

Agricultural science grade 12 memorandum 2012 september Manual

Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September

Understanding and preparing for examinations is a crucial part of academic success, especially in practical and theoretical subjects like Agricultural Science. The Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September serves as an essential resource for learners and educators to review the correct answers, marking guidelines, and explanations for the September 2012 examination. This comprehensive memorandum not only aids in revision but also deepens understanding of core concepts such as crop production, animal husbandry, soil management, and agricultural technology. In this article, we will explore the contents of the memorandum, its significance, and how it can be used effectively to improve learning outcomes.

Why the Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September Is Important

The memorandum acts as an official document that provides:

- Marking guidelines for examiners to assess student responses consistently.
- Model answers that exemplify the expected level of detail and accuracy.
- Clarifications on complex concepts or calculations.
- An insight into the examiners' expectations, which can guide students in their preparation.

Understanding the structure and content of this memorandum helps learners identify key topics, common question types, and the depth of answers required to excel in their assessments.

Overview of the 2012 September Agricultural Science Examination

The 2012 September examination covered a broad range of topics within Agricultural Science, including:

- Crop Production
- Animal Husbandry
- Soil Science and Fertilization
- Agricultural Machinery and Technology
- Agricultural Management and Economics

The memorandum provides detailed solutions to each section, aligning with the curriculum standards for Grade 12 learners.

Key Sections Covered in the Memorandum

- Crop Production

Topics include:

- Types of crops (cereal, leguminous, root and tuber crops)
- Crop growth stages
- Pest and disease management
- Harvesting and post-harvest handling

Sample questions addressed:

- Describe the process of seedbed preparation.
- Explain the importance of crop rotation.

Memorandum Highlights:

- Correct procedures for seedbed preparation involve clearing, plowing, levelling, and fumigation.
- Crop rotation helps prevent soil depletion and reduces pest build-up.

- Animal Husbandry

Topics include:

- Types of livestock (cattle, goats, sheep, poultry)
- Breeding and selection
- Feeding practices
- Disease control and management

Sample questions addressed:

- Outline the steps involved in artificial insemination.
- List common diseases affecting cattle and their control measures.

Memorandum Highlights:

- Artificial insemination involves synchronization of heat, collection of semen, and insemination into the female reproductive tract.
- Diseases such as tuberculosis and tick-borne diseases are addressed through vaccination, quarantine, and hygiene.

- Soil Science and Fertilization

Topics include:

- Soil types and properties
- Fertilizer types and application methods
- Soil conservation techniques

Sample questions addressed:

- Explain the process of soil erosion and methods to prevent it.
- Describe the role of nitrogen in plant growth.

Memorandum Highlights:

- Soil erosion can be minimized through contour farming, cover crops, and terracing.
- Nitrogen is essential for vegetative growth and is supplied via fertilizers like urea or ammonium nitrate.

- Agricultural Machinery and Technology

Topics include:

- Types of farm machinery

- Maintenance and safety procedures
- Advances in agricultural technology

Sample questions addressed:

- Describe the maintenance schedule of a tractor.
- Discuss the benefits of using precision agriculture.

Memorandum Highlights:

- Regular checks include oil changes, tire pressure, and filter replacements.
- Precision agriculture enhances productivity and resource efficiency through GPS-guided equipment.

- Agricultural Management and Economics

Topics include:

- Farm planning and record keeping
- Cost analysis and budgeting
- Marketing strategies

Sample questions addressed:

- Outline the steps in developing a farm budget.
- Explain the concept of market segmentation.

Memorandum Highlights:

- Developing a farm budget involves estimating income, expenses, and setting financial goals.
- Market segmentation targets specific customer groups to tailor marketing efforts.

How to Effectively Use the Memorandum for Study

To maximize the benefits of the Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September,

students should:

- Compare answers with their own responses to identify gaps.
- Focus on explanations provided in the memo to understand reasoning.
- Practice similar questions to build confidence.
- Use the memo as a revision tool before exams.
- Discuss unclear points with teachers or peers for clarification.

