

Tri-Agency Graduate Scholarships: Writing a research proposal

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UNIVERSITY OF
WATERLOO

and Communication
writing centre

This workshop is divided into three **sections**

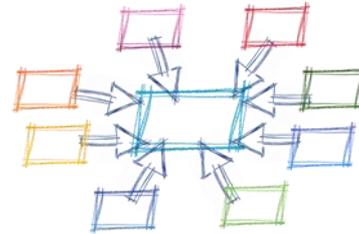
1. The research proposal as a genre



Audience



Purpose



Structure

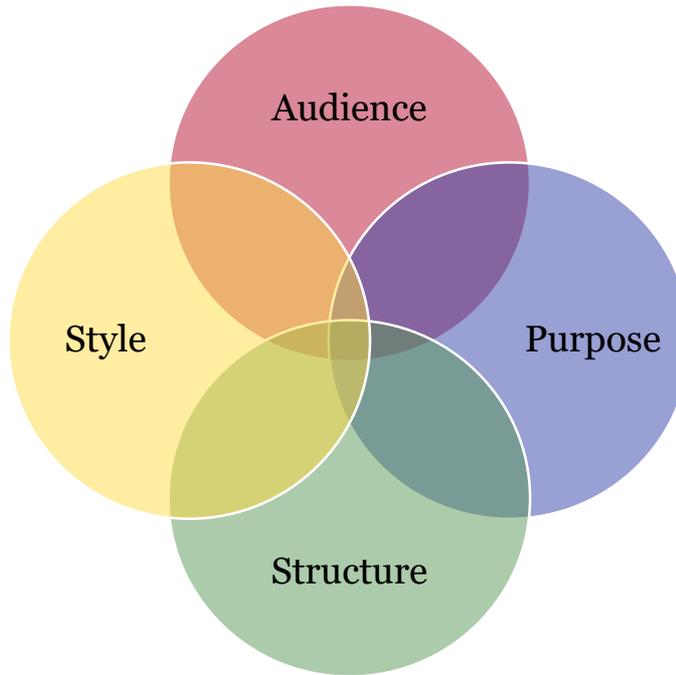


Style

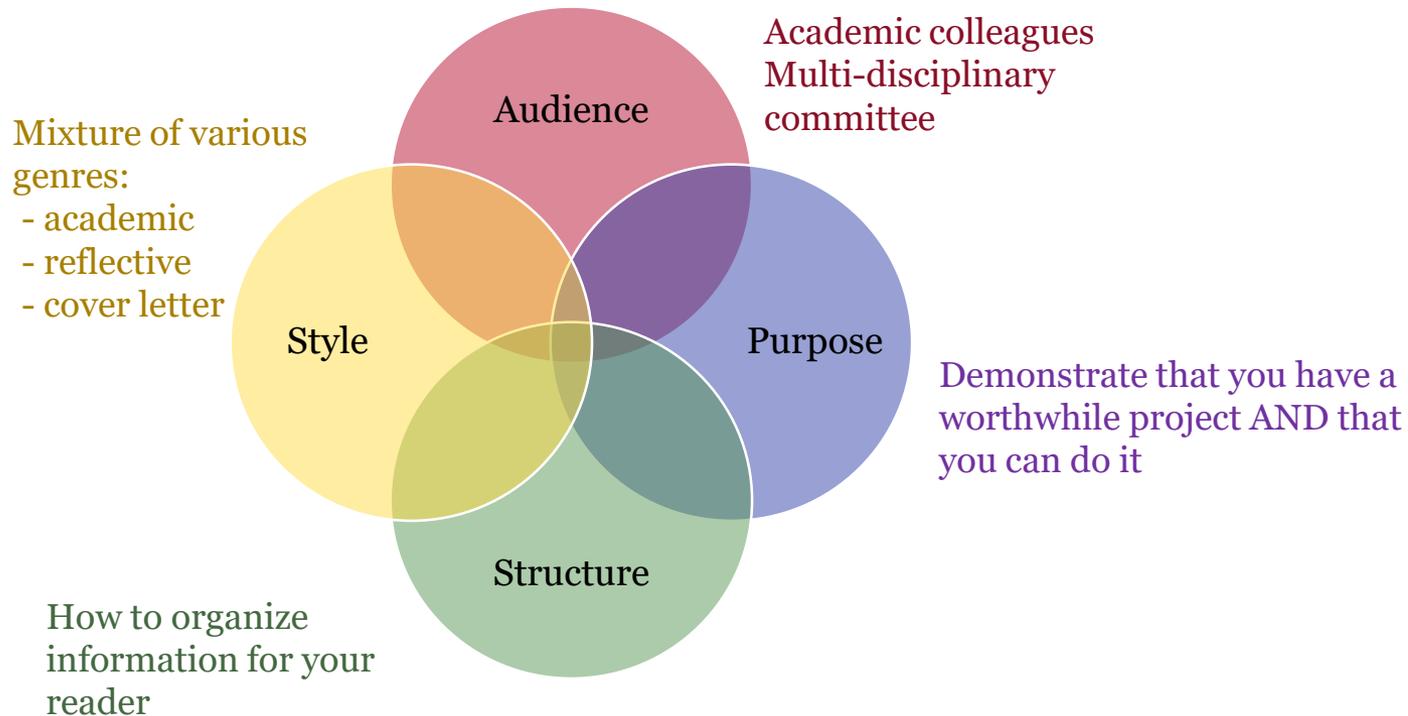
2. Tips and reminders

3. Q&A

The research proposal as a genre



The research proposal as a genre



Audience: Consider who will read your proposal



Multi-disciplinary: experts and non-experts

Discourse community: shared goals, values and conventions (Beaufort)
How do you convince them?

Demonstrate:

1. Credibility
2. Your investment in the project

Balance:

Demonstrate your capability without overstating.

JUDGING CRITERIA

CGS – Master's

Audience

Academic Excellence	Academic record: Marks; program; awards; course load	50%
Research Potential	critical thinking; initiative & independence; work experience & academic training for field; contribution, merit, originality, significance & feasibility of project; research experience & achievements	30%
Personal Characteristics and Interpersonal Skills	work & volunteer experience; project management; communication; involvement in academic life & the community	20%



JUDGING CRITERIA

NSERC - Doctoral

Audience

Academic Excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Academic record• Scholarships and awards held• Duration of previous studies	30%
Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality of research contributions to research• Relevance of work & training• Significance, feasibility, and merit of proposed research, & justification for location of tenure• Ability to think critically, apply skills and knowledge, judgment, originality, initiative and autonomy• Enthusiasm for research• Determination and ability to complete projects on timely schedule	50%
Personal Characteristics and Interpersonal Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ability or potential to communicate scientific concepts clearly and logically in written and oral formats.• Professional and relevant extracurricular interactions and collaborations	20%



UNIVERSITY OF
WATERLOO

