

# Planning



Writing 2101

Dr. Andrew Chater

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.

next week.

6th-7th  
week of class

6, 7, 8, 9th

9th, 10th.

# 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 — *word, phrases or some general ideas.*
4. Write a response
5. Talk it out
6. Do a little pre-research (even Wikipedia!)



*Have you used one of these strategies before?*

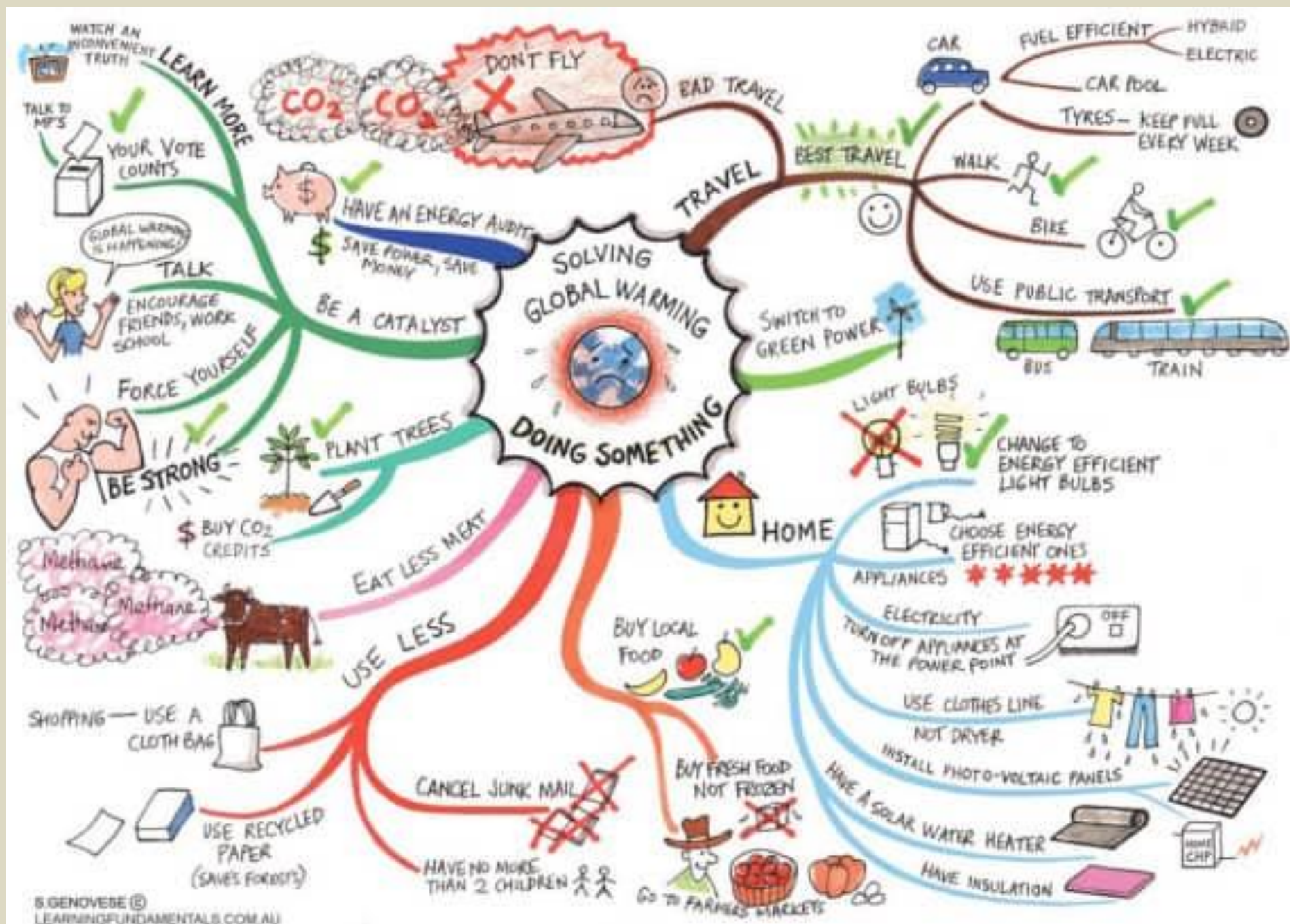
# Freewrite

general idea.

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.

↑  
good topic.





# 3) How To Write A Thesis

- A thesis is what you will argue and how you will argue it.  
*Have a thesis at the beginning of writing.*
- 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

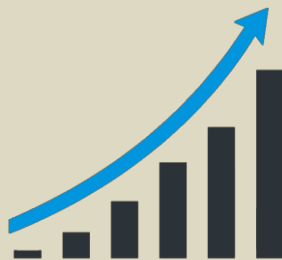
- In this paper, I argue that students should not smoke because it is bad for health, expensive and socially undesirable.

