Class 02 - Reading Strategies

Previewing

READING STRATEGY: PREVIEWING

- Previewing a book or article means **scanning it to get a general idea of what it will be about.** It allows you to **recall what you already know** about a topic and **what you can expect to learn**.
- Most good readers spend a few minutes previewing before they begin to read academic texts.

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 04 Issue: 12 | Dec-2017 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Python – The Fastest Growing Programming Language

K. R. Srinath

Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, Pragati Mahavidyalaya Degree and PG college, Hanuman Tekdi, Koti, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

---

Abstract: Python is a suitable language for both learning and real world programming. Python is a powerful high-level, object-oriented programming language created by Guido van Rossum. In this paper we first introduce you to the python programming characteristics and features. This paper also discusses about the reasons behind python being credited as the most fastest growing programming language in the recent times supported by research done over the articles procured from various magazines and popular websites. This paper features about the characteristics and most important features of python language, the types of programming supported by python and its users and its applications.

Key words: Python ,Programming languages , Real world programming.

IN OTHER WORDS, PREVIEWING IS USED FOR:

- Activating background knowledge;
- Creating expectations about the text;
- Predicting the (possible) main idea of the text;

TITLE INFORMATION

Python-Bot: A Chatbot for Teaching Python Programming.

Autores: Okonkwo, Chinedu Wilfred[1,2] *chineduo@uj.ac.za*
Ade-Ibijola, Abejide[2,3] *abejideai@uj.ac.za*

Fonte: Engineering Letters. Mar2021, Vol. 29 Issue 1, p25-34. 10p.

Tipo de documento: Article

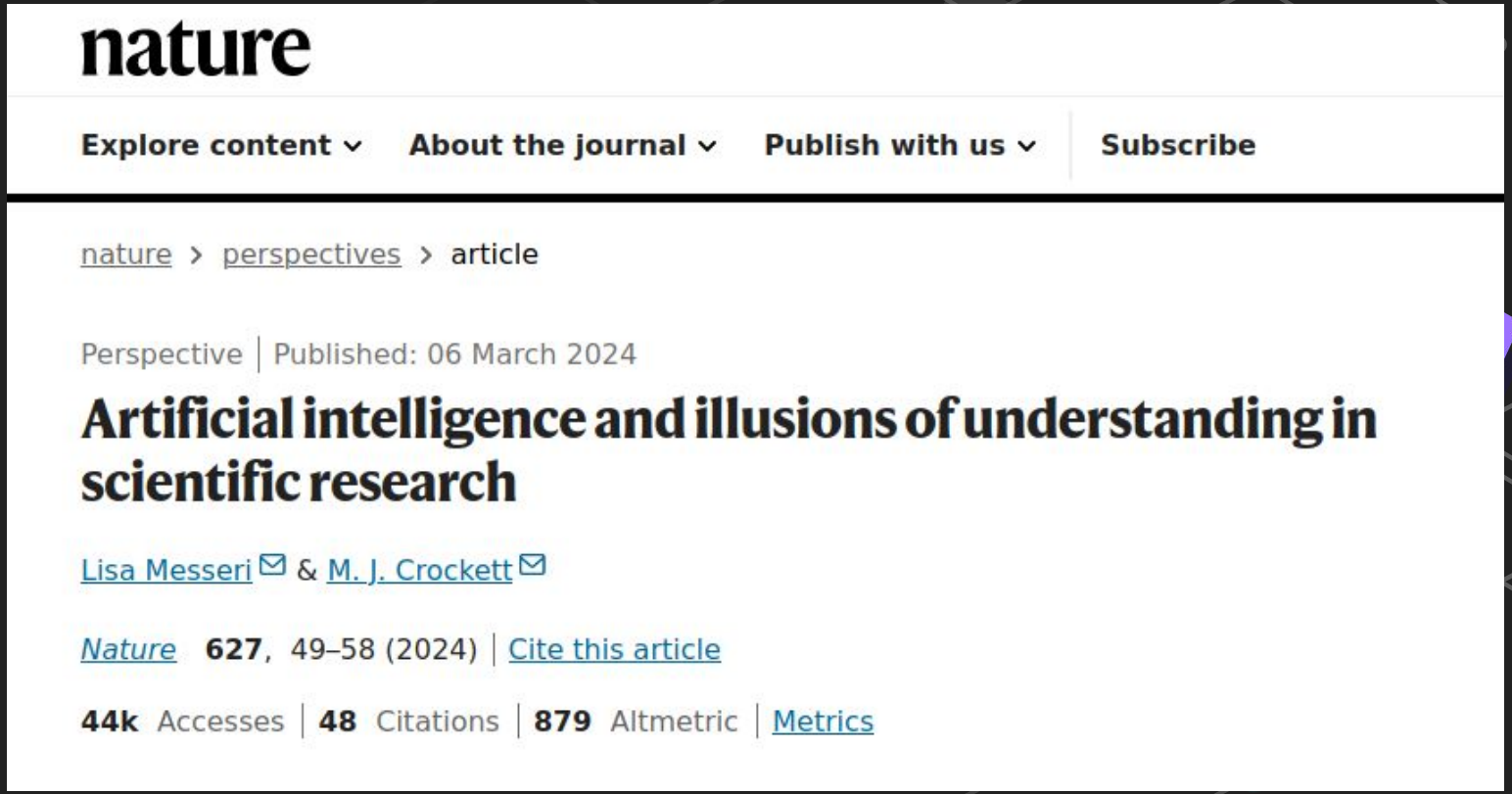
Termos do assunto:
*COMPUTER science education
*PYTHON programming language
*ARTIFICIAL intelligence
*CHATBOTS