Audience

JUDGING CRITERIA

SSHRC - Doctoral

Multidisciplinary selection committees evaluate applicants solely on academic merit, measured by:

- past academic results, as demonstrated by transcripts, awards and distinctions;
- the program of study and its potential contribution to the advancement of knowledge;
- relevant professional and academic experience, including research training, as demonstrated by conference presentations and scholarly publications;
- two written evaluations from referees; and
- the departmental appraisal (for those registered at Canadian universities).



JUDGING CRITERIA

CIHR- Doctoral

Audience

Achievements and Activities of the Candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Publication activity• Other research activity• Academic record	35%
Characteristics and Abilities of the Candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Critical thinking• Independence• Perseverance• Originality• Organizational skills• Interest in discovery• Research ability• Leadership	40%
Research Training Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training program• Scientific activity• Research resources• Training record	25%



Purpose: What does your proposal need to accomplish?

Demonstrate that you have a worthwhile project and that you can do it.

PURPOSE

- 1. Rationale – why?** The significance or value
- 2. Review – where?** Situate it in existing research
- 3. Outline – how?** Methodology, approach, materials, timeline

(Proctor)

The CARS model



**Demonstrate knowledge of your field
and knowledge of your problem**

Based on Swales' analysis of introductions to
academic research articles

Move 1: Establish a territory

Move 2: Establish a niche

Move 3: Occupy the niche

(Swales 140-141)

Purpose

- Make a central claim
- Generalize about topic
- Review previous research

CARS Model

Move 1: Establish a territory

“Research into alcohol use during pregnancy establishes that...”

“Military historians generally question the relationship between...”

“Maxwell’s work on Bourdieu’s theory of social capital establishes...”

“While scholars accept that... recent work by Boston and Jones has complicated this issue by suggesting...”

“Extensive research into ocular decay in aging populations has established that...”

