



APPENDIX GA36b

LEVEL 4 ASSESSMENT SPECIFICATION

Student name:	Amani Mohsin	Student ID number:	MOH14817592
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Module	Engineering Applications and Study Skills		
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Lecturer:	Calvin Williams	Internal Verifier:	Rabya Kadhim
Assignment Title:	Academic and Employability Skills for Engineers.	Word count (or equivalent);	2000
Submission deadline:	10/01/2025	Return date of provisional marks & written feedback:	03/02/2025

Submission method:	All written assessments, where practical and possible, must be submitted via Turnitin unless otherwise instructed by the Lecturer. (Please DO NOT put this assessment specification into Turnitin or it will match many similarities with other students' submissions.) Alternative submission method (if applicable): Late submission of the assessment will result in a late penalty mark. Penalties for late submission: Up to one week late, maximum mark of 40%. Over one week late, 0%. Only the Extenuating Circumstances Panel may approve a change to submission dates.
Academic honesty/ referencing:	Academic honesty is required. In the main body of your submission you must give credit to authors on whose research and ideas your work is based. Append to your submission a reference list that indicates the books, articles, etc. that you have used, cited or quoted in order to complete this assessment.

Academic and Employability Skills for Engineers.

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Task 1: Understanding learning styles

Introduction:

Everyone learns differently, and knowing our own styles of learning can make a big difference in how we learn something and whether we remember it or not. The term "learning styles" is used to describe the various ways and manners in which people process information. For instance, some people learn best by seeing pictures, while others learn best by hearing explanations, and even by manipulating objects. Identifying our learning style will enable us to formulate strategies that can help us study more effectively and improve our overall communication.

I took the VARK questionnaire, which identifies the type of learning style one prefers visual, auditory, reading/writing, or kinesthetic. Through this questionnaire, I was able to take a closer look at how I learn and identify the strategy that best fits my innate information processing style. In this reflection, I review my VARK assessment results, how they compare to my expectations, and how this insight may help me in developing improved study habits (Clope, growth, 2024).

Description of My Learning Style

According to the VARK questionnaire, my learning style turned out to be a mix of visual, auditory, and kinaesthetic, with a very powerful bias for visual learning. That means I learn more efficiently when knowledge is represented visually, say, through some charts, graphs, and colour-coded notes. The benefit of being a visual learner is that seeing concepts and ideas laid out in a manner that is easy to comprehend in a minimal amount of time helps to build clear mental representations of the information.

Apart from my visual strengths, my kinaesthetic and auditory learning styles mean that I learn best through practical exercises and hearings, respectively. This then broadens my strategy for learning. The approaches that have worked best for me, though, are visual-approach methods: using different-colored highlighters, mind maps, or symbols to organize notes. By focusing on these visual teaching aids, I can design study plans that will enhance the students' comprehension and retention of material when it comes to taking tests or discussing complex subjects in class.

Personal Reflection

The VARK questionnaire's results largely mirrored my own perception about the way I learn, particularly the preference for visual learning. I always feel that when information is presented visually, like in some diagram or color-coded notes, it's easier to comprehend and remember complex concepts. Because of this, I wasn't surprised that the visual style was highlighted as my strongest preference, as it goes in line with my tendency to rely on images and organized notes to study effectively.

Experiences in the past have, in fact, demonstrated this preference. For instance, while in high school, I always employed the use of mind maps and flowcharts in planning out ideas for either an assignment or an examination. I realized that when I could 'see' the information mapped out, I retained it better and felt more confident. Further, during group projects, I always preferred organizing ideas on a whiteboard where I could visualize our plans and objectives.

Meanwhile, the questionnaire also revealed my auditory and kinesthetic tendencies, adding new insights. As much as I have relied on visual ways, I also realized that indeed I tend to remember information from class discussions or when I explain ideas out loud. In the same manner, hands-on activities, such as lab experiments or practical assignments, have been able to solidify concepts in my memory beyond just staring at notes. This combination of styles makes sense to me, as it seems to say that a variety of methods can help me, though visual techniques remain the most effective. Overall, the VARK results have given me a clearer understanding of how to combine these methods for even better learning outcomes.

(<https://vark-learn.com/the-vark-questionnaire/>, n.d.)

Strategies for Learning and Communication

Learning Style	Strategies for Lectures	Strategies for Studying	Strategies for Tests
Visual	- Focus on visual aids like slides, charts, and diagrams during lectures. - Create quick sketches or symbols in notes to organize information visually.	- Use mind maps, flowcharts, or diagrams to connect concepts. - Colour-code notes to distinguish between key themes or topics.	- Review visual summaries, diagrams, and mind maps before the test to reinforce visual memory. - Use color-coding on practice tests to highlight important points.
Aural	- Record lectures (with permission) and listen back to reinforce content. - Engage actively in class discussions and ask clarifying questions aloud.	- Study by discussing concepts with peers or in a study group. - Read notes out loud or create audio recordings of summaries to listen to later.	- Before the test, verbally summarize key concepts to ensure understanding. - Repeat important terms or concepts aloud for memory reinforcement.
Read/Write	- Take detailed written notes and organize them by headings and bullet points. - Focus on reading materials and writing summaries in your own words.	- Re-write notes to reinforce understanding, using bullet points, lists, and headings. - Create summaries or flashcards, and practice with written exercises or practice exams.	- Write down key points on paper or flashcards as a quick review before the test. - Organize thoughts in written form to clarify complex ideas.
Kinaesthetic	- Engage by taking brief, active breaks during lectures to stay focused. - Jot down notes in your own words to maintain engagement.	- Use hands-on activities like building models, performing labs, or experimenting with physical objects. - Study in short, active sessions with frequent breaks for physical activity.	- Practice problem-solving with sample questions or real-world applications before the test. - Write or draw out processes to engage physically with the material.
Multimodal	- Use a combination of visual aids, audio recordings, and interactive activities	- Experiment with different study techniques, such as making visual notes,	- Combine strategies for comprehensive review, such as

	to engage fully during lectures.	discussing concepts aloud, and practicing hands-on exercises. - Adjust study methods based on the subject (e.g., using visual aids for diagrams, discussing ideas in humanities).	verbal summaries, visual mind maps, and practicing with real-world problems. - Focus on techniques that work best for specific types of content.
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(Gupta, 2021)