Tips for Success in Agricultural Science Examinations

In addition to reviewing memoranda, learners should adopt effective study strategies:

- Understand concepts thoroughly rather than rote memorization.
- Practice past papers to familiarize with question formats.
- Use diagrams and illustrations where applicable.
- Stay updated on current agricultural technologies and practices.
- Manage time wisely during examinations to answer all questions thoroughly.

Conclusion

The Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September is an invaluable resource for learners aiming to excel in their assessments. It offers detailed guidance on answers, assessment criteria, and key concepts within the subject. By studying the memorandum carefully and integrating its insights into their revision routines, students can enhance their understanding, improve their exam performance, and develop a solid foundation for future careers in agriculture. Remember, success in Agricultural Science depends on both theoretical knowledge and practical application?using resources like the memorandum ensures you're well-prepared for both.

Additional Resources

For further study, learners are encouraged to access:

- Past examination papers and memoranda.
- Agricultural science textbooks aligned with the curriculum.
- Practical workshops or farm visits to gain hands-on experience.
- Online tutorials and educational videos on key topics.

By leveraging these resources alongside the 2012 September memorandum, students can achieve

comprehensive mastery of Agricultural Science.

Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September: An In-Depth Analysis

In the realm of secondary education, particularly within the South African curriculum, the Agricultural Science Grade 12 memorandum serves as an essential resource for both educators and students. The September 2012 memorandum, in particular, encapsulates a comprehensive guide to the examination questions and their model answers, ensuring clarity, consistency, and a standardized approach to assessment. This article aims to provide an expert review of the 2012 memorandum, highlighting its structure, content, and significance in the broader context of agricultural science education.

Understanding the Purpose of the Memorandum

The memorandum functions as a detailed marking guideline that accompanies the examination paper. Its primary objectives include:

- Standardizing Marking: Ensuring uniformity in marking across different examiners.
- Clarifying Expectations: Providing explicit criteria for awarding marks on various questions.
- Guiding Students: Offering insight into the expected responses, thereby assisting learners in their preparation.
- Facilitating Fair Assessment: Contributing to fairness by minimizing subjective grading discrepancies.

In the context of the 2012 September examination, the memorandum was meticulously crafted to match the question paper's demands, covering a broad array of topics within agricultural science.

Structure and Content Overview of the 2012 Memorandum

The memorandum is typically organized according to the question paper's structure, which generally includes sections on plant and animal production, soil science, plant health, and agricultural management. Each section contains detailed model answers and marking allocations, often accompanied by explanations of key concepts.

2.1 Section-by-Section Breakdown

a) Multiple Choice and Short Questions

- Purpose: To test foundational knowledge.

- Content: Definitions, terminology, and basic principles.
- Memorandum Features: Correct options, concise explanations, and mark allocations.

b) Data Response and Interpretation

- Purpose: To assess analytical skills.
- Content: Graphs, tables, and case studies.
- Memorandum Features: Step-by-step interpretation guides, with emphasis on accurate data analysis and reasoning.

c) Extended Response Questions

- Purpose: To evaluate understanding, application, and synthesis.
- Content: Essays on topics like crop rotation, pest management, or animal husbandry.
- Memorandum Features: Model answers include key points, logical sequencing, and comprehensive coverage.

2.2 Key Topics Covered

The 2012 memorandum addresses core areas such as:

- Crop Production: Soil preparation, fertilization, irrigation.
- Animal Husbandry: Breeding, feeding, health management.
- Plant and Animal Diseases: Identification, causes, prevention.
- Sustainable Agriculture: Conservation methods, environmental impact.
- Agricultural Practices: Machinery use, harvesting techniques, record-keeping.

In-Depth Analysis of Critical Sections

3.1 Soil Science and Fertilization

One of the prominent sections in the memorandum pertains to soil management, emphasizing:

- Types of Soil Fertility: Physical, chemical, biological.
- Fertilizer Application: Organic vs inorganic, timing, and methods.
- Soil Conservation Techniques: Contour plowing, terracing, crop rotation.

Expert Perspective: The memorandum's detailed guidelines on fertilization demonstrate an understanding of sustainable practices. For example, it highlights the importance of soil testing before fertilizer application, aligning with modern precision agriculture principles.

3.2 Plant Disease Management

The memorandum provides clear criteria for diagnosing common diseases such as downy mildew or rust, along with control measures like integrated pest management (IPM), chemical control, and cultural practices.

