DOCUMENT RESUME

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CS 207 927

AUTHOR

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TITLE

Questionnaire for Identifying Writer's Block

PUB DATE

NOTE PUB TYPE 8p.; For related documents, see CS 207 904-945.

Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE

MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS

Attitude Measures; Postsecondary Education; Secondary

Education; *Student Attitudes; *Writing

(Composition); *Writing Apprehension; *Writing

Processes

IDENTIFIERS

*The Research Instruments Project

ABSTRACT

Designed to identify students with writer's block, this measure is an attitude questionnaire of 24 items separated into five subscales: blocking, lateness, premature editing, strategies for complexity, and attitudes. If teachers or researchers wish simply to identify blockers, they can administer only the items within the behavioral subscales -- blocking and lateness. If further cognitive diagnosis is desired, then the items in the cognitive/behavioral and cognitive/attitudinal subscales can also be administered. Validity, reliability, and normative data are included. (This document is one of those reviewed in The Research Instruments Project (TRIP) monograph "Measures for Research and Evaluation in the English Language Arts, Volume 2," published by the Committee on Research of the National Council of Teachers of English in cooperation with the ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills. The TRIP review, included here as an introduction to the instrument, describes the instrument's category (writing), title, author, date, age range (senior high through postsecondary and adult), purpose, and physical characteristics.) (HTH)

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Questionnaire for Identifying Writer's Block (QIWB).

The measurement instruments contained in this document have been reviewed in a monograph (cited below) edited by William T. Fagan, Charles Cooper, and Julie Jensen, for The Research Instruments Project (TRIP), and funded by a grant from the Trustees of the NCTE Research Foundation:

Measures for Research and Evaluation
in the
English Language Arts
Volume II

The purpose of the editors has been to select and review measurement instruments pertaining to all aspects of research and evaluation in the English language arts, e.g. language and language development, literacy, literature, reading (including comprehension, teacher-pupil interaction, etc.), writing, and teacher knowledge and attitudes. In order to make some of the actual instruments reviewed more readily available, the ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills (ERIC/RCS) has cooperated with the editors by processing selected instruments into the ERIC system (see the 42 documents assigned Clearinghouse accession numbers CS 207 904-945).

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Category: Writing

Title: Questionnaire for Identifying Writer's Block (QIWB)

Author: Mike Rose

Age Range: Senior High and Post Secondary-Adult

Description of Instrument:

Purpose: To identify students with writer's block.

Date of Construction: 1981

Physical Description: QIWB is an attitude questionnaire of 24 items separated into 5 subscales: Blocking (Items 7, 9, 12, 16, 17, 22, 24) Lateness (4, 14) Premature Editing (3, 8, 18) Strategies for Complexity (5, 11, 15, 19, 23) and Attitudes (1, 2, 6, 10, 13, 20, 21). If a teacher or researcher wishes simply to identify blockers, he or she can administer only the items within the behavioral subscales, Blocking and Lateness. If further, cognitive, diagnosis is desired, then the items in the cognitive/behavioral and cognitive/attitudinal subscales can also be administered.

Validity, Reliability, and Normative Data:

An assumption of QIWB is that writer's block is not solely an emotional response to fear of evaluation or self-revelation but instead reflects at least partly cognitive difficulties, such as a lack of strategies for composing complex discourse or a tendency to edit inappropriately early in the composing process.

Reliability coefficients for the five subscales ranged from .72 to .87 with a median coefficient of .84.

Since the study's conceptualization of writer's block posited that Lateness, Premature Editing, Strategies for Complexity, and Attitudes share a positive relation to Blocking, but measure different aspects and manifestations of it, a pattern of moderate correlations should have emerged among subscales. This pattern resulted: correlations ranged from .37 to .59 with a median correlation of 40.5.

Given the study's conceptualization of writer's block, some percentage of response variance on the Blocking subscale (the primary behavioral indicator or writer's block) should be predicted from each of the other subscales. A regression analysis demonstrated that the subscales Lateness, Premature Editing, Stragegies for Complexity, and Attitudes predicted 52% of the variance in Blocking response.

One test of validity was conducted by comparing the questionnaire responses of an (admittedly small) subsample of ten chosen for the study's stimulated recall investigation with that subsample's subsequent comments and behaviors during stimulated recall interviews (see Rose, 1981). These students' comments and behaviors almost uniformly supported earlier questionnaire responses. In the handful of instances where comments and behaviors seemed to contradict earlier responses, further investigation removed or explained the contradiction.



Related Documents:

- Rose, Mike. "Rigid Rules, Inflexible Plans, and the Stifling of Language: A Cognitive Analysis of Writer's Block."