Palavras-chave fornecidas pelo autor:
Chatbot
Computer Science Education
Novice Programmers
Program Comprehension
Python Programming
SnatchBot

NAICS/Códigos industriais:
541710 Research and development in the physical, engineering and life sciences
541712 Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)

KEY WORDS

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO LEARN FROM THIS ARTICLE?



nature

Explore content ⌄ About the journal ⌄ Publish with us ⌄ Subscribe

nature › perspectives › article

Perspective | Published: 06 March 2024

Artificial intelligence and illusions of understanding in scientific research

Lisa Messeri ✉ & M. J. Crockett ✉

Nature **627**, 49–58 (2024) | Cite this article

44k Accesses | **48** Citations | **879** Altmetric | Metrics

Artificial intelligence and illusions of understanding in scientific research

Lisa Messeri & M. J. Crockett

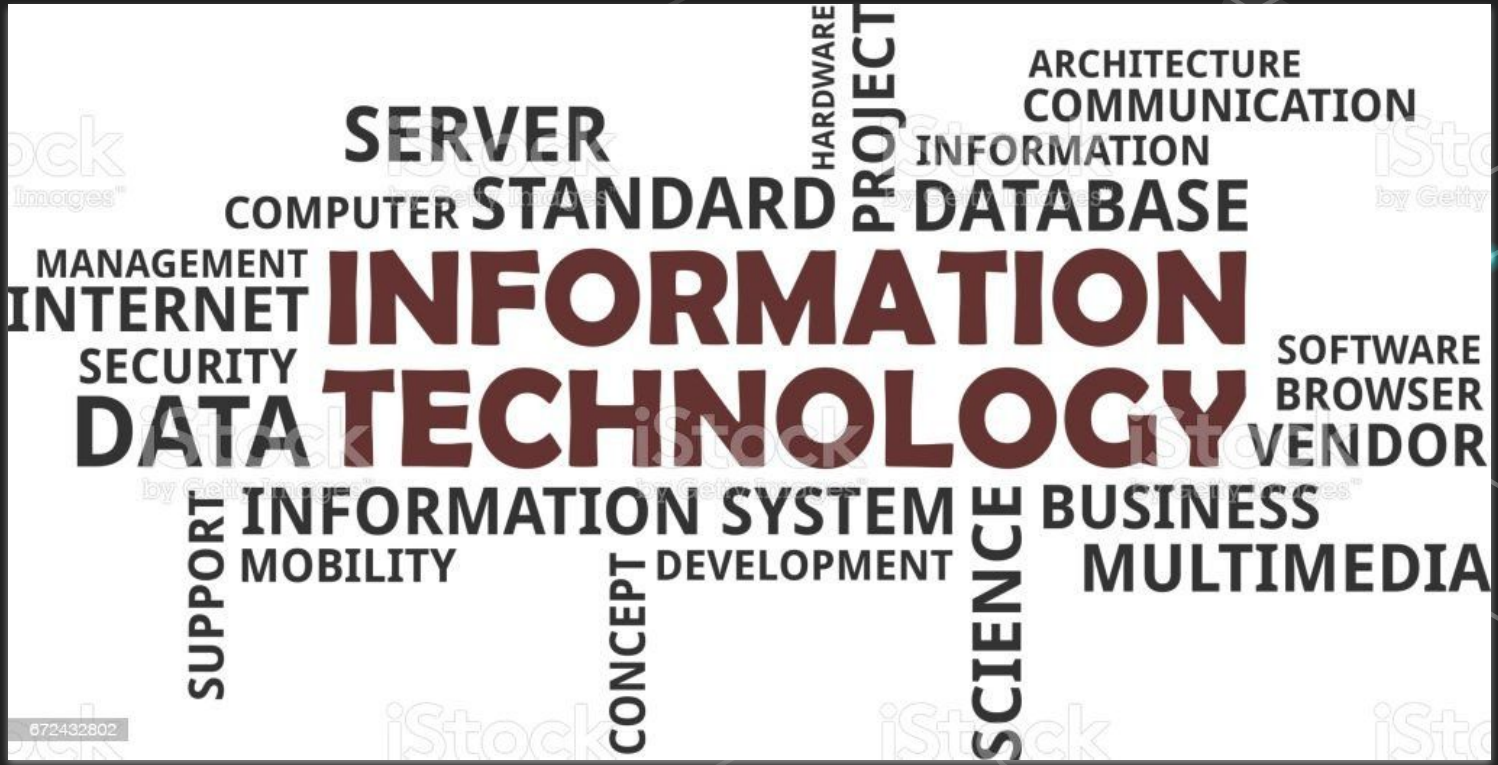
Nature **627**, 49–58 (2024) | Cite this article

