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Crucial Connections: an exploration of critical thinking and scholarly writing



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Abstract

Academic writing in the context of producing quality research articles is something which all academics engage in and there is evidence of increased attention to supporting the development of the writing and subsequent output of academics and research students. However, while scholarly writing is learnt in complex ways, critical thinking is an intrinsic part of such writing. In practice the teaching of critical thinking is difficult and there is a lack of discussion about what it means within the context of the writing process. Critical thinking can only be acquired with practice and this study describes a pedagogic intervention with a group of academic staff to support the participants not only to explore critical thinking in their own writing, but to consider in depth how they would apply this learning to their work with students in higher education. An exploratory model is proposed for the teaching of scholarly writing.

Discussion Outline



Context - scholarly writing in the context of producing quality research journal articles for academics; Aim of the **module** was to improve their understanding of the role of critical thinking and reading in the academic writing process.

Rationale - lack of discussion about what critical thinking means within the context of the scholarly writing process.

Study – 2010/11 Pedagogic intervention [action research approach] with a group of 20 interdisciplinary academic staff to support them not only to explore critical thinking in their own writing, but to consider in depth how they would apply this learning to their work with students in higher education.

Findings - Data suggests that the pedagogic intervention resulted in greater confidence in terms of participants' critical writing skills and also supported them to help their students in the academic writing process.

What was the problem?



What was the problem?



Advanced Academic Literacy

(Stacey & Granville, 2009, p. 327)



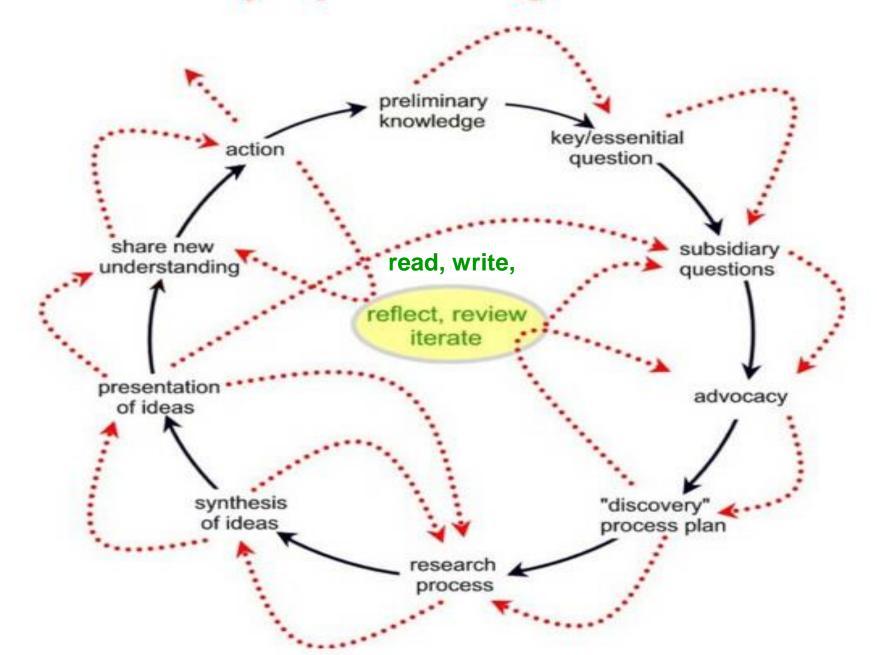
What was the problem?



Scholarly Writing

- Writing is often seen as a problem for the education of researchers in doctoral degree programmes (Aitchison & lee, 2006)
- Indeed it is acknowledged as a problem in most undergraduate and postgraduate programmes
- There is an absence of a systematic pedagogy for writing and in the UK this has led to an over reliance on clinical intervention by writing advisers
- One of the aims of this module is to support academic writing development

Inquiry Learning Model



Towards a solution...



- So what pedagogic strategies can best assist in developing AAL?
 - socratic pedagogy



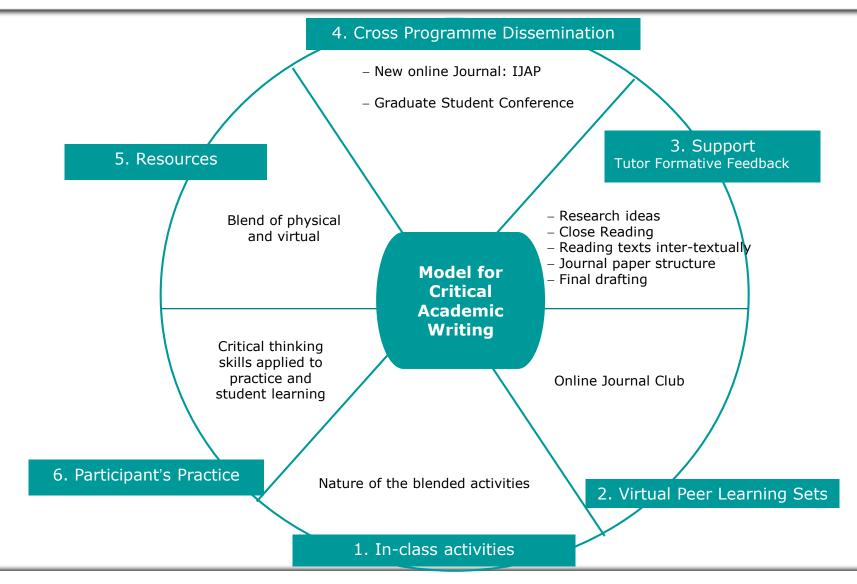


An exploratory model is proposed for critical academic writing encompassing a series of scaffolded in-class activities, virtual peer learning, and blended tutor feedback