Purpose

- Make a central claim
- Generalize about topic
- Review previous research

CARS Model

Move 1: Establish a territory – **General Guidelines**

- Do your research. Read widely to get a sense of the field. Talk to your advisor or potential committee members about your project.
- Consider the currency of the project. How much has been published? When? Ask yourself, is this research worth pursuing right now? Why?
- When writing, this section should be short, succinct, and specific. It both establishes your credibility as a researcher and justifies your project.

SIDEBAR: DEVELOPING YOUR RESEARCH QUESTION

Ensure you have a research **question**, not a topic

Question – Significance – Motivation

1. I am researching...
2. Because I want to find out...
3. In order to help my reader understand...

Booth et al.

This is a conceptual framework – not a template!

Purpose

- Draw a new connection
- Extend existing work
- Fill a gap
- Make a counter-claim
- Apply existing methodology to an existing or new problem

CARS Model

Move 2: Establish a Niche

“This research is complicated by Henry’s work on drug use during pregnancy, which suggests that...”

“However, the Canadian indigenous community, while a potentially significant source of data, has been largely ignored in these studies...”

“The existing research has failed to account for the presence of...”

“Recent work by Sanders et al. has demonstrated that... There is the potential to extend their work into... in order to...”

Purpose

- Draw a new connection
- Extend existing work
- Fill a gap
- Make a counter-claim
- Apply existing methodology to an existing or new problem

CARS Model

Move 2: Establish a Niche – **General Guidelines**

- This is the move that establishes your research as distinct and relevant.
- Be as detailed and specific as possible, but stay concise.
- In terms of quantity, this portion should be longer than the first move.
- Be persuasive. Why is this relevant? What will it add to the field? What potential does it have? What might other researchers be able to do with it to further the field?
- State your exceptions to current research positively. Don't trash the field and its scholars.

Purpose

- State your purpose or plan
- Describe your methodology, claim, or contribution
- Describe the project's structure

CARS Model

Move 3: Occupy the Niche

“In my study, I will demonstrate that...”

“My research will examine the links between...”

“I argue that...”

“My methodology adapts Sternum’s theories to... by...”

“I will begin by collecting...”

“During the initial phase, I expect to find...”

Purpose

- State your purpose or plan
- Describe your claim, contribution, or methodology
- Describe the project's structure

CARS Model

Move 3: Occupy the Niche – **General Guidelines**

- State your claim, argument, or hypothesis clearly.
- Include the anticipated outcome and its potential contribution.
- Be detailed but not too detailed. Provide the relevant information to demonstrate validity, but don't overwhelm with minutiae.
- Describe and define what you will be studying and how you will access the data, subject matter, participants, etc.
- Be clear about your theoretical framework and/or methodology.
- Give a brief overview of the type and structure of the project, e.g. what kind of thesis it is and what will you include.

Your credentials and potential as a researcher

Show your credibility and your investment in the project and your work

Purpose

- What have you done before?
- What are your goals?
- What do you hope to contribute?
- What motivates you?

Move 1: Establish a territory

Obesity is a growing public health problem. Globally, 500 million adults are obese and an additional 1 billion are overweight.¹ Obesity rates have approximately doubled since 1980 and continue to increase in virtually all high, middle and low-income countries¹. Recent estimates indicate that one-quarter (25%) of adult Canadians are obese and an additional 37% are overweight, while more than one quarter of Canadian children and youth are either obese or overweight.^{2,3} The direct healthcare costs of obesity are estimated at more than \$6 billion, or 4% of total health expenditures.⁴ Overweight and obesity are important contributors to chronic disease morbidity and mortality. In adulthood, excess body weight increases the risk of a range of chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease and osteoarthritis, type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancers⁵. The etiology of obesity is complex, with many factors being involved in its development.

