

## 1: Asimov's Guide to Science by Isaac Asimov

*Asimov's New Guide To Science Revised, Subsequent Edition.* by Isaac Asimov (Author) [Visit Amazon's Isaac Asimov Page.](#) Find all the books, read about the author.

His early career, dominated by science fiction, began with short stories in and novels in . This lasted until about , all but ending after publication of *The Naked Sun*. He began publishing nonfiction in , co-authoring a college-level textbook called *Biochemistry and Human Metabolism*. Following the brief orbit of the first man-made satellite Sputnik I by the USSR in , his production of nonfiction, particularly popular science books, greatly increased, with a consequent drop in his science fiction output. Over the next quarter century, he wrote only four science fiction novels. From then until his death, Asimov published several more sequels and prequels to his existing novels, tying them together in a way he had not originally anticipated, making a unified series. There are, however, many inconsistencies in this unification, especially in his earlier stories. Asimov coined the term "robotics" without suspecting that it might be an original word; at the time, he believed it was simply the natural analogue of words such as mechanics and hydraulics , but for robots. The novel was issued in book form later that year as *The Stars Like Dust*. In May he first thought of writing professionally, and began writing his first science fiction story, "Cosmic Corkscrew" now lost , that year. Inspired by the visit, he finished the story on 19 June and personally submitted it to Astounding editor John W. Campbell two days later. Campbell met with Asimov for more than an hour and promised to read the story himself. Two days later he received a rejection letter explaining why in detail. Campbell rejected it on 22 July but "in the nicest possible letter you could imagine" encouraged him to continue writing, promising that Asimov might sell his work after another year and a dozen stories of practice. Palmer , and it appeared in the March issue. In the Science Fiction Writers of America voted "Nightfall" the best science fiction short story ever written. I was suddenly taken seriously and the world of science fiction became aware that I existed. Asimov left science fiction fandom and no longer read new magazines, and might have left the industry had not Heinlein and de Camp been coworkers and previously sold stories continued to appear. *Foundation* , *Foundation and Empire* , and *Second Foundation*. The books recount the fall of a vast interstellar empire and the establishment of its eventual successor. They also feature his fictional science of psychohistory , in which the future course of the history of large populations can be predicted. In they won the Hugo Award for the all-time best series of science fiction and fantasy novels. By the end of the war Asimov was earning as a writer an amount equal to half of his Navy Yard salary, even after a raise, but Asimov still did not believe that writing could support him, his wife, and future children. They promulgated a set of rules of ethics for robots see *Three Laws of Robotics* and intelligent machines that greatly influenced other writers and thinkers in their treatment of the subject. Asimov notes in his introduction to the short story collection *The Complete Robot* that he was largely inspired by the almost relentless tendency of robots up to that time to fall consistently into a Frankenstein plot in which they destroyed their creators. The robot series has led to film adaptations. The screenplay has never been filmed and was eventually published in book form in . At the time, Asimov was preparing his own doctoral dissertation , and for the oral examination to follow that. Fearing a prejudicial reaction from his graduate school evaluation board at Columbia University , Asimov asked his editor that it be released under a pseudonym, yet it appeared under his own name. At the end of the examination, one evaluator turned to him, smiling, and said, "What can you tell us, Mr. Asimov, about the thermodynamic properties of the compound known as thiotimoline". Laughing hysterically with relief, Asimov had to be led out of the room. After a five-minute wait, he was summoned back into the room and congratulated as "Dr. It became possible for a genre author to write full-time. The book appeared under the Doubleday imprint in January with the title of *Pebble in the Sky*. More positronic robot stories were republished in book form as *The Rest of the Robots*. McCartney had a vague idea for the plot and a small scrap of dialogue; he wished to make a film about a rock band whose members discover they are being impersonated by a group of extraterrestrials. Intrigued by the idea, although he was not generally a fan of rock music, Asimov quickly produced a "treatment" or brief outline of the story. The treatment now exists only in the Boston University archives. He

