USING NOODLETOOLS TO SUPPORT STUDENT RESEARCH AND WRITING

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USING NOODLETOOLS TO SUPPORT STUDENT RESEARCH AND WRITING

"NoodleTools- Remember the old style note cards you might have made when you were in school. NoodleTools makes that process digital in an easy to use app that students and teachers can use to tool up students research skills. NoodleTools is an interactive online research management platform that allows students the opportunity to stay organized, build accurate citations, think critically, archive source material, take notes, outline topics, and prepare to write. NoodleTools allows teachers and librarians a real time interactive environment that provides the ability for continual feedback and monitoring of student's individual and group research work. Come and find out how Noodletools can be used to advance your student's authentic research. Come see if you should add NoodleTools to your Students Research Tool Kit."

NOTE --FROM TSBOYER – THE MANY OF THE NOODLETOOLS SLIDES WERE ADAPTED FROM A SLIDERESERVE.COM FOUND AT WWW.SLIDESERVE.COM....THANK YOU MRS. MOURER...

PPT - NoodleTools Directions for creating a works citied ...

https://www.slideserve.com/nolan-copeland/noodletools-directions... ▼
NoodleTools Directions for creating a works citied, and related research paper
documents. Mrs. Mourer, IHS Librarian. What is NoodleTools. Organize, create, store ...



When dealing with altruistic expression in people, there exists pro-social behavior and bystander effect. Are some people kinder than others? Bystanderism is the act of not helping people who are in need of help. This is due to the confusion or dispersal of responsibility. When there are several people watching an incident, an individual may believe that somebody else will most likely assists that person; or call for assistance. When people are aware that there are other we hesses of the situation, the probability of intervening is lowered. This is also known as pluralistic ignorance: When in a group, people often look to others to know how to react. This informational social influence demonstrates how sociocultural aspects can alter altruistic behavior. When demonstrates how sociocultural aspects can alter altruistic behavior. When demonstrates are not reacting to an emergency, then they will not react either. People are more likely to help when they are the only person available to help.

From pro-social behavior arises the arousal cost award model for pro-social behavior (Piliavin and colleagues, 1969, 1981). Psychologists tend to argue that when it comes to the decision of helping or not, we weigh the costs (financial loss, pain, humiliation) against the benefits (financial reward, affection, and avoidance of failure or humiliation). This is the basis for the social exchange theory. It suggests that diman relationships are based on subjective cost-benefits analysis. People are most likely to help when the benefits of helping outweigh the potential costs. The model investigated the cooperation of cognition and mood in determining behavior. The model explains that arousal is the emotional response to the need or distress of decers. This in turn is what motivates people. It consists of the motivational factor; and that observation of an emergency situation creates arousal decentry by standers (fear, sympathy, disgust), which motivates the bystander. This model agre with the Negative-State Relief Model (Schaller and Cialdini (1988)). However, according to the model, people are motivated to help not by altruism, but as a means of reducing unpleasant feelings of arousal

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	3	www.altruists.org Internet source	8%		
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single willingness to help score was used to 1 camine the effects of a target 1 ated attribute. The following formula was used: 0.8(m-4.5). M being the mean subtracting 4.5 to centre the scores, and multiplying by 0.8 to adjust the paired comparison.

as well as using a point scale which ranged from not at a close to extremely close, on how emotionally close they were to each family member, participants were informed that the family member is addressed earlier would be the on the questionnaire. It was instructed that participants imagine each situation as vividly as possible to report their first response and respond honestly. Because age is a factor of willingness to change it was controlled by asking participants to write down ages for their family members. Willingness to act altruistically decreased as age of the target increased. The effect that age had was controlled in all analyses.

Researches found that reliability of willingness to help measured was 0.92, meaning participants were systematically more will 1 g to act altruistically towards some family members than others. It was also found that the effect of genetic relatedness on emotional closeness did not vary by P's, 1 or did effects of emotional closeness on altruism. Willingness to act increased to 5.76 points on the 7 point scale as a result of an 1 crease in genetic relatedness. The effect of genetic relatedness on willingness to help, was less than it was in the unmediated model, which did not control emotional closeness.

Another 19 by which looks at the correlation between kinship and altruism was conducted by Kerris Oates and Margo Wilson: Nominal Kinship cues Facilitate Altruism. In this study, researchers local at nominal kinship cues, such as names, which facilitate altruism towards strangers. Names elicit altruism because they function as primary cues of kinship.

This study was tested by adopting the following method and procedure: Email queries concerning the identity of local mascots of team sports were sent to persons with email addresses in the public domain. The addressee and the senders name varied with respect to whether they shared both personal, surname, neither, or or one name. Names of the email addressee and sender varied in a 2x2x2x2 experiment design in which the surnames and first names of the addressee and sender were either the same or different. Names were relatively widespread in the US name census, or less widespread but not rare. The first names identified cit a male of a female person. The generality of first and last names were matched, and gender of the name of send and addressee was concordant. A total of 6400 emails were sent from 223 email (www.hotmail.com) accounts. A final sample of 2961 valid addresses were used, the remaining emials were returned as non-sendable. The only addresses used were North American addresses. No other information bout an account was known. Frequency of names in the United States was provided by www.census/gov/genealogy/names.com. 26 surnames combined with 21 male and 22 female first names were on the list addresses. Surnames of ethnic minorities were avoided to minimize confound effects of nominal kinship cues with

Improper Paraphrasing



Humans). This may explain how woman, who experience oxytocin during childbirth, have a greater altruistic disposition towards their children than do males.

Paul Zak, neuroeconomist, proposed that oxytocin may also play a role in material generosity by promoting the ability to empathize with others. To test this, Paul Zak had created a scenario, or game type situation involving monetary transfers. 68 male participants were used, females were excluded due to the increase of the risk of miscarriage because of excess oxytocin. Half of the participants were given oxytocin through a nasal spray, while the other half were given saline (salt placebo). The participants were then randomly paired via computer and were identified as numbers only. This setup was used to prevent the participants from engaging in contact and identifying each other. The experime was conducted in two trials. In the first round of trials, each subject was told that they would receive \$10, but would need to offer their partner a share of it. If the partner decided to accept the offer, they would divide the money as proposed by the other partner. If the partner rejects the offer, which may be the case if the offer is absurd, neither person would receive anything. Previous to learning which role they would assume, (giver or receiver), each person was asked to decide on a course of action: Doling out the money, how much he would give, and if receiving, what was the minimum offer he would accept?

"We used this strategy to force people to take another's perspective," Zak explains. The money used was real, and the participants received real cash at the end corresponding to the above 2 les. The second round of trials were similar. Same pairings were used, however, this time the receiving partner had no say about the offer. The partner had to accept the offer no matter what is was.

Where is the citation for this material?

Strike 1?



This is highlighted in a study conducted by authors Dietz and Kalof in 2002, 'Gender, Values, and Environmentalism'. This study examined the social psychological values (altruism, self-interest, traditionalism, and openness to change) as key correlates of byironmental concern and pro environmental behavior. The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between gender and the values listed above to further understand gender differences in altruism, seen through environmentalism.

