

Planning



Writing 2101

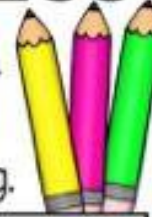
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Week 4

Steps of the **WRITING PROCESS**

What is the writing process?

The writing process is the steps that writers follow from the beginning to the end of creating a piece of writing.



- 1. PREWRITE**
 - Choose a topic.
 - Set a purpose.
 - Collect facts.
 - Brainstorm and organize ideas.
- 2. DRAFT**
 - Create a rough draft that will later be improved on.
 - Organize your ideas into sentences and paragraphs.
- 3. REVISE**
 - Review and improve your draft.
 - Make any changes or additions in word choice, organization, and descriptive details.
- 4. EDIT**
 - Make any corrections needed in spelling and grammar.
 - Reread each sentence to make sure they all make sense.
- 5. PUBLISH**
 - Write a final copy of your corrected writing.
 - Get ready to share your writing with your readers.

1) How To Understand Your Assignment

Term	Definition
Analyze	Find connections and meaning between things
Compare and contrast	What do these things have in common and how are they different?
Critique	Give difference perspectives
Evaluate	Set criteria and relate a concept or idea to the criteria
Define	Say what something is
Describe	Give the details of something
Propose	Give a solution to a problem
Reflect	Apply ideas from the course to something

2) How To Brainstorm

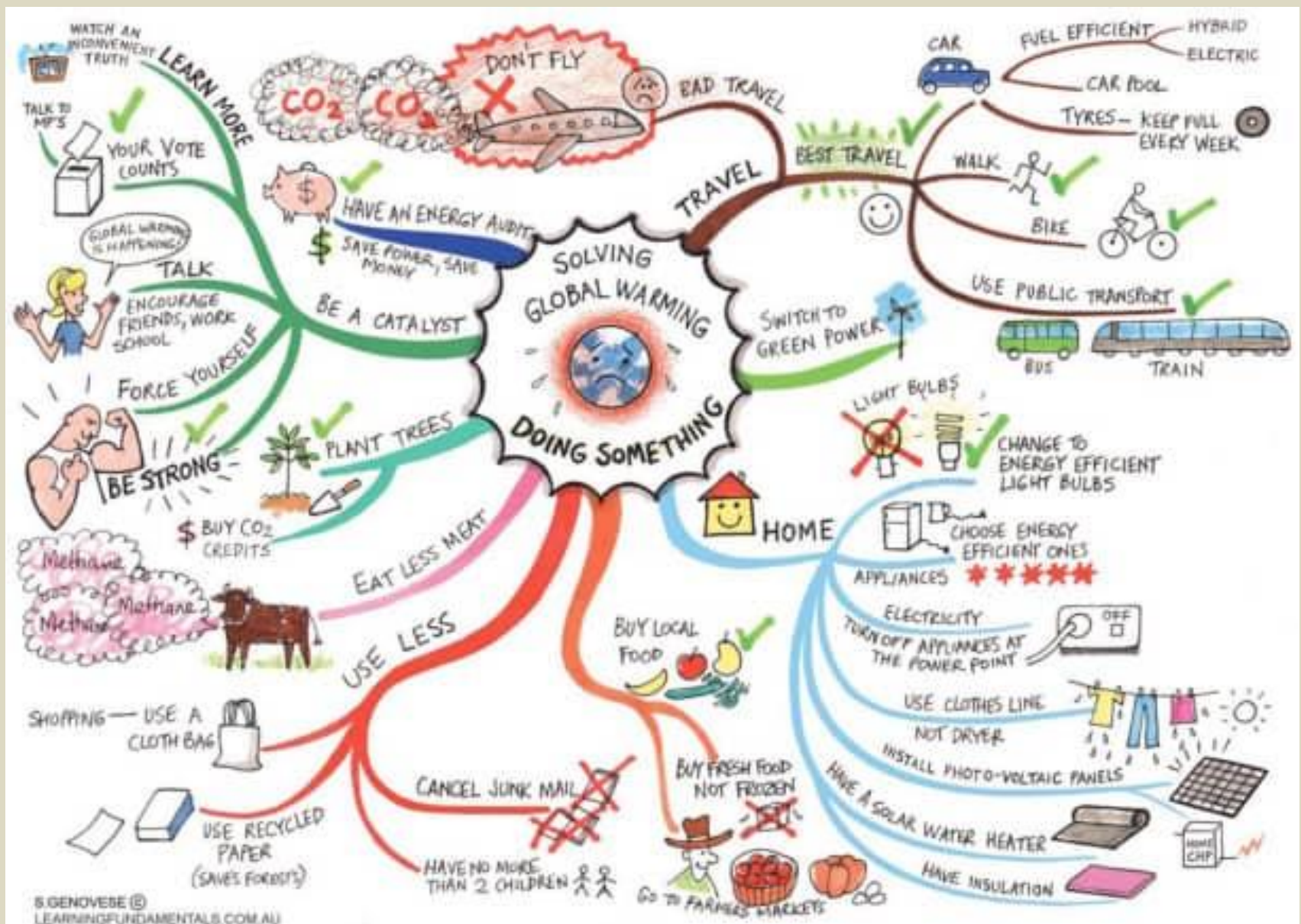
1. Who, what, when, where, why, how
2. Free write
3. Idea map
4. Write a response
5. Talk it out
6. Do a little pre-research (even Wikipedia!)



