


NWWK Quiz (Metaconcept: Writing is an Activity and a Subject of Study)

- Due May 18 at 11:59pm
- Points 11
- Questions 11
- Available May 12 at 2pm - May 21 at 11:59pm
- Time Limit None
- Allowed Attempts 3

Instructions

Be sure to read "[Metaconcept: Writing is an Activity and a Subject of Study](https://webcourses.ucf.edu/courses/1482473/files/114723956?wrap=1)" (<https://webcourses.ucf.edu/courses/1482473/files/114723956?wrap=1>)  (https://webcourses.ucf.edu/courses/1482473/files/114723956/download?download_frd=1) in *Naming What We Know* (p. 15-16) and "[What are Research Methods?](https://webcourses.ucf.edu/courses/1482473/files/114726072?wrap=1)" (<https://webcourses.ucf.edu/courses/1482473/files/114726072?wrap=1>) " by Jennifer Clary-Lemon, Derek Mueller, and Kate Pantelides.

You may refer to the book while taking this quiz. This is an open-notes quiz. There is no time limit.

This quiz was locked May 21 at 11:59pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	147 minutes	11 out of 11

Score for this attempt: 11 out of 11

Submitted May 18 at 3:38pm

This attempt took 147 minutes.

Question 1

1 / 1 pts

Write a brief response to the question below.

Do you think your "conceptions" of writing have an impact on how you "practice" writing? How so?

List one or two questions you have about writing or how writers actually get writing done. (Try to think of interesting questions you'd want to ask researchers about writing, language, literacy, and/or

rhetoric.)

Your Answer:

Yes, I do believe that my conceptions of writing have an impact on how I practice writing. Before reading these articles, I believed writing was a rather fixed skill, meaning that you master it up to a point and then you can't really go past that point. But after reading, I realized that writing isn't just a tool for communication, but also something that's worth studying. This means that my writing practices should change based on the context, the intended audience, the purpose for writing, etc.

1. What are the consequences of viewing writing as only a basic skill rather than a complex activity?
2. Why has writing traditionally not been treated as a real field of study?

1. You underestimate the pen when you don't respect the range writing provides. It shouldn't be scary either because it is a skill and it can be improved. 2. People underestimate what writing can do or even the study of rhetoric but it is used all the time. Advertisements, laws, tv shows, and social media involves persuasive writing skills that are overlooked but controls populations.



Question 2

1 / 1 pts

True or false?

Writing is an activity in which individuals and groups engage.

Correct!

☒ True

☐ False



Question 3

1 / 1 pts

True or false?

Writing is a subject of study.

Correct!

☒ True

☐ False



Question 4

1 / 1 pts

Choose all that apply.

Based on the bulleted list on the first page, writing studies researchers might engage in research related to...

Correct!

☒ How writing technologies might impact how writing happens

☐ Why writing is the best subject in the world

Correct!

☒ How forms of writing have developed over time

Correct!

☒ How individuals and groups produce writing and for what purposes



Question 5

1 / 1 pts

Choose the correct answer.

"_____ has demonstrated that these ideas about writing do not match the ways that writing actually works..."

☐ Research in psychology and communication

☐ Developments in understanding and communication

☐ Progress in the study of language acquisition

Correct!

☒ Research in writing and rhetoric



Question 6

1 / 1 pts

Choose all that apply.

Areas of inquiry for writing studies or rhetoric and composition researchers might be...

Correct!

☒ distribution of writing

Correct!

☒ _____ of writing

Correct!

☒ circulation of writing

Correct!

☒ production of writing

Correct!

☒ consumption of writing

Question 7

1/1 pts

What is a critical conversation, and how does it relate to research? How does Burke's metaphor of a party help you understand critical conversations and research?

Your Answer:

A critical conversation is an ongoing discussion and exchange of researchers' ideas about a certain topic. It acts like an academic dialogue where people can contribute by building upon (or challenging) the work of other researchers. Kenneth Burke describes the concept as a party: when you get to the party (presumably not very early), conversation amongst a crowd of people is already taking place, and you listen to what they're saying. Once you get the idea, you join in with something to build upon the conversation or maybe to challenge what someone has said. This relates to research very well because when researching a topic, you should be looking at existing sources and discussions about the topic before adding your own ideas to the mix. The metaphor makes a practically one to one relationship to how actual research works and that helped me greatly in understanding the process.



Question 8

1/1 pts

In the section "Uncertainty and Curiosity," Clary-Lemon, Mueller, and Pantelides describe research as a process of genuine inquiry. What does genuine inquiry look like? How is this similar or different from your prior conceptions of or experiences with research?

Your Answer:

Genuine inquiry is basically an open-ended process that is driven by honest curiosity. It means starting with a question and being okay with not knowing all the answers immediately. This idea of inquiry is different from how I used to think about research because before, I used to see it as finding supporting evidence for a thesis I had already decided on. I now see that research is more of an ever-changing journey where the ultimate goal is actually to learn and contribute to something novel.



Question 9

1/



In addition to what you've written already, what else did you learn about how research works in this chapter? What was familiar to you based on your prior experiences? What was new to you?

Your Answer:

Besides genuine inquiry and critical conversations, I also learned that research is heavily influenced by rhetorical thinking. This of course means understanding the audience, purpose, and context behind some given communication. I used to believe that research was just about collecting facts, but the chapter showed me that the process also involves a lot of creativity, invention, and making purposeful choices about how to present information.

What was familiar to me was the idea that research is a lengthy process and involves finding reliable and credible sources to support a given topic. I had to do this for past assignments, so this part came naturally to me. However, the idea that writing itself is both an activity *and* a subject of study is new to me. I hadn't yet thought about how writing itself can actually be researched until I read these articles.



Question 10

1 / 1 pts

How do you usually define genres? After reading and watching the material, name some genres you have engaged in recently?

Your Answer:

I usually define genres by their form, purpose, and audience. I typically think of a genre as a category of communication, such as a podcast, a blog, or a research proposal, each with its own function. After reading the material, I now understand that genres are also influenced by rhetorical situations. What I mean by this is that genres emerge from certain contexts and with a specific audience in mind, and they're meant to solve a communication problem. I've recently engaged in a bunch of different genres. These include watching video essays on YouTube, reading blog posts, and even using menus at restaurants.



Question 11

1 / 1 pts

What are some genres or topics that you might be interested in exploring for this research article?

Your Answer:

The first topic I'm interested in exploring is comparing SUVs and sedans and figuring out which one is better for commuters. I have an interest in this because I myself commute 50 minutes from my house to UCF every school day, and I'd like to see which one would be more beneficial. The second topic I'd want to look into is the differences in learning between online and in-person students. This topic interests me because I have been both an in-person and online tutor for math and computer science topics and I would like to find out if there actually is a meaningful difference between the two modalities.

Both are great topics! They have to connect to writing, rhetoric, literacy, and/or language. Remember it should be something simple for this short semester.

Quiz Score: 11 out of 11

