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Scaffolding research proposal writing through peer review: Nexus of science writing and generic learning advising

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Student Learning Services

Critical Intersections: the 12th Biennial Conference of the Association for Academic Language and Learning, University of Wollongong 25-27th November 2015

Research proposals - what's the problem?

- ❑ A first substantial piece of writing transitioning into PG study
- ❑ Research proposals as 'occluded' genre (Swales in Paltridge & Starfield, 2007)
- ❑ A key element to the successful thesis (Madsen, 1992)

Flowering and Transcriptional Response
of *Medicago truncatula* to Differing
Photoperiod Conditions

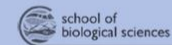
BSc. (Hons.) Proposal

School of Biological Sciences (SBS)
The University of Auckland



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Supervisor: Associate Professor



2014

Word count: 4945 words (excl. figure legends and bibliography)

The scientific research proposal is linear

- Title
- Summary
- Background
- Aims & objectives
- Research methodology
- Anticipated problems/limitations
- Significance
- Resources & Timeline



Theories, methods, data...are rhizomatic

All four thesis elements identified by Phillips & Pugh (2005) need to be addressed in a research proposal:

- I. Background to the study (current & future state, debates, theories)
- II. Focal theory (what & why)
- III. Data theory (data choice)
- IV. Contribution (significance for the field)

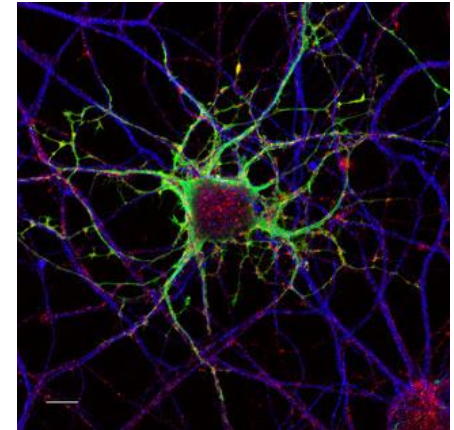


Image (confocal microscopy of neurons): <https://www.flickr.com/photos/zeissmicro/8695004301>.

“Scientists must write!”*

- ❑ Irony of training emerging scientists and engineers in highly sophisticated techniques and the lack of formal scientific writing training.
**Robert Barrass (2002)*

- ❑ Writing in the disciplines as a conception of learning.

Michael Carter et al. (2007)

Embedding writing workshops in preparation for thesis research

Biology course: BIOSCI 761/2, 15-points over 1 semester

Enrolment: 25-40 BSc (Hon) and MSc students per semester

Assessment: 100% in-course

- Attendance and participation in LA writing sessions (10%)
- Departmental seminar presentation (20%)
- Submission of a written research proposal (70%)

Learning outcomes & activities

□ Pre-planning the proposal

- Title development
- Mind mapping the topic
- Exemplars & overall proposal structure

□ Scientific writing

- Paragraph structure
- Writing (proposal abstract, TED talk summary)
- Peer review
- Writing diagnostic

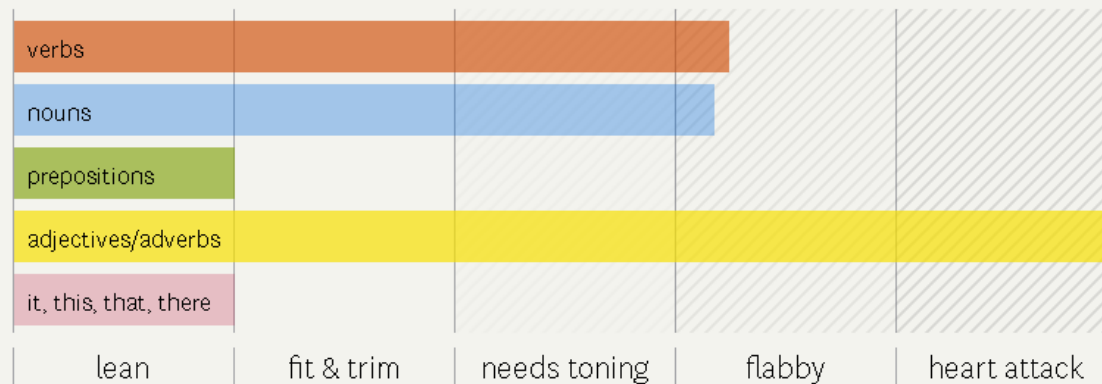


The Writer's Diet

home **test** blog about

The WritersDiet Test

Like Share 366 Tweet



your diagnosis

FLABBY

[test new sample](#)

Your sample has 104 words

There is a growing demand for the development and use of cleaner, "greener" technologies in the current era as we become increasingly aware of the negative impact activities can have on the environment. Nature provides a diverse suite of catalysts in the form of enzymes which have the potential to perform many of the chemical reactions required in industrial processes in a more environmentally-friendly manner than traditional chemical catalysts. Enzymes are created from renewable resources and are biodegradable. They can work under relatively mild conditions, have fast turnover rates and are highly specific, producing good product yields and fewer unwanted by-products and toxic wastes.