Conclusion

The VARK questionnaire has indeed provided me with an insight into how I study and communicate more effectively. Realizing that I am a visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learner has shown me how to personalize my ways of studying and learning more imaginatively and effectively. Using visual aids, discussing topics, and hands-on activities are some of the customized strategies that help in increasing comprehension and retaining material that might be complex.

This will be part of my awareness in selecting study techniques that best suit me and in using confidence when tackling various subjects. After all, this adaptation of learning methods toward my style will be quite an advantageous path in the pursuance of my academic goals, and I look forward to seeing these changes make a difference in the coming year's educational journey (Clope, growth, 2024).

Task 2: Developing your LinkedIn Profile

Introduction

A LinkedIn profile is an excellent tool for engineers to present their skills, experience, and professional identity. A professional social media provides the ability to meet with other professionals, advisers, and even potential employers. LinkedIn is especially valuable for increasing the visibility of technical skills and other professional accomplishments for potential engineers on a global scale. It doubles as a pipeline for job connections and industry knowledge.

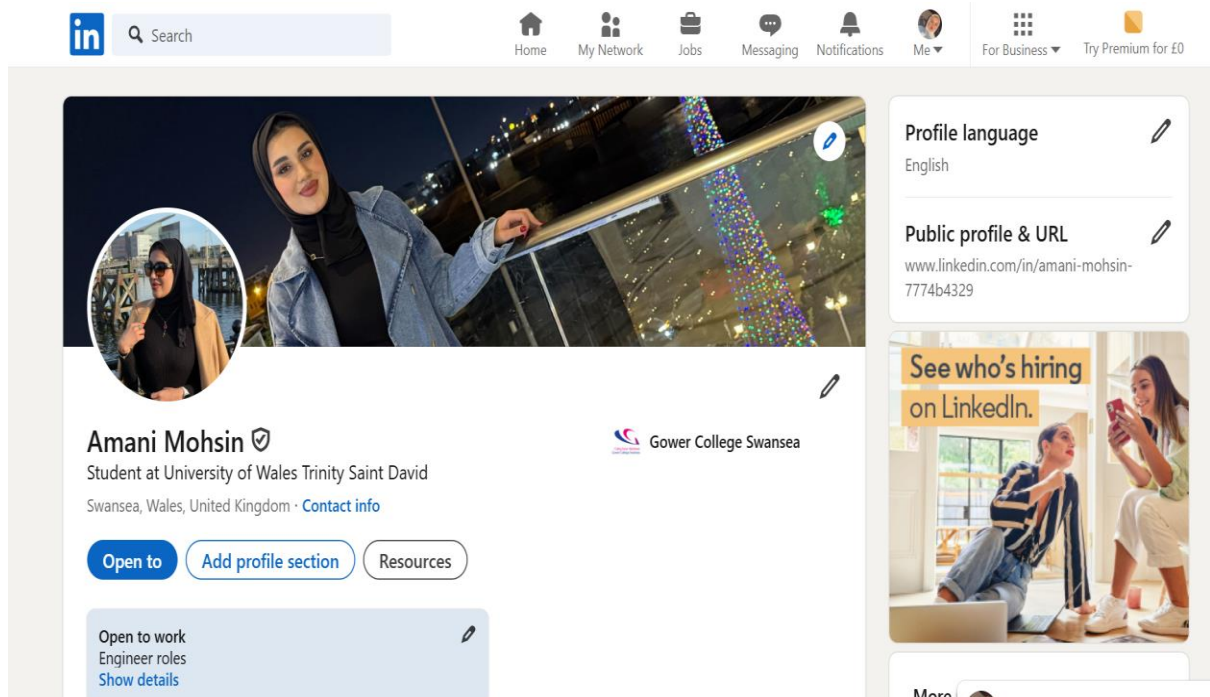
Amani Mohsin
MOH14817592
10/01/2025

How to Create a LinkedIn Account?

- Sign Up on www.linkedin.com using your email.
- Fill in details like your name, location, and industry.
- Upload a professional photo.
- Write a headline about your career goals or current role.

How to Choose a Good LinkedIn Profile?

- Look at profiles of successful professionals in your field.
- Choose profiles with clear photos, strong summaries, and detailed descriptions of projects or roles.
- Focus on profiles that highlight measurable achievements



Task 3: Personal Development Plan

Introduction

The following Personal Development Plan (PDP) is purposed to outline my vision, goals, and strategies that will guide my personal and professional growth over the next 5 to 10 years. This plan reflects my ambition to excel in the field of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, achieve a managerial role in a reputed organization, and maintain a healthy, balanced life that my children can look up to with pride.