*socially*  
*psychically.*  
*financial*  
*use points*  
*clear.*

- Higher level

- In this paper, I argue that students should not smoke because doing so leads to a lower quality of life overall.

*summarize all points together.*



What is the difference between these theses?



# 4) How To Understand Research

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

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

Pros:  
 Replicable  
 Generalizable  
 Cons:  
 Can be wrong

large n study.

from the human itself -> the reason / way differs by each individual.

Small

in depth

con: not generalizable.

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 <u>documentary evidence</u> , 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                      |

*go beneath the text.*

Example: What explains the evolution of the Arctic Council?

*Process tracing  
Interview-based.  
Literature review.*

# 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?

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PMCID: [PMC7392212](#)

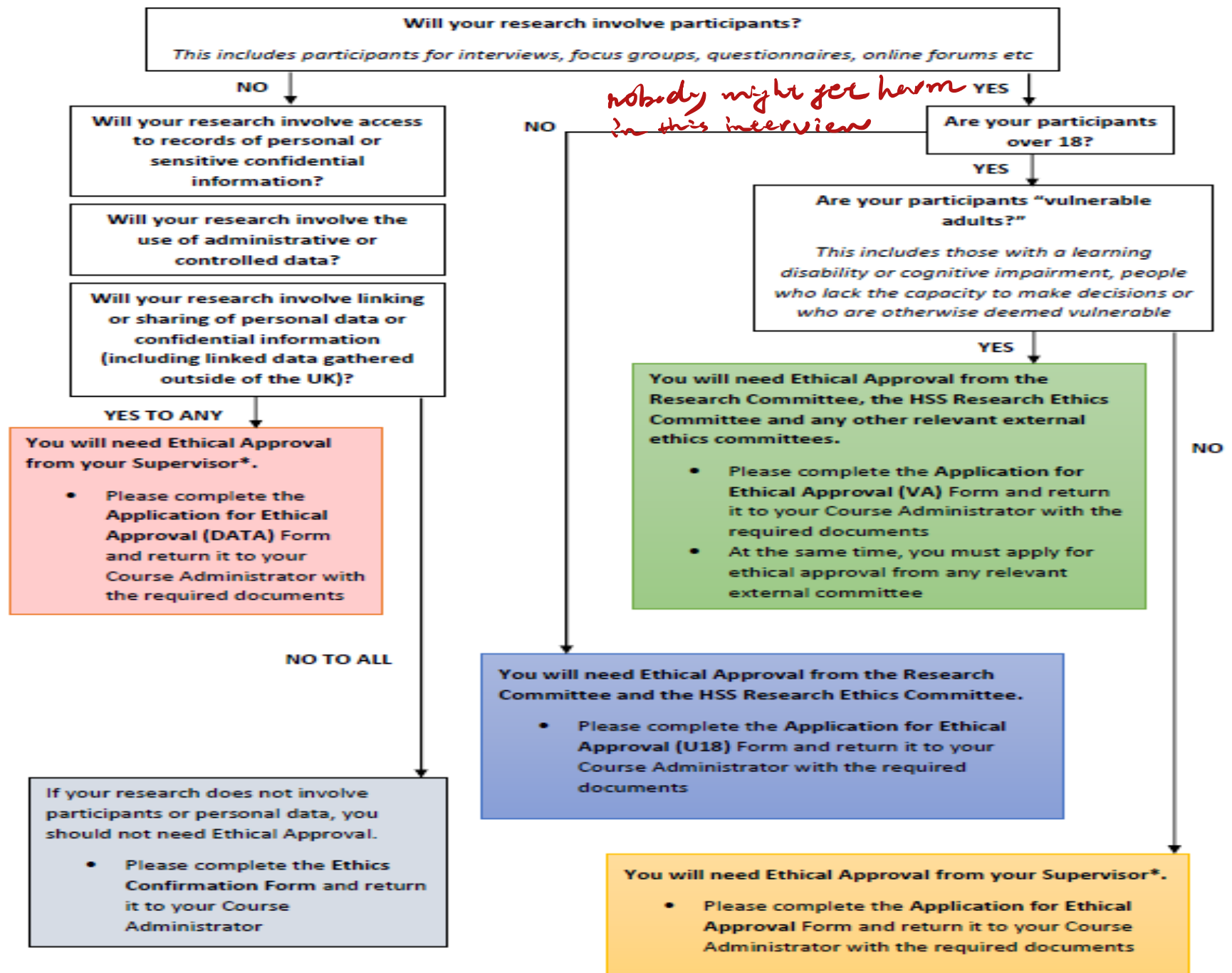
PMID: [32730251](#)

## Ten simple rules for reading a scientific paper

[Maureen A. Carey](#),\* [Kevin L. Steiner](#), and [William A. Petri, Jr](#)

Scott Markel, Editor

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.