Researchers tested this by collecting data from 420 respondents throughout the United states using computer assisted telephones. These interviews were conducted by the Northern Virginia Survey Research Laboratory at George Mason University. The phone numbers were provided by Genesys Incorporated which used a randof digit procedure to generate the sample in order to resemble a random procedure. For every valid phone number reached, a minimum of two 6 ll backs was used to make contact with the selected respondent. 56% females 5d males had a mean age of 44.2 years, and a family income of 36,700. There was a small number of hispanics, asians, black, and other ethnic oups, therefore the analysis was restricted to white respondents. Researchers had used a Rokeach/Sc wartz * approach to measuring values, however because the phone call limits time, 24 7ems were used from Schwartz's list out of the original set of 56. Researchers asked respondents to rate as many as 24 short value statements as to how Supportant each was as a "guiding principle in my life". There were 4 value clusters, and a confirmatory factor analysis was used test about gender differences in value priorities. A MANOVA* test was also used for gender differences in value priorities. Groups were controlled in terms of age, as well as education.

Where did the info come from Strike 2?



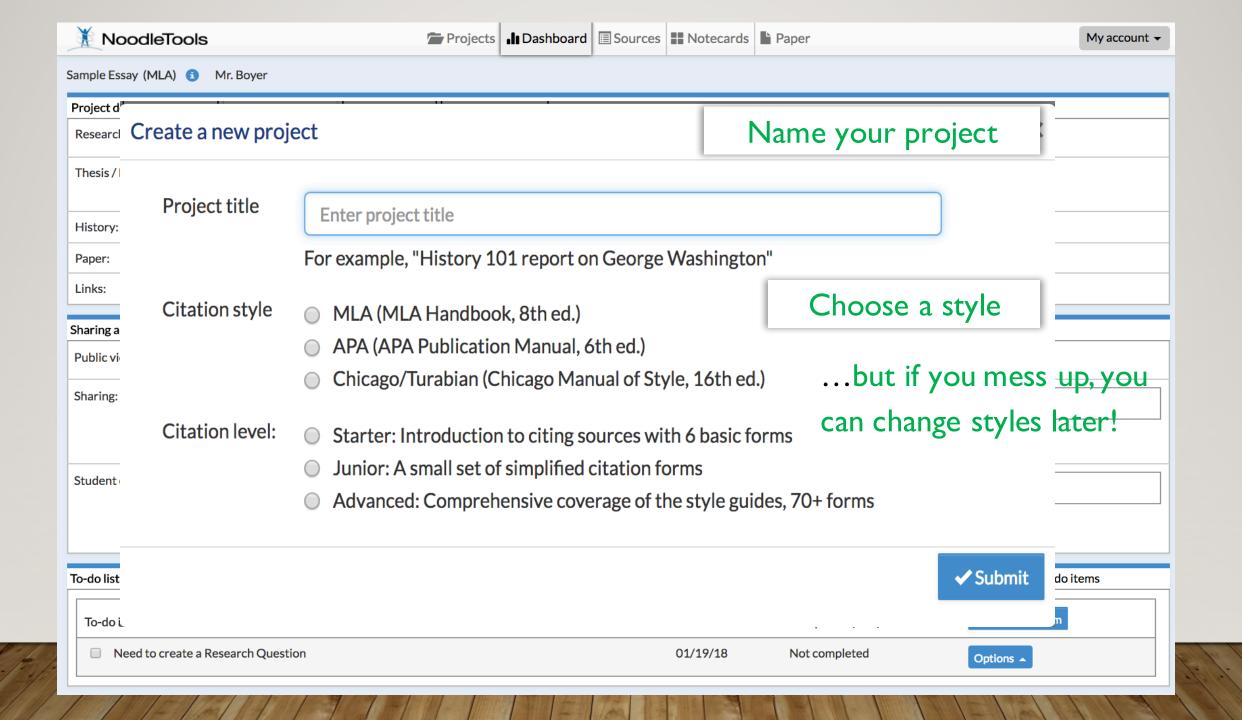
understood in terms of mechanisms of learning and information processing, the cognitive behavioral approach is guided by an experimental orientation to human behavior, in which any given behavior is seen as a function of the specific environmental and internal conditions surrounding it (behavior is therefore lawful and can be better understood and predicted once its function is revealed); and change is effected through new learning experiences that overpower previous forms of maladaptive learning and information processing. Change can therefore occur in the short term as a result of learning these new thoughts /behaviors, can be maintained over long term as these newly acquired responses generalize across situations and time, change involves teaching of new coping skills (assertiveness/relaxation/self-talk) for more effective response to environmental situations (improves with practice). Clinical improvement results from 2 different pathways: as previous maladaptive thoughts and behaviors are replaced with more adaptive responses, new learning occurs as result of new experiences- and individuals may learn effective coping skills that lead to improved functioning over time as these skills are practiced and developed (Hazlett-Stevens, 2002).

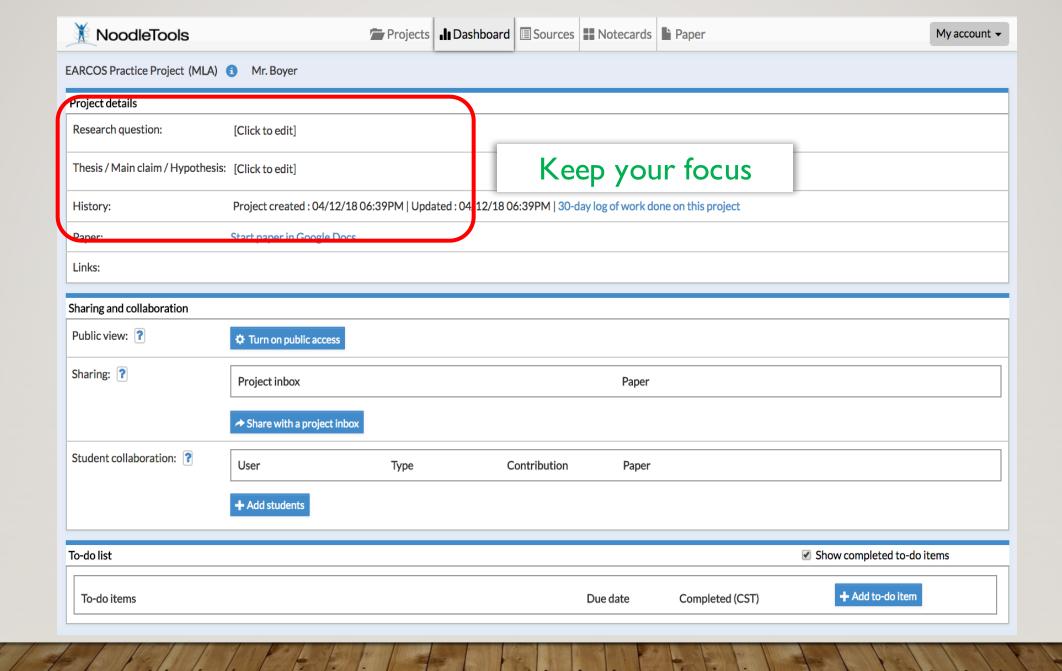
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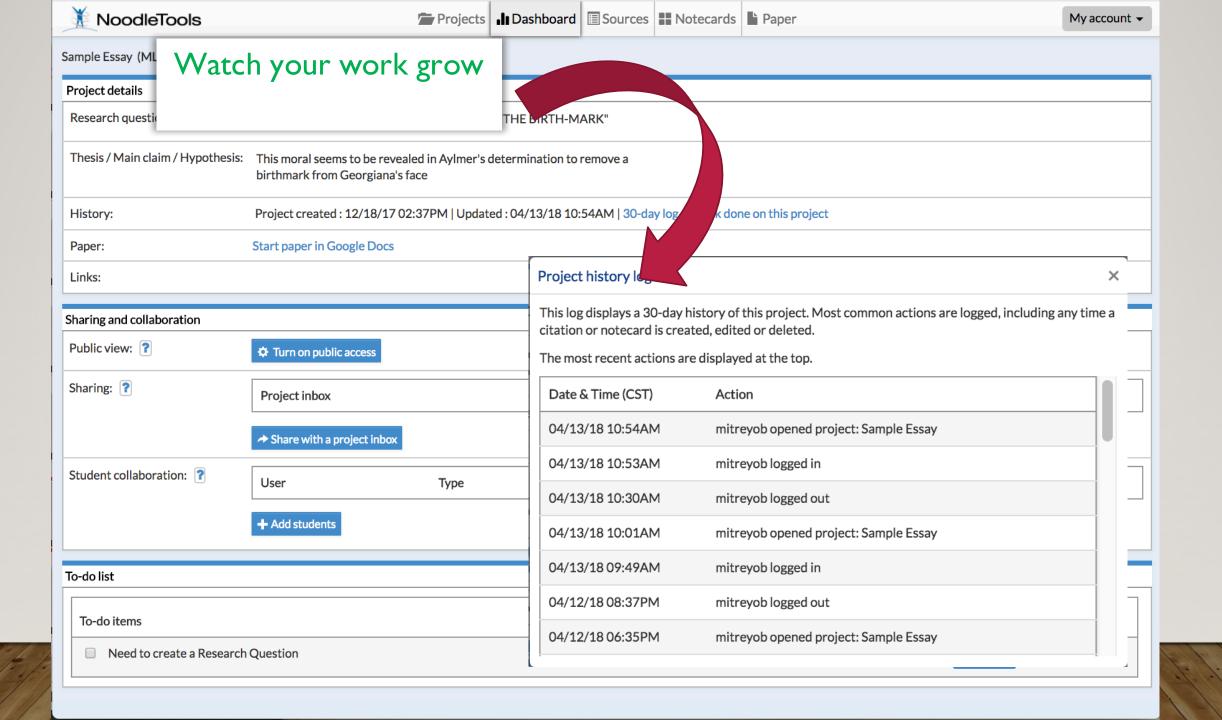
WHAT IS NOODLETOOLS.... IT IS A TOOL THAT CAN... ORGANIZE, CREATE, STORE, WRITE