Move 2: Establish a niche

Food consumed at restaurants and fast-food outlets accounts for a growing proportion of dietary intake among Canadians, and is believed to be an important contributing factor in the obesity problem. Several prospective studies have demonstrated that frequently eating at restaurants—particularly fast food restaurants—is associated with excess weight gain over time.^{6,7,8,9} Currently, Canadians receive little or no information regarding nutritional content of restaurant food. Menu labelling is a potentially effective population-level intervention to help reduce the prevalence of obesity and obesity-related chronic disease. In addition to changing consumer behavior, menu labelling also has the potential to promote the availability of healthier food options from the food service industry.¹⁰ To date, several studies have examined the impact of nutritional labelling interventions on calorie consumption in a naturalistic setting.^{11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28} However, results from these studies have been mixed and study designs have been limited. None of these studies were conducted in Canada. Two recent reviews highlighted the scarcity of studies and methodological limitations of those that have been conducted, including a lack of “natural experiments”.^{29,30}

Move 3: Occupy the niche

The primary research that I will undertake during my PhD career will examine the impact of displaying nutritional information at the point-of-sale on consumer behaviour. The proposed research project will be a naturalistic study conducted in partnership with The Ottawa Hospital. The Ottawa Hospital Civic Campus has implemented a new nutrition promotion program in the cafeteria, which includes displaying nutritional information (including calories, saturated and total fat, and sodium) on digital menu boards. The hospital has also created a new health logo for products that meet a set of nutritional standards modeled after the Heart and Stroke Foundation's Health Check™ Program³¹, as well as the new nutritional standards to be implemented in Ontario schools.³² The same labelling program will be implemented in the Ottawa Hospital General Campus in the spring of 2012. The implementation of these policies provides an opportunity to conduct a quasi-experimental study of nutrition labelling in a naturalistic setting.

Move 1: Establish a territory

The obesity epidemic continues to be a leading issue in the health of Canadian children and youth, which is likely to continue in the future.¹ Numerous health-related consequences of obesity have been documented in the literature, including cardiovascular problems, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, psychosocial problems² and various forms of cancer.³ The increasing prevalence of obesity has been linked to physical inactivity⁴ and further supported by a positive association between sedentary behaviour and body mass index (BMI).⁵ Moreover, the influences of student

Move 2: Establish a niche

The obesity epidemic continues to be a leading issue in the health of Canadian children and youth, which is likely to continue in the future.¹ Numerous health-related consequences of obesity have been documented in the literature, including cardiovascular problems, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, psychosocial problems² and various forms of cancer.³ The increasing prevalence of obesity has been linked to physical inactivity⁴ and further supported by a positive association between sedentary behaviour and body mass index (BMI).⁵ Moreover, the influences of student and school-level variables have shown to have an effect on obesity.⁶ Recent literature has also noted the importance of the built environment and its influence on obesity.⁷ The built environment can be defined as the physical aspects of our lives, such as the neighbourhoods, roads, facilities, recreational areas and food sources, which influence our daily lives⁸ and may prove to be a fundamental contribution to the occurrence of obesity. However, limited research has been conducted in youth populations, with cross-sectional studies constituting most of the research.⁹ Furthermore, there have been no studies which have evaluated how changes in school programs and policies over time have influenced the built environment and subsequent changes in health status (i.e., obesity) in a representative sample of Canadian youth.

Move 3: Occupy the niche

The proposed research project will examine the link between the built environment and obesity using data from the COMPASS study; a prospective cohort study collecting hierarchical longitudinal data (2012-2016) from a convenience sample of 80 secondary schools and the ~50,000 grade 9 to 12 students attending those schools in Ontario and Alberta (CIHR MOP-

Move 1: Establish a territory

A classical problem in number theory is to calculate the density of a certain infinite set of prime numbers among all primes. For example, let $S = \{p : p \text{ is prime, } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}\}$. Due to a famous result by Dirichlet, we now know that the density of this set among the set of all primes is $1/\varphi(4) = 1/2$.

We then generalize this notion of density to fields, where we naturally consider prime ideals in the ring of algebraic integers in place of prime numbers. Let O_L and O_K denote the ring of algebraic integers contained in L and K , respectively. Let L/K be a Galois extension with Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(L/K)$ and discriminant $\Delta_{L/K}$. Finally, let p be a prime ideal of O_K such that $p \nmid \Delta_{L/K}$. We define the conjugacy class $\sigma_p \subseteq G$ so that $\sigma \in \sigma_p$ if and only if there is a prime ideal q of O_L lying above p such that $\sigma(q) = q$ and for all $\alpha \in O_L$ we have $\sigma(\alpha) \equiv \alpha^{|O_K/p|} \pmod{q}$. Now that this notation has been described, we may give one of the most celebrated results in algebraic number theory. Namely, the Chebotarev density theorem [3], of which the prime number theorem and Dirichlet's prime density result are a consequence. This result is summarized nicely in [2] and is as follows:

Let L/K be Galois and let C be a conjugacy class contained in $G = \text{Gal}(L/K)$ as described above. Then the set $S = \{p : p \text{ a prime ideal of } O_K, p \nmid \Delta_{L/K}, \sigma_p \subseteq C\}$ has density $d(S) = |C|/|G|$.

