Research Paper Tone

Better Red is an interdisciplinary study addressing the complicated intersection of American feminism and the political left as refracted in Tillie Olsen's and Meridel Le Sueur's lives and literary texts. The first book-length study to explore these feminist writers' ties to the American Communist Party, it contributes to a re-envisioning of 1930s U.S. Communism as well as to efforts to promote working-class writing as a legitimate category of literary analysis. At once loyal members of the male-dominated Communist Party and emerging feminists, Olsen and Le Sueur move both toward and away from Party tenets and attitudes - subverting through their writing formalist as well as orthodox Marxist literary categories. Olsen and Le Sueur challenge the bourgeois assumptions - often masked as classless and universal - of much canonical literature; and by creating working-class women's writing, they problematize the patriarchal nature of the Left and the masculinist assumptions of much proletarian literature, anticipating the concerns of second wave feminists a generation later.

Tone: A Linguistic Survey is a nine-chapter text that considers the phonetics and phonology of tone from both a synchronic and a diachronic point of view. The first chapters deal with the physiological and perceptual correlations of tone. These chapters also describe the interactions of tonal and nontonal features. The succeeding chapters provide the phonetic basis for phonological tonal phenomena. These topics are followed by discussions of the physical and physiological aspects of tone, the number of possible contrastive tones in a language, and a suprasegmental representation of tones based on linguistic evidence. This text also summarizes the kinds of tone rules found in languages and the important syntactic function played by tone in a number of the world's languages, particularly those in Africa. The final chapters look into the general and specific principles that constrain historical tone change. This book will prove useful to students with phonology course.

The 1975 publication of Robin Tolmach Lakoff's Language and Woman's Place, is widely recognized as having inaugurated feminist research on the relationship between language and gender, touching off a remarkable response among language scholars, feminists, and general readers. For the past thirty years, scholars of language and gender have been debating and developing Lakoff's initial observations. Arguing that language is fundamental to gender inequality, Lakoff pointed to two areas in which inequalities can be found: Language used about women, such as the asymmetries between seemingly parallel terms like master and mistress, and language used by women, which places women in a double bind between being appropriately feminine and being fully human. Lakoff's central argument that "women's language" expresses powerlessness triggered a controversy that continues to this day. The revised and expanded edition presents the full text of the original first edition, along with an introduction and annotations by Lakoff in which she reflects on the text a quarter century later and expands on some of the most widely discussed issues it raises. The volume also brings together commentaries from twenty-six leading scholars of language, gender, and sexuality, within linguistics, anthropology, modern languages, education, information sciences, and other disciplines. The commentaries discuss the book's contribution to feminist research on language and explore its ongoing relevance for scholarship in the field. This new edition of Language and Woman's Place not only makes available once again the pioneering text of feminist linguistics; just as important, it places the text in the context of contemporary feminist and gender theory for a new generation of readers.

This volume includes papers by leading figures in phonetics and phonology on two topics central to phonological theory: tones and phonological

features. Papers address a wide range of topics bearing on tones and features including their formal representation and phonetic foundation.

A Conference Held at Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia, October 8-10, 1968

A Path Forward

How to Write a Good Scientific Paper

Writing Science in Plain English

The Elements of Style

The Synonym Finder

Text and Commentaries

The Elements of Style William Strunk concentrated on specific questions of usage—and the cultivation of good writing—with the recommendation "Make every word tell"; hence the 17th principle of composition is the simple instruction: "Omit needless words." The book was also listed as one of the 100 best and most influential books written in English since 1923 by Time in its 2011 list.

This volume provides an informed view of how information technology is shaping the contemporary humanities. It specifically reflects five ideals: *humanities scholars with all levels of access are doing important work with technology; *humanities scholars' projects with technology reflect significant diversity, both across and within disciplinary bounds; *using information technology in the humanities is a continuous conversation; *information technology offers new options for humanities education; and *just as collaboration changes the nature of any project, so does information technology change the nature of collaboration--its speed, character, methods, and possible implementations. The first to explore new and important ways for humanities scholars to collaborate across disciplines via electronic media, this book redefines electronic collaboration; presents insightful models of student collaboration; provides important models of faculty collaboration with special emphasis on professional development; and offers a look at the future of electronic collaboration and the overall future of the humanities. Featuring the voices of humanities teacher-scholars at all stages of their professional careers, the chapters emphasize pedagogy, outlining contemporary issues and options. Electronic Collaboration in the Humanities speaks directly to anyone involved with interdisciplinary initiatives in colleges and universities, such as writing across the curriculum and communication across the curriculum programs, and to specific populations within the humanities, including literacy and technology, language and literature, literacy studies, professional writing, and English education.