Goal Number	Goal (Short/Medium Term)	Action Required	Constraints	Resources – Who or What Can Help?	Target Date for Action
1	Complete undergraduate studies	Focus on completing coursework, maintaining a high GPA, and participating in relevant projects.	Academic pressure, balancing studies and personal life	Professors, study groups, online resources	Within 1–2 years
2	Secure a job in the electronics/electrical industry	Build a strong resume, apply for entry-level jobs, and prepare for technical interviews.	Competition for roles, limited industry connections	Career services at university, LinkedIn, internships, mentors	6–12 months after graduation
3	Gain practical work experience	Take on challenging projects, collaborate with teams, and learn industry-relevant skills on the job.	Balancing work with future studies	Supportive work team, job mentors, online training resources	Ongoing after securing a job

4	Enrol in a master's program	Research universities, prepare applications, and secure funding. Manage part-time work while studying.	Time management, financial constraints	Scholarships, part-time programs, flexible work arrangements	Within 3–4 years
5	Start and complete PhD studies	Choose a research area, build relationships with professors, publish academic papers, and complete your doctorate.	Extensive time commitment, work-study balance	Research advisors, academic peers, funding institutions	Within 6–8 years
6	Prioritize health	Maintain a regular gym routine (3–4 times/week), eat healthy meals, and prioritize mental well-being.	Work-life balance, fatigue	Gym membership, fitness apps, family support	Ongoing
7	Build strong relationships with children	Dedicate quality time daily, support their education and interests, and create shared traditions.	Balancing work and family time	Family calendar, open communication, child-friendly activities	Ongoing

8	Develop leadership skills	Attend leadership programs, take on supervisory roles, and work on soft skills like communication.	Limited early management experience	Online courses, workplace leadership training, mentorship	Within 8–10 years
9	Secure a managerial position in a large company	Leverage experience, advanced degrees, and leadership skills to achieve a senior role.	Industry competition , continuous skill upgrades	Professional network, conferences, industry certifications (e.g., PMP)	Within 10 years

Conclusion

This personal development plan is a path to reach my ambitions in engineering, leadership, and personal growth. This will be achieved through focus, self-discipline, and flexibility so that I can enjoy a meaningful career while still considering my health and family. My goal involves making my children proud and living a healthy, successful life.

Task 4

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

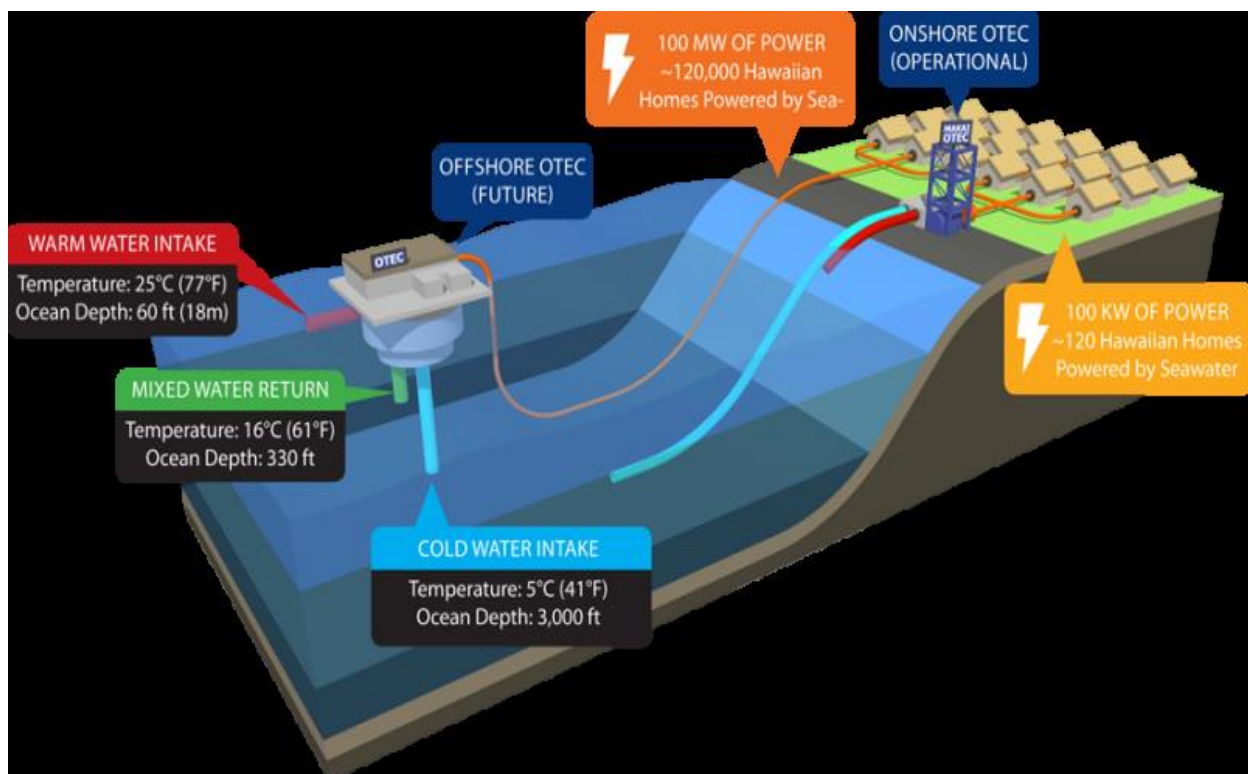


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Abstract

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) is a renewable energy source that uses the natural temperature difference between the warmer surface and the colder deep waters of the ocean to generate electricity. Conceived first in 1881, OTEC developed into a feasible and environmentally friendly energy alternative, more aptly suited for tropical and subtropical regions. This, therefore, brings a great opportunity to tap into the huge, and generally untapped, thermal energy of the oceans to provide a continuous and stable supply of energy. However, despite its potential, there remains a large efficiency challenge for OTEC systems owing to the relatively small temperature gradients and complexities associated with infrastructure maintenance in the marine environment.

