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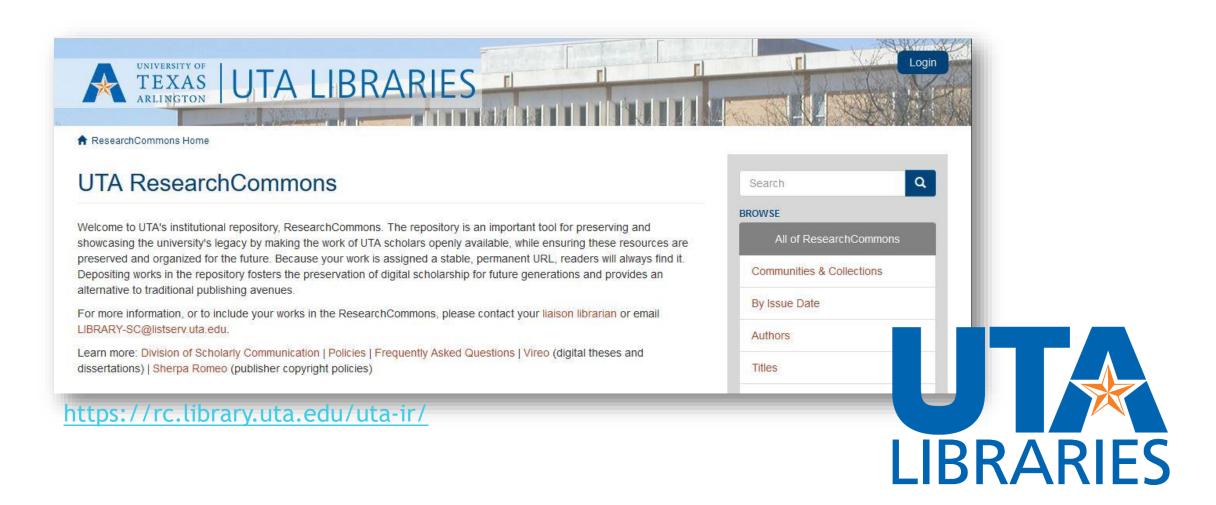
- ✓ What is an institutional repository (IR)?
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What is an IR?

".... an institutional repository is a digital archive of the intellectual product created by the faculty, research staff, and students of an institution and accessible to end users both within and outside of the institution, with few if any barriers to access."

(The Case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC Position Paper, SPARC, 2002, https://ils.unc.edu/courses/2014_fall/inls690_109/Readings/Crow2002-CaseforInstitutionalRepositoriesSPARCPaper.pdf)

