

A workshop and presentation for Public Health Sciences Graduate Students Dr. Roger Graves
Professor and
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Curriculum
University of Alberta

Who am I?



Roger Graves

Director, Writing Across the Curriculum

Professor, EFS

April 17, 2009

wac

c4w

writing initiatives

webmail

ef

I'm new to the University of Alberta, having come from the University of Western Ontario where I was Director of the Program in Writing, Rhetoric, and Professional Communication in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. In my new position here I'll be working with faculty and students across the university as part of the Writing Across the Curriculum initiative. I will also be working with students and faculty in the Department of English and Film Studies.

I am the author, co-author, or editor of five books and 29 articles, including Writing Instruction in Canadian Universities. My current research interests include the development of doctoral student writing, writing assignments across disciplinary fields, and rhetorical approaches to text encoding. Currently I serve as co-Vice-President of the Canadian Association for the Study of Discourse and Writing (CASDW) and a member of the Executive Board of the Canadian Association for the Study of Language and Literacy (CASLL/Inkshed).

Recent presentations

This page contais links to pdfs of slides displayed at presentations I've given.

Books

This page displays the covers and descriptions of books I've authored, co-authored, or co-edited



Blog: Thinking About Writing

A new blog on writing-related issues at the U of A and beyond.

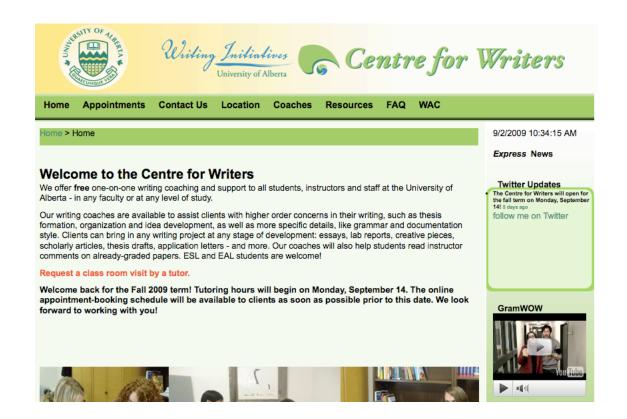
http://www.ualberta.ca/~graves I /index.html

Writing Across the Curriculum



http://www.humanities.ualberta.ca/WAC/

Centre for Writers



http://www.c4w.arts.ualberta.ca/

GRAM WOW!



C4W



Over 1300 students last year

Work with graduate students as well as undergraduates

Free to students

You need both

Quantitative

- Statistics
- Numbers
- Tables
- Objectivity
- Science

Qualitative

- Sophistry
- Words
- Paragraphs
- Subjectivity
- Social science/humanities

Writing: What doesn't work

- Grammar lessons
- Failing to understand the assignment
- A one-shot, linear writing process
- Relying on written comments from profs as the only way to improve

Grammar

- Focus on grammar and "lower-order" concerns (punctuation, format of citations, margins) takes time away from strategies that do work
- Grammar has a **negative** effect size of
 .32 (Graham, *Handbook of Writing Research*)
- Any strategy is better than teaching grammar

Assignments

Author profile essay

(20% of your final grade)

Purpose

Write a reflective essay in which you ex:

- Select several (or perhaps only or upon to write a document, and de finish.
- In your reflections and analysis of in the readings support what you connect at all with your writing r.

- Too much direction can make a written assignment daunting because the answer can only be of a specific type
- Too much choice can result in students forming thesis statements that are too broad; they also jump from one topic to the next
- Too little direction leaves them wondering about what they have been asked to do

Writing Process



- Students who developed a writing process in high school that is inadequate to the rhetorical and intellectual challenges at university flounder
- Processes: students need more than one process to respond to the variety of texts they must produce

Audience



- A key component of writing is audience
- Students sometimes don't know the professor as audience
- Students can't judge if a topic is of interest to the professor without guidance
- Eg: A graduate student proposes a topic in a writing course that is not related to the topic of the course

Written comments

- "notoriously unreliable"
- In one study, 17 untrained readers marked the same paper as anything from a B to an F
- Many errors are unmarked
- Teacher response varies with gender, personal background of student, instructor's politics and employment status, and other factors (Haswell 333)
- Students' evaluative sets contrast with instructors'

How to succeed as a graduate student writer

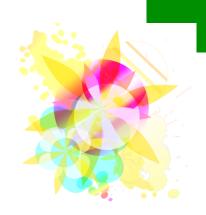
Recognize and act on the idea that writing is social:

- Form writing groups (on your own or through the Centre for Writers)
- Seek out feedback from trusted readers
- Talk/email profs to seek clarification re. assignments
- Talk with senior students
- Attend job talks, research presentations

Adopt a process approach

Adopt a process approach to writing:

- Gather information
- Draft the document
- Seek feedback; revise for structure and content; gather more information (if necessary)
- Edit for cohesion, style, register



Learn new genres

Identify and learn the nuances of the genres you are asked to write:

- Research posters
- Short papers
- Thesis proposals
- Grant applications
- Scholarship applications
- Opinion/editorial articles



Genres in Public Health Sciences

In groups, come up with answers to these questions:

- What do students write in Public Health Sciences courses?
- Why do they write them? To explore ideas? To be evaluated? To describe? To argue? To reflect?
- Who do they write for?

Keys to Good Writing in PHS

- Transitions/coherence (BPH Ch. 4, 5)
- Logical sequencing/ organization/outlines (BPH Ch. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 21)
- Audience—non-technical (BPH 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14, 31)
- Trusted readers
- Plain language/jargon (clarity/ credibility) i.e. KTE
- Structure: headings

Non-technical writing

Working in groups at your tables, re-write the abstract you've been given for a non-technical audience.

Proven instructional strategies: Writing Centres



- Both tutors and tutees improve their literacy skills (Haswell 339)
- Both groups improve their self-concept and attitude toward writing
- Tutors reduce power differentials with tutees and soften the directives from professors via assignments

Writing Studies New Course: WRS 500

WRS 500 Academic Writing in Science

(Winter, 2010)

This class will focus on teaching graduate students about academic writing with the goal of helping them to improve their ability to construct clear, concise, and well-supported arguments in the documents that they write as part of or associated with their degree programs.

Resources

- People: other students and faculty members
- Books: Handbooks, writing in the sciences books, web pages
- Services: Center for Writers
- Courses: Writing Studies, new PHS 600-level course