greatly increased his nonfiction production, writing mostly on science topics; the launch of Sputnik in engendered public concern over a "science gap". I was overcome by the ardent desire to write popular science for an America that might be in great danger through its neglect of science, and a number of publishers got an equally ardent desire to publish popular science for the same reason". The column was ostensibly dedicated to popular science but Asimov had complete editorial freedom, and wrote about contemporary social issues [ citation needed ] in essays such as "Thinking About Thinking" [ ] and "Knock Plastic! Gale said that "Asimov has a rare talent. While acknowledging the Oxford Dictionary reference, he incorrectly states that the word was first printed about one-third of the way down the first column of page , Astounding Science Fiction , March printing of his short story " Runaround ". It refers to any system closed with respect to matter and open with respect to energy capable of sustaining human life indefinitely. Asimov coined the term " psychohistory " in his Foundation stories to name a fictional branch of science which combines history , sociology , and mathematical statistics to make general predictions about the future behavior of very large groups of people, such as the Galactic Empire. It was first introduced in the five short stories " " which would later be collected as the novel Foundation. Other writings [ edit ] In addition to his interest in science, Asimov was interested in history. Starting in the s, he wrote 14 popular history books, including The Greeks: Complete with maps and tables, the guide goes through the books of the Bible in order, explaining the history of each one and the political influences that affected it, as well as biographical information about the important characters. He began by writing science fiction mysteries such as his Wendell Urth stories, but soon moved on to writing "pure" mysteries. He published two full-length mystery novels, and wrote 66 stories about the Black Widowers , a group of men who met monthly for dinner, conversation, and a puzzle. He even created a slim volume of Sherlockian limericks. The two main characters, both Jewish, talk over dinner, or lunch, or breakfast, about anecdotes of "George" and his friend Azazel. According to Asimov, the most essential element of humor is an abrupt change in point of view, one that suddenly shifts focus from the important to the trivial, or from the sublime to the ridiculous. The third volume, I.

### 2: Asimov's New Guide to Science: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): Isaac Asimov: Books

*So the "New" Guide to Science is 30 years old now. Unfortunately, it was the last one he wrote, and so the one I have to utilize for my review. This is not a book meant to be read cover-to-cover.*

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## 3: Asimov's New Guide to Science | Open Library

*The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science is a general guide to the sciences written by Isaac Asimov. It was first published in 1958 by Basic Books. Later versions were published as The New Intelligent Man's Guide to Science (1964), Asimov's Guide to Science (1972), and Asimov's New Guide to Science (1982).*

The furniture was tiny, built for small bodies, and the walls had painted murals of cats and dogs, the comfort animals kept in the arboretum wing and not allowed on this level. He thought the murals cruel, but then, he thought sending little kids to boarding school while their parents gallivanted across the Universe equally cruel. He had had a lot of prep to do, and that meant doing some of the prep here, in the Third Level Mess. The Mess was all about little kids, after all. He had chosen the middle of Ship Night, when in theory no little kids would be using the Mess. And he knew that the systems in other parts of the ship, systems that monitored kids his age, were better designed. He supposed if any of the little-littles had successfully screwed with a security system, they would have been moved to the gifted track immediately. He had no idea how the gifted track worked for the littlest of kids. He had arrived at age nine. His tests—off the charts when it came to mathematics, science, and technical aptitude—convinced the administrators to send him to the most prestigious school ship in the Fleet. He never would have cried underneath these murals if he had arrived here when he was young enough to eat in the Third Level Mess Hall. He would have celebrated. Tonight, he was the first to arrive in the Third Level Mess, and he was jittery. The Third Level Mess was mostly dark. Five dim overhead lights failed to properly illuminate the space. The fifth light—the brightest light—was off to his right. It shone over the long rectangular counter designed for the adult staff to serve the little kids their food. Instead, it was better to have adult assistance, so when a child did break down, he did so with someone nearby who could soothe him. Crowe had seen a lot of soothing here, much more than he had experienced at home. No one monitored this section of the ship after dinner either. He had double- and triple-checked that himself when he had come here in preparation for the competition. He had gotten the idea, and before he had even told Tessa about it, he had gone to the three main competition sites—the mess, and two different ship bays—to see if the competition was even possible. It would take some luck and a whole bunch of skill. That was what he loved about it, and that was why he was so very excited. In the last fifteen minutes, his team had started to arrive. Ten of his friends, sliding in one at a time, some of them fist-bumping him as they passed, others just hovering near the bench beneath the mural, which provided the only truly comfortable seating. The bench was at adult height, probably because whoever built it had had some kind of brain fart and forgotten that this room was for little-littles. This was when they lived in Denver, just outside Tornado Alley, where the only weather you had to fear was a white-out blizzard and a dump of snow. But in summers the family traveled east to Myrtle Beach, or what remained of it: And it was something, sitting in those glassy rooms, high above the blue sweep of ocean, watching the Atlantic hurl its weather up the coast. First the gray clouds would thicken, deepening to slate. Then came a slam of windy pressure, a thick clatter of bursting drops. They were on the edge of it, there, in South Carolina, receiving the tail ends of downgraded storms. A storm had a life cycle, ending in landfall, a slow decline over solid ground. It was technical, mathematical. Like a science experiment. Priya listened with wondering eyes. Storms were beyond science, for her. They were mysterious, mythical—great godly beings that came howling from the sky. In childhood, she would put her hands to the windows, yearning for something at the heart of those giant cycles of pressure and vapor, a message carried by a spirit who spoke in the whooping voice of wind, whose couriers were waves and rain, who came ashore as a harbinger of ruin, but also, one imagined, as an emblem of awe. Davies was waiting outside the hatch. The project leader lurked, blocking the exit, so close that Ju nearly ran into him. He was a squat, sturdy, dark-skinned man, with the curiously flattened appearance of a gingerbread cookie. Ju peered down the curving corridor to the check-in gate. A group of touristy-looking people from a private transport were fumbling black gearbags, getting used to the local gravity. Tell me about it. Ju knew that in Jovian time, a full day was about ten hours. Which made the daylight portion five, which made half a morning an hour-and-a-quarter. But Davies was that kind of project manager. Always in a snit. The new arrivals were