 culminating in the publication and dissemination of individual practice-based educational research

Exploratory Model of Critical Academic Writing





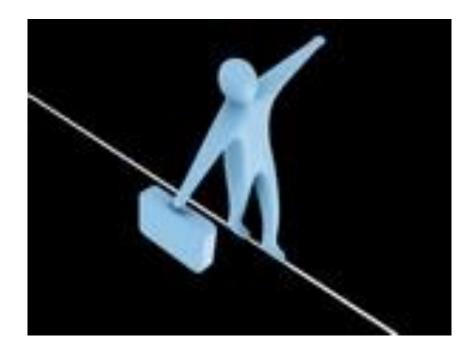


The Process

- Dialogues what is meant by critical thinking?
- Critical Reading
- Key Elements of Academic Writing
- Peer Critique

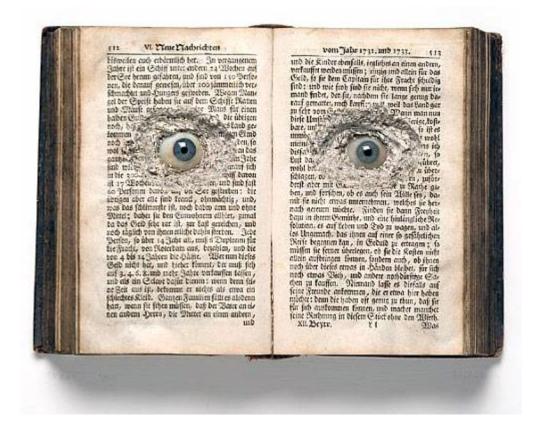


Dialogues: Becoming Critical





Dialogues: Close Reading





Dialogues: Critical Reading

At the end of a chapter or paper:

- 1. Sketch a simple outline of the key arguments or ideas
- What are the authors saying that has relevance to my work?
- 3. How convincing is what the authors are saying?
- 4. Write one or two sentences about the position of the author or authors
- What use can I make of it?



Dialogues: Writing a Journal Article

We all write – but the experience of writing a research paper is different and in writing a journal article, there are specific writing demands that will challenge all of us:

- Expected level of quality
- Understanding the conventions of the discipline
- Due date means that we must think out a schedule getting reading material, taking notes and thinking and rethinking about your topic, doing research.
- Writing itself takes time because you have to read, research, think, compose, revise



Key Elements (Adapted from Crème & Lea, 2003)

- Developing an argument
- Linking theory and practice
- Drawing a conclusion
- Analysing
- Being Critical
- Developing a central idea
- Processing Information
- Incorporating Facts
- Correct Terminology

- Logical Order
- Use of evidence to support an argument
- Use of primary texts
- Use of quotation
- Drawing on personal experience
- Expressing own opinions
- Using personal interpretation

Reading texts inter-textually



How do we assess the texts of other scholars?

A suggested way is by asking such questions as:

- What is the argument?
- What aspect of x is spoken about in this article?
- From what position?
- Using what evidence?
- What claims are made?
- How adequate are they (blank spots and blind spots)?

Reading texts inter-textually



Responding to Texts

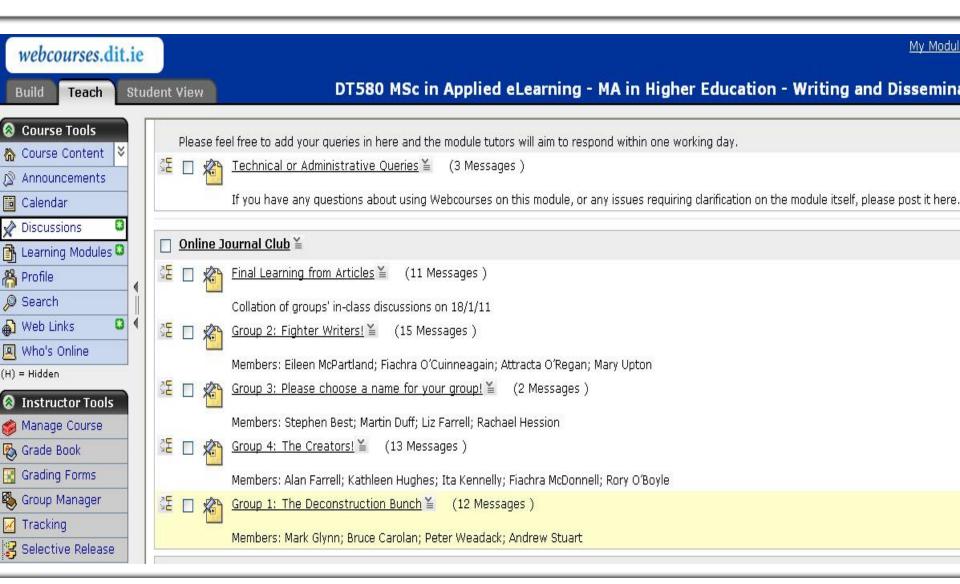
- Do you agree or disagree with the information?
- Is it significant information?
- Does it relate to other things you have read? If so, how does it relate?
- Does it offer more detail?
- Does it offer new insights?
- Can you identify a gap into which your work will fit?

