Writer:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Title:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (cannot be a question)

WRITER, copy your thesis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

WRITER, list the 3-4 reasons presented in your paper

Reason 1

Reason 2

Reason 3

Reason 4

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Reviser:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Look at the writer’s thesis. Find and mark the thesis in the introduction. What is being argued in this paper? Or is information merely presented and no position is evident? Identify problems.
2. Type of Introduction (circle one) – see packet if need help
* Open with a question
* Use anecdote or example
* Create an image
* Begin with a startling statement
* Open with a quote (not used elsewhere)
* Use a definition
* Explain an analogy

Next should be a few sentences of history or background on topic, but no information that is used later in the paper. Identify problems.

1. Look at the writer’s 3-4 reasons. Find and label reasons 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the paper. Tell whether you think they are adequately supported with evidence (CD) to prove the argument. Identify problems.
2. Does the writer deal with a counterclaim? Label it. Is it convincing? Identify problems.
3. How does the paper flow?
	* Is the thesis on the outline the same as the last sentence of the introduction?
	* Does the order of the outline match the order of the paper?
	* From the outline, label the Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, etc.) in the margins of the paper.

 Identify problems.

1. Using the green handout for integrating quotations, identify what strategy (1-4) is used to lead into quotations. If they don’t use any, write “iq” in the margin.
2. Look at each body paragraph.
	* All topic sentences should name the 1-4 reasons and relate to the thesis
	* Follows format (TS, CD, CM, CM, CD, CM, CM, CS)
	* Check the transition sheet and mark on the paper
	* Each body paragraph must contain at LEAST 2 (CD)s with citations that show evidence from a source
	* Mark repeats of information with “rep”

Identify problems.

1. Look at the conclusion paragraph
	* Does it provide a natural and sufficient close for the argument?
	* What strategy listed in #2 above is used?
	* Must make a call to action or a prediction, appeal, or warning. – see intro/concl packet

Identify problems.

1. Check every citation (Roberts 32)
	* Each body paragraph needs at LEAST 2 citations
	* Every citation must have a corresponding entry on the works cited page
	* What is first in the works cited entry is in the parentheses – NO EXCEPTIONS
	* Citations can NEVER be after the topic sentence or closing sentence of a body paragraph
	* Punctuate citations correctly

Identify problems.

1. Look at the works cited page.
	* Alphabetical order
	* No repeats of information
	* Following MLA form
	* Every entry must have parenthetical citations (Roberts 32) inside the paper

Identify problems.

NOW USE THE PROOFREADING MARKS HANDOUT TO CORRECT ANY GRAMMAR AND MECHANICAL ERRORS THAT YOU FIND.

\*\*You can do as many peer revisions as you like. You can also use this for self-assessment, but revising “re-seeing” with different eyes is MUCH better.