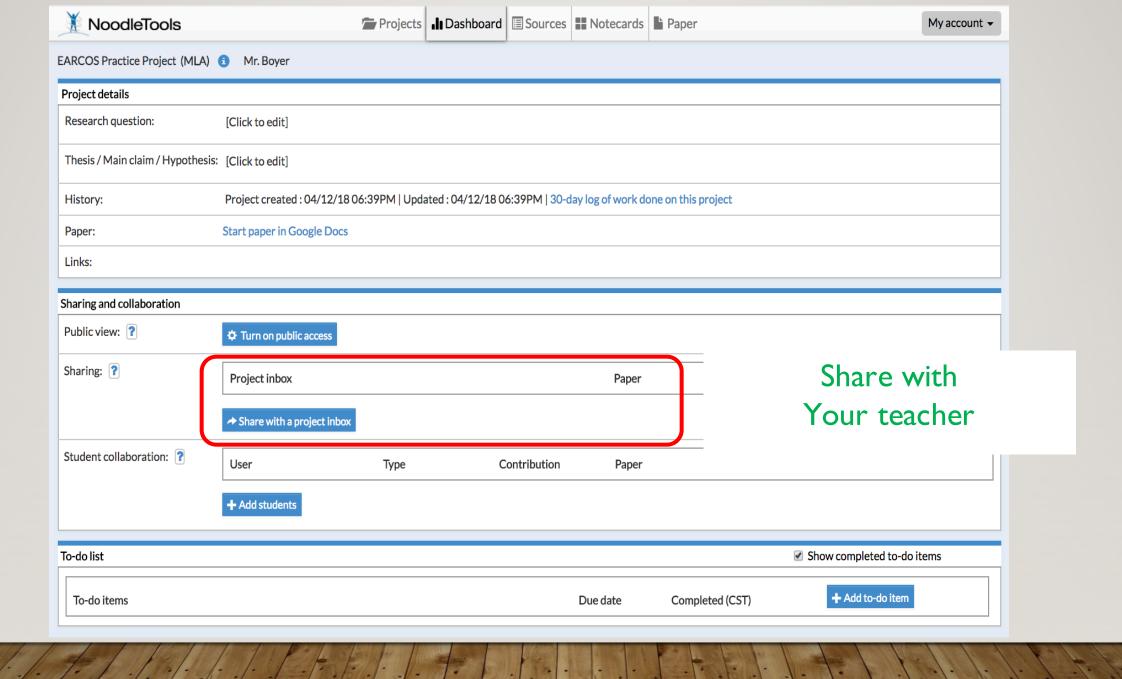
- Save personal copies of sources
- Begin a working bibliography
- Copy-and-paste relevant quotes onto notecards
- Paraphrase the author's words
- Analyze, question and add your own ideas
- Tag and pile notes what emerges?
- Create an outline, add piles reorder and experiment!
- Create [essay, speech, product...] with a bibliography