Composing Research, Communicating Results: Writing the Communication Research Paper provides communication students with the knowledge and necessary tools to compose a variety of course-required papers that are scholarly, accessible, and well-written. The first work of its kind to take students from brainstorming to outlining to sentence and paragraph construction to paper presentation, drawing on student-written examples Easy-to-understand explanations of passive voice, point of view, commonly accepted citation styles, and more, with current and relatable student-written examples Covers common writing assignments in communication and related courses, including the literature review, application paper, and empirical research paper Four pedagogical features enhance comprehension and support learning: "Write Away" quick exercises, integratable "Building Blocks" assignments, "Engaging Ethics"

tips, and "Student Spotlight" examples
Using the most well-studied behavioral analyses of animal subjects to promote a better understanding of the effects of disease and the effects of new therapeutic treatments on human cognition, Methods of Behavior Analysis in Neuroscience provides a reference manual for molecular and cellular research scientists in both academia and the pharmaceutic
The Little Brown Guide to Writing Research Papers
Aspects of Tone Sensation
Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies (20th Anniversary Edition)
The ACS Style Guide
101 Easy Tips & Tricks to Make Your Work Stand Out
Tone of Voice and Mind
A Manual for Authors and Editors

Personal computing is changing from an old world of local services provided by local devices to a new world of remote Web-based services provided by cloud computing-based data centres. This book explores in detail what might be required to make a comprehensive move to this exciting new world and the many benefits that move could bring.
Guidelines from ACS to help authors and editors in preparing scientific texts.
This book is a revised version of my Ph.D. dissertation that was submitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1983. Although much of the analysis and argumentation of the dissertation has survived rewriting, the organization has been considerably changed. To Paul Kiparsky and Morris Halle, lowe a major debt. Not only has it been a great privilege to work on phonology with both of them, but it is hard to imagine what this piece of research would have looked like without them. (They, of course, may well imagine a number of appropriate ways in which the work could be different had I not been involved ...) In addition, special thanks are due to Ken Hale, the third member of my thesis committee. Our discussions of a variety of topics (including tone) helped me to keep a broader outlook on language than might have otherwise been the result of concentrating on a thesis topic.
In Writing Anthropology, fifty-two anthropologists reflect on scholarly writing as both craft and commitment. These short essays cover a wide range of territory, from ethnography, genre, and the politics of writing to affect, storytelling, authorship, and scholarly responsibility. Anthropological writing is more than just communicating findings: anthropologists write to tell stories that matter, to be accountable to the communities in which they do their research, and to share new insights about the world in ways that might change it for the better. The contributors offer insights into the beauty and the function of language and the joys and pains of writing while giving encouragement to stay at it—to keep writing as the most important way to not only improve one's writing but to also honor the stories

and lessons learned through research. Throughout, they share new thoughts, prompts, and agitations for writing that will stimulate conversations that cut across the humanities. Contributors. Whitney Battle-Baptiste, Jane Eva Baxter, Ruth Behar, Adia Benton, Lauren Berlant, Robin M. Bernstein, Sarah Besky, Catherine Besteman, Yarimar Bonilla, Kevin Carrico, C. Anne Claus, Sienna R. Craig, Zoë Crossland, Lara Deeb, K. Drybread, Jessica Marie Falcone, Kim Fortun, Kristen R. Ghodsee, Daniel M. Goldstein, Donna M. Goldstein, Sara L. Gonzalez, Ghassan Hage, Carla Jones, Ieva Jusionyte, Alan Kaiser, Barak Kalir, Michael Lambek, Carole McGranahan, Stuart McLean, Lisa Sang Mi Min, Mary Murrell, Kirin Narayan, Chelsi West Ohueri, Anand Pandian, Uzma Z. Rizvi, Noel B. Salazar, Bhrigupati Singh, Matt Sponheimer, Kathleen Stewart, Ann Laura Stoler, Paul Stoller, Nomi Stone, Paul Tapsell, Katerina Teaiwa, Marnie Jane Thomson, Gina Athena Ulysse, Roxanne Varzi, Sita Venkateswar, Maria D. Vesperi, Sasha Su-Ling Welland, Bianca C. Williams, Jessica Winegar
Classified and Arranged So as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and to Assist in Literary Composition
Writing Anthropology
Tone
A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, Seventh Edition
Lexical Tone Perception in Infants and Young Children: Empirical studies and theoretical perspectives
Phonetic and Phonological Perspectives
Methods of Behavior Analysis in Neuroscience