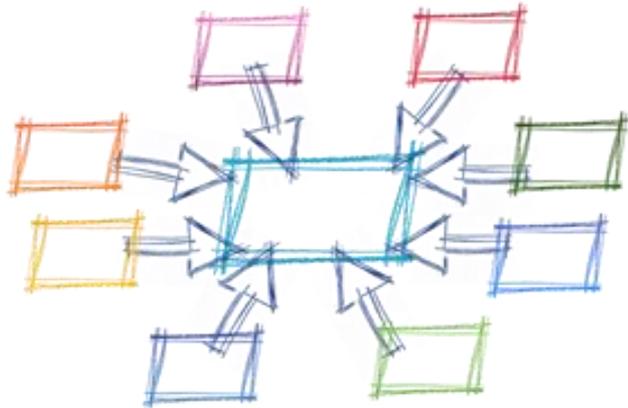
Move 2: Establish a niche

Several versions of this theorem can be found. In particular, Lagarias and Odlyzko [1] give an effective version of the Chebotarev density theorem for application to algebraic number fields. Let K be an algebraic number field and L be a normal extension of K with Galois group G . Define $\pi_C(x, L/K) = |\{p : p \text{ is unramified in } L, \sigma_p \subseteq C, |O_K/p| \leq x\}|$ and let $R = |\pi_C(x, L/K) - (|C|/|G|)\text{Li}(x)|$. It is shown in [1], using the Chebotarev density theorem, that $R = o(x/\log x)$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Move 3: Occupy a niche

We intend to apply the Chebotarev density theorem, in a similar fashion as in [1], to extensions of function fields. That is, we consider a field K which contains a field F such that there is at least one $x \in K$ transcendental over F so that $K/F(x)$ is a finite algebraic extension. It is our goal to produce a precise and explicit density result for such extensions of fields. While Chebotarev's density theorem has been applied to function fields before, we intend to improve the currently given results by tightening bounds on a function field analogue of π_C by reducing the currently given error terms.

Structure: how will you organize this information?



- **Depends on the agency application**
 - Use paragraphs effectively
 - Subheadings are an option
 - **Tell a story!**
1. **OPENING PARAGRAPH** (hook your reader)
 - Project summary:
question/significance/motivation
 - Just enough background information
 2. **BODY PARAGRAPHS**
 - More detail about the project and problem
 - Brief literature review – separate or integrated, but always justified through links to your project
 - Methodology
 - Credentials, goals, motivations
 - Why this university, this program, these people?
 - What will the funding help you do?

Discussion of annotated example

Bermingham, Clare
Program of Study, page 1

Abstract / summary

Early twentieth-century American history of lesbian fiction is primarily divided between two polarities: at one end, the designation of "Sapphic modernism" marks the 1920's and 30's writings of such authors as Gertrude Stein and Djuna Barnes as complex and self-consciously experimental (Benstock 183); at the far other end, 1950's lesbian pulp fiction is collectively dismissed for being mass-produced, cheaply-available, and distastefully-marketed (Stryker 5). However, a re-examination of the period's literary production makes visible a number of novels, primarily published in the 1930s, that do not fit the "high-modernist" framework, yet were considered serious works of fiction in their own right.¹ Partially concealed by their later subsumption into the category of lesbian pulp, the existence of these other lesbian narratives argues for a re-reading of the period's literary history as well as a re-valuing of lesbian pulp fiction. Through my research I intend to situate these texts in their socio-historic and literary contexts to show how reading and publishing practices impacted their production and their reception. I will demonstrate that these novels of female same-sex desire drew on modernist negotiations of gender and sexual boundaries while also engaging with contemporary social and scientific discourses to construct new concepts of self-identity and lesbian subjectivity.

