

CHAPTER 6

MEANINGFUL PRACTICE:
ADAPTIVE LEARNING,
WRITING INSTRUCTION,
AND WRITING RESEARCH

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(2000, p. 110).

I... (1968; ... 1979).

C... (2000, p. 113).

1960, 1970, C...

(2000, p. 113). C...

1980 F... C...

I... (19...)

A... C... *practice*, ... (C... 2000, p. 113)

F...

A...

G , H , I , J , D

SITUATED COGNITION

... (C... 2009; & A..., 2009). ... (C..., 1998), ... I... (A..., 2009). ... (A..., 2009). ... A... J. C... (2009, 19), ... (12).

F... B... E... B... (C..., 2009).

(C... , 2009, ... 16-17). ... (...)

SCHOLARSHIP ON PRACTICE

K... (2006). ... (... 392-393). ... (E... , 2006, ... 684).

C... (... 21) ... (K... & ... , 2009). K... A ... (2009, ... 252). E ... B ...

I. A. K. (2009). *Journal of Applied Mathematics*, 1(1), 1-10.

THE ROLE OF THE *FRAMEWORK*: HABITS OF MIND

Framework (C... A..., 2011) ...

Flexibility ... *Adaptability* ... *Focus* ...

Persistence ... *Attention* ...

Metacognition ... (C... A, 2011). *Adaptability* ...

Attention ... *Focus* ...

FACTORS IN KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER/ADAPTATION

... *Adaptability* ... *Focus* ...

(GE) ... *Adaptability* ... *Focus* ...

GE ... *Adaptability* ... *Focus* ...

... ..

A

ADAPTIVE LEARNING OVERVIEW: PERILS AND PROMISE

T (B ... , 2016; A. G ... , A. ... 26, 2016).

L ... K. A ... E. J. ... D. ... (2016) ... (...). L ... A ... (...) ... (...) ... : A ... E ... A ... E ...

A ... E ... (AE), ... A ... (2016).

AE (Axiom of Extensionality) is a principle of set theory that states that two sets are equal if and only if they have the same elements. In other words, the identity of a set is determined by its members. This is often expressed as: $x = y \iff \forall z (z \in x \iff z \in y)$. The axiom is fundamental in set theory and is used to prove many other theorems. For example, it is used to prove that the empty set is unique and that the singleton set is unique. The axiom is also used to prove that the Cartesian product of two sets is unique. In the context of the paper, the axiom is used to prove that the set of all sets is not a set. This is done by assuming that the set of all sets is a set and then using the axiom to show that this leads to a contradiction. The contradiction arises because if the set of all sets is a set, then it must contain itself as an element. But this leads to a paradox, as the set of all sets cannot contain itself as an element. This is known as Russell's paradox. The axiom of extensionality is also used to prove that the set of all sets is not a set. This is done by assuming that the set of all sets is a set and then using the axiom to show that this leads to a contradiction. The contradiction arises because if the set of all sets is a set, then it must contain itself as an element. But this leads to a paradox, as the set of all sets cannot contain itself as an element. This is known as Russell's paradox.

F (Formal) is a principle of set theory that states that a set is defined by its elements. In other words, the identity of a set is determined by its members. This is often expressed as: $x = y \iff \forall z (z \in x \iff z \in y)$. The axiom is fundamental in set theory and is used to prove many other theorems. For example, it is used to prove that the empty set is unique and that the singleton set is unique. The axiom is also used to prove that the Cartesian product of two sets is unique. In the context of the paper, the axiom is used to prove that the set of all sets is not a set. This is done by assuming that the set of all sets is a set and then using the axiom to show that this leads to a contradiction. The contradiction arises because if the set of all sets is a set, then it must contain itself as an element. But this leads to a paradox, as the set of all sets cannot contain itself as an element. This is known as Russell's paradox. The axiom of formal is also used to prove that the set of all sets is not a set. This is done by assuming that the set of all sets is a set and then using the axiom to show that this leads to a contradiction. The contradiction arises because if the set of all sets is a set, then it must contain itself as an element. But this leads to a paradox, as the set of all sets cannot contain itself as an element. This is known as Russell's paradox.

R (Russell's Paradox) is a paradox in set theory that arises from the assumption that the set of all sets is a set. It is named after the philosopher and mathematician Bertrand Russell, who discovered it in 1901. The paradox is often expressed as: "The set of all sets that do not contain themselves as an element." This set is a paradox because if it contains itself as an element, then it does not contain itself as an element. Conversely, if it does not contain itself as an element, then it does contain itself as an element. This is a contradiction. The paradox is used to prove that the set of all sets is not a set.

(2015) ... A... 10- ... ; ... ; 48 406.995

... I ... (2016) ... (2015) ... (2008). ... AE ... B ...

MOBILIZING THE POTENTIAL OF ADAPTIVE LEARNING FOR WRITING STUDIES

B ... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... A ...

G... , H... , J... , D...

... B ... (...) ...

Main body of the document containing the abstract and introduction sections, which are mostly illegible due to heavy noise.

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