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Abstract

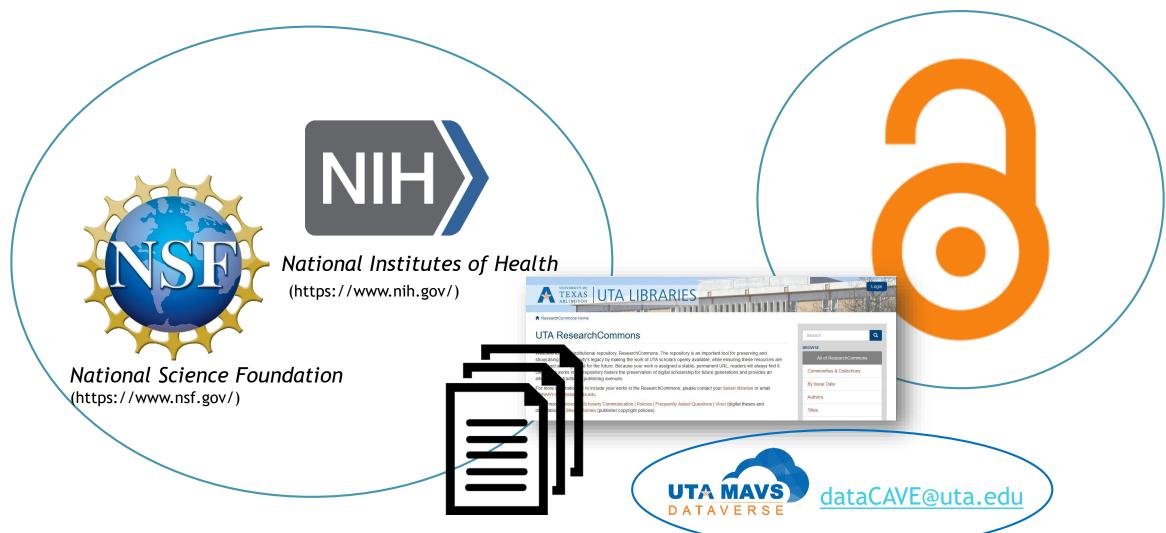
The evaluation of road transportation projects has always been undertaken based on engineering and economic criteria. Road transportation projects are selected based on their significant impacts on key performance measures such as safety and travel time. In recent years, emphasis has been placed on the social and economic impacts of road transportation projects and how they affect members of society rather than the users of roads (Transportation Research Board, 2011). The provision of appropriate and effective road facilities is of the utmost importance in order to achieve well-functioning roads in terms of safety, capacity, user comfort and minimized environmental impacts. However, these road projects sometimes have social economic and spatial effects that adversely impact project communities (Transportation Research Board, 2011). This is significantly important in developing countries where these effects are deemed to be secondary or even tertiary (Markovich & Lucas, 2011). This qualitative study adopts a grounded theory approach to gain a good understanding of the social, economic, and spatial impacts of road improvement on project communities. This approach was designed to encourage the researcher's persistent interaction with the collected data while remaining constantly involved with the emerging analysis. A qualitative approach was adopted to allow respondents to freely express their views in a variety of ways. rather than using a quantitative approach that could confine the responses of participants or pose self-presentation biases (Chatterton et al., 2009; Whitmarsh, 2009). Through the process of open coding, axial coding, and constant comparison, this study revealed several themes (codes), the majority of which were consistent with issues found in the existing literature. The study revealed that the highway improvement has brought benefits such as reduced traffic congestion increased travel speeds, and improvement to the aesthetic nature of project communities. However, the study further revealed some adverse social, economic, and spatial impacts on project communities. Based on the study, these adverse impacts emerged at the post-construction phase. The study revealed that had these adverse social, economic, and spatial impacts been given the required attention during the planning process, most of these could have been reduced, avoided or mitigated

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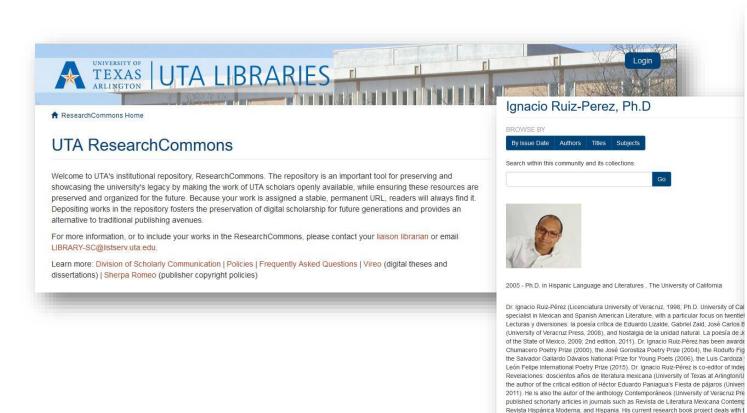
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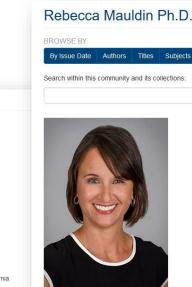


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Assistant Professor, Social Work EDUCATION 2018 Doctor of Philosophy Graduate College of Social Work UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, Houston, Texas Dissertation: "The Dynamics of Social Networks and Health in an Assisted Living Facility" 2014 Master of Social Work Graduate College of Social Work UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, Houston, Texas 1988 Bachelor of Arts, Political Science UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL, Chapel Hill, North Carolina Graduated with Distinction RESEARCH INTERESTS Social gerontology, social networks, generosity, and social support in relation to physical and mental health; assisted living facilities and residents