In psycholinguistic research there has traditionally been a strong emphasis on understanding how particular language types of are proc learned . In particular, Romance and Germanic languages (e.g. English, French, German) have, until recently, received more attention than types, such as Chinese languages. This has led to selective emphasis on the phonological building blocks of European languages, conson vowels, to the exclusion of lexical tones which, like consonants and vowels, determine lexical meaning, but unlike consonants and vowe pitch variations. Lexical tone is pervasive; it is used in at least half of the world' languages (Maddieson, 2013), e.g., most Asian and son Central American, and European languages. This Research Topic brings together a collection of recent empirical research on the process representation of lexical tones across the lifespan with an emphasis on advancing knowledge on how tone systems are acquired. The a various aspects of tone: early perception of tones, influences of tone on word learning, the acquisition of new tone systems, and produ One set of articles report on tone perception at the earliest stage of development, in infants learning either tone or non-tone language et al. demonstrate that infants' sensitivity to Mandarin lexical tones, as well as pitch, improves over the first year of life in native and i learners in contrast to traditional accounts of perceptual narrowing for consonants and vowels. Götz et al. report a different pattern o Cantonese tones and further demonstrate influences of methodological approaches on infants' tone sensitivity. Fan et al. demonstrate less well-studied properties of tone languages, such as neutral tone, may develop after the first year of life. Cheng and Lee ask a simila electrophysiological study and report effects of stimulus salience on infants' neural response to native tones. In a complementary set c on tone sensitivity in word learning, Burnham et al. demonstrate that infants bind tones to newly-learned words if they are learning a t

either monolingually or bilingually; although it was also found that object-word binding was influenced by the properties of individual to Kager chart a developmental trajectory over the second year of life in which infants narrow in their interpretation of non-native tones. investigate how learning a tone language can influence uptake of other suprasegmental properties of language, such as stress, and den native tone sensitivity in children can facilitate stress sensitivity when learning a stress-based language. Finally, two studies focus on s in a sub-class tone languages: pitch accent languages. In a study on Japanese children's abilities to recognise words they know, Ota et a limited sensitivity to native pitch contrasts in toddlers. In contrast, Ramachers et al. demonstrate comparatively strong sensitivity to non-native speakers of a different pitch accent system (Limburghian) when learning new words. Several studies focus on learning new a training study with school-aged children, Kasisopa et al. demonstrate that tone language experience increases children's abilities to le contrasts. Poltrock et al. demonstrate similar advantages of tone experience in learning new tone systems in adults. And in an elecroph Liu et al. demonstrate order effects in adults' neural responses to new tones, discussing implications for learning tone languages as an Hannah et al. demonstrate that extralinguistic cues, such as facial expression, can support adults' learning of new tone systems. In thr investigating tone production, Rattansone et al. report the results of a study demonstrating kindergartners' asynchronous mastery of t acquisition of tone sandhi forms relative to base forms. In a study interrogating a corpus of adult tone production, Han et al. demonstr produce tones in a distinct manner when speaking to infants; tone differences are emphasised more when speaking to infants than to perception and production of tones, Wong et al. report asynchronous development of tone perception and tone production in children. Topic also includes a series of Opinion pieces and Commentaries addressing the broader relevance of tone and pitch to the study of lan acquisition. Curtin and Werker discuss ways in which tone can be integrated into their model of infant language development (PRIMIR). the phonological status of lexical tones and considers how recent empirical research on tone perception bears on this question. Kager language learners distinguish lexical tones from other sources of pitch variation (e.g., affective and pragmatic) that also inform languag comprehension. Finally, Antoniou and Chin unite evidence of tone sensitivity from children and adults and discuss how these areas of re mutually informative. Psycholinguistic studies of lexical tone acquisition have burgeoned over the past 13 years. This collection of empir and opinion pieces provides a state-of-the-art panoply of the psycholinguistic study of lexical tones, and demonstrate its coming of ag this Research Topic will help address the hitherto Eurocentric non-tone language research emphasis, and will contribute to an expandin speech perception, speech production, and language acquisition that includes all of the world's languages. Importantly, these studies ur scientific promise of drawing from tone languages in psycholinguistic research; the research questions raised by lexical tone are unique from those typically applied to more widely studied languages and populations. The comprehensive study of language acquisition can on this expanded focus.

