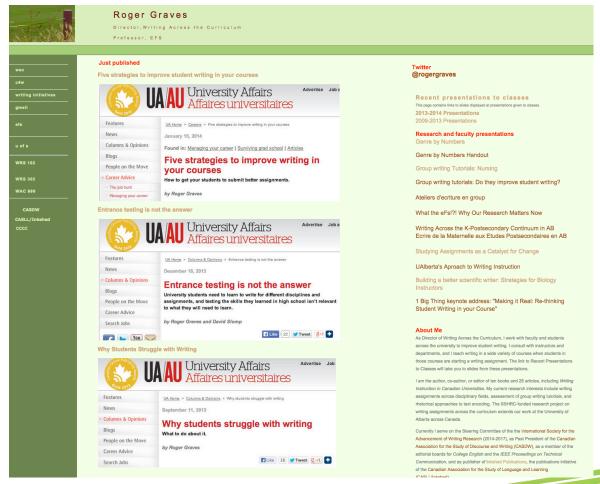


RESPONDING TO STUDENT WRITING

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Writing Across the Curriculum





http://wac.ctl.ualberta.ca/

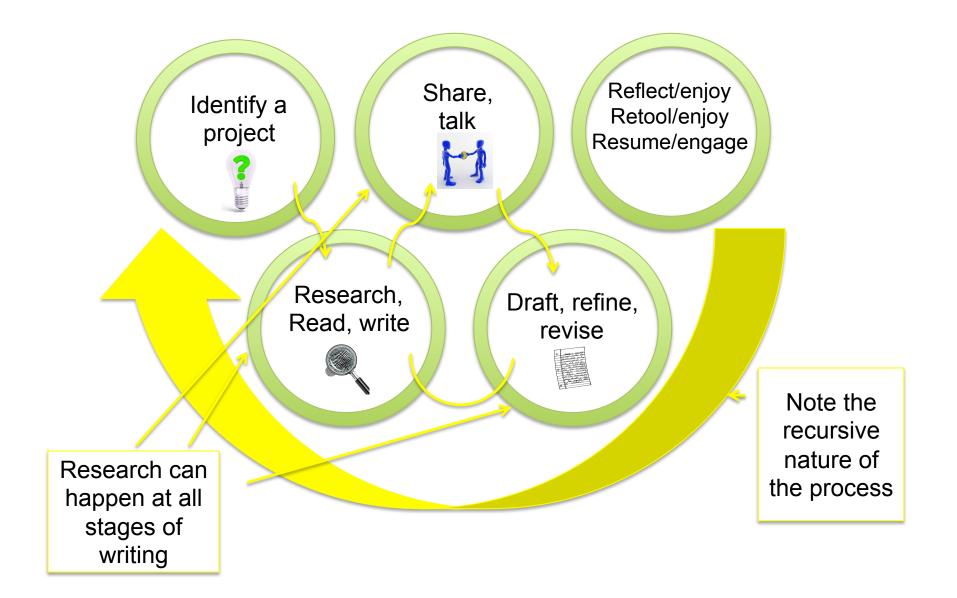


Response can come at any stage of the writing process:

- Thesis statements (idea generation)
- Outlines (organization)
- Drafts (coherence, development)
- Final/finished products (editing, proofreading)
- At each stage, the focus of the response should change.



The Writing Process: A Model



Summative/Formative

Summative evaluation/response sums up, totals, gives a final comment on a performance



Formative evaluation helps shape or form the performance in advance of a final judgment of it





Sample peer response questions

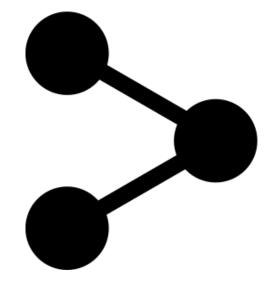
Peer Feedback: Proposal Writing

- 1. Identify the main claims made in the proposal.
- 2. Using the schema on pages 114-115, identify the claim, link (because statement), reason, and evidence that are explicit or implicit in at least one of these claims.
- 3. Identify a rebuttal (challenge) that someone might make to one of these arguments, and then suggest how the writer could counter that rebuttal.
- 4. Using the proposal evaluation sheet as a guide, identify 3 areas you think the writer could improve if they revised their proposal.



Who responds?

- Peers in class
- Centre for Writers tutors
- Friends, family
- Instructor





Principles of response

- Respond to encourage revision rather than justify a grade
- Organize your comments into a hierarchy—most important to least important
- Comment on ideas and organization first
- Wherever possible, make positive comments
- Avoid over-commenting: students learn faster if they must find and correct their own errors

Bean, John C. Engaging Ideas: The Professor's Guide to Integrating Writing, Critical Thinking, and Active Learning in the Classroom. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.



How to respond, 1

- Do not waste time on careless student work.
- Do not extensively mark grammar and punctuation.
- Address fundamental concerns first.
- Consider comments without grades.
- Use comments only for teachable moments.
- Spend more time guiding.
- Use only as many grade levels as you need (2 = p/f to 13).
- Limit the basis for grading.

Walvoord, Barbara E. and Virginia Johnson Anderson. Effective Grading: A tool for Learning and Assessment in College. 2nd ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2010.



Higher-order concerns

- Does the draft follow the assignment?
- Does the writer have a thesis that addresses an appropriate problem or question?
- If the draft has a thesis, what is the quality of the argument itself?
- Is the draft organized effectively at the micro level?
- Lower-order concerns
- Are there stylistic problems that you find particularly annoying?
- Is the draft free of errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling?

Bean, John C. Engaging Ideas: The Professor's Guide to Integrating Writing, Critical Thinking, and Active Learning in the Classroom. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2001.



Coach

- Uses writing workshops to draft and revise student in class
- Believes praise works better than censure
- Depends upon students to take responsibility for the learning

Source: Stephen W. Wilhoit, The Longman Teaching Assistant's Handbook: A Guide for Graduate Instructors of Writing and Literature. New York: Pearson Longman, 2008.



Editor

- Focus on sentence-level errors
- Conversant with rules and conventions of standard edited English
- Every word and punctuation mark counts
- Devote much time marking essays

Source: Stephen W. Wilhoit, The Longman Teaching Assistant's Handbook: A Guide for Graduate Instructors of Writing and Literature. New York:

Pearson Longman, 2008.





Academic reader

- Focus on how well the paper meets the standards of academic discourse for style, evidence, citations, sources
- If not, what must be changed?



Source: Stephen W. Wilhoit, The Longman Teaching Assistant's Handbook: A Guide for Graduate Instructors of Writing and Literature. New York: Pearson Longman, 2008.



Average reader

Read as if you were reading a magazine or newspaper—to see what the writer has to say

Speak back to the writer about what interests you, confuses you, annoys you



Source: Stephen W. Wilhoit, The Longman Teaching Assistant's Handbook: A Guide for Graduate Instructors of Writing and Literature. New York: Pearson Longman, 2008.



Customs officer

- Guards the academic border to ensure only approved students pass on
- Works from a clear set of rules
- Applies the rules consistently





Your turn

Which of these metaphors describes how you see yourself as a responder to student writing?

Is there another metaphor that captures what you are trying to accomplish when you respond to student writing?





Sources

Coach photo: http://picasaweb.google.com/lh/photo/T4NhrhxVWMh8qfkL2NbmUw

Border shot: http://farm1.static.flickr.com/52/131161403 afb1b40c45.jpg

Edmonton Journal: http://www.edmontonjournal.com/

Editing: http://images.google.ca/imgres?imgurl=http://farm3.static.flickr.com/

