

Sample workshop Responses

WRITING

Mr. Ashline

(Signature)
Superb!

Writer's Name _____
Reviewer's Name _____

PEER REVIEW WORKSHOP FOR NARRATIVE PARAGRAPH

Read your partner's paragraph carefully and underline the topic sentence, the main supporting sentences, and the concluding sentence. Answer the following questions in as much detail as possible. Your honesty in answering these questions can only help the writer during the revision process. Moreover, your willingness to do so will reflect well on your participation grade for the course.

1. What is the subject of the topic sentence? What is the controlling idea? Is the writer's attitude toward the topic conveyed in the topic sentence? Is the topic sentence general enough to cover the subject of the paragraph? What strategies for revising the topic sentence can you provide for the writer?

Your subject of the T.S. is "A Strange Dream" but I couldn't find any controlling idea. Furthermore, your Topic sentence is a commonplace remark, I didn't feel any interest in your T.S., also I couldn't figure out what would go on after that sentence. Thus, I recommend you to revise the Topic sentence more excitingly and mysteriously so that readers have strong anxiety for finding out what happened to you after reading your Topic Sentence. Remember: Well begin half done!

2. Does the writer use a sufficient number of main supporting sentences to develop the topic? Are all of the main supporting sentences related to the topic sentence or are some of them inappropriate to the subject of the paragraph? Are each of the main supporting sentences developed and explained with detail supporting sentences? Are a sufficient number of these being used? Does the body of the paragraph seem well-developed with sufficient detail or would you recommend areas where more development is needed?

Where are the primary sentences? You just arranged the facts. Even if narration is the sequence of time, you have to make primary supporting sentences, and then add the secondary supporting sentences. How to do is... First, you must prioritize or favorite as much, and long as possible. Second, Group the items and drop unnecessary or irrelevant ideas. Then, give each group the name, I mean, generalize the specific ideas. Finally, make them sentences and arrange them by special order - time, space, importance, etc...

As you put all the supporting sentences into your paragraph, be sure to use appropriate Transition words. You already put Transitions into your paragraph, and it's also appropriate. But using them variously. You use the word "After" for three times. Substitute since, then, after that... for "After".

3. Does the paragraph have a concluding sentence that restates the topic sentence in different words and summarizes briefly the main supporting sentences of the paragraph? Does the concluding sentence give you a sense of closure as you read it or do you feel as though the paragraph could go on after the last sentence?

Your C.S. is "When I think of my present situation, I get goosebumps all over with the strangeness of my dream." It's a kind of restarting the T.S., but you use the word "strange" again. I think you should find another appropriate word for that. Moreover, I don't understand who you get goosebumps by thinking about present situation. Please explain to. Because note them. Are there any stylistic problems or weaknesses that you note? Do you see any unnecessary repetition of phrases and words? Can you recommend any changes to make the language of the paragraph more lively and interesting?

First of all, there are a lot of comma splices. If the paragraph a sense of closure, I sentences, commas or adverb phrases are set at the front of the sentence, then you should put Comma between the phrase & the subject. To mention some examples, in the second line, "In my dream, it was daytime," you have to make comma between dream and it. And in the tenth line, "On the other hand, he had a,"

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also, you have to mark commas between hand and me. The fourteenth and the fifteenth lines are the same. You should put comma between However and me, in the same way, between However and I.

Ok, now, let's look up your grammatical errors from top to bottom. In the second line, "in one of daytime," you have to change the article "a", because "daytime" is non-countable noun. In the next line, "I was sitting ~~on~~ the chair." please, change the preposition "in" to "on". "sit on" is the correct expression. In the eighth line, "At that time, I could not back imagined to ~~be~~," change the tense. You can't use present perfect tense with past expression of time. The present perfect tense matters not with the time(s) when it but with the action. In eleventh line, "we could not ~~had~~ good marks," you have to change the verb mode. Once, if you use an auxiliary verb with main verb, you have to be sure of the original form of verb. So, "had" should be changed to "have". In the fourteenth line, you miss the preposition. "After I graduated from highschool" is correct. Also, in that sentence, change the order of prepositions like ~~and~~ and ~~you~~ by ~~by~~ this counsel.

- 5. Narration uses primarily time order or chronology to explain the sequence of events. Has the writer selected the appropriate events to discuss in chronological order? Does the paragraph have a logic to guide the selection of material to be discussed? Has the writer employed a variety of transitional devices throughout the paragraph, including transitions of time as well as transitional phrases to help guide the reader through the paragraph? What sorts of transitions are being used?

You use some transitional words; one day before, after, suddenly... At that time, In November 1999, On the other hand. However, nowadays... transitions appropriately, but they are not various enough. You use "After" for three times. I recommend you use other expressions like "since, more, after that..." or create new phrases that fits in the line of thought, context.

I would ask you to reword the sentence. They're rather noisy. Describe the person who gave you the room, and explain the situation in your highschool. Then tell your dream more, because the subject is "Dream", not an after Dream.

6. Write your strategies for revision here for the writer.

This job is well-done, but this paragraph lacks description of situation, people and feelings. Good paragraph stimulates reader's imagination. That means the writer employ many devices which can make people devote themselves to our story. Of course, the devices must be fresh and original. Nearly has interesting in cliché. In the best seller's book, they play a magic with words. You, we're not a professional writers, but I think we should try to create more interesting and beautiful words.

And this is really important - please, care about "grammar". You made a lot of mistakes. Grammar is primary thing in writing. Ungrammatical paragraph is founded in habits' writing or it's writing, not in Academic writing. So, after you write the first draft, then breakhard for grammar first. It will help you to avoid grammatical mistakes or errors.

Paragraph Strengths

This is better than before.
Your expressions are developed.
And relatively, there exists chronological order comparing with your descriptive paragraph.
In addition, I can see your efforts to make more vivid and live description of your feeling.

About the style problems...

In the first line, "the examination to qualify for college entrance," a possible change is "the entrance examination for University," or "the university entrance exam." In the fifth line, "just forth" seems quite awkward, or can be "finished" - it's much better. And the fifth one, "No sooner written" Please be quite careful, but I don't understand what "thin air" is. It's a little bit vague. "Thin skin" is better than "air".

Paragraph Weaknesses

1. Grammatical Problems
- Tenses - improper using of Present Perfect
- Past.
- Improper verb form - used with auxiliary verb
- many many comma splices
- after preposition phrases, conjunctions.
- prepositional mistakes
- Article error - below unmentionable noun
- Misorder of prepositions

2. Style Problem -

1. "average" is more natural than usual. (It's)
2. "not only 'now' but 'old'." It's some words, more natural in English. (It's) and for English
expression which I had seen from his face. (The unnecessary repetition, so sentence
repeated like this, "and then I had seen
recently like this," and then some words attractive.
(It's) and some words
are not attractive.)

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