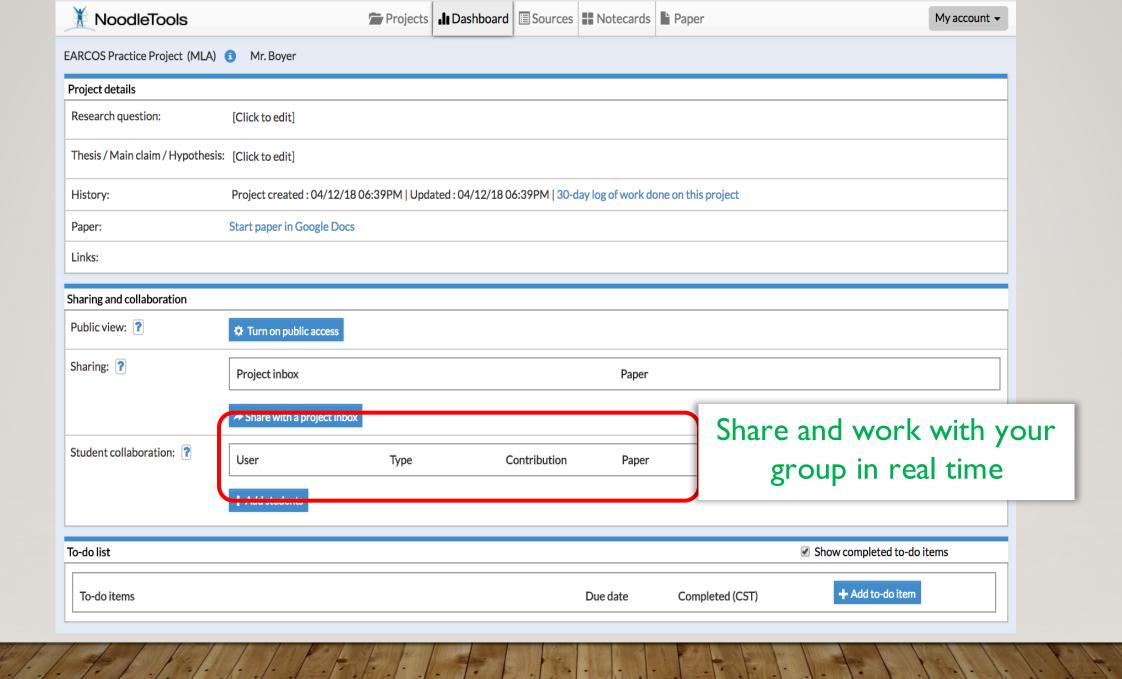


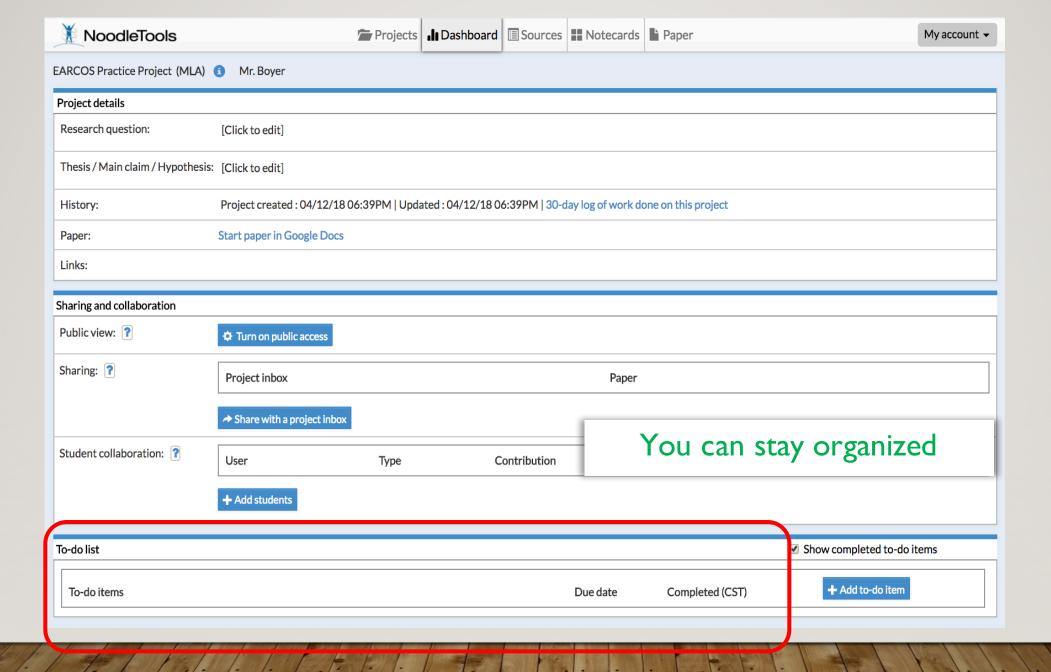


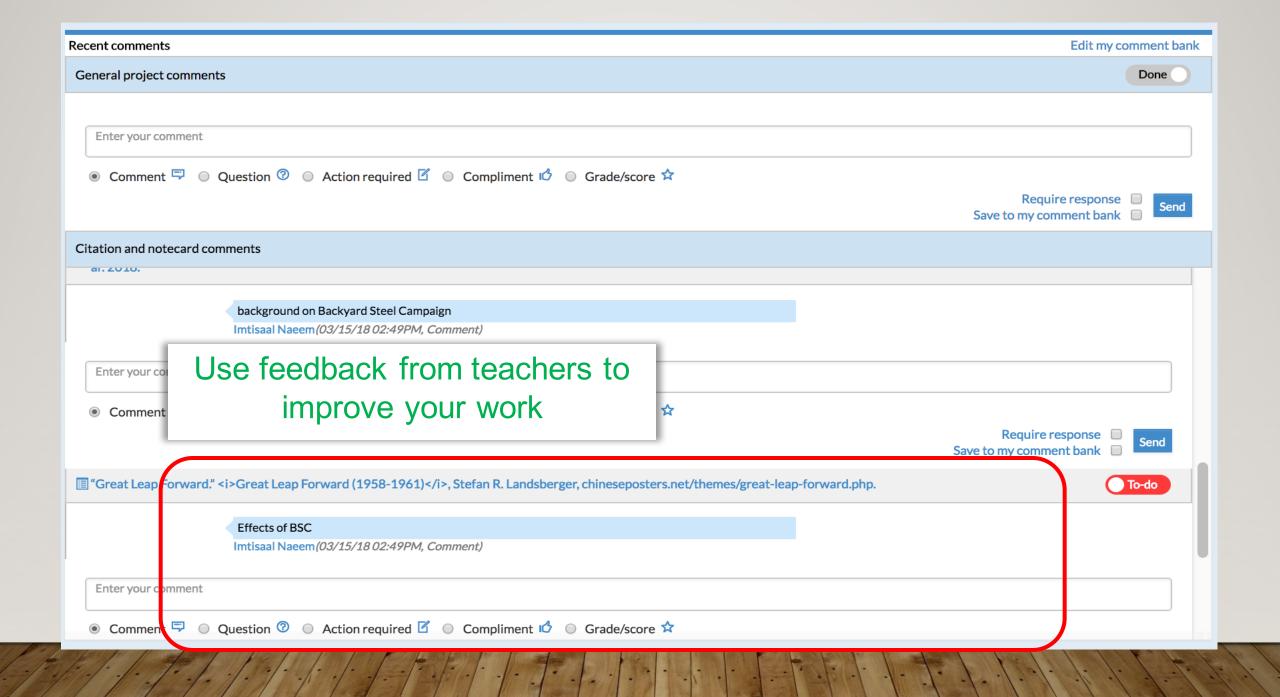


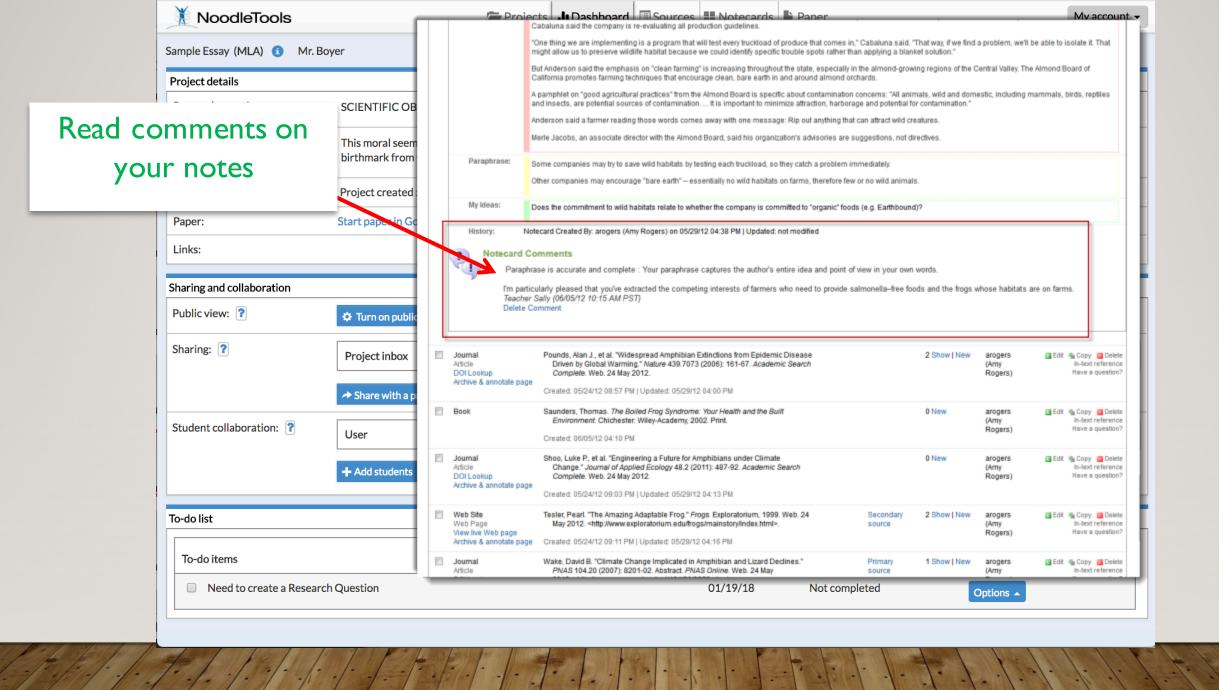


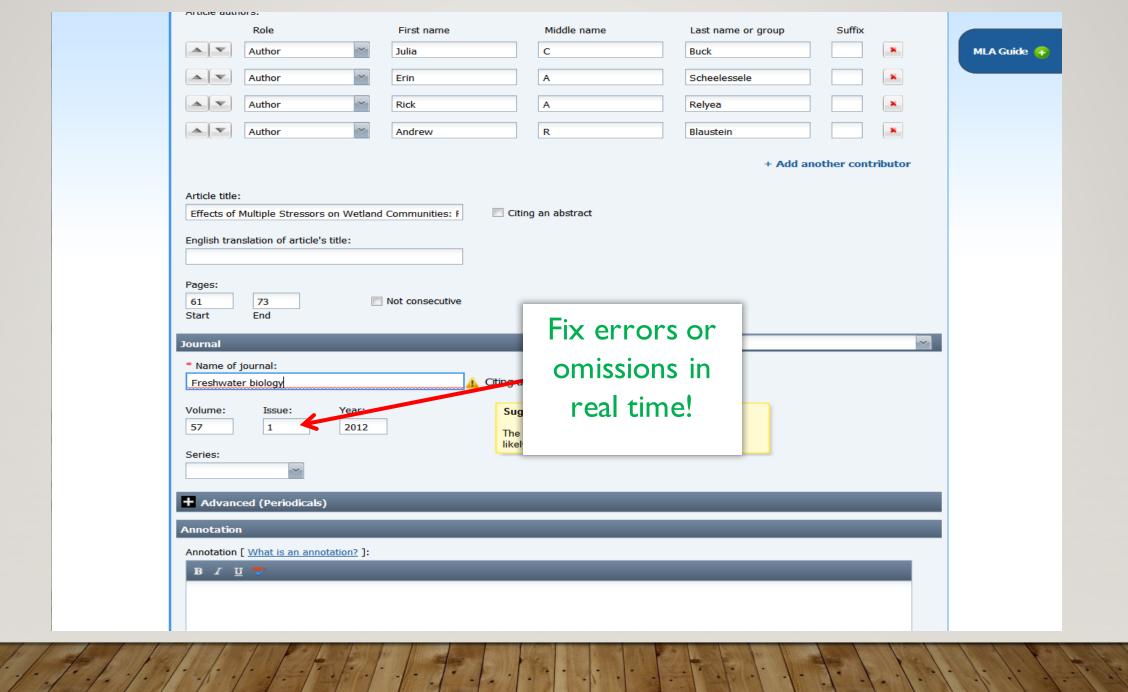


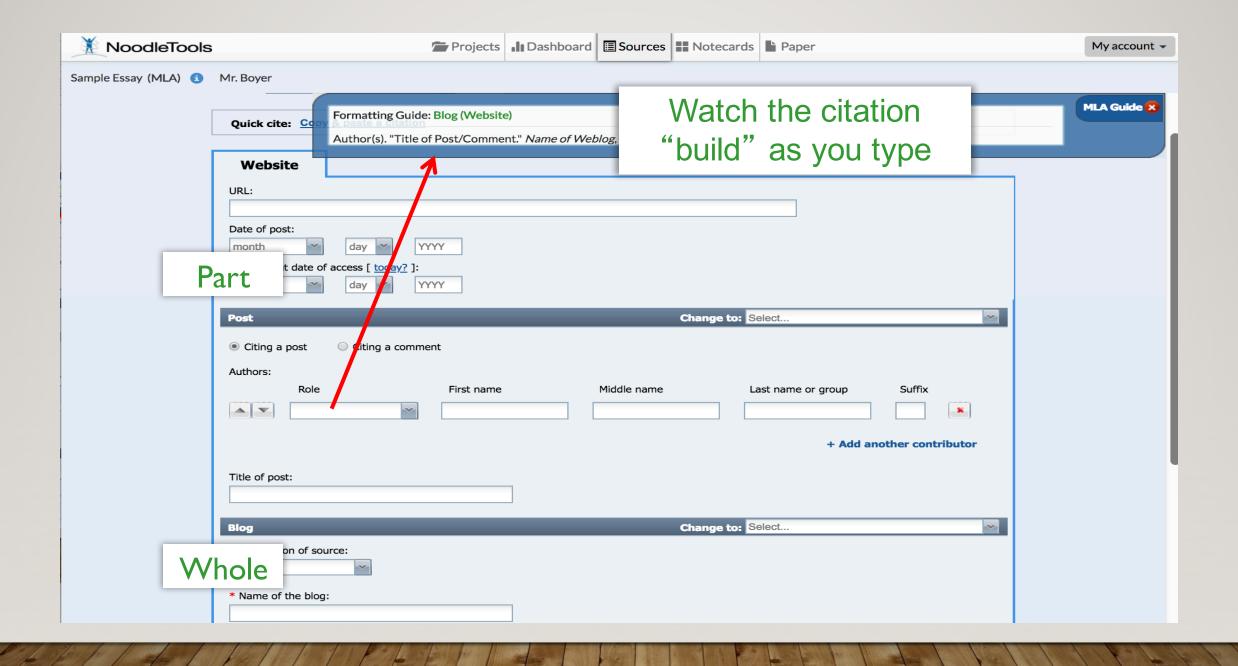


