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ENG 132e – Information Literacy and Research
Course Note-taking Guide

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Students will be graded for taking copious notes for the course. In fact, tests will be based on the reading and class notes. Therefore, students will use this resource as their guide and take notes defining the terms, which must be included in an online portfolio of terms. This web site <https://openoregon.pressbooks.pub/aboutwriting/> will take you to the open resource textbook for ENG 132e. You will be able to find many of the terms, concepts, and grammar areas in it. Use the Internet, online dictionaries, websites, and even www.etymonline.com for terms and concepts on this handout you cannot find in the online, open resourced textbook.

Literacies, Research, and Documentation

Autonomous Model of Literacy- The autonomous approach is simply imposing western conceptions of literacy on to other cultures or within a country those of one class or cultural group onto others. The alternative, ideological model of scholarship, offers a more culturally sensitive view of literacy practices as they vary from one context to another.

Ideological Model of Literacy- The autonomous approach is simply imposing western conceptions of literacy on to other cultures or within a country those of one class or cultural group onto others. It also offers sensitivity towards one's situation.

New Literacies- This refers to new forms of literacy that is made possible by digital technology developments.

Social Literacy- This is a student's successful performance and understanding of social Skills, organizational skills, and communication skills. It also promotes their ability to effectively co-operate with others.

Situated Literacy- Situated Literacies is a richly and varied collection of key writings from leading scholars. They tend to be international scholars in the field of literacy.

Global Literacy- It brings awareness of the possibilities and constraints facing the world's people and It gives you a better understanding of how the world is organized and interconnected.

Research Strategy- This an overall plan for conducting a research study. This help you to keep on tract with your research studies.

Finding Sources- This is the way you plan to do research from the resources found.

Working with Sources - Properly incorporating and attributing your sources is fundamental to making a strong argument while also ensuring that your work is responsible.

Avoiding Plagiarism and Documenting Sources- you can do is by:

- o Start your research early.
- o Take and keep accurate notes of the sources you use. ...
- o Document your sources immediately. ...

Using APA Documentation and Format- According the google source when using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, like, for example, (Jones, 1998).

APA Documentation- According to google sources, APA is the style of documentation of sources used by the American Psychological Association. This form of writing research papers is used mainly in the social sciences, like psychology, anthropology, sociology, as well as education and other fields.

Documentation Styles- Google mentions it is a standard approach to the citation of sources that the author of a paper has consulted, abstracted, or quoted from. It prescribes methods for citing references within the text, providing a list of works cited at the end of the paper, and even formatting headings and margins.

Research Journal- This journal is a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professors and other experts. Journals focus on a specific discipline or field of study.

Kind of Sources used in Research- Some ar:

- o Scholarly publications (Journals)
- o Popular sources (News and Magazines)
- o Professional/Trade sources.
- o Books / Book Chapters.
- o Conference proceedings.
- o Government Documents.
- o Theses & Dissertations.

Primary vs Secondary Sources- Primary sources provide raw information and first-hand evidence

Example: transcripts

While, Secondary sources provide second-hand information and commentary from other researchers.

Example: Journal

Annotated Bibliography- It is a list of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation.

Working Bibliography- It includes the sources that you discover in your initial inquiry into a topic.

Periodicals- Examples of periodicals are magazines, scholarly journals, newspapers, and newsletters. They are publications that are published at regularly.

Abstract- existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence.

Search Engines- A search engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web.

Relevancy- The quality or state of being closely connected or appropriate.

Reliability- The quality of being trustworthy or of performing consistently well.

Synthesis- It is the combination of components or elements to form a connected whole.

Summary- A brief statement or account of the main points of something.

Paraphrase- I is rewording something written or spoken

Direct Quotation- It is a report of the exact words of an author or speaker and is placed inside quotation marks in a written work. For example, Dr. King said, "I have a dream."

Block Quotation- This is a quotation in a written document that is set off from the main text as a paragraph, or block of text, and typically distinguished visually using indentation and a different typeface or smaller size font.

Parenthetical In-Text Citation- These include a parenthetical citation when you refer to, summarize, paraphrase, or quote from another source. For every in-text citation in your paper, there must be a corresponding entry in your Works Cited list. MLA parenthetical citation style uses the author's last name and a page number; for example.

Signal Phrases- This is short phrases that introduce a quote, paraphrase, or summary; they signal to readers that an outside source is being used.

Plagiarism- This is the representation of another author's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work

References vs Works Cited- Works Cited and References, you only list items you have actually referred to and cited in your paper.