Expert Insight: The emphasis on biological control methods and prevention underscores an advanced understanding of environmentally friendly disease management strategies, reflecting current trends in agricultural science.

3.3 Animal Husbandry and Breeding

Questions related to livestock management focus on:

- Breeding Techniques: Selection, crossbreeding, genetic improvement.
- Feeding Regimes: Nutritional requirements, feed types.
- Health Management: Vaccination schedules, disease prevention.

Analysis: The memorandum's detailed responses serve as a comprehensive guide, promoting best practices in animal husbandry, a critical component for sustainable livestock production.

Key Features and Benefits of the 2012 Memorandum

4.1 Clarity and Detail

The memorandum excels in providing precise, detailed answers that leave little room for ambiguity. It breaks down complex concepts into manageable parts, making it accessible for teachers and students alike.

4.2 Alignment with Curriculum Standards

It strictly adheres to the South African CAPS (Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement) standards, ensuring that all examinable content is thoroughly covered.

4.3 Mark Allocation Transparency

By explicitly stating how marks are distributed across sub-questions, the memorandum helps students prioritize their answers and manage their time effectively during exams.

4.4 Encouragement of Critical Thinking

While primarily focusing on factual recall, the memorandum incorporates model responses that encourage analytical and evaluative thinking, vital for higher-order questions.

Significance of the 2012 Memorandum in Agricultural Education

The memorandum is more than just a grading guide; it is an educational tool that promotes understanding and mastery of agricultural concepts. Its comprehensive nature ensures that students are assessed fairly and accurately, fostering confidence in their knowledge.

For Educators: It serves as a reliable resource for designing lesson plans, assessments, and remedial activities, ensuring alignment with examination expectations.

For Students: It offers a roadmap to successful exam performance, illustrating what is expected and how to structure well-rounded answers.

Conclusion: A Valuable Resource for Agricultural Science Mastery

The Agricultural Science Grade 12 memorandum of September 2012 stands as a testament to meticulous exam preparation and assessment standards. Its detailed answers and clear marking schemes not only facilitate fair grading but also serve as an educational blueprint for students striving to excel in agricultural sciences. By understanding its structure and content deeply, educators and learners can leverage this resource to enhance teaching effectiveness and student achievement.

In the broader context, such memoranda reflect the evolving nature of agricultural education?integrating traditional knowledge with modern practices, sustainability, and critical thinking. As the agricultural sector continues to advance, resources like the 2012 memorandum remain invaluable for nurturing the next generation of agricultural scientists, farmers, and innovators.

Question What are the main topics covered in the Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September? The memorandum covers topics such as crop production, animal husbandry, soil management, pest and disease control, and agricultural machinery relevant to Grade 12 learners as per the 2012 September syllabus. How can I effectively use the 2012 September Agricultural Science Grade 12 memorandum for exam preparation? Use the memorandum to understand the marking scheme, review model answers, and clarify concepts. Practice past questions and compare your answers with the memorandum to improve your

understanding and performance. Are there any significant changes between the 2012 September Memorandum and previous years' Agricultural Science memoranda? Yes, the 2012 memorandum includes updates reflecting curriculum adjustments, emphasis on sustainable farming practices, and inclusion of new technologies; however, core topics remain consistent with previous years. Where can I access the full Agricultural Science Grade 12 Memorandum 2012 September? The memorandum is available on official educational websites, such as the Department of Education's portal, or through authorized educational resource providers and bookstores. How does the 2012 September memorandum assist teachers in evaluating student performance? It provides standardized answers and marking guidelines that help teachers fairly assess student responses, ensure consistency in grading, and identify areas where students need further improvement.

Related keywords: agricultural science grade 12, memorandum 2012, September, agricultural studies solutions, grade 12 exam paper, agricultural science answers, agricultural science syllabus, agricultural science revision, agriculture exam memorandum, agricultural science grade 12 solutions

Isaac asimov great science writers

Isaac Asimov Great Science Writers: A Legacy of Scientific Literacy and Imagination

Isaac Asimov is widely recognized as one of the most influential and prolific science writers of the 20th century. His contributions to popular science, science fiction, and education have left an indelible mark on both the scientific community and the general public. As a towering figure among great science writers, Asimov's ability to communicate complex scientific ideas with clarity, enthusiasm, and wit has inspired countless readers and shaped public understanding of science. This article explores the life, works, and enduring legacy of Isaac Asimov as a great science writer, highlighting his influence on science communication and his contributions to science literature.