*Have you used one of
these strategies before?*

Freewrite

How old are bicycles? I know maybe mid-19th century, but when is the first mass-produced bike available to the public. The first bikes were hilarious with their giant front wheels and tiny back wheels and awkward pedal positions. I wonder what the logic of that design was. Did the wheel engineers of the time know something we don't? Bicycles are common now but when could a family just go buy a bike? ~~or~~ IF the expansion of bicycle use has any connection to the industrial revolution, that could be a factor in the development of urban transportation systems.



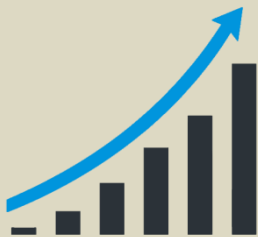
3) How To Write A Thesis

- A thesis is what you will argue and how you will argue it.
- It is the answer to the research question.
- It is not the goal for research.
- Examples:
 - This paper will present the argument that it is necessary to reform the Canadian Senate because it is an unrepresentative institution.
 - In this paper, I will argue that there is no link between absorbing violent entertainment and anti-social behavior, based on the available psychological evidence.



3) How To Write A Thesis

- Lower level
 - In this paper, I argue that students should not smoke because it is bad for health, expensive and socially undesirable.
- Higher level
 - In this paper, I argue that students should not smoke because doing so leads to a lower quality of life overall.



What is the difference between these theses?

4) How To Understand Research

	Qualitative	Quantitative
Conceptual	Concerned with understanding human behaviour from the informant's perspective Assumes a dynamic and negotiated reality	Concerned with discovering facts about social phenomena Assumes a fixed and measurable reality
Methodological	Data are collected through participant observation and interviews Data are analysed by themes from descriptions by informants Data are reported in the language of the informant	Data are collected through measuring things Data are analysed through numerical comparisons and statistical inferences Data are reported through statistical analyses

Source: Adapted from Minichiello et al. (1990, p. 5)

Example: What has been the impact of COVID-19 on university student learning in Canada?

What are advantages and disadvantages of each type of research?

4) How To Understand Research

Method	Explanation	Pros	Cons
Survey-based analysis	Statistical analysis of data from a survey, often a questionnaire of people on a given topic	“Large-n,” and often generalizable beyond the survey participants	Difficult and costly to create a representative sample
Interview-based analysis	Qualitative analysis of data from key individuals, often key informants on a topic	“Small-n” and thus provides in-depth information on a topic	Difficult and costly to create a generalizable sample
Process tracing	Reconstruction of an event using documentary evidence, such as letters or records	Documentary evidence often systematic and trustworthy	Documentary evidence may not exist or be accessible
Literature review	Overview and review of academic writing on a given topic	Takes stock of academic work on a given topic	Information comes second-hand to some extent
Discourse analysis	Systematic analysis of meaning of speech or text	Reveals meaning of discourse	Presumes reliability of discourse