Such efficiency problems are only resolvable through in-depth research and innovative design strategies that would improve the performance of the OTEC plants. Other than the generation of electricity, OTEC plants may also aid in the production of fresh water and related ancillary applications such as aquaculture and airconditioning; hence, these plants are very versatile. In tropical coastal regions with higher transportation costs of fuel and foodstuffs, this technology has a greater economic appropriateness. OTEC could then provide a very affordable and sustainable source of renewable energy, helping to abate the dependence on imported fuels by leveraging the local ocean temperature gradients. This abstract highlight that addressing such critical technical and environmental challenges is vital to tap the full potential of OTEC and make it a cornerstone of renewable energy in coastal and island communities. (Conversion, 2008)

Introduction

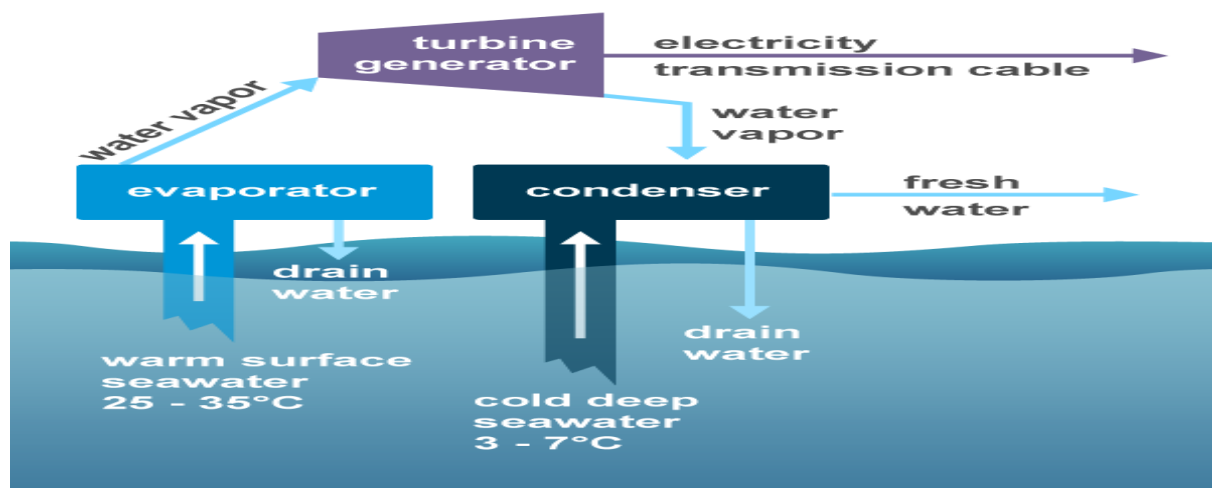
Renewable energy has emerged as one of the most important responses to the pressing environmental and economic challenges faced by modern society. With the rising demand for energy and decreasing supplies of conventional fossil fuel sources, the need for reliable and sustainable alternatives has reached an unprecedented level. Combustion of fossil fuels has been one of the most argued causes of greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, and environmental degradation, thus giving impetus to the search for cleaner, more sustainable energy sources. The oceans, among the various renewable solutions, represent an immensely untapped reservoir of energy and huge potential for addressing the world's energy needs.

With over 70% of the Earth's surface area, the oceans can absorb and store massive quantities of solar energy. In this way, a natural thermal gradient—that is to say,

temperature differences between the warmer surface waters and the colder depths of the ocean—is achieved in the ocean. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) technology puts this thermal difference to use for generating electricity in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner. The OTEC concept is both simple and powerful: it harnesses thermal energy stored in the oceans to produce a basal load, renewable source of power—especially apt for tropical and subtropical regions where the temperature gradients are most pronounced.

This report discusses the possibility of OTEC becoming a truly transformative form of renewable energy. It explains the mechanism of action of the technology: how the temperature differential between ocean layers is converted to usable electricity. The report further describes various benefits of OTEC, including its ability to provide a stable energy supply, produce freshwater, and support additional applications such as aquaculture and seawater air conditioning. With all these great advantages, OTEC is quite a promising source of energy; still, it has some challenges. The paper also addresses the technical, economic, and environmental challenges that need to be surmounted for OTEC to become a feasible energy source alternative for the whole world.

Ultimately, the report considers the prospective opportunities and consequences associated with OTEC technology. With ongoing global efforts to transition to more sustainable energy systems, OTEC offers a significant potential for making substantial contributions to the diversification of the renewable energy portfolio. Tapping the vast thermal energy of the oceans, OTEC might help reduce dependence on fossil fuels and enhance energy security, contributing to sustainable development in coastal communities and island nations. This report attempts to be a broad overview of the state of the technology and its potential as part of a world vision for creating a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.



An Overview of OTEC Technology

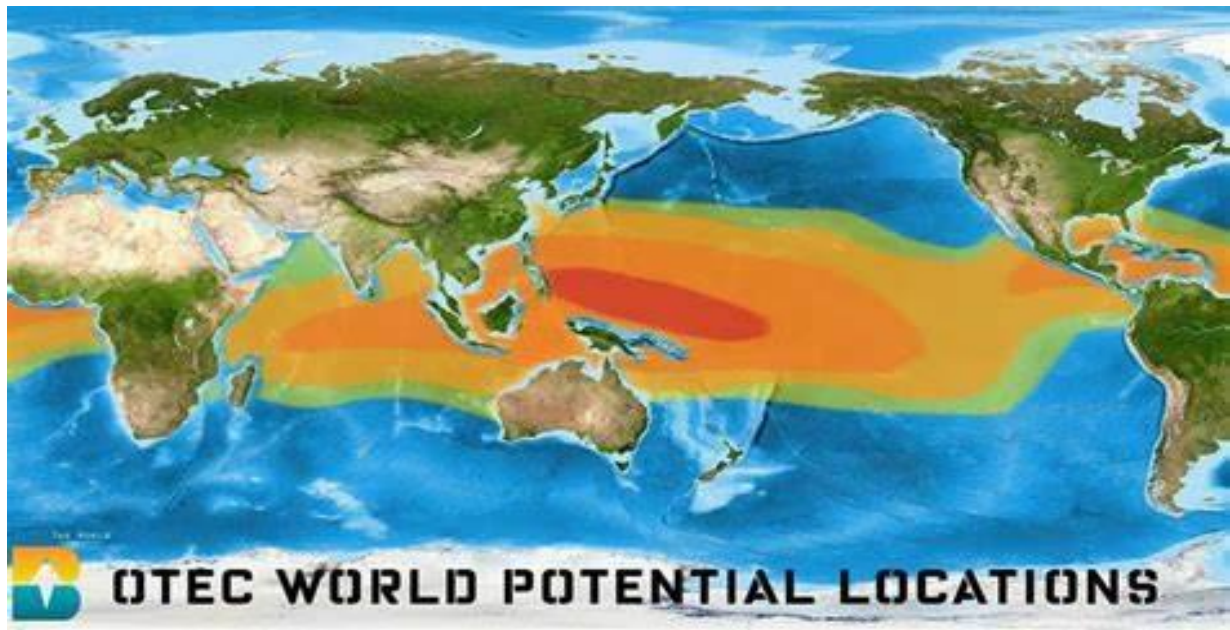
A working fluid, usually ammonia or another low-boiling-point liquid, is vaporised by warm surface water and condensed by cold deep water in the Rankine Cycle, which is the basis for OTEC's operation.