Early Life and Background

Born on January 2, 1920, in Petrovichi, Russia, Isaac Asimov emigrated with his family to the United States at a young age. Settling in Brooklyn, New York, Asimov developed an early fascination with reading and learning. His passion for science and literature grew rapidly, leading him to pursue biochemistry at Columbia University, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1948. This scientific background provided the foundation for his later writings, allowing him to interpret and communicate scientific principles with authority and insight.

Isaac Asimov as a Great Science Writer

Bridging Science and the Public

One of Asimov's greatest strengths was his ability to bridge the gap between complex scientific research and everyday understanding. He believed that science should be accessible and enjoyable, and he dedicated much of his career to making science comprehensible to the general public. His writing style combined clarity with enthusiasm, often infusing humor and storytelling to captivate readers.

Prolific Output and Range of Topics

Isaac Asimov authored over 500 books and numerous essays, covering a vast array of subjects beyond science, including history, religion, literature, and philosophy. His extensive bibliography demonstrates his versatility and commitment to education. Among his most notable works are science books such as *The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science*, *Asimov's New Guide to Science*, and *Understanding Physics*.

Key Qualities of Asimov's Science Writing

- **Clarity:** Simplifying complex ideas without losing essential details.
- **Engagement:** Using storytelling, anecdotes, and humor to draw readers in.
- **Accuracy:** Maintaining scientific integrity and rigor in explanations.
- **Inspiration:** Encouraging curiosity and critical thinking about science.

Major Works and Contributions

Popular Science Books

Isaac Asimov's popular science books are considered classics in science communication. Some of his most influential titles include:

- **The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science (1960):** An extensive overview of scientific principles and discoveries, designed for the layperson.
- **Asimov's New Guide to Science (1984):** An updated, comprehensive survey of scientific knowledge spanning physics, chemistry, biology, and astronomy.
- **Understanding Physics (1966):** An accessible introduction to the fundamental principles of physics, written in a clear and engaging style.
- **Understanding Chemistry (1977):** Simplifies complex chemical concepts for general readers.

Science Fiction and Its Role in Science Communication

While best known for his science fiction, Asimov's stories often reflected his scientific knowledge and curiosity. His Foundation series and Robot series not only entertained but also explored themes like robotics, artificial intelligence, and societal evolution?topics that continue to be relevant today. His fiction served as a vehicle to stimulate interest in science and technology among readers worldwide.

Educational and Reference Works

In addition to books for general audiences, Asimov authored textbooks and reference materials used in academic settings. His clear explanations and systematic approach have made his works valuable educational resources.

Impact and Legacy

Influence on Science Communication

Isaac Asimov revolutionized the way science is communicated. His ability to translate scientific jargon into engaging narratives inspired future generations of science writers, educators, and communicators. His works helped foster scientific literacy and skepticism, encouraging society to value evidence-based reasoning.

Inspiration for Future Writers

Many contemporary science writers cite Asimov as a primary influence. His success demonstrated that scientific topics could be made accessible and fascinating, paving the way for authors like Carl Sagan, Stephen Jay Gould, and Bill Bryson.

Recognition and Honors

Throughout his life, Asimov received numerous awards, including the Hugo, Nebula, and Bram Stoker Awards, as well as the Presidential Award for Science Writing. His prolific output and dedication to education have cemented his reputation as a great science writer.

Why Isaac Asimov Remains a Model for Science Writers Today

- **Passion for Science:** His genuine curiosity and enthusiasm are contagious.
- **Clarity of Explanation:** His ability to break down complex ideas remains a benchmark.
- **Versatility:** His writings span many disciplines, demonstrating the interconnectedness of knowledge.
- **Humor and Storytelling:** Making learning enjoyable and memorable.