Dewey. Bellow. Strauss. Friedman. The University of Chicago has been the home of some of the most important thinkers of the modern perhaps no name has been spoken with more respect than Turabian. The dissertation secretary at Chicago for decades, Kate Turabian l the book on the successful completion and submission of the student paper. Her Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and D created from her years of experience with research projects across all fields, has sold more than seven million copies since it was first 1937. Now, with this seventh edition, Turabian's Manual has undergone its most extensive revision, ensuring that it will remain the mos handbook for writers at every level—from first-year undergraduates, to dissertation writers apprehensively submitting final manuscript scholars who may be old hands at research and writing but less familiar with new media citation styles. Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M.

the late Wayne C. Booth—the gifted team behind The Craft of Research—and the University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff combined t ranging expertise to remake this classic resource. They preserve Turabian's clear and practical advice while fully embracing the new mo research, writing, and source citation brought about by the age of the Internet. Booth, Colomb, and Williams significantly expand the so editions by creating a guide, generous in length and tone, to the art of research and writing. Growing out of the authors' best-selling C this new section provides students with an overview of every step of the research and writing process, from formulating the right que critically to building arguments and revising drafts. This leads naturally to the second part of the Manual for Writers, which offers an a overview of citation practices in scholarly writing, as well as detailed information on the two main citation styles ("notes-bibliography" date"). This section has been fully revised to reflect the recommendations of the fifteenth edition of The Chicago Manual of Style and t expanded array of source types and updated examples, including guidance on citing electronic sources. The final section of the book tre style—the details that go into making a strong paper. Here writers will find advice on a wide range of topics, including punctuation, tab and use of quotations. The appendix draws together everything writers need to know about formatting research papers, theses, and di preparing them for submission. This material has been thoroughly vetted by dissertation officials at colleges and universities across the seventh edition of Turabian's Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations is a classic reference revised for a new tailored to a new generation of writers using tools its original author could not have imagined—while retaining the clarity and authority of scholars have come to associate with the name Turabian.

This volume brings together two under-investigated areas of intonation typology. While tone languages make up to 70 percent of the v only few have been explored for intonation. And even though one third of the world's languages are spoken in Africa, and most sub-Sah languages are tone languages, recent collections on tone and intonation typology have almost entirely ignored African languages. This b this gap.

The SMART Way is an introductory-level book on writing skills for nurses, appropriate for both first year nursing students and those in programs. U.S., Central America, South America and Caribbean

Electronic Collaboration in the Humanities

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States

Tone and Inflection

Notices of Judgment Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act …

Issues and Options

A Psychophysical Study

Composing Research, Communicating Results

The Word on College Reading and Writing

Tone is about melody and meaning, inflection is about grammar, and this book is about a bit of both. The contributions to this volume study possible and sometimes complex ways in which the tones of a language engage in the expression of grammatical categories. There is a widespread conception that tone is a lexical phenomenon only. This is partly a consequence of the main interest in tone coming from

phonology, while the main interest in inflection has stemmed from segmental morphology. Similarly, textbooks on inflection and textbooks on tone give very few examples of the inflectional use of tone, and such examples are often the same ones or too similar. This volume aims to broaden our understanding of the link between tone and inflection by showing that there is more to tone than meets the eye. The book includes general chapters as well as case studies on lesser known languages of Asia, Africa and Papua New Guinea, with a special focus on the Oto-Manguean languages, a large and diverse linguistic stock of Mexico that inspired Kenneth Pike's 1948 seminal work on tone. Most of the contributions to this volume provide first-hand data from recent fieldwork that stems from important language documentation activities.

