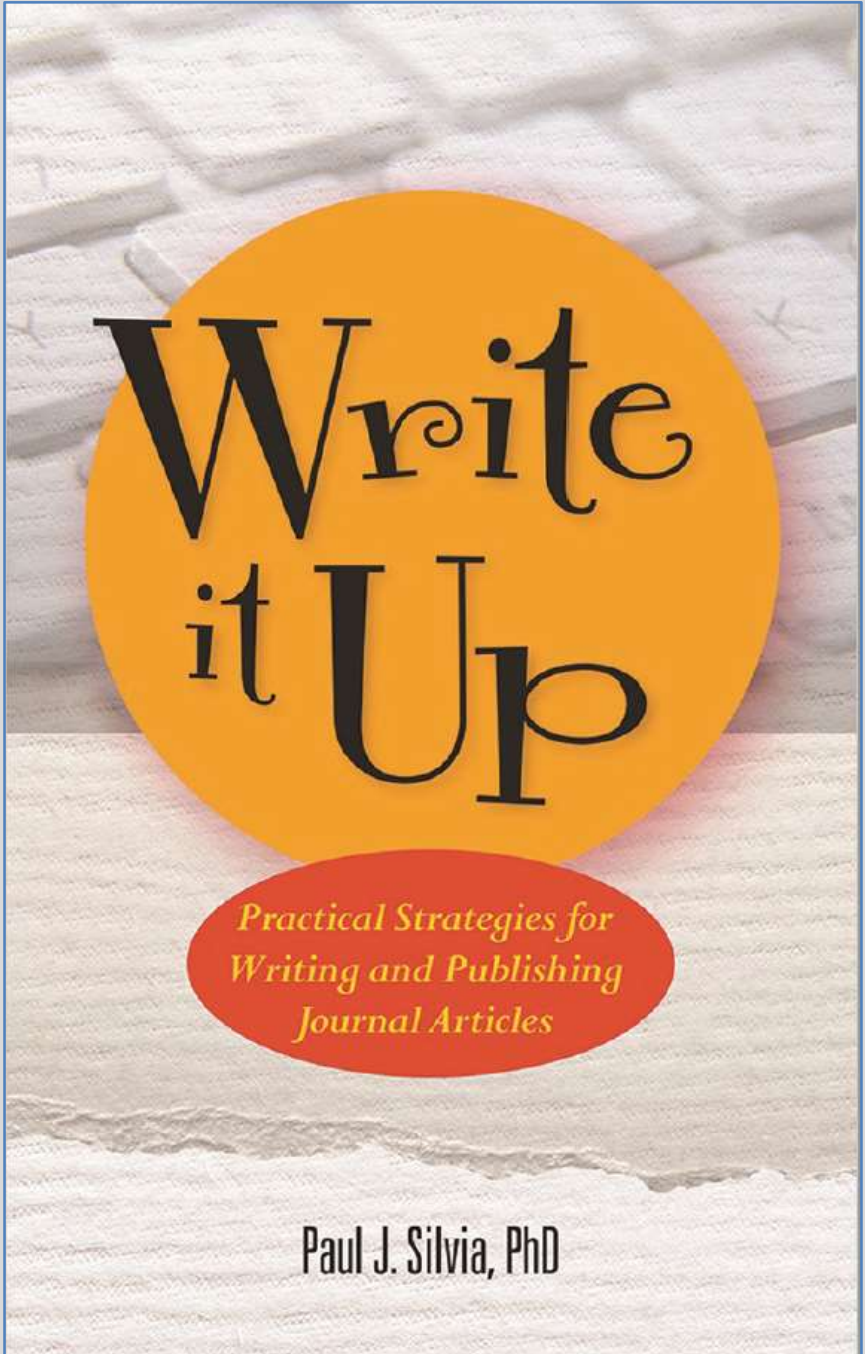
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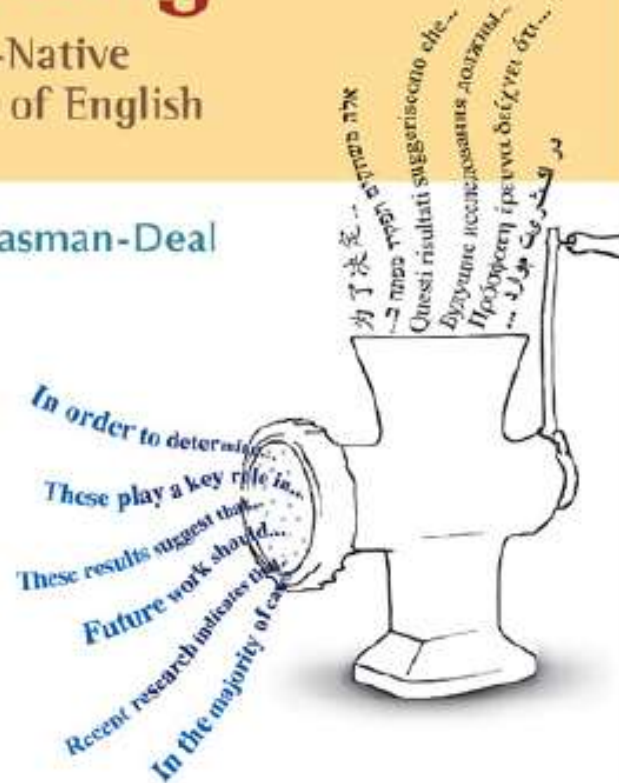
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- Silvia P J. 2015. [Write it Up: practical strategies for writing and publishing journal articles](#). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. 247 pp.

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- Hart G. 2014. *Writing for Science Journals*. Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada: Diaskeuasis Publishing. 635 pp.
- Blackwell J and Martin J. 2011. *A Scientific Approach to Scientific Writing*. New York: Springer. 112 pp.

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- Wallwork A. 2011. [English for Writing Research Papers](#). New York: Springer. 325 pp.
- Glasman-Deal H. 2010. [Science Research Writing for Non-Native Speakers of English](#). London: Imperial College Press. 257 pp.

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- Belcher W L. 2009. *Writing Your Journal Article in 12 weeks*. Thousand Oaks, Los Angeles: Sage Publishing. 376 pp.