Conclusion

Isaac Asimov's legacy as a great science writer endures because of his exceptional talent for communicating science in a way that is accessible, engaging, and inspiring. His works continue to educate and entertain, fostering curiosity and understanding about the universe we live in. As we look to the future of science communication, Asimov's example serves as a reminder that effective storytelling, clarity, and passion are essential tools for making science accessible to all. His contributions have not only shaped scientific literacy but also ignited the imaginations of countless readers, ensuring his place among the greatest science writers of all time.

Isaac Asimov: Great Science Writers and the Legacy of a Scientific Luminary

When contemplating the pantheon of science writers who have profoundly influenced both scientific literacy and popular understanding of complex concepts, Isaac Asimov stands out as a towering figure. His prolific output, clarity of explanation, and ability to intertwine scientific rigor with engaging storytelling cement his place among the greatest science writers of all time. Asimov's work not only demystified the intricacies of science but also inspired countless individuals to pursue scientific inquiry, making him an enduring figure in both literature and science communication.

Early Life and Intellectual Foundations

Understanding Asimov's contributions begins with an appreciation of his background. Born in 1920 in Russia and emigrating to the United States as a child, Asimov grew up in Brooklyn, New York. His early fascination with science and reading, fostered by a childhood immersed in science fiction magazines and books, laid the groundwork for his later pursuits. Self-educated through voracious reading, he developed a broad knowledge base that would underpin his extensive writing career.

His academic pursuits culminated in a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Columbia University. This scientific training provided him with a solid foundation in the scientific method, critical thinking, and the ability to communicate complex ideas with precision and clarity—traits that defined his writing style.

Asimov's Approach to Science Communication

Clarity and Accessibility

One of Asimov's defining characteristics as a science writer was his unparalleled ability to explain complex scientific concepts in simple, accessible language. Unlike technical journals or dense textbooks, his writings aimed to reach the general reader without sacrificing accuracy. This approach made science appealing and comprehensible, fostering curiosity among a broad audience.

He believed that science literacy was crucial for an informed society and dedicated much of his career to this cause. His explanations often employed analogies, step-by-step logical progression, and engaging narratives that bridged the gap between specialists and laypeople.

Scientific Accuracy and Rigor

While striving for accessibility, Asimov maintained rigorous scientific accuracy. His background in biochemistry and extensive research ensured that his writings reflected the current state of scientific knowledge. He was meticulous in citing sources and grounding his explanations in established science, which earned him respect from both scientists and readers.

Engagement Through Storytelling

Asimov's talent extended beyond mere explanation; he was a master storyteller. His use of anecdotes, historical context, and hypothetical scenarios made his science writing lively and memorable. This narrative style not only clarified concepts but also kept readers engaged, turning abstract ideas into compelling stories.

Major Works and Contributions

Popular Science Books

Asimov authored numerous books aimed at general audiences, making science approachable and enjoyable. Some of his most notable titles include:

- "The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science" (1960): A comprehensive overview of scientific principles, history, and developments, serving as a foundational text for general science enthusiasts.
- "Asimov's New Guide to Science" (1984): An updated and expanded version that covers advancements in physics, biology, astronomy, and more.
- "The Universe: From Flat Earth to Quasar" (1966): An accessible exploration of astronomy and cosmology, illustrating the evolution of our understanding of the universe.

These works exemplify his ability to synthesize vast amounts of scientific knowledge into coherent narratives that educate and inspire.

Science Fiction and Its Influence

While primarily celebrated as a science communicator, Asimov's science fiction writing also contributed heavily to his status as a great science writer. His stories, especially the "Foundation" series and "Robot" series, explored themes of robotics, artificial intelligence, and societal evolution.

These narratives not only entertained but also prompted philosophical and scientific debates about the future of technology.

His fiction often incorporated scientific principles, making complex ideas about robotics, ethics, and space exploration accessible and thought-provoking. This blending of storytelling with scientific speculation enhanced public interest in science and technology.

Histories and Essays

Asimov's essays and historical writings further showcase his depth as a science communicator. His series of essays covered topics like the history of science, mathematics, and medicine, highlighting the human stories behind scientific discoveries. His historical analyses, such as "The Human Brain," provided insights into how scientific understanding has evolved over centuries.

