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

- Purpose
- Topic
- Audience
- Format
- Style
- Assessment

	Essay	Report	Reflective journal
Purpose	<ul> <li>To write a well-argued response to a question or proposition, using an analysis and discussion of the relevant literature.</li> <li>To establish a proposition or contention (thesis).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To investigate, present and analyse information thoroughly and logically.</li> <li>Often to recommend action to solve a problem.</li> <li>Usually to make proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To record the development of your ideas and insights.</li> <li>To reflect on the content of the subject and on your own learning process.</li> <li>To analyse and discuss key issues covered by class work and/or readings.</li> </ul>
Topic	<ul> <li>Usually a question or proposition.</li> <li>Requires reading, sometimes fieldwork.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Often a problem or case study based on a hypothetical real-life scenario.</li> <li>Requires reading, fieldwork or practical work.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Often a response to the subject content, including lectures, tutorials, set readings or practical placement.</li> <li>May be broadly based, or focus on a particular issue or aspect covered in the subject content.</li> </ul>
Audience	Written for the lecturer.	Written for the audience established in the topic (e.g. client, manager), but in reality your lecturer is also the audience.	As a learning experience you're writing for yourself, although when it's assessed your lecturer is also the audience.

	Essay	Report	Reflective journal
Format	<ul> <li>Three parts: introduction, body, conclusion.</li> <li>No headings or subheadings.*</li> <li>*Some lecturers require headings – refer to your Subject Outline.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Divided into sections.         Sections will vary depending on type and length of report.</li> <li>Uses heading and subheadings; the order of the report elements is often shown by numbers or a combination of letters and numbers.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>There are no formal format requirements but often it is dated so that you can trace the development of your ideas and learning.</li> <li>Frequently no headings or subheadings, but you may choose to use sections if you wish.</li> </ul>
Style	<ul> <li>Formal English, using paragraphs and complete sentences.</li> <li>Must be objective.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must be objective.</li><li>Point form is sometimes used.</li></ul>	Can be subjective and informal to reflect your own thinking.
Assessment	Success depends on the argument, how one point is related to the next and how well you use the evidence from the literature to support your ideas.	Success depends on the demonstration of good research skills and the objective presentation and analysis of relevant information.	<ul> <li>Success depends on development of your insights into the topic.</li> <li>Your ideas may change during the subject as you gain new understanding of the inter-relationships between different aspects of the content.</li> </ul>

## Reach out for help

The Charles Sturt Academic Skills team is here to help you develop your learning skills. You can also:

- ask a question on our Ask an Academic Skills Adviser forum,
- join one of our Academic Skills workshops, or
- access further information about all of our available services and learning resources, including assignment writing feedback, at <a href="mailto:csu.edu.au/academicskills">csu.edu.au/academicskills</a>.

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