



LEARNING THE DIGITAL ERA

BMSW4010

Lidia cirpaci

2107640

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Academic writing

Academic writing is of a more formal style and is often seen in academic publications and institutes. You will encounter it in scholarly journal articles and publications, and you must use it while writing your essays, research papers, and dissertation.

The writing process for academic writing is comparable to that for other types of writing; however, academic writing follows to certain norms about its content, organisation, and style.

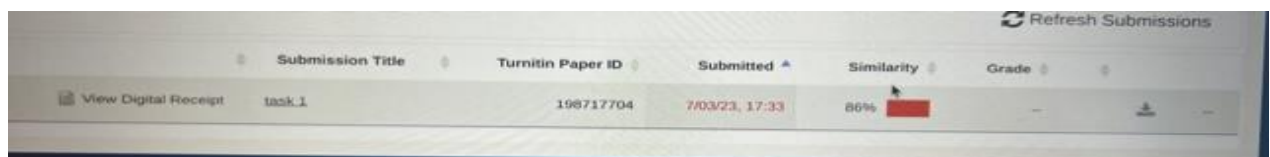
category/academic-writing

The goal of writing for academic purposes is to convey information objectively. It is essential to avoid basing arguments on the author's preconceived beliefs instead of the material under consideration. Instead than just being asserted.

It is crucial to avoid the perception of bias by presenting the results of your own study and the work of other researchers in a fair and honest way. This requires you to offer a comprehensive description of your methodology and to be candid about the limitations of your research. (Academic Language Acquisition)

The more formal tone that is characteristic of academic writing ensures that research is presented uniformly throughout all papers, enabling findings to be reviewed and compared objectively.

So, it is vital to utilise the proper language to express the intended meaning. It is essential to avoid casual language, including slang, contractions, clichés, and conversational phrases. Writing. 2022. Available at: <https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/writing.html> [Date accessed: March 7, 2023]



A screenshot of a Turnitin submission table. The table has columns for Submission Title, Turnitin Paper ID, Submitted, Similarity, and Grade. A 'Refresh Submissions' button is in the top right. A 'View Digital Receipt' link is next to the submission title 'task 1'. The similarity score is 86%, represented by a red bar. The submitted date and time are 7/03/23, 17:33.

Submission Title	Turnitin Paper ID	Submitted	Similarity	Grade
View Digital Receipt task 1	198717704	7/03/23, 17:33	86%	---

It was necessary for me to replace terms in designated areas of the work with alternative words that had the same or a similar meaning while being cautious not to affect the essence of the work. This will allowed me to get a lower similarity score.

Critical analysis.

Critical analysis is the in-depth study and consideration of a subject in order to get a comprehensive understanding and viewpoint on it.

In Level 3 and above, however, you must demonstrate a more advanced approach to critical analysis.

This includes: recognising a variety of pertinent ideas, theories, and models that aid in the understanding of a problem; identifying pertinent topics and sub-issues, as well as related concerns, advantages, obstacles, and constraints; and articulating related concerns, advantages, obstacles, and constraints. exhibiting an awareness of the multiple perspectives presented in the relevant literature on these issues, concepts, theories, and models; demonstrating that you recognise the weight of different viewpoints in the literature - what is the prevailing opinion on a certain subject or perspective?

Questions such as "What...", "How...", "Why...", and "So what?" are fundamental to critical analysis.

Students will examine a variety of materials during your degree programme, including textbooks, research papers, government and industry reports, policy documents, and organisation websites.

It is beneficial to develop questions while researching the definitions, major points of view/arguments, theories/models, and policies stated in these sources.

webteam@gcu.ac.uk 2022. Critical analysis. Available at:

<https://www.gcu.ac.uk/aboutgcu/academicschools/gsbs/study/ldc/academicwriting/criticalanalysis>
[Accessed: 7 March 2023].

Video

https://uowtsd-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/r/personal/2107640_student_uwtsd_ac_uk/Documents/Recording-20230307_234041.webm?csf=1&web=1&e=GXmReG

Conclusion

As a way to wrap up the discussion on academic writing, why it is necessary, and the significance of the idea of critical analysis, as well as to demonstrate an understanding of how critical analysis can be applied to work that has been produced, a video will be shown. The video will focus on the feeling of place and identity.

References

webteam@gcu.ac.uk 2022. Critical analysis. Available at:
<https://www.gcu.ac.uk/aboutgcu/academicschools/gsbs/study/ldc/academicwriting/criticalanalysis> [Accessed: 7 March 2023].

Writing. 2022. Available at: <https://www.sydney.edu.au/students/writing.html> [Date accessed: March 7, 2023]

(Academic Language Acquisition)

Hashemnezhad, H., Heidari, A.A. and Mohammad Hoseini, P., 2013. Sense of place" and "place attachment. *International journal of Architecture and Urban development*, 3(1), pp.5-12.

Shamai, S., 1991. Sense of place: An empirical measurement. *Geoforum*, 22(3), pp.347-358.