Writing the Research Paper

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Roger Graves





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As Director of Writing Across the Curriculum, I'll be working with faculty and students across the university to improve student writing. I consult with instructors and departments, and I teach writing in a wide variety of courses when students in those courses are starting a writing assignment. I will also be working with students and faculty in the Department of English and Film Studies, my home department.

I am the author, co-author, or editor of six 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-President of the Canadian Association for the Study of Discourse and Writing (CASDW), the

Recent presentations

to classes

This page contains links to slides displayed at presentations I've given

Research and faculty

presentations

Digital rhetoric



http://www.ualberta.ca/~graves1/index.html

Writing Across the Curriculum



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

Centre for Writers



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

The writing process: 3 keys to success

Getting started

- Explore the assignment
- Make rough notes
- Pick a tentative topic

Getting feedback

- Make an appointment at the centre for writers
- Get feedback on your draft/revise

Revising

- Work on style and lower order concerns
- Proofread, consult checklist for assignment

Two assignments, but related

- Annotated bibliography & formal outline
- **7** Feb. 8
- **7** 4%
- 5 100-200 word annotations
- Citations in APA format
- Attach copy of article



- Final paper
- 7 10%
- 5 pages, 12pt Times New Roman, double-spaced, 1 inch margins, one-sided
- 7 Title page, intro, body, conclusion

Annotations

- Summarizes the article objectively (2-3 sentences; 45-60 words)
- Evaluates content, scope, quality, suitability for audience article was written for. May compare to other articles.

"Summarize:

- What the researcher(s) were looking at,
- What they did
- What they found out"

APA (6th, 2010) Citation

Phillips, C. D., Spry, K. M., Sloane, P. D., & Hawes, C. (2000). Use of physical restraints and psychotropic medications in Alzheimer special care units in nursing homes. *American Journal of Public Health* 90: 92-6. Retrieved from http://www.ajph.org/.

Sample summary

Alzheimer's patients are less likely to be restrained or medicated as a result of residing in Special Care Units (SCU) in nursing homes. They found, however, that these patients were no less likely to be restrained and, in fact, they were more likely to receive psychotropic medication. (56 words)

Hints for summarizing

- Previous summary took 5 pages of article and turned it into 2 sentences
- Look in the article's Introduction for the question they are asking (in this case, paragraph 2)
- Look in the Results for the findings (in this case, the last paragraph of the Results)

3. Analytical/critical annotations

An objective evaluation of a work's contents, quality, and limitations. Length is typically between 100-200 words.

- Gives full bibliographic information for the work.
- Gives the authority and the point of view of the author.
- Evaluates the contents, scope, and quality.
- Points out the merits and deficiencies.

From http://guides.library.ualberta.ca/annotations

Sample Evaluation

This study looked at a large amount of data (1100 residents in 48 SCUs) from a small geographical area—only four U.S. states. The extent to which the findings of this study apply to Alberta are unclear, particularly since these standards vary considerably from state to state. Nevertheless, the authors speculate that SCUs led something of a revolution in Alzheimer's patient care—these units demonstrated that the use of physical restraints could be avoided, and that may account for the similarity in use in both SCUs and regular units. (89 words)

The Outline: Getting organized

- **7** Title
- Introduction and Context/background: Identify the problem, issue; strong statement of aim/purpose [thesis]; briefly outline what you are going to cover in the body
- Body of paper: use subtitles; organize by argumentative point you are making
- Conclusions: What does it all mean? does a coherent perspective on this topic emerge from your reading? No new information
- References: List all references you have cited in your text (minimum 5).

Possible thesis statements

Feral animals

Zoonotic diseases

Possible thesis statements

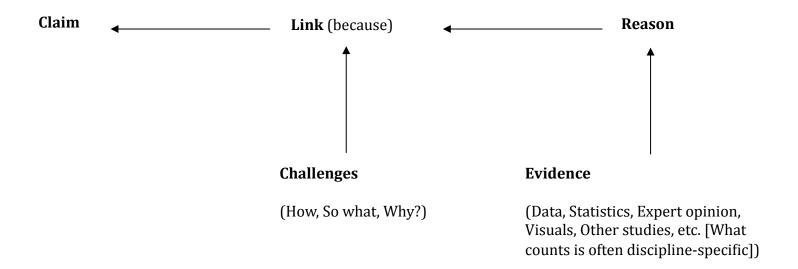
Animal abuse and domestic violence

Animal training

From topic to thesis

- Translate that topic into a thesis by stating what your attitude is to that topic
- Sheepherding lessons provide benefits beyond the immediate purpose of gathering and moving stock because the same commands used in the field help control and discipline dogs at home and in public places.

Informal Argument and Academic Writing



Ex. [this study] will be a unique scholarly contribution as very few studies genuinely combine oral history and the documentary record.

A claim in 3 parts

My research will develop a set of terms that describe animal hoarding and distinguish it from animal collecting; I will also summarize the solutions to the problem of animal hoarding that appear in the research literature.

Thesis statements

- Specific
- Manageable
- Interesting

A sample thesis statement

According to new approaches in pain management, nurses must obtain three kinds of knowledge if they are to respond effectively to a patient's pain: knowledge of self, knowledge of pain, and knowledge of standards of care.

[original/passive voice] New approaches to pain management stress three kinds of knowledge for nurses to obtain if they are to respond effectively to a patient's pain: knowledge of self, knowledge of pain, and knowledge of standards of care.¹

www.mbon.org/practice/pain_management.pdf

Getting organized

- Thesis= main claim, argument
 The absence of traditional social hierarchies in this time and place, combined with the fuel of easy money and masculinity, accounted for this new conception of leisure
- Body: subsidiary claims
- 1. Free enterprise capitalism in the Klondike contributed to a dominant ideological stance that valued the free choice of the individual to pursue whatever leisure activities they wanted—including gambling, drinking to excess, and womanizing—with few, if any, restraints.
- 2. Leisure in the Klondike boomtown created and enforced a particular kind of masculinity in contrast to the "rational recreation" of more established cities and towns in the Northwest.