

What are you going to learn?

- The loser's vs the winner's mindset
- Assessing the damage
- Planning your response
- Keeping track of changes





Adopting the right mindset

Loser's mindset



Winner's mindset

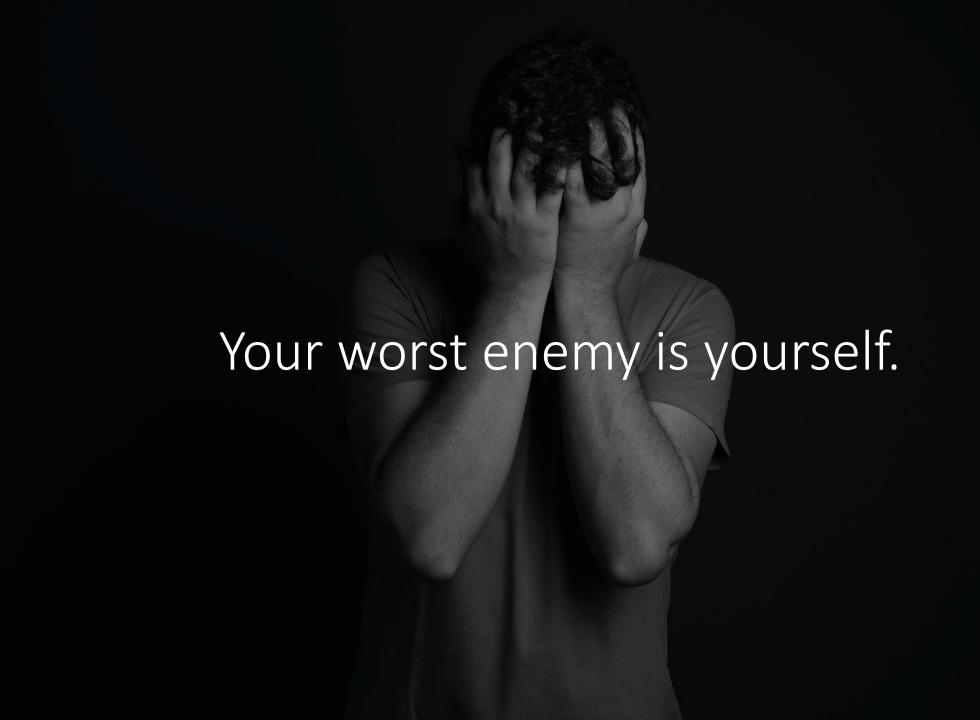




Loser's mindset

- An emotional reaction:
 - get angry, upset, frustrated
 - think the reviewer must be wrong and they must be right
 - think the reviewer is simply being mean and unfair
 - the reviewer = the enemy
 - blame mistakes on something or someone else (it's THEIR fault)
- What this leads to:
 - reluctance to address the comments,
 - wasting a lot of time arguing with the reviewer and coming up with counter arguments
 - not actually doing the work you're supposed to do
 - delaying the publication of your paper





Winner's mindset

- A rational reaction:
 - see the comments as an opportunity to improve
 - approach the comments logically and rationally
 - consider the reviewer as someone who is helping you
 - view the reviewer as an ally
 - own up to your mistakes and correct them
- What this leads to:
 - cool-headed response
 - logically assessing the damage and amount of work
 - addressing reviewers' comments swiftly and relatively painlessly
 - getting your paper published faster



Loser's vs winner's mindset



Losers tend to blame others for their failures. They adopt a victim's mindset, whereby it's always someone else's fault and the whole world is against them. Winners on the other hand see criticism as a positive opportunity to improve. They blame themselves for their mistakes and act on feedback to correct them.