The following steps are part of the cycle:

- Warm Surface Water Intake: The working fluid is heated and vaporised using warm water that is extracted from the ocean's surface.
- Turbine Expansion: A turbine that produces energy is propelled by the expanding vaporised fluid.
- Cold Water Condensation: The cycle is completed when cold water from the ocean's depths cools and turns the vapour back into liquid.

Worldwide Viability of OTEC

OTEC works best in tropical areas where there is a significant enough temperature differential between the deep and surface waters (usually at least 20°C). Data indicates that areas with favourable gradients for OTEC application include the Caribbean, the Pacific Islands, and portions of Southeast Asia. These regions are perfect for OTEC plants because of their consistently consistent temperature profiles.



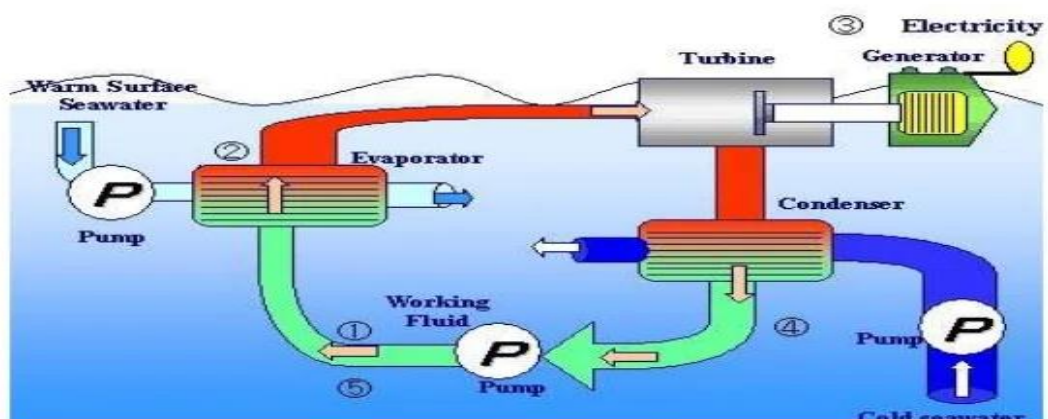
Here main cycles used in OTEC systems are:

1. Closed Cycle
2. Open Cycle
3. Hybrid Cycle

(Lazaros Aresti, 2023)

Closed cycle

CLOSED (ANDERSON) CYCLE



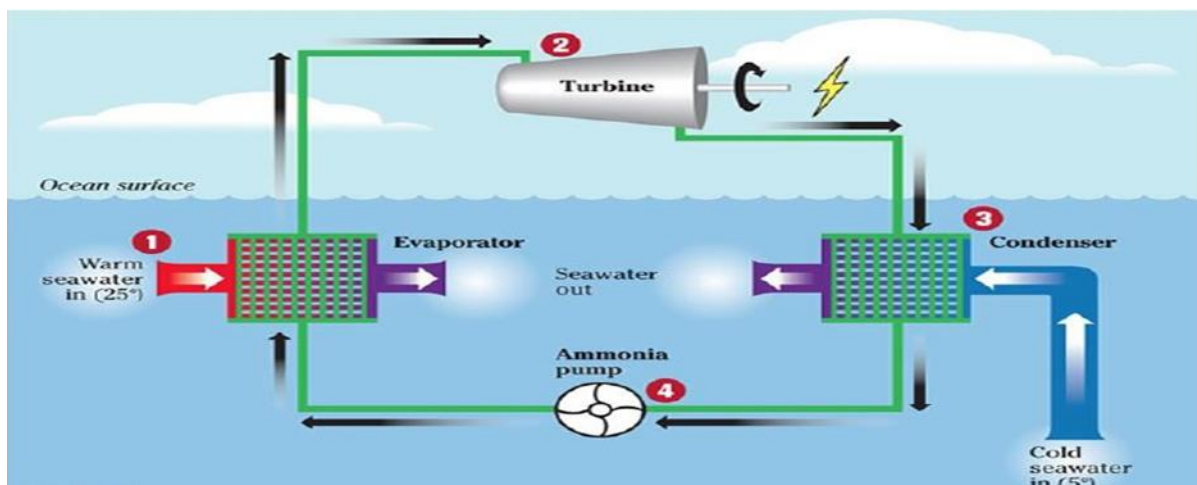
The purpose of closed-cycle Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) systems is to use the temperature differential between cold deep seawater and warm surface seawater to produce power. A working fluid with a low boiling point, like ammonia, is necessary for this process in order to convert energy efficiently. There are three primary phases to the system's operation.