Impact and Legacy in Science Communication

Influence on Public Understanding of Science

Asimov's writings significantly contributed to the democratization of scientific knowledge. His ability to translate complex ideas into engaging narratives helped demystify science for millions. Many readers credit him with sparking their interest in science, leading some to pursue careers in the field.

His books have remained in print for decades, testament to their enduring relevance and popularity. Educational institutions often cite his works as supplementary materials for teaching science concepts.

Mentorship and Inspiration

Beyond his writings, Asimov served as a mentor and role model for aspiring science writers. His prolific output demonstrated that scientific communication could be both intellectually rigorous and widely accessible. He set a standard for clarity, enthusiasm, and integrity in science writing.

Recognition and Honors

Throughout his career, Asimov received numerous awards, including the Hugo, Nebula, and Bram Stoker Awards for his fiction, as well as accolades recognizing his contributions to science education and literature. His influence extends beyond the literary realm into science policy and education.

Critical Evaluation of Asimov's Style and Methodology

Strengths

- Clarity and Simplicity: His straightforward language made science understandable.
- Breadth of Knowledge: His multidisciplinary background allowed him to cover diverse scientific fields.
- Engagement: His storytelling kept readers invested in scientific concepts.
- Humility and Honesty: He acknowledged the limits of current knowledge and avoided sensationalism.

Limitations and Criticisms

- Some critics argue that Asimov's explanations, while clear, occasionally oversimplified nuanced scientific debates.
- His focus on established science sometimes limited his exploration of speculative or controversial ideas.
- Asimov's style, while accessible, was sometimes viewed as dry or lacking in emotional depth compared to other writers.

Despite these criticisms, his overall contribution remains monumental, and his impact on science communication is undeniable.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Isaac Asimov as a Great Science Writer

Isaac Asimov's towering legacy as a great science writer stems from his unparalleled ability to communicate scientific ideas with clarity, enthusiasm, and integrity. His writings have educated generations, inspired scientific curiosity, and bridged the gap between the scientific community and the public. Asimov demonstrated that science is not solely the domain of specialists but a vital part of human culture and understanding.

In an era where misinformation can spread rapidly, Asimov's model of clear, honest, and engaging science communication remains a guiding light. His work not only enriched our knowledge of the universe but also exemplified the importance of science literacy in building a better, more informed society. As science continues to advance at an unprecedented pace, the influence of Isaac Asimov as a pioneer of science writing endures, inspiring new generations to explore, question, and understand the world through the lens of science.

QuestionAnswer Who was Isaac Asimov and why is he considered a great science writer? Isaac Asimov was a prolific American science fiction writer and biochemist known for his clear, engaging writing style and influential works that popularized science concepts. His ability to explain complex ideas to the general public has cemented his reputation as a great science communicator. What are some of Isaac Asimov's most famous science books? Some of Isaac Asimov's most famous science

books include 'The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science,' 'Asimov's New Guide to Science,' and his numerous essays and popular science articles that cover a wide range of scientific topics. How did Isaac Asimov influence science education and popular science writing? Isaac Asimov revolutionized science education by making complex scientific ideas accessible and engaging to a broad audience through his clear explanations, humor, and storytelling, inspiring countless readers and aspiring scientists. What distinguishes Isaac Asimov's science writing from other science writers? Asimov's writing is distinguished by its clarity, logical structure, and ability to simplify complex topics without sacrificing accuracy, making science approachable and enjoyable for readers of all backgrounds. In what ways did Isaac Asimov contribute to science fiction and science fact? While renowned for his science fiction, Asimov also contributed significantly to science fact through his essays, books, and articles that explained real scientific principles, bridging the gap between science fiction imagination and scientific reality. What awards and recognitions did Isaac Asimov receive for his science writing? Isaac Asimov received numerous awards including the Hugo, Nebula, and Bram Stoker Awards, as well as the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Engineering Communication, recognizing his outstanding contributions to science literature. Why is Isaac Asimov still relevant in the field of science writing today? Asimov's ability to communicate science clearly and engagingly remains influential, inspiring modern science writers and educators, and his works continue to serve as foundational texts for science enthusiasts and students worldwide.

Related keywords: Isaac Asimov, science fiction, science writer, futurism, robotics, astrophysics, popular science, science literature, science essays, visionary authors

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