Active voice

My research will centre on works of American fiction published in the first-half of the twentieth century and classified as 'lesbian' by their central themes of female same-sex desire. Departing from Sapphic modernist works that smoothed female erotic relationships (Benstock 185), these novels explicitly depict and attempt to name a lesbian proto-identity. Their plots involve a struggle to affirm or validate lesbian desire as legitimate erotic expression within and against an enforced heterosexuality. The majority of these works were published in the 1930s, although a small number may have emerged after this decade. Patricia Highsmith's *The Price of Salt*, for example, was published in hardback in 1951 and merits inclusion for its central plot concerning a love relationship between two women and its modernist themes. Novels from the 1930s include such titles as Elisabeth Craigin's *Either is Love* (1937), Lillian Brock's *Queen Patterns* (1935), Diana Frederic's *Diana: A Strange Autobiography* (1939), and Gale Wilhelm's two novels, *We Too Are Defiling* (1935) and *Tenlight at Vahluta* (1938). Examined together, these texts establish a narrative pattern that is later repeated in the lesbian pulp paperbacks of the 1950s and 1960s. Ironically, these earlier works were re-printed and re-framed as lesbian pulp, a move that both concealed them and elided the framework for lesbian articulation that they originated.

In recent years, a small amount of critical scholarship relating to 1930's lesbian novels has been undertaken. Dana Yarbrough (2005) examined the realist techniques used in four books, and Danielle Marie DeMuth (2000) investigated author Gale Wilhelm's disappearance from the literary scene and her impact on lesbian literary theory. While these initial studies provide valuable insights into individual narratives and literary production, they fail to fully account for modernist influences on these texts and they problematize their later reincarnation into lesbian pulp (Yarbrough 26, DeMuth 118-20). In contrast, I propose that these key factors enable a treatment of these novels as a distinct group of texts produced out of a specific context. The novels show to what degree modernism served as an effective framework for lesbian literary articulations, but they also demonstrate modernism's shortcomings for particular expressions of identity. Reprinted and redistributed as pulp fiction in the 1950s, the texts offer insights into the production and reception of 'high' and 'low' culture, and the value assigned to these forms within dominant and marginalized groups.

Bermingham, Clare
Program of Study, page 2

Theoretical framework / methodology / Secondary literature review

To frame concepts of production, distribution and reception, my research will draw upon theories of cultural production, including Pierre Bourdieu and Rita Felski. I will depend on theories of modernism that have emerged in the last two decades through the work of Karla Jay, Stuart Bennett and Bonnie Kime Scott, specifically their consideration of the interplay of gender, sexuality, race, and class. In addition, Anders Haysen's concept of the 'Great Divide' between high art and mass culture (viii) and Bonnie Kime Scott's recent case for studying modernist alongside modernism to account for both 'low' and 'high' modernist forms (13) are particularly appropriate for a study of novels that confronted modern science and medicine and responded to theories of gender inversion, abnormality and lesbian pathology in their narratives. Michel Foucault's work is essential for discussions of power and discourse analysis, as well as understanding how these texts operate against a contemporary insistence of disease through a type of "reverse discourse" (Foucault 101). In addition, the theories of Judith Butler and Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick are necessary for demonstrating how these novels functioned performatively in their search for and articulation of gender and sexual identities.

Establishing credibility. Goals & planned contributions to larger field

As a Master's student, I am currently engaged in a study of 1950's and 1960's lesbian pulp fiction that has direct bearing on my proposed doctoral work. Entitled, *Dangerous Victims: Negotiating Diagnosis of Disease, Vice and Contagion in Lesbian Pulp Fiction, 1950-1965*, it is a study of how lesbian paperback originals engaged and resisted contemporary and prevalent psychoanalytic and criminal discourses. My goal as I move into doctoral work is to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of what constitutes queer literature, and how it relates to concepts of individual and shared subjectivity. By analyzing texts that emerged concurrently with articulations of lesbian self-identity and formulations of community, I aim to elucidate how literary expressions from marginalized individuals respond to the dominant culture and help formulate a shared, imagined community. Because no text exists in isolation, I hope to better understand how such texts engage with other genres and formal strategies to frame their narratives of genesis and resistance.

Broader contribution investment in work Note use of emotion as persuasive tactic

My decision to pursue graduate work is driven by my desire to engage with literature through the various lenses of cultural contexts and critical theory. As such, my anticipated work with these largely ignored texts is a tremendous opportunity to contribute to the body of work on lesbian writing and identity in American literature of the early twentieth century. Historian Lillian Faderman notes that social factors of the American 1930s made it extremely difficult for lesbians to self-identify (93-4), and yet the existence of these novels demonstrates that some women were willing to name their difference and their desire through authorship, and that they were compelled to speak back to the society that repressed them. As a researcher, I am equally compelled to understand and to share how their voices fit into and contribute to a larger social and literary context.

