



E-portfolio

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Introduction

- An introduction is a reader introducing the subject of the work they are about to read. It shows clearly the aim of the piece of the writing process and the outcomes it aspires to. The possibility to establish a first good impression and catch the readers interest is presented by a well written introduction. Your readers first impression of the logic of your case and the tone of your writing will be given to them in the introduction.
- Keep the initial sentence of an introduction short also avoid repeating the title and make the introduction itself only a few sentences long. You should also spend one or two sentences why the article is significant and use the word "you" at least once in your writing



Main Findings

In this section of the reportage the author begins to elaborate on the concepts introduced in the introduction. The research undertaken the data base used and the methodologies used to arrive at a particular result are all represented by the author. The report should contain all necessary details to ensure that the reader understands its aim.

The author may decide to break up the section into more manageable chunks under headings or even under sub-headings, in order to keep the content organized. There should be a clear key topic covered in each of the smaller sections. Proving the ideas being presented evidence is essential.

Points should be in logical order for the essay to follow . All sources should be cited and acknowledged just like the rest of the documents.



Academic Writing

Academic writing is a writing that's obtained thinking of ideas to communicate, gathering information and also doing experiences. Academic writing is important because it has a method of academic communication. A clear structure should be present in academic writing, the genre in literature will frequently influence the structure. An essay will have an introduction including a thesis statement, paragraphs with topic sentences and a conclusion to a report which will have an introduction in a method section, a discussion section and so on.

Descriptive – Writing is the easiest genre in academics. Facts or information's are supposed to be provided. A report of findings from an experiment or an article are two examples. Descriptive assignments include identity report, record summaries and define.

Analytical – While writing analytically you must arrange the information and facts you explain into categories, groups, sections, types or relationships in addition to writing descriptively. To improve analytical writing spend a lot of time planning, gather information and ideas then you can organise them into various ways. You can use tables, flow diagrams, tree diagrams and images.

Persuasive – With the inclusion of my point of view persuasive writing combines all the characteristics of analytical writing the majority of essays are argumentized and research articles have a persuasive aspect in at least the discussion and conclusion.

Critical – Postgraduate and advanced undergraduate writing frequently use critical writing. Critical writing encourages you to take into account at least two points of view include your own as opposed to persuasive writing which calls for you to have your own point of view a problem or subject.

Academic writing Similarities

According to my similarities, I am not happy with the results because my similarity score was high to 47%, I was expecting lower similarity score, however I will try my best to reflect on this and practice paraphrasing more often. I was struggling on how to gather information about academic writing, so I tried to paraphrase from searching on the internet

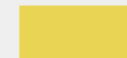
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300 words
academic
writing

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47%



Critical Writing

What is critical writing?

Analyzing data in critical writing means understanding an issue or topic from different perspectives. Making logical links between concepts and presenting your own viewpoint based on your analysis of the data.

What is the purpose?

Writing that analyses and examines data, typically from several sources, in order to construct an argument is referred to as critical writing. Many beginners fall into the trap of assuming that what they read is factual and that they should concur with it since it has been published in an academic text or journal.

What are the techniques?

These are the following common techniques

1. Extensive research
2. Phrase used to persuade
3. Presenting of reasons with assurance
4. Comparing several sources

The ability to do a critical analysis is crucial for academic work because it teaches students how to pose probing questions about the author and their work, such as who the audience is. Comparing ideas, always evaluating one's own understanding, and being able to distinguish between assumption and facts supported by evidence are all examples of what it means to think critically. Critical thinking is helpful since students are graded on their work based on what they chose to read, which sources they use and how they interpret the information and how they come up with solutions to issues. Outside of the classroom, critical thinking is helpful because it facilitates analysis of situations, the development of solutions, and the beginning of future projections.

Task 4 - Video

- Sense of place & Identity

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yg6lvREIDLE>

Conclusion

- The conclusion plays a crucial role in academic reports. It usually consists of one paragraph that briefly and concisely summarises the key points and arguments, tying everything together to assist the reader understand the paper's thesis. A conclusion should make the purpose and significance of the paper clear rather than introducing any new ideas. The major thesis of the report should not be repeated in the conclusion, but the reader should be reminded of it and the solution that was provided. Also, must be made aware of the report's significance as well as its conclusion.

Reference List

<https://ohiostate.pressbooks.pub/criticalreadingwritingthinking/part/chapter-4/>

[critical-writing](#)

<https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/writing/types-of-academic-writing.html>

<https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/write-stronger-introductions>

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