



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

LEARNING IN THE DIGITAL ERA

E-PORTFOLIO

BODI ALAM

2130711

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Main Findings.....	4
Conclusion	5
Academic Writing.....	6
Critical thinking and analysis	8
Identity and Sense of Place	9
Reference.....	10

Introduction

Introduction is usually written in the beginning of an academic writing assignment. It is brief and focused on the subject of writing. Its purpose is to make the reader familiar with the topic. We introduce the topic in this section. We define the subject and its importance and relevance. We also state the need for this writing and the limitations of our study. It can also be used to introduce the reader to the methodology of your study, what we were trying to establish, and what we have achieved. The main purpose of introduction is to attract the interest of the reader and make them read on [5].

Main Findings

It is one of the most important part of any academic writing. The writer can use this section to give background information and describe the methodology of his study. The main purpose of this section is to state the results of your study, analysing it, comparing it with previous studies. We also provide an explanation of our results and comment on any contradicting or unexpected finding. Tables and charts of our study are presented in this section. Evidence should also be provided to back our study. The writer can also use this section to suggest how to proceed with future studies and build up on what's already established [6].

Conclusion

This section of writing is used to give a summary of the main points in the study. It is highly suggested not to include any new points. It is highly recommended to give your personal opinion of the study and not repeat exactly what is already written. This section should be used to give the reader an overview of what was done in the study and the outcome of it. It should also include how this study has contributed to a particular field, its importance and recommendations for future work [7].

Academic Writing

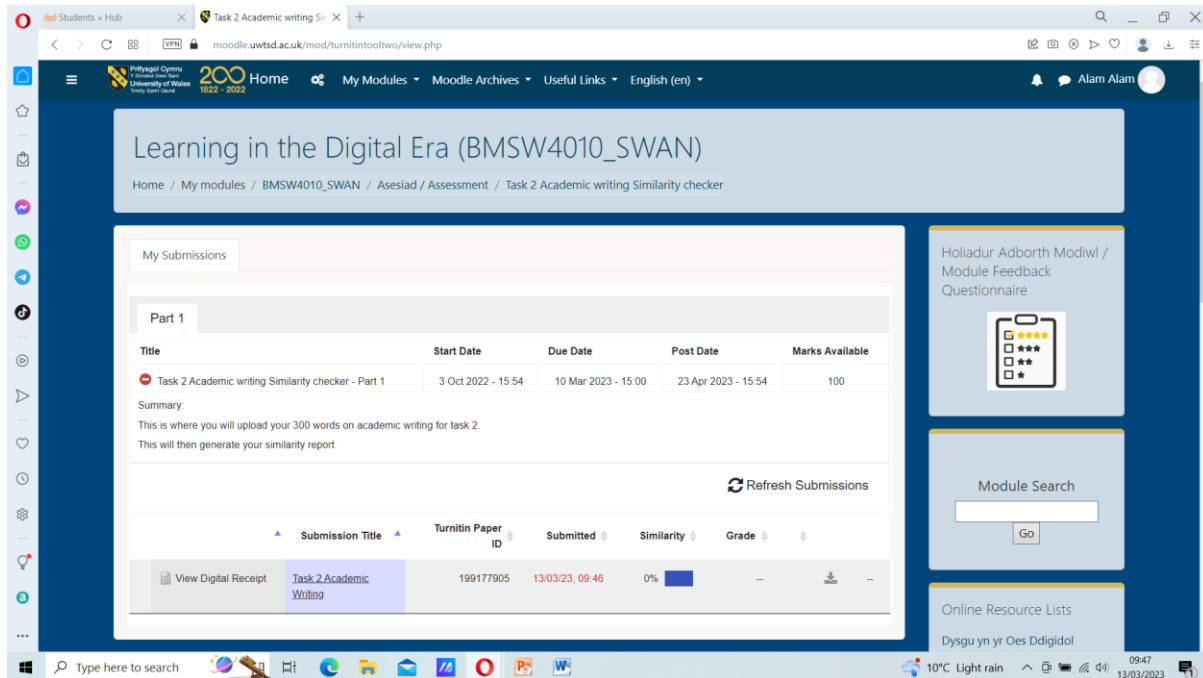
Academic writing is how a student should write articles, journal or thesis in school and universities. It is used for educational purposes and should be written in formal language. We should include facts and figures and not write stories or something which cannot be backed by evidence [8].

Academic writing is written with a purpose in mind. The author writes it to solve a question or a problem at hand or to publish his academic research in a particular field. We cannot include informal phrases or incomplete sentences [9].

