What is Synthetic Writing?

What are the components of Synthetic Writing?

EXERCISE

Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions:

Is this effective synthetic writing?

If not, what is missing? How could it be improved?

The issue of potential impact on species richness under potential climate change conditions has largely been examined in alpine regions (Moen et al. 2008). Furthermore, a paper examined potential outcomes of species richness in Europe (Thuiller et al. 2006). However, the boreal forest of North America is also receiving attention in modeling distribution of tree species (McKenney et al. 2007). In addition, vegetation changes were modeled for northern Alaska in relation to climate change conditions (Euskirchen et al. 2009).

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Visual attention has not been linked directly to a specific part of the brain. A study found that, when brain activity was measured by fMRI, the left hemisphere was activated when the subject oriented visual attention to the target. However, when the subject got distracted and had to reorient himself to the target, brain activation was lateralized to the right side of the brain. Areas of the brain that have been associated with visual attention include the parietal lobe, the thalamus, the occipital lobe, the inferior-temporal cortex, and the prefrontal cortex.30 Therefore, the attention deficits seen in the children with high risk FASD facial features could be due a number of developmental defects in either hemisphere of the brain. Poor brain development due to alcohol exposure in the regions of the brain associated with attention could account for the high rates of Attention Deficit Hyper-active Disorder seen in FASD children.18,14

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Several studies have implied that administration of ethanol affects Ca2+ levels intracellularly and therefore also has an effect on the rate of granule cell migration (Kumada et al, 2006). It has been found that when ethanol is present, the frequency of spontaneous Ca2+ levels is substantially reduced (Kumada et al, 2006). Even low levels of ethanol exposure have been shown to decrease intracellular Ca2+ concentration by altering calcium channels (Kumada et al, 2006). Calcium dyes were used to trace Ca2+ concentration in cells with varying concentrations of ethanol, and it was found that levels decreased dose-dependently, suggesting that since Ca2+ is important in granule cell migration, ethanol must work by lowering it’s levels intracellularly (Kumada et al, 2006).

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Whether or not humans are conscious of it, we process pheromones which we put out constantly. A study done by Berglund, Lindstrom and Savic suggests that the processing specific human pheromones differs based on sexual preference. 4,16‐androstadien‐3‐one (AND) and estra‐1,3,4(10),16‐tetraen‐3‐ol (EST) are both likely components of human pheromones which were studied by Berglund et al., who determined that not only did subjects respond to these pheromones, but they responded differently based on sexual preference (6). AND is a compound in sweat which is about 10 times higher in men than in women, whereas EST is concentrated in the urine of pregnant women. Heterosexual women and homosexual men showed activation in preoptic and ventromedial hypothalamic nuclei when AND was smelled, and the amygdala, piriform cortex and anterior insular cortex when smelling EST. In Berglund’s study, lesbian women showed a lack of preoptic activation with AND as compared to heterosexual women. Also, homosexual women shared activation of a hypothalamic cluster with homosexual men when exposed to EST (6).