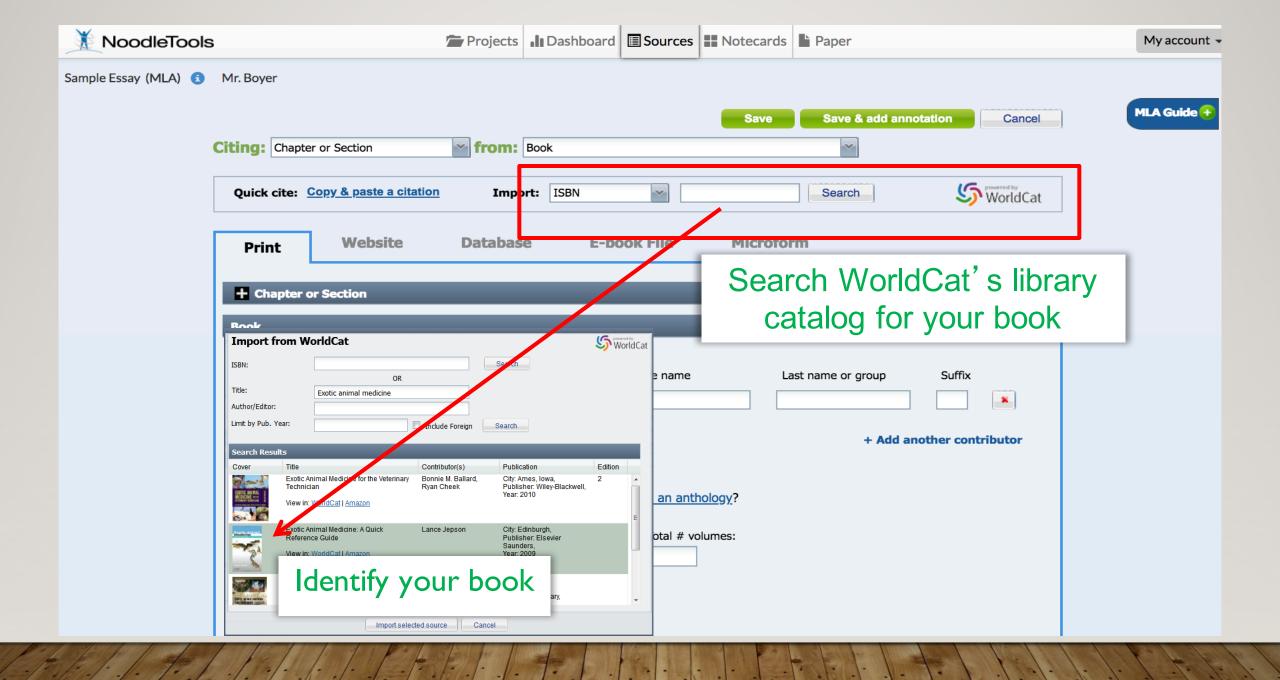


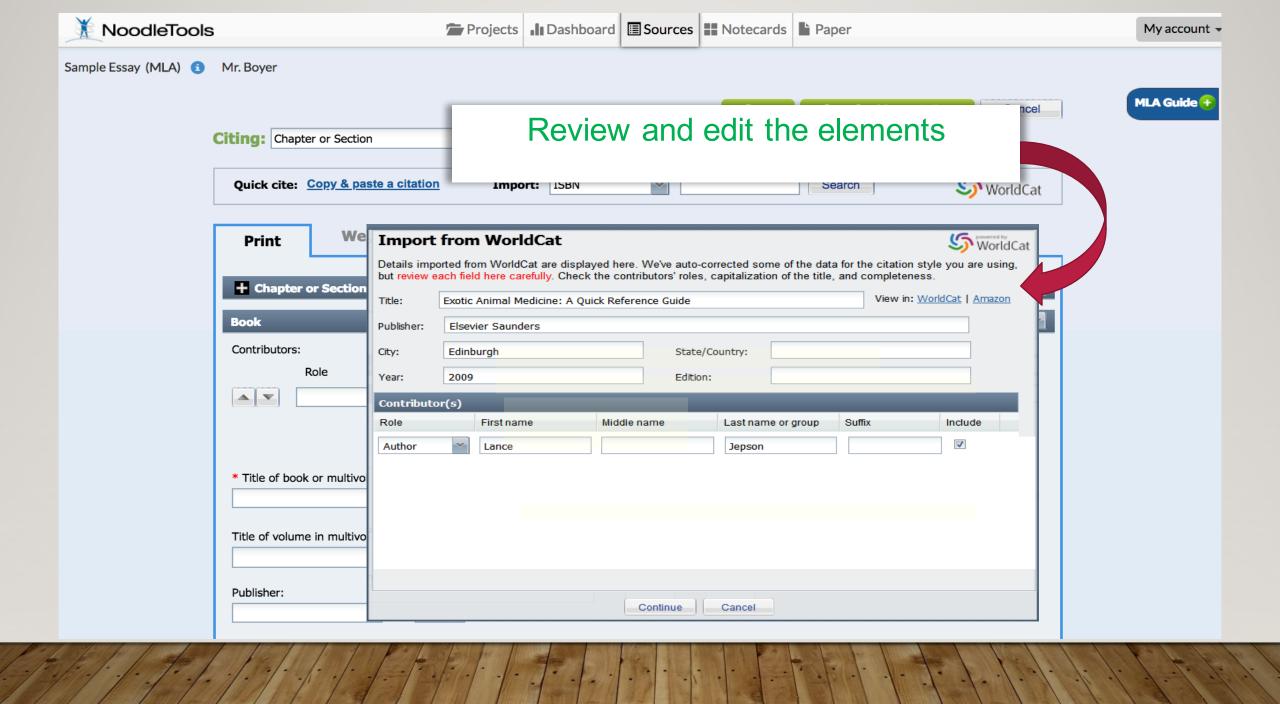


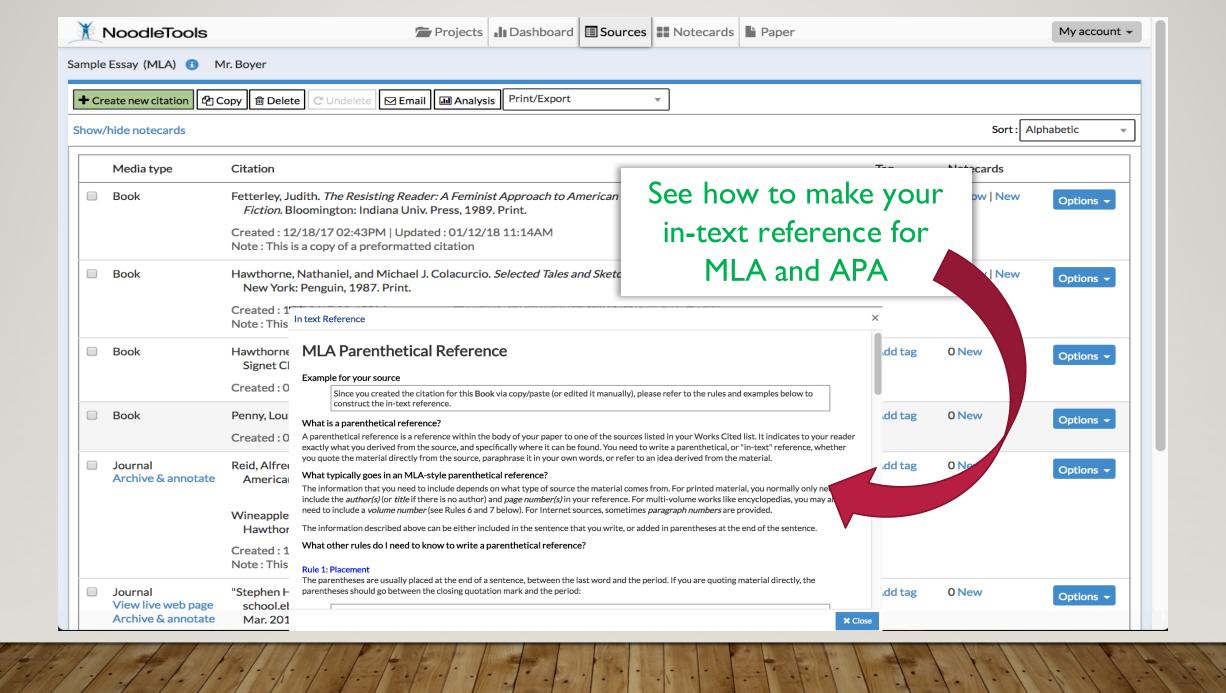


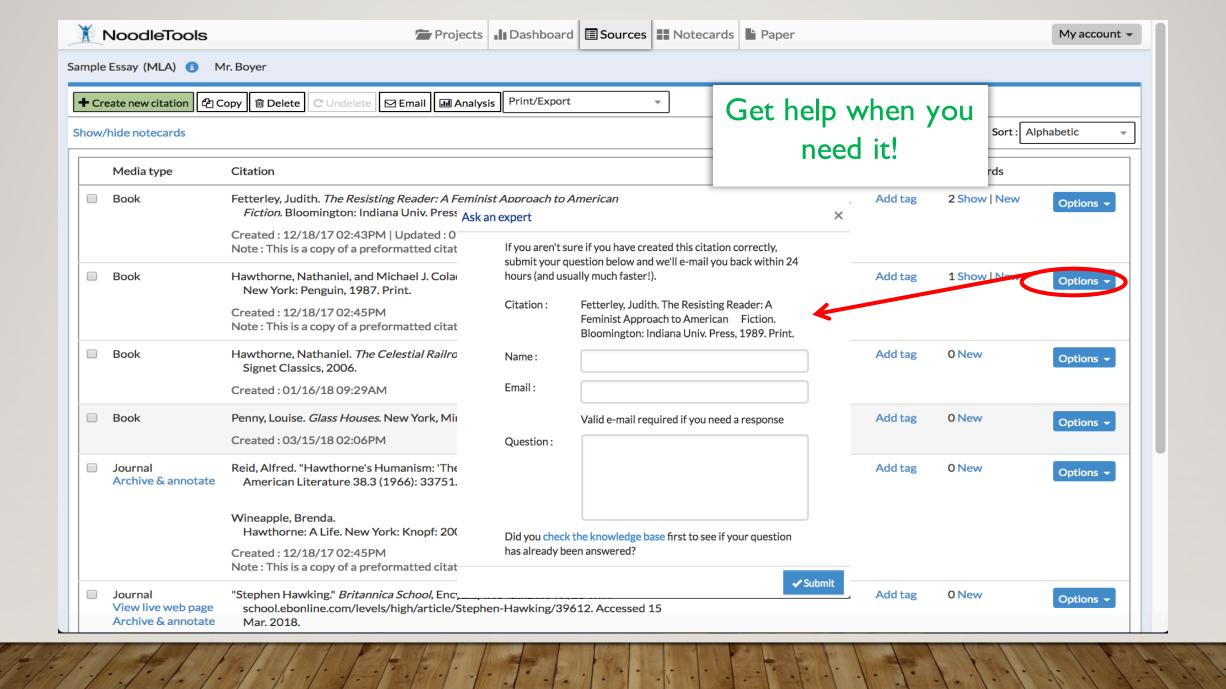


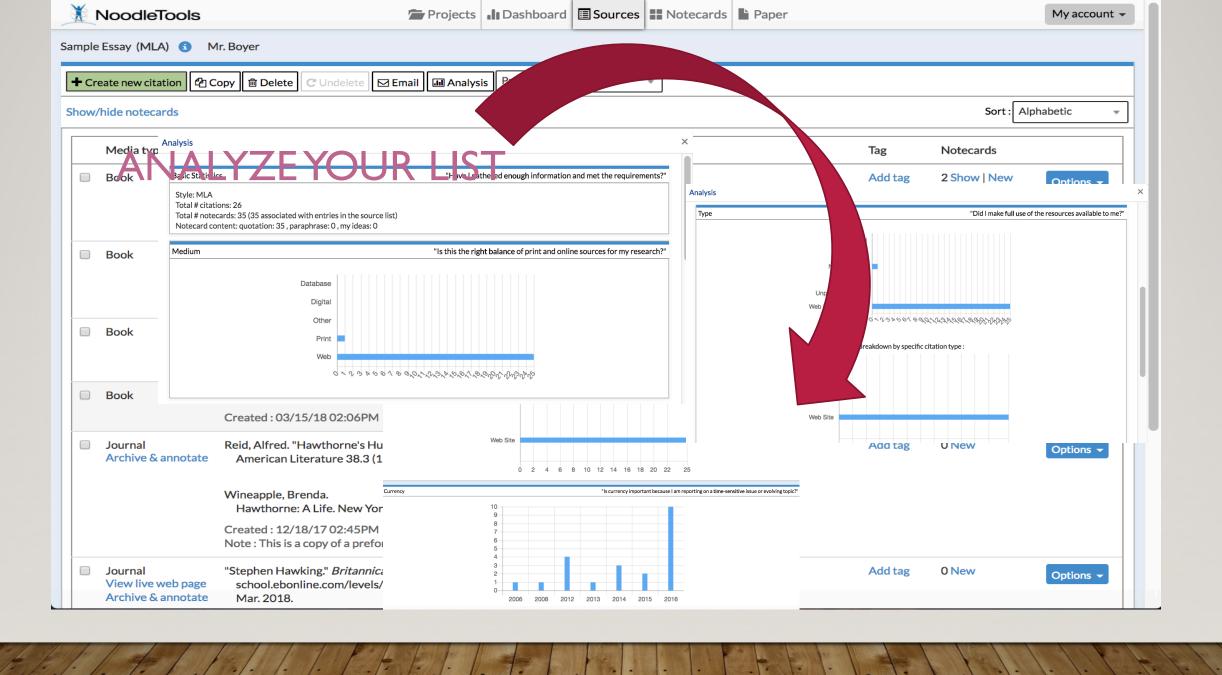


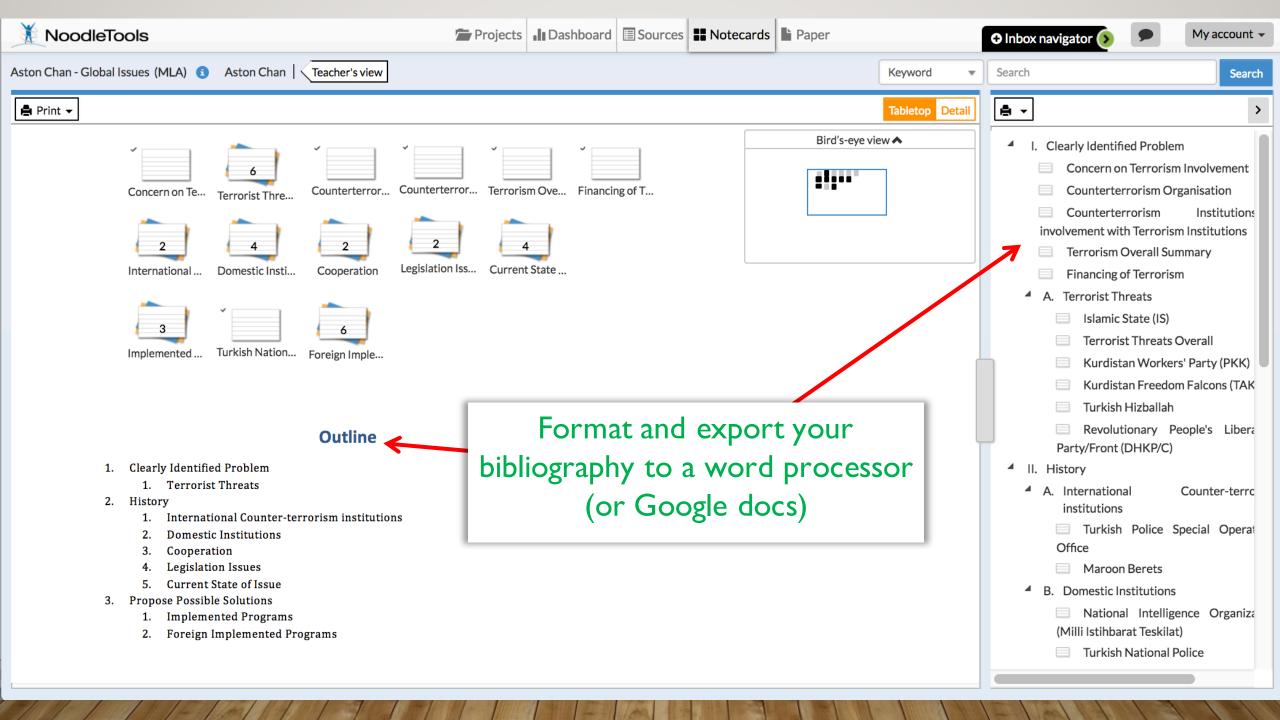












KEEP A PORTFOLIO OF YOUR WORK

NoodleTools					Projects Dashboard Sources Notecards Paper							
+ New project ☐ Copy ☐ Merge ☐ Archive ☐ Unarchive ☐ Delete ☐ Undelete												
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	Tim Boyer Global Issues Paper	MLA	Jr	1	3	01/16/18 11:23AM	03/09/18 10:40AM			Options 🔺		
	Noodletools Presentation	APA	Jr	4	5	02/03/15 12:46PM	02/23/18 09:28AM			Options 🔺		
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REVIEW... TOOL KIT FOR RESEARCH AND WRITING