Study: Students' perception on writing hurdles and support

Data collection:

- ❑ Summative course feedback (N=27, S1 only)
 - What I liked most
 - What I learnt
 - What could be improved

- ❑ Survey: open-ended questions (N=20, 27% response rate)
 - Q1: Key road blocks in writing the proposal
 - Q2: Supporting scientific writing development
 - Q3: Other comments

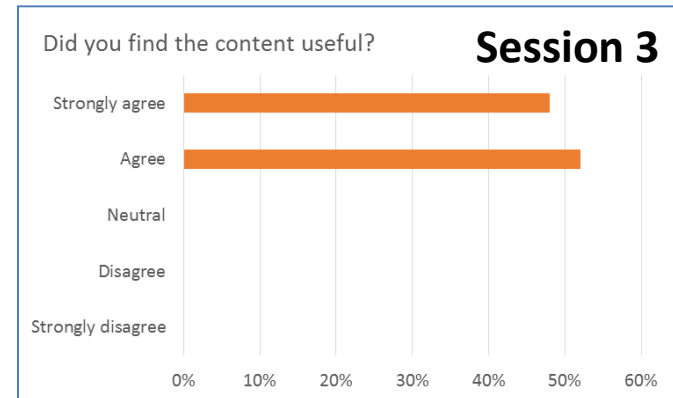
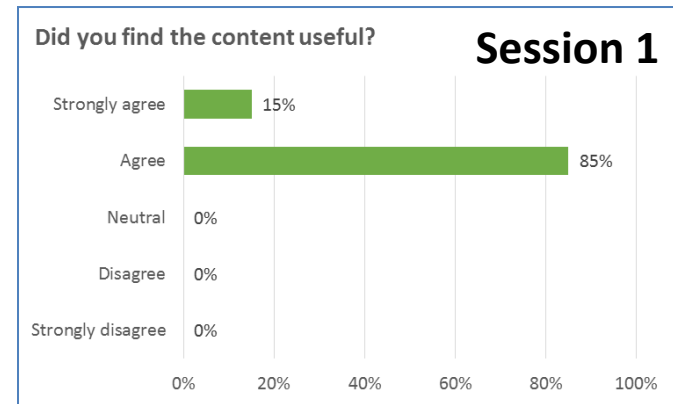
Results – Summative feedback

Students liked:

- Interactive “not just another lecture”
- Examples of poor and good writing
- Writing tips and web resources
- Non-judgemental environment “unscary”

Students learnt about:

- Paragraph structure
- Writing is subjective
- The need of writing practice
- Their own writing style
- Peer review process



Shift of perception about the
peer review (N=27)

Results - Questionnaire: Road blocks

- "Getting started"
- "Repeating myself a bit and waffling about nothing"
- "Developing a good structure"
- "Formatting requirements"
- "The methodology...I have never used before. So I had to discuss it minimally and in general terms until I have the opportunity to learn how to use it."
- "Finding information was easy but then go and condense it down was more difficult."

Results – Questionnaire: Science writing support

- “Staged writing feedback from peers and experts”
- “Online tools”
- “More access to exemplars”
- “Starting early on in the process and more drafting”
- “More periodic deadlines”
- “Writing groups (online and face-to-face)”

The flipside of peer review & writing groups

“Peer review and feedback on exercises that is not relevant to the proposal, ie the TED talk summary.”

“It would be more a more productive exercise with feedback from experts rather than people who do it for the first time.”

“Personally I need to be alone when I am writing, so writing groups would not help me.”



Structure changes a reflection of increasing complexity



- ❑ Doubts about ordering the literature review or methods as understanding of complexities deepens
- ❑ Changes in structure reflect full engagement with the topic

Image: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/marfis75/10826571406/in/gallery-ronile-72157629607799570/>

The research proposal: Legitimate peripheral participation in a CoP

Lave & Wenger, 1991

Writing...

- ❑ ...in the discipline (biology) as socialization into the discipline
- ❑ ...as an authentic activity in a community of practicing scientists
- ❑ ...review by peers as a legitimate professional scientific genre



So, how to teach writing in the disciplines?

“We have certain expectations about structure. I don’t know how to describe them to you, but we give students examples and hope they see what it should look like.”

(Philosophy Professor cited in Parry, 2007, p. 96)

Design criteria for embedded writing session

- ❑ Have an online presence, provide lots of examples
- ❑ Clear guidelines about the peer review process, i.e. etiquette, expectations, limitations
- ❑ Close the feedback loop (involve supervisors)
- ❑ Align learning outcomes with overall goals of the course, i.e. integration of authentic writing exercises

My question

- Title development
- Key words
- Hypotheses
- Conceptualising research
- My notes

My literature

- Key articles
- Annotated bibliography
- Read and review
- My notes

My proposal

- The abstract
- The background section
- Aims & objectives
- Significance
- Methods
- Resources and budget
- Timelines

Resources

- Thesis writing
- Writing for publication
- Referencing
- Subject guides
- Finding articles

“My e-research proposal”



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Thank you!