***Course Writing Component***

To satisfy the writing component for this course, you must submit a 1½ -2 page write-up (typed, double spaced, size 12 Times New Roman font) describing how you have seen a topic learned in the course applied—in a job, on TV, at home, in a newspaper, etc.

You ***must*** have your paper checked by a staff member of the Darton College Writing Center. There is an online Writing Center available for distance students. The following is a link for accessing the Online Writing Center: [http://www.darton.edu/programs/Humanities/writing/form.php.](http://www.darton.edu/programs/Humanities/writing/form.php)

Paper critique and review will be returned via your MyDC email.

***To receive full credit for the assignment***, you must submit the following in the Dropbox in your GAView course:

* Your original paper with notations made by the writing center staff
* The revision of the paper with corrections made

The writing component is a requirement for the completion of the course and will be graded as to content, grammar, spelling, etc. The score on the writing component will be included in the homework/quiz grade for the course.

The writing component will not be accepted late for *any* reason. Plagiarism will result in a grade of zero for the assignment and a Faculty Referral to the Academic Honor Code Committee as outlined in the [Academic Honor Code Policy.](http://www.darton.edu/admin/academic_affairs/pdfs/20110429-Honor_Code_Policy.pdf)

Times have truly changed. When I was a child, our family had a ritual that we would watch the news together every day. I despised this ritual; however, I now understand the importance of watching news. I promised myself that I would never watch the news again. Well, that is an untrue statement because I look forward to weather updates. Weather updates provide me with valuable information to help me plan my day. Weather updates help me to prepare what to wear and whether or not to make plans to travel. Weather updates come from the use of technology such as satellites and radar in addition to scientific information such as weather patterns. But other important elements are inductive and deductive reasoning. That’s right, weather forecasts utilize inductive and deductive reasoning! Topics covered in this course to assist in predicting weather forecasts.

According to our textbook, inductive reasoning is defined as “the use of information from specific examples to draw a general conclusion”. There are many branches of sciences used collectively in making weather forecasts. One has to understand our planet, our atmosphere and their effects on each other to make obtain information. An example of inductive reasoning in weather predicts would be it is raining in Orlando, Florida all over Orlando. That is a generalization because it could be raining on one side of the city but another part of the city does not get rain.

On the hand, deductive reasoning is defined when you are “drawing logical conclusions and in presenting convincing arguments or proofs”. Deductive reasoning is a much more important because it involves making a logical productions. For example, it is hurricane season. Due to the studying of hurricanes, a hurricanes have a season and due to technology their paths can be predicted but not calculated with a 100% certainty. Last week, it was predicted that Hurricane Irma would affect our area with several inches of rain and possible wind damage. Well, many people prepared for the worst, but Hurricane Irma changed its path. The weather forecasts predicted that if Hurricane Irma traveled on path up the west coast of Florida, then it would continue upward the west coast reaching south Georgia by Monday after evening. Well, Hurricane Irma took a different path because hurricanes are natural storm that move and is affected by air pressure. The prediction happened to some degree but not to the magnitude that was predicted because the hurricane shifted internally and enter the east coast but eventually came across the west side. The “if ..then..” statement about the weather aided people to make informed decisions about how to plan for impeding weather.

It is impossible to predict with 100% certainty to predict the path of a naturally occurring storm. Nature is uncontrollable and unpredictable but with the assistance of technology and scientific studies, meteorologists can provide weather updates. Weather updates are based upon inductive and deductive reasoning, one of the topics covered in this course.