Many scientists and engineers consider themselves poor writers or find the writing process difficult. The good news is that you do not have to be a talented writer to produce a good scientific paper, but you do have to be a careful writer. In particular, writing for a peer-reviewed scientific or engineering journal requires learning and executing a specific formula for presenting scientific work. This book is all about teaching the style and conventions of writing for a peer-reviewed scientific journal. From structure to style, titles to tables, abstracts to author lists, this book gives practical advice about the process of writing a paper and getting it published.

Originally published in 1961 by the founder of Rodale Inc., The Synonym Finder continues to be a practical reference tool for every home and office. This thesaurus contains more than 1 million synonyms, arranged alphabetically, with separate subdivisions for the different parts of speech and meanings of the same word.

Autosegmental Studies in Bantu Tone

The Connections Between Intonation, Emotion, Cognition, and Consciousness

With a Guide to Abbreviation of Bibliographic References ; for the Guidance of Authors, Editors, Compositors, and Proofreaders

The Representation of Tonal Register

Studies in African Linguistics

Drugs and devices ...

The College Student's Guide to Writing a Great Research Paper

In this new book, you will learn tips for formatting your research paper, as well as how to complete a cohesive, well-

structured assignment for any college course. The College Student's Guide to Writing a Great Research Paper will walk you through the entire process of writing a research paper, from choosing a topic, to conducting your research, to writing and editing each draft of the assignment. You will learn how to properly use the library, as well as tricks for finding relevant and credible articles, books, and online sources. This comprehensive guide then takes you a step further, with information on how to check your work for plagiarism and eliminate it from your paper altogether as you learn how to use your research as a source to support your thesis. Filled with tips for finding reputable sources and conducting research efficiently, even English majors will find this guide useful in defining a focused thesis and developing it throughout an entire paper, regardless of the required word count. Using the step-by-step instructions and writing guidelines offered in this book, you will learn how to manage your time while simultaneously mastering the basics-choosing a unique topic, taking notes from your research and incorporating them into your writing, and citing sources in MLA or APA style (or style laid out by other reference manuals). Get your creative juices flowing with our list of prompts, or compare your work or outline to samples from real research papers; then polish your paper off with grammar and style tips from professional editors. Use the checklists included in this book to make sure your paper measures up to any criteria, as you learn how to keep your paper consistent in style, tone, punctuation, capitalization, and more. This book is filled with hundreds of hints, tricks, and secrets on how to make your research paper stand out in the stack.

Scientific writing is often dry, wordy, and difficult to understand. But, as Anne E. Greene shows in Writing Science in Plain English,writers from all scientific disciplines can learn to produce clear, concise prose by mastering just a few simple principles. This short, focused guide presents a dozen such principles based on what readers need in order to understand complex information, including concrete subjects, strong verbs, consistent terms, and organized paragraphs. The author, a biologist and an experienced teacher of scientific writing, illustrates each principle with real-life examples of both good and bad writing and shows how to revise bad writing to make it clearer and more concise. She ends each chapter with practice exercises so that readers can come away with new writing skills after just one sitting. Writing Science in Plain English can help writers at all levels of their academic and professional careers—undergraduate students working on research reports, established scientists writing articles and grant proposals, or agency employees working to follow the Plain Writing Act. This essential resource is the perfect companion for all who seek to write science effectively.

Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to

advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

The classic American poem about autumn on a Midwestern farm.

Emotional Design

Essays on Craft and Commitment

The Phonology of Tone

Intonation in African Tone Languages

Tones and Features

Why We Love (or Hate) Everyday Things

Goals for Academic Writing

This book documents the results of a multi-year project that investigated the goals for writing improvement among 45 students and their instructors in intensive courses of English as a Second Language (ESL) then, a year later, in academic programs at two Canadian universities. The researchers present a detailed framework to describe these goals from the perspectives of the students as well as their instructors. The goals are analyzed for groups of students from particular backgrounds internationally, for changes over time, and in relation to the ESL and academic courses. The authors use activity theory, goal theory, various sociolinguistic concepts, and multiple data sources (interviews, observations, stimulated recalls, questionnaires, and text analyses) to provide a contextually-grounded perspective on learning, teaching, writing, second-language development, and curriculum policy. The book will interest researchers, educators, and administrators of ESL, university, college, and literacy programs around the world.