Approach your reading as an activity that demands and commands your attention.

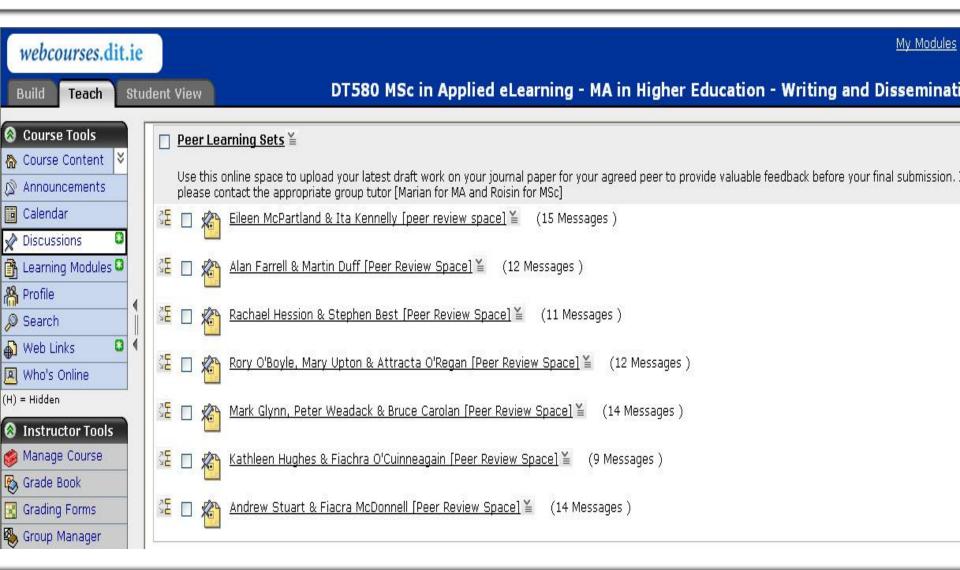
Pick an article to review Your own article

What is the argument?	
What aspects of teaching/learning are spoken about in this article?	
From what position?	
Using what evidence?	
What claims are made?	
How adequate are they (blank spots and blind spots)?	

Online Journal Club

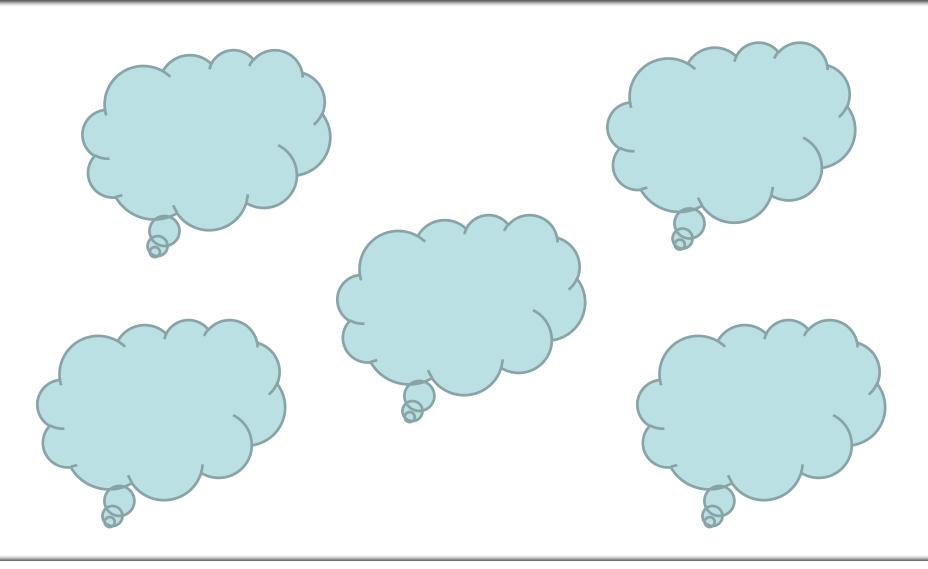


Virtual Peer Learning Sets



Academic Staff evaluate the module







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