

The Workshop: Critique for Variety and Flow in the Writer's Sentences

<u>Directions</u>: Use the instructions on this sheet with your writer's workshop critique group to take a closer look at your sentence structure and content.

Step 1: Setting the Tone for the Group

Introduce yourselves and trade papers. Remember that all criticism should be constructive and specific, and that all compliments should be genuine and specific.

Step 2: Looking for Sentence Length and Variety

On the student paper you have been given, use a pen or pencil to put a slash after each sentence.

<u>Example</u>: I often spend my time in the library. It would like to be able to say that the search for truth draws me in. But, in reality, I am attracted to the soft chairs, the mellow atmosphere, and the way the sun shines into the reference room late on winter afternoons.

The purpose of this activity is to get a visual idea of the length and variety of sentence structures.

Step 3: Identifying Statements of Fact/Evidence or Examples/Commentary or "What I Learned"

This next activity requires the use of three colored markers/highlighters/colored pencils. For our purposes, you will need yellow, green, and blue. Read through the paper three times. On the first read through, look for statements of fact. Example: My brother was a failure at USC. Each time that you find a statement of fact, underline or highlight it with yellow. On the second read through, look for evidence, examples, narrative or anecdotes that support the statements of fact. his junior year. Underline or highlight these sentences with green. On the third read through, look for commentary about the facts/evidence. highlight these sentences with blue. The purpose of this activity is to see the balance between the three types of sentences that drive the content of an essay: statements of fact, evidence to support the statements, and commentary on the statements/evidence. (If you don't know what color a particular sentence should be, just leave it uncolored. Sentences using fiction techniques such as pure description or similes, probably won't get highlighted.)

Step 4: Checking the Punch Lines

Draw a box around the first sentence of the paper. Then circle the first sentence of each body paragraph. Then draw a box around the first sentence in the concluding paragraph. The purpose of this activity is to notice the lead ins/hooks/topic sentences.

Step 5: Looking for Flow

Look for the following words (or words like them) and put an asterisk (*) above each of the words.

Transition words taken from: http://larae.net/write/transition.html. Viewed 21 September 2007.

For continuing a common line of reasoning:	To change the line of reasoning (contrast):	nobody denies obviously	Transitional chains, ar- ranged chronologically:	To signal conclusion:	Sequence or time:
		of course		therefore	after
consequently	however	to be sure	first second third	this	afterwards
clearly, then	on the other hand	true	generally further-	hence	as soon as
furthermore	but	undoubtedly	more finally	in final analysis	at first
additionally	yet	unquestionably	in the first place	in conclusion	at last
and	nevertheless	generally speaking	also lastly	in final consideration	before
in addition	on the contrary	in general	in the first place	indeed	before long
moreover		at this level	pursuing this further		finally
because		in this situation	finally	To restate a point within	first second third
besides that	For initial use:		to be sure addition-	a paragraph in another	in the first place
in the same way			ally lastly	way or in a more exact-	in the meantime
following this further	admittedly	For the final points of a	in the first place	<u>ing way</u> :	later
also	assuredly	paragraph or essay:	just in the same way		meanwhile
pursuing this further	certainly		finally	in other words	next
in the light of the it is	granted	finally	basically similarly	point in fact	soon
easy to see that	no doubt	lastly	as well	specifically	then