 College Composition and Communication, 1980, v. 31, pp. 389-401. EJ #240 357.
- Rose, Mike. The Cognitive Dimension of Writer's Block: An Examination of University Students. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, UCLA, 1981.
- Rose, Mike. Writer's Block: The Cognitive Dimension. Carbon-dale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University Press; 1984.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Below are 24 statements about what people do or how they feel when they write. Under each is a five point scale describing degrees of agreement or disagreement with the statement. We would like you to fill in the dot under the degree of agreement or disagreement that best describes your own writing behavior. For example, if the statement reads:

Like Hemingway, I write standing up.

and if you rarely or never write standing up, you should respond in the following way?

THIS DESCRIBES

WHAT I DO OR

HOW I FEEL: ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES (50% OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER (90 to 100% (75% OF THE OF THE TIME) (2.5% OF THE (0 to 10% OF OF THE TIME) TIME) THE TIME)

If another statement reads:

I write with #2 pencils.

and if you sometimes do (that is, not always and not rarely but about half the time) you should respond

THIS DESCRIBES, WHAT \I DO OR

HOW I FEEL: ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES (50% OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER (90% to 100% (75% OF THE OF THE TIME) (25% OF THE (0 to 10% OF THE TIME) TIME) THE TIME)

This questionnaire requires that you reflect on your writing behavior. Some items will be easy to answer, but others might be a little difficult because you'll have to analyze what you do by habit. It would probably be best to recall exactly what you did when you wrote a recent paper. This way you can report what you actually do, not what you wish you could do. Obviously, you will not be graded on this. Therefore, you can feel free to candidly report what you do and feel when you write. Again, don't report what you would like to do and feel but what you actually do and feel. For that fact, as you work through the questionnaire you might realize that an earlier response wasn't right. If that happens, it is OK to go back and change your answer to make it more accurate.

1) Even though it is difficult at times, I enjoy writing.

THIS DESCRIBES

WHAT I DO OR
HOW I FEEL: ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES (50% OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER
(90 to 100% (75% OF THE OF THE TIME) 25% OF THE (0 to 10% OF
OF THE TIME) TIME) TIME) THE TIME)

2) I've seen some really good writing, and my writing doesn't match up to it.

ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER

My first paragraph has to be perfect before I'll go on. THIS DESCRIBES WHAT I DO OR HOW I FEEL: ALMOST ALWAYS SOMETIMES (50% OFTEN OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER (90 tò 100% (75% OF OF THE TIME) (25% OF THE ... (G to 10% OF OF THE TIME) THE TIME TIME) THE TIME) I have to hand in assignments late because I can't get the words down on paper. ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER It is hard for me to write on topics that could be written about from a number of angles. ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER I like having the opportunity to express my ideas in writing. ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN · SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY

ALMOST NEVER

There are times when I sit at my desk for hours, unable to write a thing. ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER

8) I'll wait until I've found just the right phrase.

ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER ο.

While writing a paper, I'll hit places that keep me stuck for an hour or more. 9) ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER

My teachers are familiar with so much good writing that my writing must look bad 10) by comparison.

ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER

I have trouble figuring out how to write on issues that have many interpretations. 11) ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER

There are times when it takes me over two hours to write my first paragraph. 12) ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER '

13) I think my writing is good.

> ALMOST ALWAYS OFTEN SOMETIMES OCCASIONALLY ALMOST NEVER

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THIS	DESCRIBES	. 4	°	Stuck while		o write my i	apers.	·
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15)	There are ti	mes when I'r a paper.	n not sure h	now to organi	ze all t	he informati	on I've	•
•	_	-,	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	OCO	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	NEVER
	•	0	О.	o	•	0	:	o ["]
16)	I find myse: scratching i	f writing a	sentence thight do this	en erasing i	t, trying	g another se	ntence, t	.hen
	ALMOS	r Always	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	oco	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	NEVER
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17)	It is awfully	y hard for m	ne to get st	arted on a pa	aper.			
	, ALMOS	I ALWAYS	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	OCC	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	NEVER .
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1,8)	Each sentence	e I write ha	s to be jus	st right befor	re I'l l ' g	go on to the	next ser	itence.
	ALMOS'	T ALWAYS	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	oco	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	NEVER
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19)	I find it di	fficult to v	rite essays	on books and	d article	s that are	very comp	olex.
		r always	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	·	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	
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20)	I think of my instructors reacting to my writing in a positive way.							
•	ALMOS'	r Always	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	осс	CASIONALRY	ALMOST	NEVER
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21)	Writing is a	very unplea	sant experi	ence for me.				·
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22)	There are time	nes when I f	ind it hard	to write wha	at I mear	1.		•
	ALMOS	r ALWAYS	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	occ	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	NEVER
		0	0	. 0		O		o ;
23)	I have troub	Le with writ	ing assignm	ents that asl	k me to c	compare and	contrast	or analyze.
	ALMOS:	r Always,	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	000	CASIONALLY	ALMOST	NEVER
	_	0	0	0		0	_	0
24)	Some people of little, if an we say the people block.	ny, writing.	When thes	e periods las	st for a	considerabl	e amount	of time.
	ALMOS	C ALWAYS	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	occ	CASIONALLY ,	ALMOST	NEVER