Use MLA, APA, or Chicago Citation Style at Beginning, Starter, or Advanced Level

- Cite as you go (books, wikis, databases...other)
- Add notes as you read, annotate to understand
- Organize notes in piles, add tags and reminders

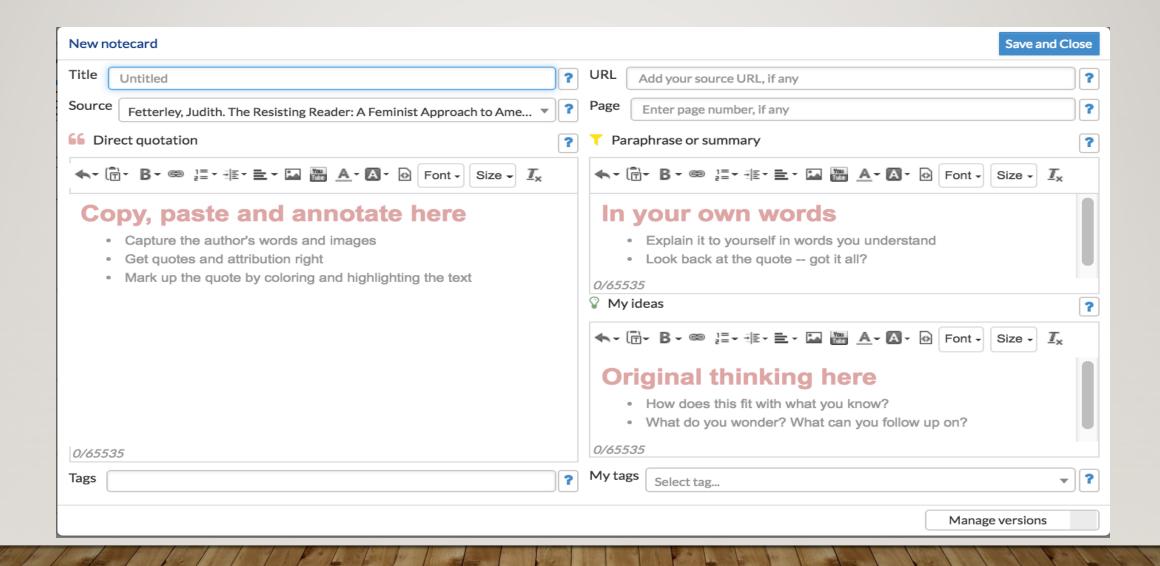
- Build an outline, cluster your notes under headings
- Share your working list and notes with your teacher
- Get feedback as you go
- Create your project

NOODLETOOLS START YOUR RESEARCH!

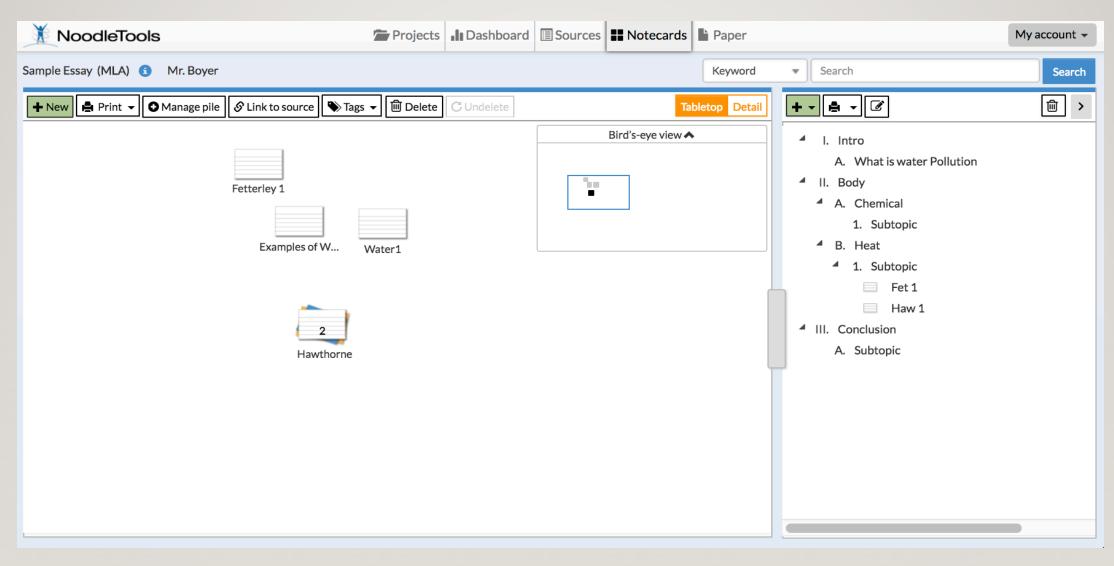
- Questions? Lets Play
- Use Slip for login name/ password (earcos2, earcos)
- Go to Libguides.saschina.org then select
 Option B Research Databases Pudong Campus
- Log in with earcos#, password is earcos
- Let's create

- I. Create a project
- 2. Add a Research Question
- 3. Add a Claim
- 4. Share with teacher (TSBoyer-EARCOS)
- 5. Add a book Citation using ISBN
- 6. Add a Database Citation using one of our Databases ... Copy and paste citation
- 7. Add a note(s) card for a source
- 8. Add Outline parts
- 9. Print Outline
- 10. You can write your papers as well

NOODLETOOLS NOTE CARD VIEW



NOODLETOOLS NOTE CARD VIEW



THANK YOU • Questions?

For More Info please contact me – timothy.boyer@saschina.org

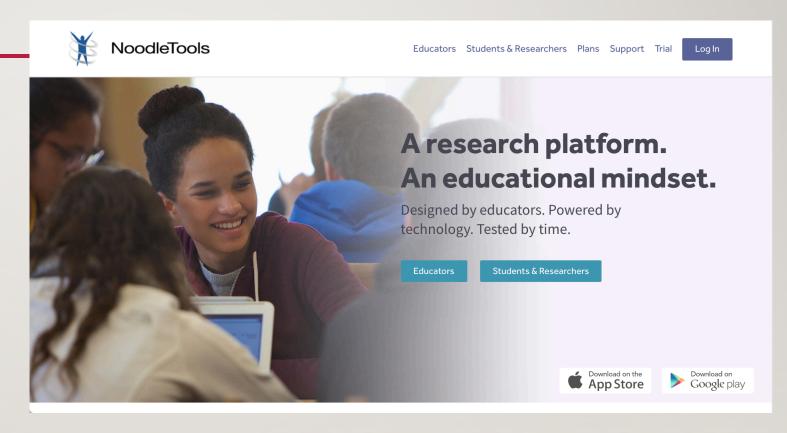
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