Why Waterloo. Why this program. Why these supervisors. What I will use the research funds for.

The University of Waterloo has offered me the opportunity to move into their doctoral program with advanced standing upon completion of my current year of study, and this option would enable me to dedicate more time to this project and the pursuit of my research goals. Additionally, the PhD program at Waterloo will allow me to engage with literature and language theory, both of which are central to my work and its employment of critical discourse analysis. By continuing my graduate work at Waterloo, I hope to work with Dr. Victoria Lamont, whose approach to recovering American women's fiction has great relevance for this study, as well as Dr. Murray McArthur, whose work in modernist formalism offers a valuable method for getting insights into these narrative structures. The University of Waterloo has excellent research resources, including a substantial collection of lesbian fiction from the early twentieth century. It is likely, however, that some travel will be required to research the publication history of my subject texts and any received funding will enable me to do this work.

Establish a territory

Establish a niche

Occupy the niche

Definitions, source material, more detail

Brief literature review

Define gap / problem

How this research fills gap

Contribution to field

¹ Gale Wilhelm's books were regularly reviewed by the New York Times: Young, Stanley. "Three Women." *New York Times* 19 Aug 1935: BR6. "Feld, Rose C." "Conflict of Emotions." *New York Times* 14 Aug 1938: 76. An ad for Elisabeth Craigin's *Either is Love* reads, "[This book] is addressed, not to sensation-seekers, but to those intelligent readers who will value a passionate and true human document of a high order." *New York Times* 15 Aug 1939: 89.

Style: How will you package and present the information?



- Formal and academic, but accessible to non-experts
- Avoid jargon
- Be specific and succinct
- Signal to your reader that you are coming from a place of knowledge without explaining too much

Example of accessible scholarly style

The primary objective of the research project described herein is to use the available hierarchical longitudinal data from waves 1 to 3 of the COMPASS data to examine how changes in the built environment characteristics within or surrounding a school over time (i.e. greater access to recreational facilities, healthy food options and neighbourhood walkability) are related to changes in youth overweight or obesity over time. The secondary objectives are to examine if (a) the impact of the built environment on overweight and obesity differs by gender or by ethnicity, and (b) how changes in school programs or policies over time interact with built environment characteristics to impact overweight and obesity.

Style

- Link past experiences to your research potential
- Be persuasive – why are you the best person to do this work? Why now and why here, at this institution?
- Convey your excitement about the project!

Example 1: Positioning self as researcher

This project represents a collaboration with the Public Health Agency of Canada and The Ottawa Hospital. As a result, this project will also provide me with an opportunity to work with these stakeholders both in implementing the study and with disseminating the findings. Indeed, the Public Health Agency of Canada has indicated that they view the study as the first opportunity to collect evidence in an area of high priority for the Agency. We have been invited to present the findings to the Agency and they have indicated that the Chief Public Health Officer of Canada has expressed a particular interest. I have been directly involved in all aspects of this project to date, including the design of the study, the grant application, and working with our collaborators, and I look forward to the knowledge translation opportunities from disseminating the findings.

Example 2: Positioning self as researcher

The University of Waterloo, a leading Canadian institution in smart grid research, provides an excellent setting for my doctoral thesis to extend this research. Supervised by Dr. Parker, this proposed research, “Stimulating Residential Electricity Consumption Shifts Using Smart Grid Tools: An Analysis of Intervention Effectiveness on Consumer Engagement and Conservation Behaviour” aligns with SSHRC’s future challenge area of building understanding to leverage emerging technologies to benefit Canadians.



Style

- Styles change across fields & disciplines
- Proposals must be both academically rigorous and personally persuasive

Remember that you want to demonstrate two things:

1. Your credibility based on (a) your description of your project and (b) your research record, your academic record, involvement, etc.
2. Your investment in and your fit for the project

How well you communicate is critical



Style

- Proposal writing must demonstrate your command of language and the field.
- Position yourself as a scholarly colleague. Write to your equals, not to teachers / superiors.
- Write concisely. Each word counts and should drive your application further.
- Coherence, logic, and flow are created through a solid structure and good storytelling.
- Sentences should be varied to sustain interest.