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Assessing the damage

- **Numbers are misleading:** the number of comments doesn't equal the amount of work
- Evaluate the severity: go over all the comments and decide how severe each is or how much work it will entail (e.g. red very severe, orange medium, green easy to fix)
- Amount of additional work: some comments can be addressed immediately because you already have the knowledge, but to address others you might need to rerun an experiment or read up on the literature
- When to stand your ground: <5% of the time, only if the required change is completely misguided or goes against a fundamental principle adopted in your work

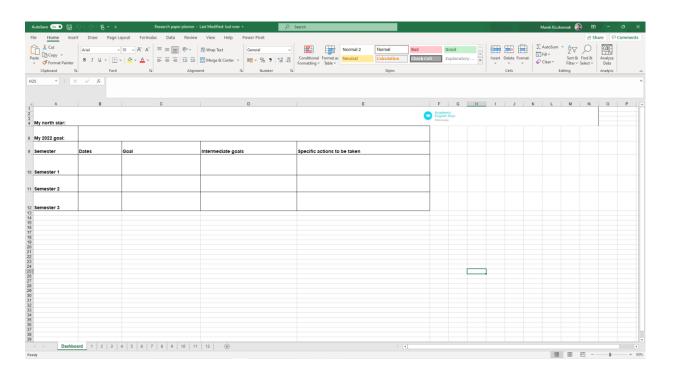


Assessing the damage

- **Prioritise:** decide which comments to focus on first based on their severity, amount of additional work, your preferences
- Getting momentum: starting with the easiest ones is a good tactic because it can help you get the engine running
- Chunk the heavy load: those comments which need more complicated revisions can be chunked into smaller intermediate steps, which can be broken up to daily actions
- Plan: work backwards from your deadline (3 months) to establish a clear plan (use the planning worksheets from Week 2)

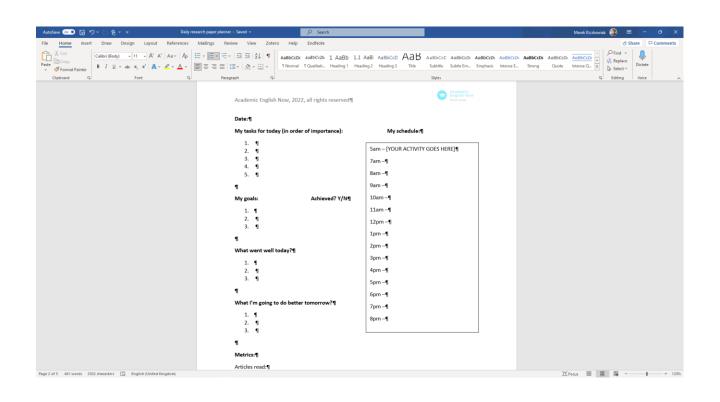


Use the Research paper planner to prepare a response attack plan.



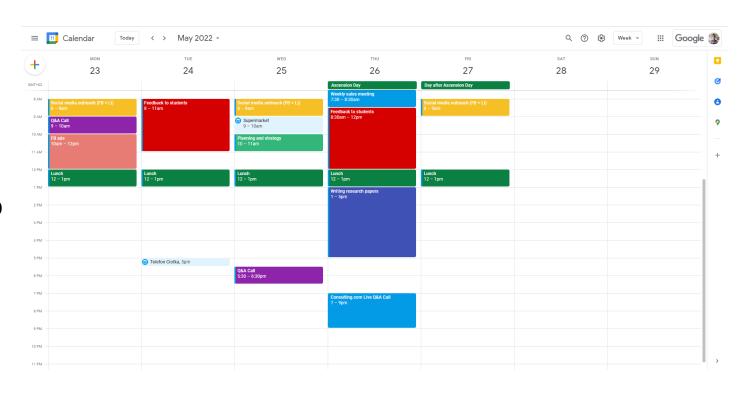


Use the Research paper daily planner to plan individual days.





Use your Google or Outlook calendar and purposefully block your time to respond to reviewers' comments.







Keeping track of changes

- Use track changes: this is a Word function that shows the reviewers what changes you've made
- Why we use it: to provide easy-to-see evidence that we've made the changes we were asked to
- Respond to comments: if the reviewer provided you with a list of requested changes in a separate document, respond to each explaining what you did
- **Pro tip:** be polite and always thank them for their insights and comments, e.g. Thank you for pointing this out; This is indeed an important point, etc.



See the Response to reviewer comments example to notice how you should respond to reviewers' comments.

