STUDY AND LEARNING CENTRE

www.rmit.edu.au/studyandlearningcentre

STUDY TIPS



ESSAYS, REPORTS, REFLECTIVE WRITING

Essays, reports and reflective writing are common forms of academic writing. They generally differ in these respects:

- purpose
- topic
- audience
- format
- style
- assessment

Purpose

Essay	Report	Reflective writing
 To write a well-argued response to a question or proposition, using an analysis and discussion of the relevant literature To establish a proposition (thesis) 	 To investigate, present and analyse information thoroughly and logically Often to recommend action to solve a problem Usually to make proposals 	 To record, the development of your ideas and insights and their implications for practice To reflect on the content of the subject and on your own learning process To analyse and discuss your responses to key concepts/issues from course work, reading, and/or practical placement, etc.

Topic

Essay	Report	Reflective writing
 Usually a question or proposition Based on reading, sometimes fieldwork 	 Often a problem or case study; based on a real or hypothetical situation Refers to readings, fieldwork or practical work 	 Often a response to an aspect of a course: e.g. class/ studio/ lab, practical placement (WIL), and/or readings Generally focuses on a particular aspect of course content and its potential application to theory and/or practice

1

STUDY AND LEARNING CENTRE

www.rmit.edu.au/studyandlearningcentre

STUDY TIPS



Audience

Essay	Report	Reflective writing
Written for the lecturer	Written for the audience established in the topic (a decision-maker, e.g. client, manager), but in reality your lecturer is also the audience	Written for yourself as a record of a learning experience (although your lecturer is also the audience in an assessment task)

Format

Essay	Report	Reflective writing
 Three parts: introduction, body conclusion No headings or sub-headings* 	 Divided into sections; sections vary according to type and length of report Contains headings and subheadings which may be numbered May contain figures and tables 	 No formal format requirements, but often dated in a journal to trace the development of ideas, insights and learning Usually no headings; may be separated into sections if it suits the purpose

Style

Essay	Report	Reflective writing
 Formal standard English using paragraphs and complete sentences Needs the objectivity suited to an academic argument 	 Formal standard English Must be objective to reflect academic and professional context Point form sometimes used – to allow for easy access to key information; text often supported by figures and tables 	 Standard written English, using paragraphs and complete sentences; use of 'l' is permitted May be subjective to reflect your responses and interpretations

Assessment

Essay	Report	Reflective writing
Success depends on the argument: how each point relates to the thesis, and how well evidence is used from the literature to support the claims and main ideas	Success depends on the demonstration of good research and the objective presentation and analysis of information relevant to the purpose	Success depends on demonstration of insights into the course content, and developing awareness of inter-relationships and implications of different aspects of course content

^{*} Some lecturers in business and nursing require headings – see relevant guides.