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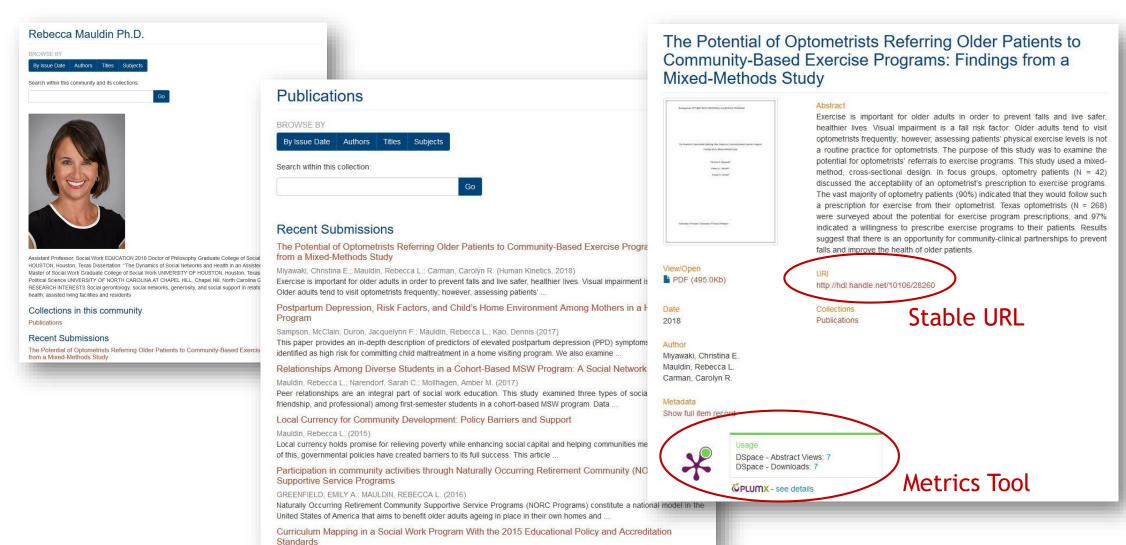
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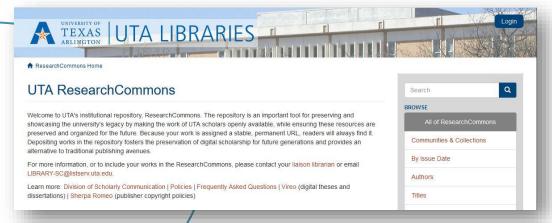
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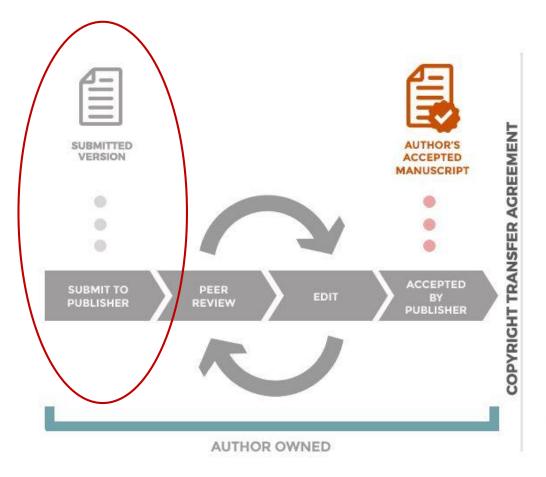


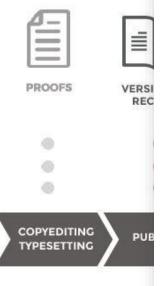




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Hippocampal Stratum Radiatum, Lacunosum and Moleculare Sparing in Mild Cognitive Impairment