Evaporation is the initial step, in which the working fluid inside a heat exchanger is heated using warm surface seawater. The fluid vaporises as a result, producing high-pressure gas. After entering the second stage, the vaporised fluid powers a turbine that is attached to a generator, transforming thermal energy into mechanical energy and then electrical energy.

The third stage, condensation, starts after the vapour has completed its task. The vapour is cooled by cold saltwater extracted from deep ocean levels, which causes it to condense back into a liquid condition. The process is then sustained and constant since this liquid is put back into the system to resume the cycle.

Despite their great energy generation efficiency, closed-cycle OTEC systems differ from open-cycle systems in that they do not generate drinkable water as a byproduct. Despite this drawback, they are a potential technology for island and coastal populations because they can offer a reliable, renewable energy supply (Lazaros Aresti, 2023).

Open cycle



Innovative technologies known as Open-cycle Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) systems employ the ocean's thermal energy to produce freshwater and power,

which makes them particularly useful in areas with water and energy shortages. Warm seawater is poured into a low-pressure chamber to start the evaporation portion of this procedure. Since water boils at significantly lower temperatures in low-pressure situations, the saltwater flash-evaporates into steam due to the chamber's decreased air pressure. This steam is produced using solely the thermal energy of the ocean itself, without the use of any additional heating or outside chemicals.

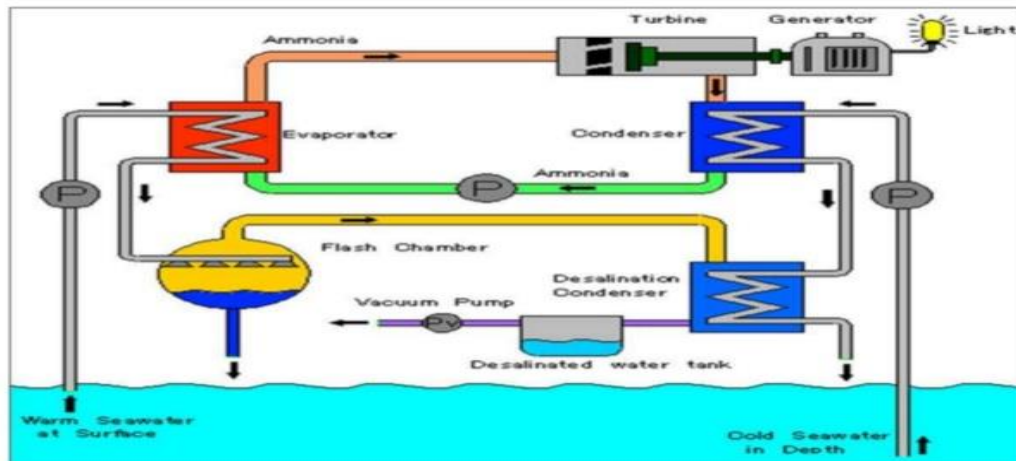
At the energy generation step, the steam powers a turbine that is coupled to an electrical generator. Mechanical energy is transformed into electrical energy as the steam rotates the turbine, creating a sustainable and renewable power source. In tropical areas where the water temperature is constantly high, this technique makes use of the plentiful thermal energy stored in the ocean's surface layers.

The steam is driven by the turbine and then condenses. At this point, the steam is cooled by pumping cold seawater from the deep ocean into a condenser. As a byproduct of this cooling process, distilled freshwater is produced when the steam is transformed back into a liquid condition. Since the seawater itself acts as both the energy source and the medium for evaporation and condensation, open-cycle OTEC systems do not require a working fluid like closed-cycle systems do.

The main advantage of open-cycle OTEC systems is their dual output, which includes both energy and water that is safe for consumption. These systems are particularly well-suited for island and coastal areas that have access to the ocean's thermal gradient yet struggle to secure sufficient freshwater sources. Open-cycle OTEC systems provide an environmentally responsible and sustainable way to manage the world's energy and water shortage issues by fusing freshwater generation with renewable energy production (Google Books, 2025).

Hybrid ocean

HYBRID CYCLE



Hybrid Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) systems maximise energy production and resource use by combining the concepts of closed and open cycles. A working fluid, like ammonia, is heated by warm saltwater and vaporised during the energy generating phase. Similar to closed-cycle systems, electricity is produced by the vapour that results from driving a turbine that is connected to a generator. The system also uses open-cycle technology, which converts warm seawater into steam by flash-evaporating it under low pressure.

In addition to helping to generate energy, this steam is condensed using cold deep saltwater to produce freshwater. By integrating these two strategies, hybrid OTEC systems maximise efficiency and resource use while offering the dual advantages of potable water and renewable electricity. They are therefore a flexible way to meet both water and energy demands, especially in areas where freshwater supplies are few and energy demand is high (Google Books, 2025).

Advantages of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)

Advantages	Details

Renewable and Sustainable Energy	makes use of the sun's continuous ocean heating to provide a clean, limitless energy source. supports reducing the effects of climate change.
Environmentally Friendly	produces little in the way of greenhouse gases. Only during the building and maintenance stages are there extremely low emissions.
Freshwater production	Open and hybrid systems produce potable water as a by-product. Up to 5,000 cubic meters of freshwater can be produced every day with a 10 MW facility.
Base Load Energy Supply	produces electricity steadily and continuously, in contrast to sporadic sources like wind and solar. Suitable for supplying steady energy needs.

