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| Description | Do not attempt this exercise without studying the notes from exercise 1 found in My Grades by clicking on the name of the exercise under Graded. Then click on the score to see the notes in each question.The skills of quoting, paraphrasing, summarizing, and documenting are essential for writing any research papers, but more importantly, these skills enable us to translate the knowledge of others into our own language and thus to acquire that knowledge for our own use. These skills involve higher-order thinking processes such as analysis and synthesis; therefore, these skills demand rigorous study and practice. The source for this exercise is themodule 5 mini-lecture titled "Concepts Maps and Understanding." The authors are Kathy Gerbasi and Christina Taylor, two psychology professors at NCCC. A summary is objective, so do not comment at all on your reaction to the information. Start by critically reading and annotating that article. Then complete the six questions of this exercise. |

This my homework: answer all questions

FYI: I have attached notes exercise 1.

Question 1:

Please read the module 5 mini-lecture on "Concept Maps and Understanding" under Readings and Mini-lectures in module 5. The authors are Kathy Gerbasi and Christina Taylor, two psychology professors at NCCC. The publication date is August 2019. The location is found in the URL box above the new tab that opens in the browser when you click on the mini-lecture. Using the [MLA Style quick guide](https://style.mla.org/works-cited-a-quick-guide/) or your textbook, make the work cited entry for this article. The second and all subsequent lines of the citation are indented five spaces. Also, titles of books, websites, and periodicals are italicized. Titles of articles are quoted. To format the entry correctly, use the built-in text editor toolbar above the text box for this question (click the last button on the right if you see only one row of tools). You could also do the entry in *Word* and paste it in the answer box after saving it as a webpage in *Word*.

Answer

Gerbasi, Kathy, and Christina Taylor "Concept Maps and Understanding" BbNiagaraCC.SLN.SUNY.edu, Niagara County

 Community College, Aug. 2019, https://bbniagaraccc.sln.suny.edu/webapps/blackboard/execute/content/

File? cmd=view&mode=designer&content\_id=\_674148\_1&course\_id=\_24262\_1.

Question 2:

Write two different sentences that directly quote all or part of the last sentence in paragraph 1 (which begins, "You must first . . . "). Remember to attribute, to punctuate carefully, and to cite parenthetically. Review the mini-lectures in module 4 if you are unsure about these processes.

Answer

1. NCCC psychology professors Gerbasi and Taylor explain,“When you learn a new topic, you ACTUALLY have to create a NEW meaningful place for it in your brain and make connections between that new space and other spaces that you have already created in your brain!” (par. 3).
2. “recognizing that you are studying a new subject about which you may have only inaccurate stereotypes or no information at all should put you on alert that to be successful, you will need to build some new frameworks for this new learning and knowledge”(Gerbasi and Taylor, par. 7).

Question 3:

Paraphrase the first sentence in paragraph 11 (which begins, "Talking about new learning . . . "). The goal of the paraphrase is to give the same information as the original sentence, but to do so using different words (except for technical terms or proper names) and a different word order (syntax). Remember, however, that information taken from another source, even if in different words, must still be attributed and cited.

Answer

 The best way to retrieve and search the new learning is, sharing the information with others. One can share his ides with the peers, who helps in understanding the matter in easier way.

Question 4:

Using your own words (except for technical terms or proper names) and your own word order (syntax), summarize this essay's key points in one concise paragraph. Remember to attribute to the authors in the opening sentence and to cite pages parenthetically.

Answer. In The article “Concept Maps and Understanding” NCCC psychology professors Kathy Gerbasi and Christina Taylor emphasize on the importance of clear understanding of the matter in order to retrieve information from the memory.

Gerbasi and Taylor use an analogy from student’s life, that learning a new foreign language which is outside from your expertise, is an overwhelming situation for students, because they are unable to understand it. Author equipped the students with two complementary processes for understanding of new topic. One is Assimilation, refers to integrate the new information with the existing information. The second process is Accommodation (a complementary process), to give space to new information, that did not match with the existing ones.

 Author explained that while recognizing the new information, one should keep in his mind that there is no similar information in their mind at all, and they have to make new frameworks to understand the new subject of information.The bottom-line of the story is that to learn something new, understanding is the very first step.

Question 5:

Is this essay objective or subjective? Why?

The essay is subjective. Author gave their personal opinion on effects of understanding in retrieving the information. The examples used in essay are taken from real life based on author’s personal observation.

Question 6:

Which critical reading strategies from the mini-lecture in module 3 on critical reading strategies did you employ in reading this article?

Answer

 In reading this article, I used a mix of three approaches, including Contextualizing, Previewing approach. At first, I previewed the text and got the idea that understanding the actual matter is necessary for retrieving information from memory. The targeted audience is students and teachers. Then I read the text through the lens of my own experience and then analyzed that if I had to memorize some information, I must have a clear understanding of the new information.