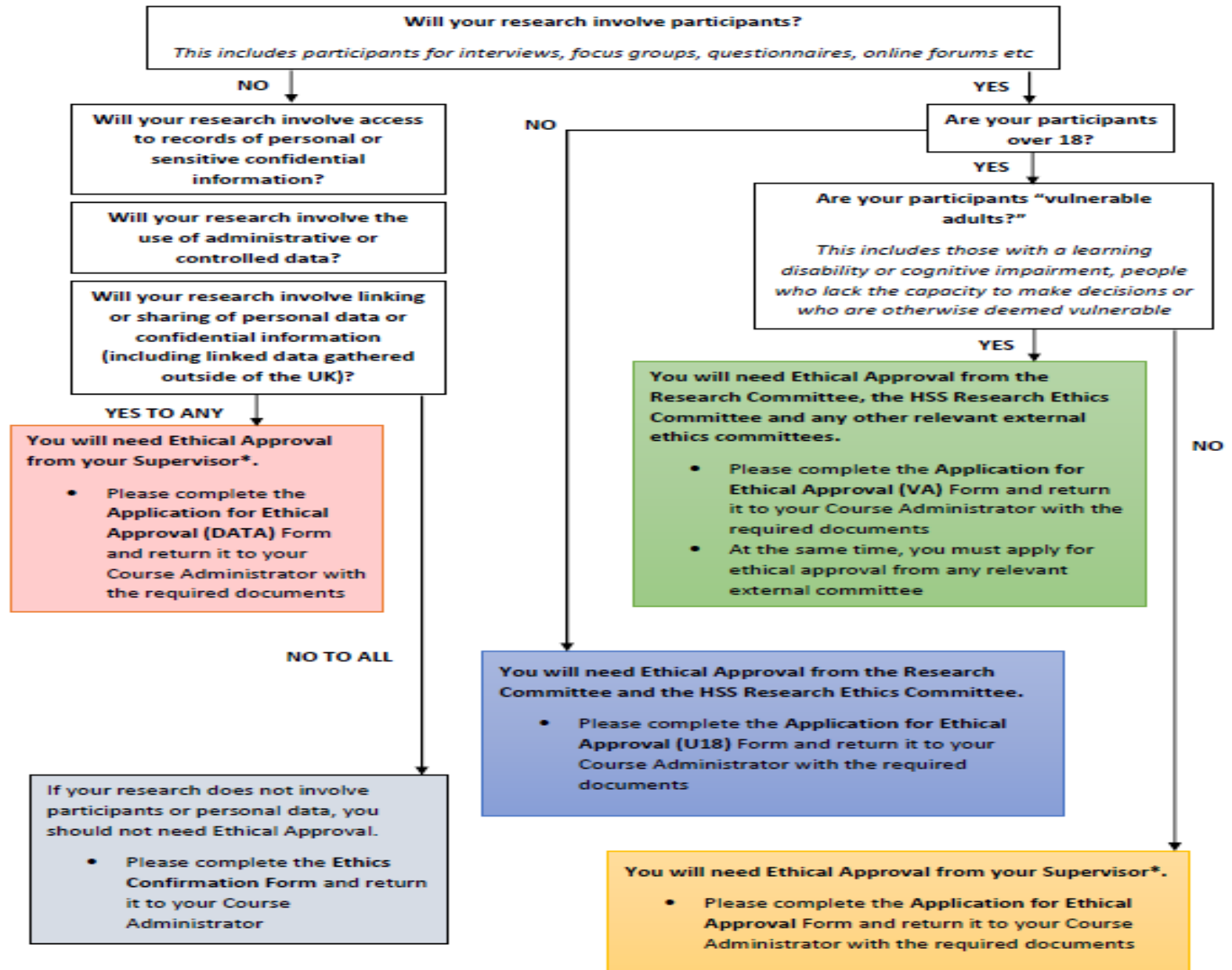
Example: What explains the evolution of the Arctic Council?

4) How To Understand Research

- Questions to ask yourself when reading a journal article (according to Maureen A. Carey, Kevin L. Steiner and William A. Petri, Jr's "Ten Simple Rules for Reading a Scientific Paper")
 1. What do the author(s) want to know?
 2. What did they do (approach/methods)?
 3. Why was it done that way (context within the field)?
 4. What do the results show (figures and data tables)?
 5. How did the author(s) interpret the results (interpretation/discussion)?
 6. What is good about what they did?*
 7. What are potential shortcomings to what they did?*
 8. What should be done next?



Please use this flowchart to determine the procedure you need to follow for Ethical Approval



***Approvals by Supervisors will be brought to the Research Committee for light-touch review and approval.**