All respectable educational institution will not accept any work or writing which does not have proper referencing and evidence to back up the fact and figures mentioned in the study. Referencing helps other people understand how much research we have done on the topic and which ideas and material is our own and what we have taken from other people's work. It also proves the quality of our work and the reader can be assured that the work is genuine and has proper facts and not false information. Also, it is a theft if we take other people's ideas and write it as our own without giving proper credit to the original author of the work. Giving proper credit to the actual person is very important in an educational institution for progress and advancement in an academic field [10].

The author should know its audience before writing an article. For example, if the audience is at beginner level and the author uses very difficult words and complex language the audience cannot understand. The writing should be straight forward to show your level of understanding of the topic. The reader should not feel that the author is moving away from the topic. The author should always keep the purpose of the study in mind while writing. Proper

referencing should be made to maintain academic integrity and allow the reader to recreate the study by identifying the original sources used [11].



The screenshot shows a Moodle interface for a Turnitin submission. The page title is "Learning in the Digital Era (BMSW4010_SWAN)". The submission is for "Task 2 Academic writing Similarity checker - Part 1". The submission details table shows a 0% similarity score.

Title	Start Date	Due Date	Post Date	Marks Available
Task 2 Academic writing Similarity checker - Part 1	3 Oct 2022 - 15:54	10 Mar 2023 - 15:00	23 Apr 2023 - 15:54	100

Summary:
This is where you will upload your 300 words on academic writing for task 2.
This will then generate your similarity report.

Refresh Submissions

Submission Title	Turnitin Paper ID	Submitted	Similarity	Grade
Task 2 Academic Writing	199177905	13/03/23, 09:46	0%	--

My similarity score is zero percent as shown in the screenshot above. I am happy with the score. This shows that no part of the writing in this section is copy-pasted from any source. It is written in my own words and properly referenced. Turnitin has a huge database which compares my article with data collected from sources all around the world.

Critical thinking and analysis

To advance and progress as a student, critical thinking and analysis is a very important skill. It shows that as a student when we are studying a topic we are learning with an open mind and not just memorising stuff blindly. We should question and form our own opinion of the topic to develop a good understanding [12].

According to an article from Stanford university, a person cannot have a successful life even outside an educational setup without applying critical thinking. It broadens the mind and allows the person to understand the depth of the situation and deal with it properly. Without critical analysis skills, a student cannot have anything to contribute to the academic field [13].

People are not usually born with proper critical thinking and analysis skills. They learn and develop these skills through practice and application. Critical thinking doesn't mean finding faults in other people's work but to analyse, evaluate and form our own opinion about the subject at hand [14].

Identity and Sense of Place

<https://uowtsd->

[my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/2130711_student_uwtsd_ac_uk/Ea63P_P_ApFlmotegWc3xCsB6cT_MBz2neec_j6rYYTlgg?e=aRWCTH](https://uowtsd-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/g/personal/2130711_student_uwtsd_ac_uk/Ea63P_P_ApFlmotegWc3xCsB6cT_MBz2neec_j6rYYTlgg?e=aRWCTH)

Reference

- [1] Identity Cambridge Dictionary. Available at:
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/identity>
(Accessed: March 11, 2023).
- [2] Buckingham, David. "Introducing Identity." Youth, Identity, and Digital Media. Edited by David Buckingham. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Series on Digital Media and Learning. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2008. 1–24. doi: 10.1162/dmal.9780262524834.001
- [3] K.E. Foote, M. Azaryahu, Sense of Place, International Encyclopedia of Human Geography, 2009, Pages 96-100, ISBN 9780080449104, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-008044910-4.00998-6>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780080449104009986>)
- [4] Maalouf, Amin. (2011). Random House. The Harvill Press, London.
- [5] Writing an Introduction
<https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/al/globalpad-rip/openhouse/academicenglishskills/writing/moreinfo/>
(accessed 2023 -03 -13).
- [6] Discussing Findings
<https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/discussing-findings/>.
- [7] Writing a Conclusion <https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/al/globalpad-rip/openhouse/academicenglishskills/writing/conclusions/>.
- [8] Oshima, Alice, and Ann Hogue. Introduction to academic writing. Pearson/Longman, 2007.

[9] "What do they mean? Questions in academic writing" Text & Talk, vol. 22, no. 4, 2002, pp. 529-557.

<https://doi.org/10.1515/text.2002.021>

[10] Referencing - Academic Skills Kit - Newcastle University

<https://www.ncl.ac.uk/academic-skills-kit/good-academic-practice/referencing/>.

[11] Irvin, L.L., 2010. What is academic writing. Writing spaces: Readings on writing, 1, pp.3-17.

[12] University of Leeds. Critical thinking

https://library.leeds.ac.uk/info/1401/academic_skills/105/critical_thinking.

[13] Hitchcock, D. Critical Thinking (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy) <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/critical-thinking/>.

[14] Monash University. What is critical thinking?

<https://www.monash.edu/learnhq/enhance-your-thinking/critical-thinking/what-is-critical-thinking>.