

Autonomous Model of Literacy: Imposing western conceptions of literacy on to other cultures or within a country those of one class or cultural group onto.

Ideological Model of Literacy: A model that posits that literacy is a social practice, not simply a technical and neutral skill but it is about the ways in which people address reading and writing rooted in conceptions of knowledge, identity, and being.

New Literacies: Refer to new forms of literacy made possible by digital technology developments.

Social Literacy: A student's successful performance and understanding of social skills, organizational skills, and communication skills.

Situated Literacy: Reading and writing in context.

Global Literacy: Is an understanding of how the world is organized and interconnected.

Research Strategy: A step-by-step plan of action that gives direction to your thoughts and efforts, enabling you to conduct research systematically and on schedule to produce quality results and detailed reporting.

Finding Sources: Gathering information about a topic before writing.

Working with Sources: Sorting which sources are credible which are pseudo.

Avoiding Plagiarism and Documenting Sources: Start your research early, take and keep accurate notes of the sources you use. Lastly, document your sources immediately.

Using APA Documentation and Format: A writing style and format for academic documents such as scholarly journal articles and books.

APA Documentation: The style of documentation of sources used by the American Psychological Association.

Documentation Styles: 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: A systematic record, usually written, that is kept by a researcher for the purpose of observing and reflecting on phenomena relevant to a particular research study.

Kind of Sources used in Research: Primary sources are original materials on which other research is based, including: original written works – poems, diaries, court records, interviews, surveys, and original research/fieldwork, and research published in scholarly/academic journals.

Primary vs Secondary Sources: Primary sources provide a first-hand account of an event or time period and are considered to be authoritative. They represent original thinking, reports on discoveries or events, or they can share new information. Secondary sources involve analysis, synthesis, interpretation, or evaluation of primary sources.

Annotated Bibliography: a bibliography that gives a summary of each of the entries

Working Bibliography: Includes the sources that you discover in your initial inquiry into a topic. It is your first step after deciding on a preliminary topic for a paper.

Abstract: A summary of the contents of a book, article, or formal speech.

Search Engines: A program that searches for and identifies items in a database that correspond to keywords or characters specified by the user, used especially for finding particular sites 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: The combination of ideas to form a theory or system.

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

Paraphrase: Express the meaning of (the writer or speaker or something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity.

Direct Quotation: Reproduces word-for-word material taken directly from another author's work, or from your own previously published work.

Block Quotation: 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: A corresponding entry in your Works Cited list

Signal Phrases: is a short introduction phrase that indicates that a quote or paraphrase is coming.

Plagiarism: the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.

References vs Works Cited: A Works Cited list (or a References list in APA) is a formatted list of all the sources cited within your essay. A bibliography, on the other hand, is a formatted list of all sources that you consulted (but didn't necessarily cite) for a research assignment.