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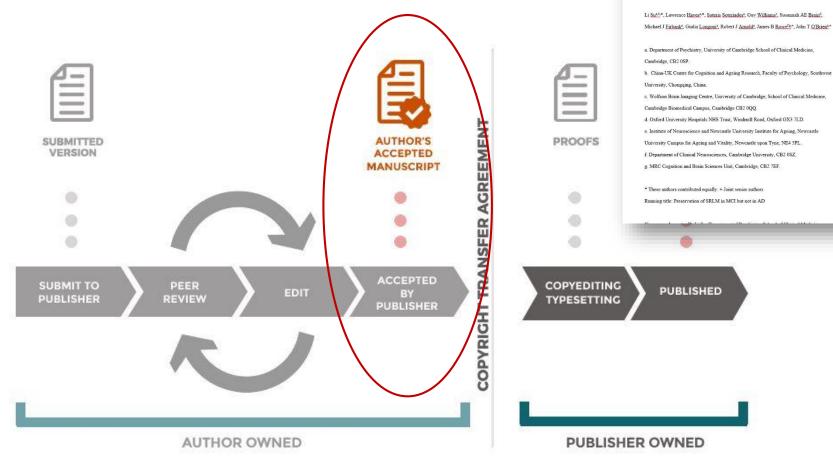
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Running title: Preservation of SRLM in MCI but not in AD

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Abstract: (246 words)

Hippocampal Stratum Radiatum, Lacunosum and Moleculare Sparing in Mild

Cognitive Impairment

Background, Alzheimer's disease (AD) is associated with atrophy in entorhinal cortex (ERC), the hippocampus, and its subfields Corras Ammonia I (CA1) and subiculum, which predict conversion from Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) to clinical AD. The stratum gadiatum. lacunosum and molecular; (SRLM) are also important gateways involving ERC and CA1, which are affected by early AD entology.

Objective: To assess whether the SRLM is affected in MCI and AD.

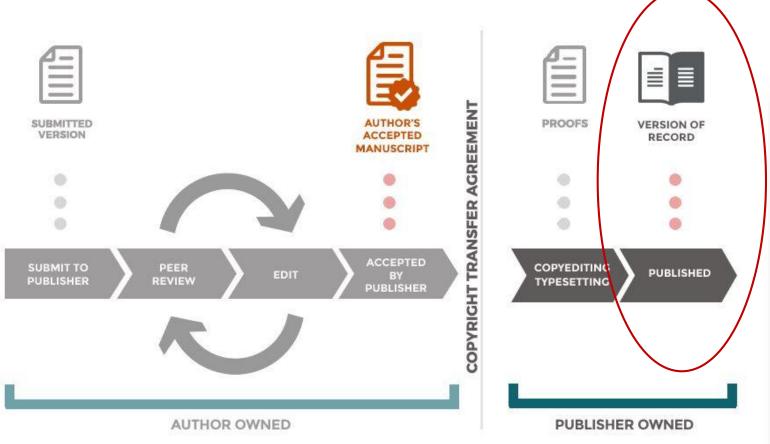
Methods: In this proof-of-concept study, 27 controls, 13 subjects with AD and 22 with MCI underwent 37 MRI. TI maps were used for whole-hippocampal yolhumetty. 72 maps were segmented for hippocampal subfield areas, entorhinal cortex and subiculum thickness, and evaluated for SELM intentity.

Results: Significant CA1 strophy and subiculum thinning were found in both AD and MCI compared to similarly aged controls. However, SRLM integrity was only significantly reduced in AD but not in MCI compared to controls. There were no significant differences in other hippocampal subfields (CA2, CA3, Dentate Gyrus) or ERC thickness between the groups. Finally, CA1 and CA3. DG areas and SRLM clarity were correlated with clinical and committee measurements of disease severity.

