

Make a **reverse outline**:

- Read your paper, start to finish.
- For every paragraph, including the introduction and conclusion, write one sentence that summarizes the content of that paragraph.
- Write the sentence on a separate sheet of paper. When you are finished, you should have a list of sentences, in order of the paragraphs in your paper.

Peer Review: Using Evidence;

- Exchange your paper (reverse outline included) with a peer; Read your peer's reverse outline first, then the paper; While reading the paper, do the following:
 - Check each body paragraph for evidence from the text. If evidence is missing or inadequate (if the author only refers to an event but doesn't provide a significant example or a quotation), make a note in the margin.
 - If the paragraph has evidence, examine the evidence for the following:
 - **Blending Quotes:** Is the quote well blended? If not, make a note.
 - A blended quote includes **context** (the event surrounding the quote) and an **explanation** (explaining the content of the quote in your own words).
 - **Close reading:** Now examine the analysis for the quote for its attention to language. If the analysis does *not* pay attention to language, make a note and/or suggestion.

- Does the analysis **emphasize specific words/phrases** from the quote? Does it pick out these words and explain their significance?
- Does the analysis mention the **literary devices** (imagery, personification, metonymy, simile, metaphor, irony, pun etc) or the **narration**?

Plan of Revision

- Review your feedback from your papers (close reading, annotation, and draft). Underline areas of difficulty or concerns that are repeated.
- Using the feedback as reference, think about the areas of difficulty or concerns in your writing. **Pick two areas** where you want to improve the most, and **write a revision plan** for these areas. How are you going to address the areas?
 - Thesis and argument; Generating ideas; Developing ideas
 - Organization and structure; Focusing ideas; Arranging paragraphs
 - Finding or using textual evidence; Blending quotes; MLA formatting
 - Literary devices; Literary analysis; Claims; Explanation; Reasoning
 - Writing style; Clarity; Flow