(Conversion, 2008) (https://coast.noaa.gov/data/czm/media/otec_nov09_tech.pdf, 2009)

Challenges and Limitations

Challenges	Details
High Initial Costs	OTEC plant construction involves a significant financial investment. With costs ranging from \$150 to \$300 million, a 10 MW plant is less affordable than other renewable energy sources.
Low Energy Conversion Efficiency	Small temperature differences, high seawater volumes, and growing

	operational complexity result in an efficiency of only 3–5% on average.
Environmental Concerns	Large-scale seawater pumping has the potential to upset marine ecosystems. When surface water and nutrient-rich deep water are mixed, algal blooms may result, which would reduce biodiversity.
Geographical Constraints	Effective mostly in tropical areas when the temperature differential is more than 20°C, which restricts its worldwide use.

(<https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse9040356>, 2021)

Future Prospects

As the world is moving towards sustainable energy, OTEC holds tremendous promise, especially for tropical regions. Bringing this to fruition, though, calls for overcoming various technical and economic hurdles.

1. Advances in Technology

Improvements in heat exchanger design, corrosion-resistant materials, and energy storage might further improve efficiency while reducing costs. Additionally, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) for monitoring and optimization could further improve the performance of the plant.

2. Policy Support

Governments can fast-track the adoption of OTEC through offering incentives, subsidies, and funding for research. Policies focused on energy independence and augmented freshwater availability can make OTEC more appealing.

3.Teamwork

Since partnerships among governments, private companies, and research institutions are important in developing OTEC technology, the most notable progress was made through the collaboration of Lockheed Martin and the US Department of Energy.

4. Scalability

Much larger plants—those in the 100-MW or greater range—should eventually provide economies of scale sufficient to make OTEC plants economically viable. Floating platforms would also help OTEC spread beyond coastal areas.

Conclusion

Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion is one of the most promising pathways to sustainable development, especially for energy- and water-scarce tropical regions. Its value lies in its ability to produce renewable electricity, make fresh water, and support a great variety of industries. Overcoming its challenges will call for further research, investment, and collaboration.

OTEC can play a vital role in the mix of renewable energies with the intensification of global efforts in the fight against climate change. It can really provide clean, reliable, and sustainable energy for a lot of generations with the help of technological advancement and supportive policies. (Jorge Herrera, 2021)

My presentation



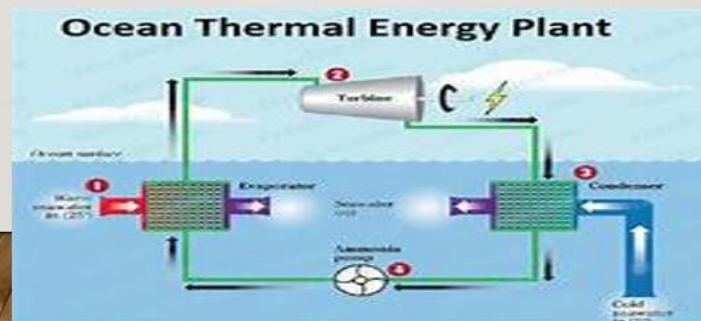
INTRODUCTION

- OTEC is a technology that generates electricity using the natural heat of the ocean.
- It works by utilizing the temperature difference between warm surface water and cold deep water.
- This process produces clean, renewable energy.



HOW OTEC WORKS

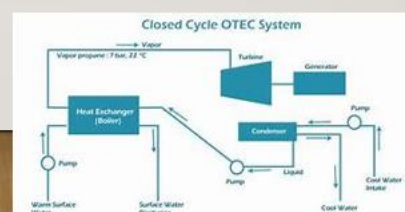
- The sun heats the ocean's surface, making it warm (around 25°C - 30°C in tropical regions).
- Deep in the ocean, water remains cold (around 5°C or lower).
- OTEC uses this temperature difference to produce electricity.



TYPES OF OTEC SYSTEMS

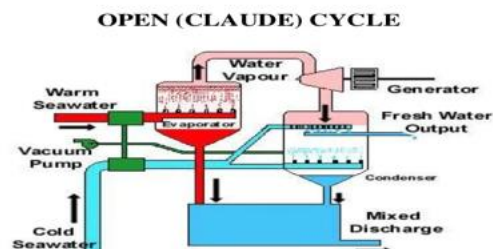
Closed-Cycle OTEC

- Warm seawater heats a working fluid (like ammonia).
- The liquid turns into gas and expands.
- This expanding gas spins a turbine, generating electricity.
- Cold deep seawater cools the gas, turning it back into a liquid.
- The cycle repeats continuously to produce energy.



Open-Cycle OTEC

- Warm seawater is placed in a low-pressure chamber, where it **boils** into steam.
- The steam **drives a turbine**, creating electricity.
- Cold deep seawater **condenses the steam back into fresh water** (which can be used for drinking).
- The process repeats.



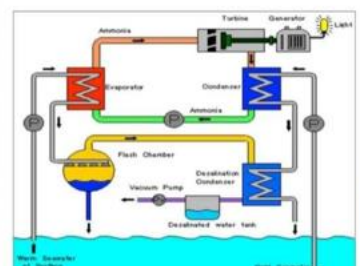
Hybrid OTEC

- This Mixes both systems **closed-cycle and open-cycle** methods to improve efficiency.
- It can generate electricity **and** provide fresh drinking water at the same time.

3) Hybrid Cycle OTEC

HYBRID CYCLE

- Combination of Closed & Open Cycle



ADVANTAGES OF OTEC

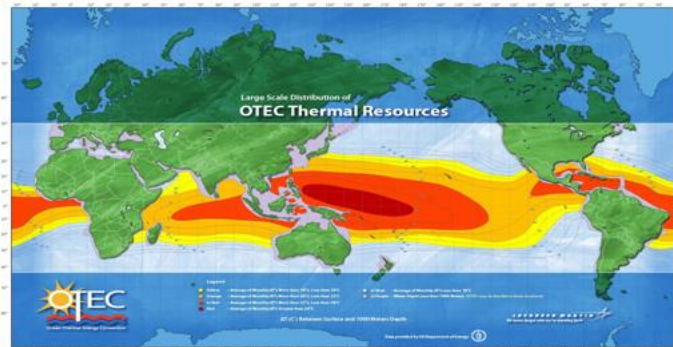
- **Renewable Energy** – Uses the ocean's natural heat, which is available 24/7.
- **Fresh Water Production** – Open-cycle OTEC can produce clean drinking water.
- **Stable Power Source** – Unlike wind or solar, OTEC can run day and night.

