Knowledge transfer: Faculty and student writing workshops

Faculty workshops

Group tutoring

Research projects

Guest lectures



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## <sup>\*</sup> 4 Strategies

- 1. Faculty workshops that help instructors to create contexts that support students
- 2. Guest lectures by the WAC director to help students as they begin to work on writing assignments
- 3. Group workshops
- 4. Research into writing assignments

**Faculty** workshops Student Guest Group tutoring lecture writing Research

# + My focus

Faculty workshops to improve writing assignments

Guest lectures to students in classes in the disciplines Faculty workshops

Student Student writing

Group tutoring

Research

### Interdisciplinarity

■ "Interdisciplinarity: Rhetoric, reasonable accommodation, and the Toto effect," Anthony Paré warns us against easy, surface "rhetorical tourism" approaches to interdisciplinarity (in Graves & Graves 2010).



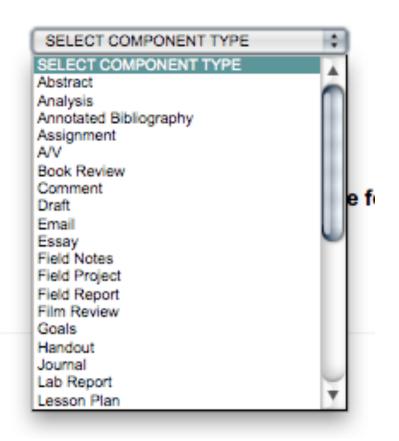
# Guest lectures: WAC as Consultancy

- We attempt to build ongoing relationships with instructors, with curricular units, and with students to ensure that we learn as much as we can about how students in a particular discipline write.
- 2010-2011: 33 lectures on a variety of writing assignments
- Focus on clarifying the assignment, idea-generation, and writing strategies

- C. Schryer (1994). "A
   Consultancy Model of
   Research," in Contextual
   Literacy: WAC. Winnipeg:
   Inkshed Publications.
- J. Jablonski (2006). Academic Writing Consulting and WAC. Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press.



### Genres across the disciplines



- Instructors assign dozens of genres
- Research segment of this presentation will show how they vary on a number of scales
- Genres linked to values in the discipline: Nursing students asked to reflect critically as a way of developing the sense of agency they will need to speak back to the government

## Nursing 494: The essay

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Search and Selection
- 3. Annotations
- 4. Application to Clinical
- 5. Conclusion
- 6. References
- 7. Appendices

7-10 pages



## Chem 419/519: Research proposal

3 pages

- Introduction and Context: importance of the problem; strong statement of aim [thesis]
- **Background**: elaborate on the research area; give preliminary results (describe what has been done)
- Research Plan: Rationale; General objective & specific aims; Specific aim 1 (elaborated); Specific aim 2;
- Significance
- References: List all references you have cited in your text (page 4)

## Econ 999: Structure of paper

- I. Introduction
- 2. Review of Literature and Industrial Context
- 3. Relevant Economic Theory
- 4. Econometric Model
- 5. Data Sources and Summary Statistics
- 6. Econometric Results and Discussion
- 7. Conclusions
- 8. References
- 9. Tables and Figures

30 pages

# Faculty workshops: WAC Portfolio

■ This summer we are building an ePortfoilo of Powerpoint slides and other materials to distribute electronically and on flash drives to instructors

#### **Documents:**

- A quickstart guide to WAC
- Grading guidelines from Walvoord/Anderson and Bean
- Guidelines for Creating Writing Assignments

#### **ASSIGNMENTS AS INSTRUCTIONS**

# Creating good writing assignments



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

#### MARKING ASSIGNMENTS: DESIGNING RUBRICS THAT WORK

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Director, Writing Across the Curriculum



# RESPONDING TO STUDENT WRITING

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W A C

# Writing to Learn: Learning to Write

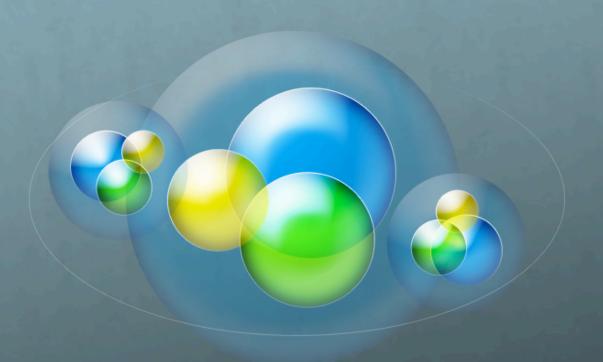


Roger Graves, Professor, English and Film Studies Director, Writing Across the Curriculum



## Faculty workshop: Chemical Engineering

- The next series of slides are notes I presented at the end of 3 hour faculty workshop for the Chemical Engineering department
- I was one of four presenters; the other three were all senior Engineering profs offering ideas to their colleagues in the department on how to help graduate students write well



# Writing Well<sup>2</sup>

Notes from the Workshop on August 26, 2010 Building Traction and Triumph into co-Authorship

# Undergrad, Grad

Make better use of recipes or instructions for creating chemical engineering texts:

- Make these instructions/resources available
- Drive students to these resources—send them the links, provide postcards with the web address

Murray Gray, John Nychka

## Revise, revise, revise

#### Writing is a process

- Get that first draft out
- Revise it—precision comes from revision
- Read like a reviewer/reader—audience is factor that determines what to write, what "story" to tell
- Planning is key—notes, sketches, outlines

Jacob Masliyah

## Social aspects

- Writing is a social practice—it takes place in groups of people for other groups to read
- Gather writers together periodically
- Have them share texts, suggest improvements, problem-solve for others

## Needs analysis

- Identify what students need to move from novice to proficient
- © Create the right resource for each need: supervisor; student-run writing groups; documents posted on the web as resources

## Collaborative writing

- Long-term projects: gumption (grit, grind, grunt)
- Who is an author: first is grad student; last is supervisor; rest in the middle
- National Academy of the Sciences (US) guidelines: designed, performed, tools, analysis, drafted sections
- No "gift" authorship

## Collaboratively written article

## Writing Well<sup>2</sup> Building Traction and Triumph into co-Authorship

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