Why attractive things work better and other crucial insights into human-centered design Emotions are inseparable from how we humans think, choose, and act. In Emotional Design, cognitive scientist Don Norman shows how the principles of human psychology apply to the invention and design of new technologies and products. In The Design of Everyday Things, Norman made the definitive case for human-centered design, showing that good design demanded that the user's must take precedence over a designer's aesthetic if anything, from light switches to airplanes, was going to work as the user needed. In this book, he takes his thinking several steps farther, showing that successful design must incorporate not just what users need, but must address our minds by attending to our visceral reactions, to our behavioral choices, and to the stories we want the things in our lives to tell others about ourselves. Good human-centered design isn't just about making effective tools that are straightforward to use; it's about making affective tools that mesh well with our emotions and help us express our

identities and support our social lives. From roller coasters to robots, sports cars to smart phones, attractive things work better. Whether designer or consumer, user or inventor, this book is the definitive guide to making Norman's insights work for you.

Be the person in your class to write the paper that achieves the A! Follow this easy and interesting process to authentically document your work. This reader-friendly text and step-by-step process will help you set and achieve short and long-term goals as you learn how to pick a topic and narrow it, use library resources and search engines, take notes, and summarize, paraphrase and directly quote without plagiarizing. Learn a new way to read: be a spider! Create a challenging and defendable thesis, craft an intriguing introduction, control opposing viewpoints, outline your evidence, and draft, peer and self-evaluate and publish a superb product. Read a helpful essay on avoiding fallacies of logic while laughing yourself silly. Further develop your own writing style within the accepted writing conventions, and learn how to analyze and apply appropriate tone. Rules for the most common citations are given (MLA 7th Edition) with examples, including internet sources. Resources are included for word use, listing 200 ways to say says, and transitional words, organized by their function, to move smoothly from one idea to the next. A sample paper, sample outlines, and sample Works Cited pages are included! "Mrs. Blandford has carefully and creatively provided a book that is a guaranteed recipe for success in writing research papers. Not only did I do extremely well on my first research paper by using this book, but now, whenever I have a writing assignment, I refer to this book as a guide. It teaches the skills needed to construct and accomplish a successful research paper, and provides knowledge that can be used to process massive amounts of information in our knowledge-driven world. It truly is a valuable asset in my life I would recommend this well-crafted book to anyone who wants to succeed in writing a research paper and writing overall Jeanette Morelan, Prairie School, Racine, Wisconsin

This book first explains the purpose and value of the research writing assignment and then guides students through each step of the research writing process.

Progress on NASA Research Relating to Noise Alleviation of Large Subsonic Jet Aircraft

Suggestions to Medical Authors and A.M.A. Style Book
Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases
Writing the Communication Research Paper
When the Frost Is on the Punkin
Tone in Lexical Phonology

An interactive, multimedia text that introduces students to reading and writing at the college level.

Tone of Voice and Mind is a synthesis of findings from neurophysiology (how neurons produce subjective feeling), neuropsychology (how the human cerebral hemispheres undertake complementary information-processing), intonation studies

(how the emotions are encoded in the tone of voice), and music perception (how human beings hear and feel harmony). The focus is on the psychological characteristics that distinguish us from other primate species. At a neuronal level, we are just another mammalian species, but the functional specialization of the human cerebral hemispheres has resulted in three outstanding, uniquely-human talents: language, tool-usage and music. To understand how the human brain coordinates those behaviors is to understand who we are. (Series B)

"Fascinating…. Lays a foundation for understanding human history."—Bill Gates In this "artful, informative, and delightful" (William H. McNeill, New York Review of Books) book, Jared Diamond convincingly argues that geographical and environmental factors shaped the modern world. Societies that had had a head start in food production advanced beyond the hunter-gatherer stage, and then developed religion --as well as nasty germs and potent weapons of war --and adventured on sea and land to conquer and decimate preliterate cultures. A major advance in our understanding of human societies, Guns, Germs, and Steel chronicles the way that the modern world came to be and stunningly dismantles racially based theories of human history. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize, the Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science, the Rhone-Poulenc Prize, and the Commonwealth club of California's Gold Medal.

How to Write the Best Research Paper Ever!
The Writing and Resistance of Tillie Olsen and Meridel Le Sueur
Language and Woman's Place
Jazz Research Papers
Better Red
Pm286
ESL Students and Their Instructors