Audience: The Readers Of Lab Reports

Created By Anita Thammavongsa



HANSON CENTER for Technical Communication

Teaching Engineers to Express Their Expertise

CONTENT COVERED IN GUIDE

	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
What is "Audience" in Lab Reports?	3
Why Audience Matters	4
Identifying Your Audience	6
Types of Audiences	10
Addressing Your Audiences	11

WHAT IS "AUDIENCE" IN LAB REPORTS?

Any group of people who will read a particular piece of writing (the lab report!)

Instructors

Classmates

President of an organization

Management company staff

Any other number of possibilities

Writing should meet the needs or expectations of the audience in order to convey information or argue for a particular claim

Important to consider and know your audience before you start writing!

WHY AUDIENCE MATTERS

In general, readers of lab reports want two things:

To **understand** the information presented from laboratory experiment

To **evaluate** the legitimacy of that information

Knowing the audience will help determine the *depth* and the *breadth* your report needs to have

WHY AUDIENCE MATTERS: DEPTH VS BREADTH

Depth

Refers to the extent in which specific topics are detailed and explored in the experiment

 i.e. studying the characteristics of materials, focusing on stress-strain curves

Breadth

Refers to the full span of knowledge of a subject studied in the experiment

 i.e. using cumulative knowledge from Materials Science to identify unknown polymers

IDENTIFYING YOUR AUDIENCE

Analyze your audience(s) in order to write effectively by considering:

Who they are

What their levels of expertise are

Why they will be reading your report

The audience could be an individual or group of people

Consider the <u>technical role(s)</u> of your audience:

General Readers?

Managers?

Experts?

IDENTIFYING YOUR AUDIENCE: WHO?

The audience could have varying levels of subject knowledge

Consider their <u>educational</u> <u>background(s)</u> on your topic:

Very little (Novices)

The basics (General Readers) Quite a bit, but not the latest (Specialists) A lot, including the latest (Experts)

IDENTIFYING YOUR AUDIENCE: WHAT?

The audience could be reading for a particular purpose that is represented from the report



Decision-making levels: Will they make a decision based on report findings?

Interest in topic: How interested are your audience members?

IDENTIFYING YOUR AUDIENCE: WHY?

TYPES OF AUDIENCES

There are 3 main categories of audiences in lab reports:

The "Lay" Audience

general readers with little to no knowledge of subject

The "Managerial" Audience

• supervisors or stakeholders that need your expertise to make a decision about the issue proposed in the report

The "Experts"

• academic peers, work colleagues, or scholars that know the theory and technical background involved in the report

ADDRESSING YOUR AUDIENCES: "LAY"

Lab reports are pieces of technical writing

Terms

- Think about technical words
- Define phrases clearly

Concepts

- Explain complex concepts
- Use relatable analogies

Language

- Be plain and straightforward
- Be consistent with lab topics

ADDRESSING YOUR AUDIENCES: "MANAGERIAL"

Purpose

- Think about what the report is supposed to do
 - i.e. make a recommendation, present key results

Content

- Present important and relevant information
- Think about the report's organization (sections)

Discussion

- Think of an inverted pyramid:
 - Start with general info and move to specific facts

ADDRESSING YOUR AUDIENCES: "EXPERTS"

These reports are typically to show understanding

Content

- Include technical terms and phrases
- Be precise in measurable info and findings

Discussion

- Interpret and analyze your results
- Describe experimental difficulties/improvements

Conclusion

- Reference how results relates to overall purpose
- Make recommendations for future work

REFERENCES

- A Brief Guide to Writing Lab Reports [PDF file]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wesleyan.edu/writing/writingworkshop/Writing%20Workshop/lab%20reports.pdf
- Anderson, A. (2013). Laboratory reports mechanical engineering. Retrieved from http://www.engineering.union.edu/~andersoa/mer331/MELabReports.htm
- Farris, D. & Miller, J. (2010). Laboratory report formats [PDF file]. Retrieved from https://www.baylor.edu/content/services/document.php/118896.pdf
- Lab Reports [PDF file]. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.crk.umn.edu/sites/crk.umn.edu/files/lab-reports.pdf
- Reid, S., Kiefer, K., & Kowalski, D. (1994 2013). Adapting to your audience. Writing@CSU. Colorado State University. Retrieved from https://writing.colostate.edu/guides/guide.cfm?guideid=19
- The Writing Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. (n.d.). Scientific reports. Retrieved from https://writingcenter.unc.edu/tips-and-tools/scientific-reports/
- Williams, E. H., Gapp, D., Cutler, N., & Cuebas-Incle, E. (1996). Lab reports for biology [PDF file]. Retrieved from https://www.hamilton.edu/documents/Lab Reports for Biology.pdf