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English 121

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The Effects of Motivation on Student Success

Here are my paraphrase citations. Much of KISS's success was due to Gene Simmons' level of confidence (Leaf and Sharp 49). Fechner didn't initially understand the significance of Weber's work (Ludy 33). Mission statements are very important to health organizations (Trybou et al. 1). The acronym, SRL, stands for Self Regulated Learning (Cleary and Kitsantas 88). To truly be motivated, it can be very useful to write out the reasons exactly why a particular goal is important ("Motivation Techniques" 1).

Here are my direct quote citations. KISS concerts didn't always sell out, indeed "back in June of 1973, their audience was almost nonexistent" (Leaf and Sharp 49). Alfred Adler didn't begin life with tremendous prospects, even of survival. "He has been described as a sickly child who, during a severe illness, overheard the attending physician tell his father that he likely would not survive" (Ludy 127). It has been pointed out that simply having a mission statement is no guarantee of success. "However, the wide spread failure of realizing the mission statement is a problem that runs widely through the mission statement literature" (Trybou et al. 1). "Researchers have long been interested in examining the effects of various types of contextual variables, such as SES and classroom contexts, on student achievement and behavior" (Cleary and Kitsantas 90). It's so important to actually plan your work time. "If you schedule a time to do it, you're more likely to actually get started, rather than waiting until you feel like it" ("Motivation Techniques" 1).

Here is my long quote from a book. It's surprising that Freud's early inspiration came from his studies of Darwinism:

As a 17-year-old medical student at the University of Vienna in 1873, Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) took a course entitled "General Biology and Darwinism." That course, especially the ideas of Darwin, would cement his resolve to pursue a career as a research scientist. He also took several courses from Franz Brentano. The person with whom Freud worked most closely was Ernst Brucke (1819-1892), one of the most famous physiologists of his day. (Ludy 115)

Here are my indirect direct quote citations. Gene Simmons sums up his drive for success by stating, "ego, of course. Ego satiation. I want the pat on the back. I no longer care if I get respect 'cause I've got self-respect. I know exactly who I am. That's all I need" (qtd. in Leaf and Sharp 49). It's clear that Freud had a great deal of respect for Jean-Martin Charcot. "Charcot, who is one of the greatest physicians and a man whose common sense borders on genius, is simply working with all my aims and opinions" (qtd. in Ludy 116). Conway notes "both academics and practitioners have asserted a relationship between perceptions of high-quality social exchange" (qtd. in Trybou et al. 2). Chen notes that "one's motivation and strategic behaviors will likely vary across contexts or learning situations" (qtd. in Cleary and Kitsantas 89).

Here are my repeated citations to the same source. The young Alfred Adler was described as "a sickly child" (Ludy 127). Adler eventually developed a rival school of psychology known as *individual psychology* (128). Adler was instrumental in developing the concept of the *inferiority complex* (128). Carl Jung and Sigmund began as friends and

colleagues, but eventually the differences in their theories drove "a wedge between the two, leading to a very acrimonious parting" (129).

Works Cited

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