Abstract

Scientists are enthusiastically imagining ways in which artificial intelligence (AI) tools might improve research. Why are AI tools so attractive and what are the risks of implementing them across the research pipeline? Here we develop a taxonomy of scientists' visions for AI, observing that their appeal comes from promises to improve productivity and objectivity by overcoming human shortcomings. But proposed AI solutions can also exploit our cognitive limitations, making us vulnerable to illusions of understanding in which we believe we understand more about the world than we actually do. Such illusions obscure the scientific community's ability to see the formation of scientific monocultures, in which some types of methods, questions and viewpoints come to dominate alternative approaches, making science less innovative and more vulnerable to errors. The proliferation of AI tools in science risks introducing a phase of scientific enquiry in which we produce more but understand less. By analysing the appeal of these tools, we provide a framework for advancing discussions of responsible knowledge production in the age of AI.

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-07146-0

PALAVRAS COGNATAS



CARACTERÍSTICAS DOS COGNATOS

- Palavras da Língua Inglesa que se assemelham à Língua Portuguesa em três aspectos:
  - **ortografia**
  - **significado**
  - **pronúncia.**
- Podemos encontrar cognatos perfeitos, muito semelhantes e pouco semelhantes.

CLASSIFICAÇÃO DOS COGNATOS

Perfeitos: palavras que têm grafia e significado iguais, por exemplo:

hospital, radio, piano, hotel, rude, nuclear, social, capital, etc.

Muito semelhantes: palavras cuja grafia tem diferença mínima e possuem igual significado em ambos os idiomas.

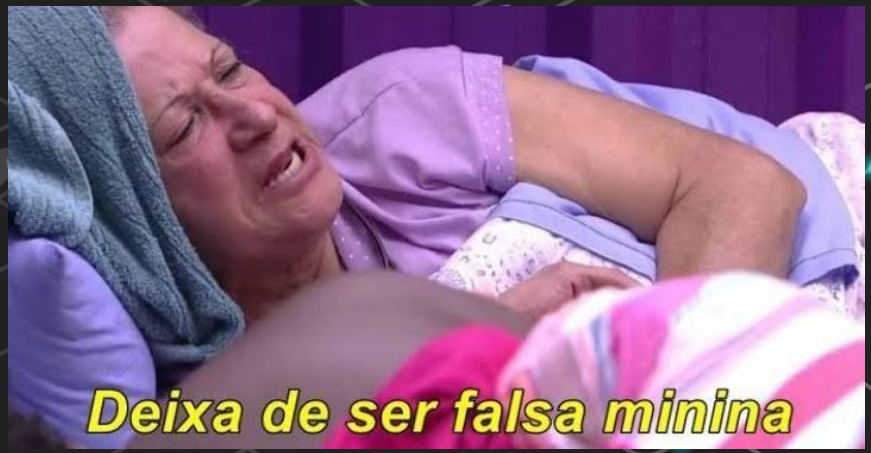
Por exemplo: *gasoline, history, spiritual, member, superlative, group,* etc.

Pouco semelhantes: são palavras que apresentam leve semelhança com as da língua portuguesa. Nessas situações, às vezes, por não serem muito parecidas, é preciso arriscar o significado do termo. Por exemplo:

training, stable, valuable, etc.

Scientists are enthusiastically imagining ways in which artificial intelligence (AI) tools might improve research. Why are AI tools so attractive and what are the risks of implementing them across the research pipeline? Here we develop a taxonomy of scientists' visions for AI, observing that their appeal comes from promises to improve productivity and objectivity by overcoming human shortcomings. But proposed AI solutions can also exploit our cognitive limitations, making us vulnerable to illusions of understanding in which we believe we understand more about the world than we actually do. Such illusions obscure the scientific community's ability to see the formation of scientific monocultures, in which some types of methods, questions and viewpoints come to dominate alternative approaches, making science less innovative and more vulnerable to errors. The proliferation of AI tools in science risks introducing a phase of scientific enquiry in which we produce more but understand less. By analysing the appeal of these tools, we provide a framework for advancing discussions of responsible knowledge production in the age of AI.

WHAT ABOUT THE FALSE COGNATES?



- **Pretend -** fingir
- **Prejudice -** preconceito
- **College -** faculdade
- **Library -** biblioteca
- **Support -** apoiar
- **Intend -** pretender
- **Lunch -** almoço
- **Mayor -** prefeito
- **Anthem** - hino
- **Parents -** pais
- **Costume -** fantasia
- **Eventually -** finalmente
- **Fabric -** tecido
- **Lecture -** palestra
- **Novel -** novo
- **Application –** inscrição
- **Attend -** frequentar
- **Sensible -** sensato
- **Sensitive -** sensível
- **Realize -** perceber