bickering with security, making a fuss over their equipment. Davies yanked him out of sight. He dragged Ju down the corridor, waving a badge, rushing him through security. And she brought her whole damn crew. The science decks were located in the upper hemisphere, concentrated in the middle-outer band where gravity was roughly half Earth-normal. Ju bobbed behind Davies past offices of cloud surveyors, particle physicists, Hsiao-Ghaori Field assayers. In the cluster of offices outside the drop bay, Davies dragged him into the management suite and slapped on the privacy lockdown. Ju shoved aside a stack of reprintable paper and settled on a ledge next to a decorative moldfarm; Davies rested his squat bulk on a desk.

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*out of 5 stars Asimov's New Guide to Science The item arrived on time in condition just as described, it is a good experience. My teenager son is enjoying the book.*

It occurred to me yesterday that, while still a teen, I acted as a guinea-pig in two large social engineering experiments. One of them started when I was about 14, and was concerned with chess. Paul was asking the other day, apropos a Kasparov review, what would have happened if other countries had tried to organise a chess infrastructure similar to the one the Soviet Union built up, and systematically nurtured young talents. In fact, this is exactly what Leonard Barden tried to do between about 1950 and 1960. He studied the Soviet model, and copied it to the best of his ability; there were regular training weekends in London, where all the top British junior players took part. We played a six-round tournament, and between the games you got free coaching from International Master level players. There were lists on the walls, written in green marker pen, showing the top players in each age bracket. After a while, we noticed a young Azerbaijani called Kasparov, who was working his way up the ladder with incredible speed. Even at age 10, he was already on our radar. Barden was a strange, shy, nerdy kind of person, and we all laughed at him behind his back, but I have to give him credit: In 1978, England took silver in the Chess Olympiad the world team championship, and had an excellent shot at gold. Then, in 1993, Nigel Short played Kasparov for the world title. He got creamed, but it was the first time in more than a century that a British player had reached the final. Before I ever got seriously interested in chess, though, I realise now that I was part of another experiment. This time, the key person was Isaac Asimov, like Barden a strange, geeky guy who simply refused to acknowledge what he was up against. Asimov saw what he regarded as proof that the US was falling behind in the science race, and decided it was his patriotic duty to help. You could view it as a mild version of Ayn Rand syndrome; Asimov was also born in the Soviet Union and moved to the US, but he did it much younger than Rand, and his hatred for all things Communist was correspondingly less vitriolic. Instead of writing *Atlas Shrugged*, he decided that he would help educate the next generation of American scientists. He had a simple and effective strategy: I think he did a good job. I discovered his books around age 9 and I just devoured them, both the science-fiction and the popular science. The book has many things that a geeky, precocious kid is going to find seriously cool: But, in retrospect, the most important thing was the way he described the history of science, and how scientific method works. I still vividly recall how impressed I was by his explanation of the Michelson-Morley experiment, probably the most important experiment done in physics since Newton. They set up instruments ingeniously calibrated to be able to measure the tiny differences, but came to a shocking conclusion: In science, I did end up doing something moderately cool for NASA, but by then the cold war was over, and the US and Russian space programs had merged. Barden and Asimov had very limited resources, but they used them imaginatively and made a difference. The key idea is well-known, but no less effective for that:

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### 6: Asimov's New Guide To Science by Isaac Asimov

*First it was *The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science* (1958), revised in to become *The New IMGTS*. By "man" was gone, and the particular man was in--giving us Asimov's Guide to Science.*

### 7: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): Asimov's New Guide To Science (): Isaac Asimov: Books

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### 9: The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science - Wikipedia

*Asimov's Science Fiction magazine is an established market for science fiction [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)'s pays cents per word for short stories up to 7, words, and 8 cents for each word over 7,*

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