Conclusion: Although this study was cross sectional, it suggests a progression of specific subfield changes from MCI to established AD that is associated with the reduced integrity of SRLM, which may reflect more widespread hippocampal involvement as the disease progresses and the relative preservation of SRLM in MCI. These results provide new MRI

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A dynamic systems theory approach to development of listening strategy use and listening performance



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Dynamic systems theory Listening strategy instruction Listening performance

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the developmental trajectories of an EFL learner's listening strategy use and listening performance and explored the dynamic correlation between the two variables from a dynamic systems perspective. A Chinese EFL learner's listening strategy use and listening performance were traced and examined every two weeks over a fortyweek span. The data were analyzed using dynamic systems techniques including the moving min-max graph, Loess smoothing, variability, Monte Carlo technique, spline interpolation, moving window correlation and linear regression. It was found that the learner's listening strategy use and listening performance showed non-linear developmental patterns; regression in listening performance could predict progress to some extent; and the proximity of a new phase was characterized by great fluctuations and variability; there was a downward trend in the relationship between listening strategy use and listening performance over the study period. The analysis of the dynamic complex developmental path of individual listening strategies suggests a simplification, selforganization and self-adaptation process. The developmental patterns and dynamic correlations can provide insights into the interaction between listening strategies and listening performance in a dynamic system. The findings have valuable implications for theory construction and pedagogical practice relating to the development of listening trategies and performance.

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According to Dynamic Systems Theory (DST), learners' language development is a dynamic self-adaptation and selfrestructuring process, in which "a set of variables mutually affect each other's changes over time" (Van Geert, 1994, p.50). The DST perspective could unfold the development of language learning systems and reveal some features that remain elusive with traditional approaches. Its novel methods could also potentially accommodate the individual variations in a complex system, thus allowing us to trace how learners' language competence develops during its interaction with other variables in a complex learning system (De Bot, Lowie, & Verspoor, 2007; Larsen-Freeman & Cameron, 2008; Jessner, 2008).

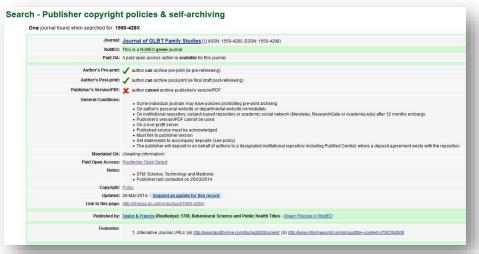
Within the DST framework, variability is generally regarded as a core element and notable feature in language development, and accordingly an "inherent property" (De Bot, Lowie, & Verspoor, 2005) and "a metric of stability" (Thelen & Smith, 1996) of a self-organizing system. To date, a substantial number of studies have been conducted to tease out the variability in a developmental system by examining longitudinal empirical data (Cancino, Rosansky, & Schumann, 1978; Gatbonton, 1978;

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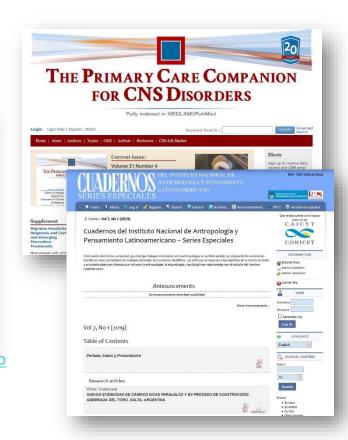
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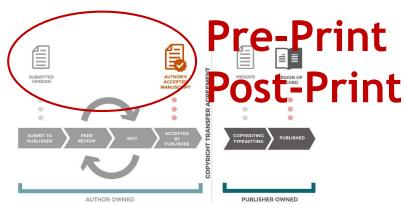






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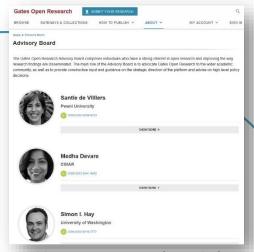


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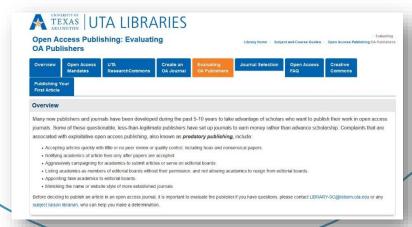






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