

Introduction

Introduction can be the hardest part to write an assignment as the role of an introduction entails conveying a lot of information to your readers. states that “bridges that transport your readers from their own lives into the “place” of your analysis.” The opening paragraph is very important as an introduction engages your readers and provides them with insight into the topic of the assignment is regarding. Moreover, a concise, engaging, and well-written introduction can aid in your readers thinking highly of you, your analytical skills, your writing, and your paper (Pomona College, 2023). Therefore, planning and creating a strong and good introduction is important for your audience.

Main Findings

The main findings provide a synopsis of the results to the readers and is followed by an explanation of the key findings. However, Research Topics (2021), indicated that it is important to note that the findings are not always factual information as conductive research is heavily relied on results and implications as opposed to measurable facts. The main focus of main findings is to communicate information. Moreover, writers should highlight the negative outcomes whilst also providing justification and explanation as the same time. Therefore, a synopsis of the outcomes and descriptive explanations is considered to be an effective approach to highlighting findings (Research Topics, 2021).

Academic Writing

Academic writing entails a formal style of writing for universities which is produced by students and expected by lecturers. According to White (2022), the key characteristics of academic writing include a formal tone, precise language, point of view, research focus, organisation and source citations. A formal tone is always required in academic writing which does not include slang and cliches type of writing. Therefore, a precise tone of language is important in conveying the authors’ meaning. Point of view is also considered in academic writing as usually it is written in the third person as the purpose is to educate on the facts as opposed to supporting an opinion or giving advice (White, 2022). Moreover, academic writing tends to focus on the research question being studied and therefore academic papers entail citations as part of academic writing (White, 2022). According to University of Sheffield (2023), Academic writing consists of a complex process of finding, analysing and evaluating information. Academic writing is also a part of planning, structuring, editing and proofreading the work produced by the individual. Moreover, it entails reflecting on feedback that underpins written assessment at university. EAP Foundation (2023), explained that academic writing is the most important skill in academic contexts since writing is the main method of academic communication. Furthermore, EAP Foundation (2023) noted that academic writing should have a clear structure which would often derive from a genre of writing such as introduction, methods, finding and discussion. Therefore, careful planning before writing an academic piece of work is necessary to create

and ensure that the final product is coherent, cohesive and well-structured throughout. Furthermore, academic writing should greatly focus on the question, thus, most academic writing is written for a specific purpose and not just for entertainment (Cardiff Metropolitan University, 2023).

Universities use the Turn it in system to check for similarities in students' academic assignments to ensure that there is no plagiarism. Plagiarism is known as an individual presenting a work or ideas from another source and passing them off as your own. This is considered an offence and there will be repercussions, including being removed from the university and possibly making it harder to get into other universities (University of Oxford, 2023). To avoid having a high similarity score and plagiarising, it is important to use citations and references where you have obtained the source from and creating a reference list. Furthermore, citations and references should also be used when paraphrasing another source of work.

Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is having the ability to make informed decisions by evaluating several sources of information gathered and viewing them objectively. Therefore, critical thinking derives from questioning the information, ideas and arguments that are within your studies with an open mind (University of Leeds, 2023). Critical thinking can elevate individuals' skills in analytical and problem-solving as it enables them to interpret evidence, data and arguments whilst enabling them to identify the significance of their assignment question. Additionally, critical thinking allows them to develop a well-reasoned argument, whilst also using and portraying the evidence to justify the arguments and ideas. According to University of Edinburgh (2021), purposeful reading can aid in critical thinking as it encourages an individual to read actively rather than passively. Furthermore, critical thinking can shape an individual's value and attitudes through a process of deliberating, debating and persuasion, thus, allowing an individual to constructively assess alternatives by building on doubts. Monash University (2023) presented that there are six steps to critical thinking which conclude in order; clarify, question, identify, analyse, evaluate and create or synthesise. Clarification involves the purpose and the context of what the individual is thinking. Followed by questioning the information the individual has gathered through findings and other sources. Hereafter, once information is collected, the individual is able to identify problems or arguments from several sources, in which would lead the individual to evaluate the arguments of others and create or synthesise their own arguments. Therefore, applying critical thinking is not also deemed as searching for faults, however, being able to clarify your thinking, contextualise the information gathered and utilise it to make your own judgement. Monash University (2023) states that "These are attributes which are learnt and improved through practice and application."

Video on sense of place and identity

The link to the video can be found here;

[Presentation.pptx](#)

<https://www.transfERNOW.net/dl/20230310FwYFoiTg>

Conclusion

The conclusion consists of a paragraph that summarises the whole paper, thus, it is the last section of an academic writing paper. The aim of a conclusion is to reaffirm the main ideas and arguments in your research and construct everything together to help clarify the whole thesis of the paper (Walden University, 2023). Furthermore, the conclusion entails briefly summarising the key arguments and ensuring it is clear and concise. This further enables the reader to know that the writer has understood and answered the question. Additionally, conclusions give the writer the opportunity to comment their final judgement on it and provide suggestions to improve the research (Walden University, 2023).

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