



LEARNING IN THE DIGITAL ERA

E-PORTFOLIO

SUBMITTED ON 25.11.2022

Table of contents

Introduction	3
Main findings	4
Task 2	5
Task 3	6
Task 4	7
Conclusion	8
Reference List	9

Introduction

The introduction presents to the reader the subject of the work they are about to read. It reveals the purpose of the work, the reason why it was written, the methods used to be written and what it is hoping to achieve. A well written introduction is the writer's chance to make a favourable first impression and to catch the reader's interest. An introduction 'will provide your readers with their initial impressions about the logic of your argument, your writing style, the overall quality of your research and, ultimately, the validity of your findings and conclusions' (libguides, 2022).

Main findings

In this section of the report, the writer starts elaborating the ideas presented in the introduction. The writer presents the methods employed to reach a certain conclusion, the data used and the research conducted. All the relevant information required for the reader to understand the purpose of the report should be included. In order to keep the information organized, the writer may choose to divide this section into smaller parts, under headings and even sub-headings. Each smaller section should be dedicated to a specific key topic. Evidence is very important in supporting the points being made (The Open University, 2022). According to Bangor University (2020), 'your points should be grouped and arranged in an order that is logical and easy to follow. As with the whole report, all sources used should be acknowledged and correctly referenced'.

Task 2

Academic Writing

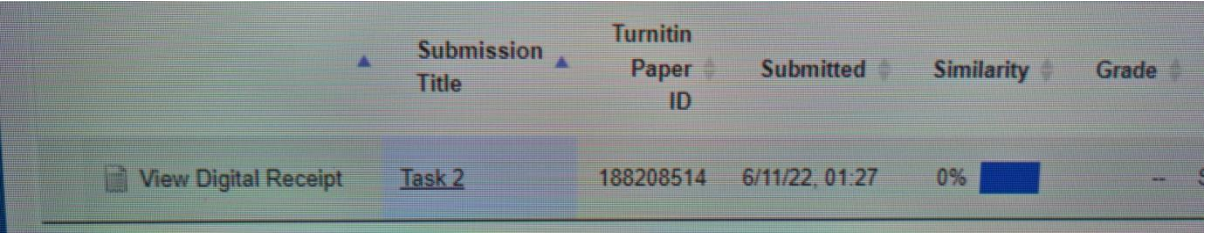
The term 'academic writing' designates the formal type of writing used in educational works (journal articles, books) and universities (reports, essays, dissertations) (scribbr, 2022).

According to Hamp-Lyons and Heasley (2006) there is more than one kind of academic writing in English. Some academic works are related to the subject matter they convey and the way they do it, others are aimed at different readers and others depend on what the text is used for.

The main reason for producing academic work is to demonstrate knowledge of a certain subject, but it can also be used to explain different topics, to show detailed research results, to analyze or to influence the reader and convince them to accept an opinion. It is very important to remember what audience is targeted when producing academic work, and communicate the message clearly. It is also very important to include evidence in any type of academic writing, in order to avoid the ideas presented to be considered personal or untrustworthy. All evidence coming from external sources must be cited, in order to avoid plagiarism. (Chin, et al., 2012)

Academic writing is a very important tool for students, because it develops critical thinking and it helps communicate ideas. It uses complex language and it is a skill that needs to be perfected. Academic writing is objective, structured, succinct, impersonal and formal in style. Some other benefits of academic writing are: the ability to form one's thoughts on a subject instead of copying someone else's work; improved vocabulary and grammar; it facilitates access to higher education; it helps develop analytical skills (mytechbug, 2022).

According to Davis (2019), a well written academic study can go as far as change a reader's perspective, by introducing a new topic that will encourage more research after. The power of knowledge is a power strong enough to change the world.



	Submission Title	Turnitin Paper ID	Submitted	Similarity	Grade
View Digital Receipt	Task 2	188208514	6/11/22, 01:27	0%	--

I am very pleased with this similarity score. Working as an interpreter and translator, paraphrasing is one of the main tools I use constantly. This doesn't mean that I find it easy. Even though the word count was small, it took quite a long time to write task 2. While paraphrasing, I find it very important to understand the text, put the source away (as you mentioned in the course) and re-write the text as I remember it. It is very important to continuously improve vocabulary and this is one task that I work on everyday.

Task 3

Critical Analysis

Critical analysis is the ability to read a text or a report and question and question their findings instead of immediately accepting everything as the absolute truth. It means trying to find out if the content is useful, if the methods used are the correct ones, if there are any problems with the ideas or the method presented by the author (Singh, 2021). Critical analysis means logically breaking down what is read or written, while the response is backed up by research and science (Browne & Keeley, 2012).

Critical analysis skills are very important in academic work, as it teaches students how to ask open ended questions about the author and their work: who is the author and who is their audience? What is their work about, what are the implications of their work? When was the work done, have there been new studies on the topic since? How are the ideas presented? Why has the author chosen the topic? Thinking critically means applying new concepts and ideas to the existing knowledge, comparing ideas, continuously testing our own understanding, being able to differentiate between assumptions and evidence based facts (University of Wollongong Australia, 2022).

Critical thinking is useful in academic settings, as students receive marks for their works based on what they choose to read about, which sources, how the evidence is interpreted, how solutions are found for problems. Critical thinking is useful outside of academic settings as well, as in everyday life it helps analyse events, come up with solutions and start to predict how things will unfold in the future (Cottrell, 2019).

Task 4

https://uowtsd-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/2219546_student_uwtsd_ac_uk/EYcYIS_27sVEqnybH4cYvrUB1189y9l2Mz0qmGoMbGqW8w?e=MM4dhX

Conclusion

The conclusion is a very important part of an academic report. It is 'usually one paragraph that simply and succinctly restates the main ideas and arguments, pulling everything together to help clarify the thesis of the paper. A conclusion does not introduce new ideas; instead, it should clarify the intent and importance of the paper' (Walden University, 2022).

A successful conclusion will not repeat the main thesis of the report, but it will remind the reader of it and of the solutions that were offered. The reader must also be reminded of the importance of the report and must understand that the report has ended (Sacred Heart University, 2022).

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