Use the following appropriately and sparingly



Style

- Showing objectivity through nominalization.
“A broad examination shows that...”
- Using the passive voice to emphasize process and de-emphasize the actor.
“Sex workers are often characterized as victims by the public...”
- Definitions of words or terms. If used, incorporate the definition into the sentence.
“Affect, defined here as embodied intensities beyond the articulation we call emotion, is a useful theory to...”
- Acronyms. If they are necessary, define them the first time.
“The BASE (Bridge to Academic Success in English) students...” (Shryer et. al.)

Final Reminders

- ❑ Start early! A solid grounding in research is key to your credibility
- ❑ Talk to your advisor and other people in the field about your proposal
- ❑ Look at other proposals in your department, if possible
- ❑ Ask others to read it: experts and non-experts – get feedback!
- ❑ Make sure your application is correct. Follow the instructions carefully
- ❑ If not this year, then next... revise and re-work it. Use the year as an opportunity to make it stronger

WCC services and programs

- Individual 50-minute consultations
- Workshops on communication topics
- Grad writing cafés
- English Conversation Circles
- English Conversation Café
- Dissertation Boot Camp
- Speak Like a Scholar
- Fundamentals for Writing your Thesis

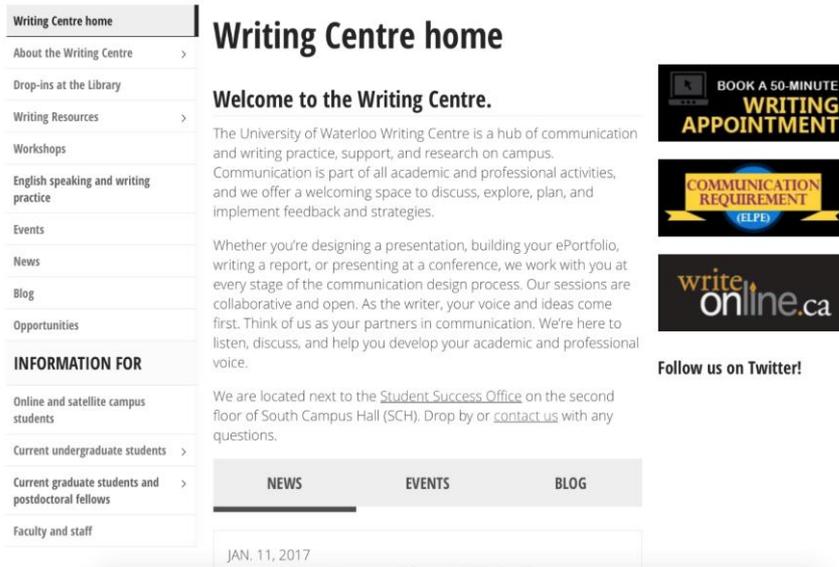


Staff specializations: digital literacy, STEM, faculty/grad/postdoc, online learning, classroom-integrated support

Use the Writing and Communication Centre

Book a one-on-one appointment:

Come to a drop-in:



The screenshot shows the 'Writing Centre home' page. On the left is a navigation menu with items like 'About the Writing Centre', 'Drop-ins at the Library', 'Writing Resources', 'Workshops', 'English speaking and writing practice', 'Events', 'News', 'Blog', and 'Opportunities'. Below the menu is an 'INFORMATION FOR' section with links for 'Online and satellite campus students', 'Current undergraduate students', 'Current graduate students and postdoctoral fellows', and 'Faculty and staff'. The main content area features the heading 'Writing Centre home' and a 'Welcome to the Writing Centre.' message. It describes the centre as a hub for communication and writing practice, offering a welcoming space for students. A sidebar on the right contains three promotional banners: 'BOOK A 50-MINUTE WRITING APPOINTMENT', 'COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENT (HELP)', and 'writeonline.ca'. Below these banners is a 'Follow us on Twitter!' link. At the bottom, there are tabs for 'NEWS', 'EVENTS', and 'BLOG', with 'NEWS' selected. A date 'JAN. 11, 2017' is visible at the bottom left of the page.

Dana Porter Library	
Monday	10 am – 4 pm
Tuesday - Thursday	10 am – 7 pm
Friday	10 am – 2 pm
Davis Centre Library	
Monday - Thursday	11 am – 3 pm
AHS (BMH 1048)	
Tuesdays	11 am – 2 pm

What questions do you still have?



References & Resources

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