CHALLENGES OF OTEC

- **High Cost** – Building OTEC plants requires a lot of money.
- **Location Dependent** – Works best in **tropical oceans** where surface water is warm.

REAL-WORLD OTEC PROJECTS

- Japan
- Hawaii
- South Korea



OTHER COUNTRIES EXPLORING OTEC

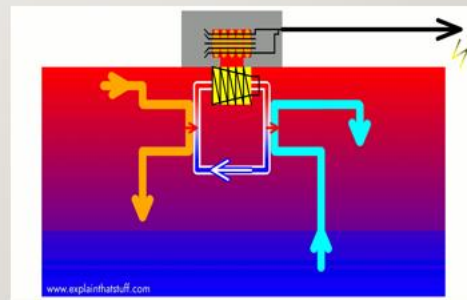
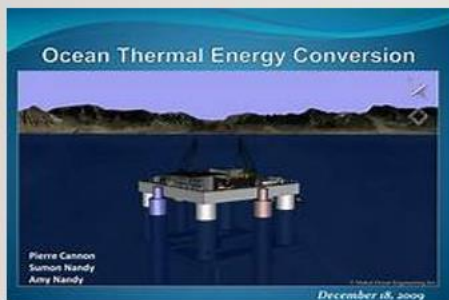
France – Studied OTEC for use in **tropical islands like Réunion.**

• **India** – Planning an OTEC plant near **Lakshadweep Islands.**

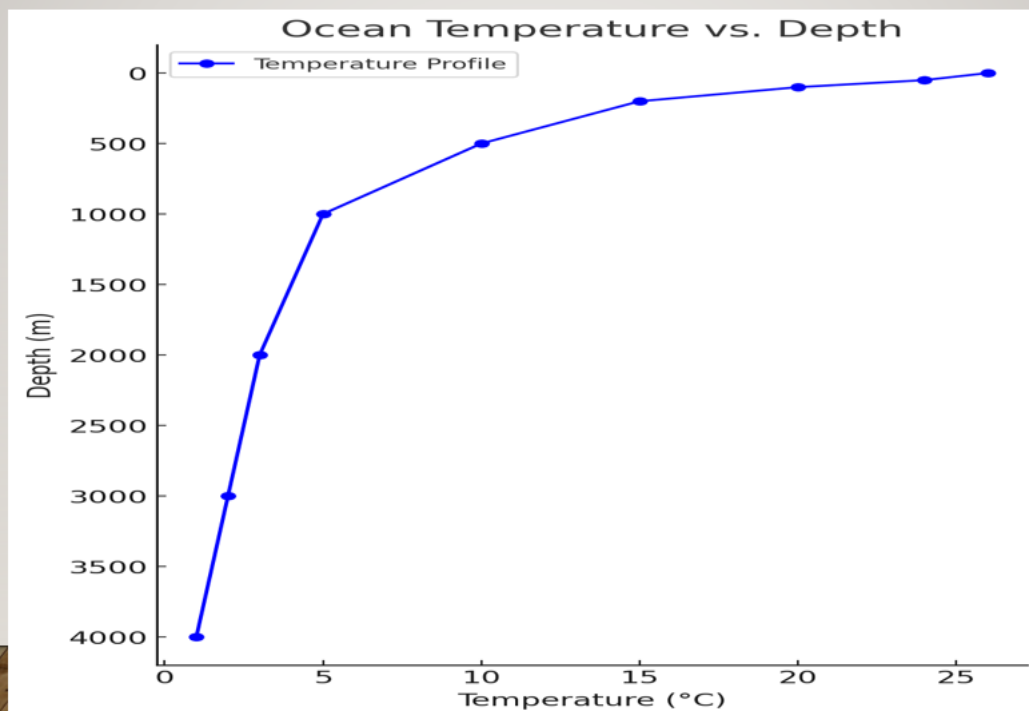
• **Indonesia & the Philippines** – Interested in using OTEC for **remote islands.**

FUTURE OF OTEC

- Reducing costs and improving technology.
- Government policies supporting OTEC.

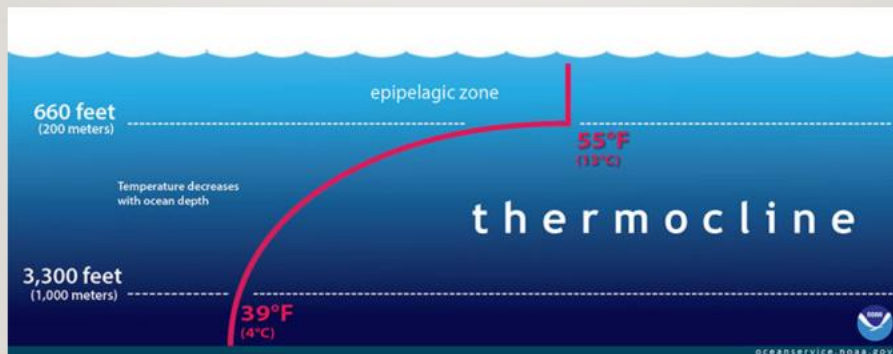


GRAPH



CONCLUSION

- OTEC is a great idea for the future of clean energy.
- • Can support sustainable development.



THANK YOU!

Any Questions?

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Amani Mohsin
MOH14817592
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Amani Mohsin
MOH14817592
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