Writing the Essay V

The **BIG** Idea

 What do I need to consider when I proof-read and revise my essay?

AGENDA

Approx. 45 minutes

- I. Warm Up (5 minutes)
- II. Proof-reading Your Essay(5 minutes)
- III. Group Evaluation (10 minutes)
- IV. Revise Your Essay (20 minutes)
- V. Wrap Up (5 minutes)

MATERIALS

□ PORTFOLIO PAGES:

 Portfolio pages 19-22, Grade 12 Skills Checklist (Applying to College section)

☐ STUDENT HANDBOOK PAGES:

- Student Handbook page 35, Sample Essay (First Draft)
- Student Handbook page 36, Proofreading Checklist (2 copies)
- Student Handbook page 37, Essay Evaluation

☐ FACILITATOR PAGES:

- Facilitator Resource 1, Sample Essay (Revision)
- Overhead and LCD projector
- □ Notebook paper, pens, and pencils

OBJECTIVES

During this lesson, the student(s) will:

- Describe what to look for when proof-reading an essay.
- Use a checklist to proof-read two students' essays.
- Revise essay based on provided feedback.

OVERVIEW

This is the fifth week, and last lesson, in the essay-writing unit. In this lesson, students will read an essay to review the importance of proof-reading. Next, they'll proof-read two other students' essays, using a proof-reading checklist. Finally, they will revise their own essays using the feedback from each student.

PREPARATION

- List the day's **BIG IDEA** and activities on the board.
- The following handouts need to be made into overhead transparencies or copied onto chart paper:
 - Student Handbook page 35, Sample Essay (First Draft)
 - Student Handbook page 36, Proof-reading Checklist (2 copies)
 - Student Handbook page 37, Essay Evaluation
 - Facilitator Resource 1, Sample Essay (Revision)
- Make copies of Student Handbook page 37, Essay Evaluation (two copies for each student).

IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS

You may wish to solicit help from a senior English teacher to provide proof-reading assistance for students who need it.

In Activity I, you may wish to skip the proof-reading exercise (Student Handbook page 35, Sample Essay (First Draft)) if your students will find it childish.

For **Activity II**, you may wish to use a proof-reading rubric already in use in English class rather than the **Student Handbook page 36**, **Proof-reading Checklist**.

In **Activity III**, you may wish to offer to proof-read the work of students who prefer not to share their essays with classmates.

ACTIVITY STEPS

I. Warm Up (5 minutes)

- 1. [As students enter, ask them to read their **Student Handbook page 35**, **Sample Essay** (**First Draft**). As they read this essay, ask them to look for any errors in spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Circle any mistakes and write the correction in the space above.]
- 2. **SAY SOMETHING LIKE**: The essay you just read was on its way to becoming a strong essay. But how do you think this writer would come across to an admissions committee? [Take answers from a few volunteers.] Lots of spelling and grammatical errors make the writer seem sloppy and careless as if she didn't give the essay much time or attention. This is *not* the impression you want to give an admissions committee, is it?
- 3. SAY SOMETHING LIKE: Last week, you had a chance to work on your draft essays. Even if you're feeling pretty good about your essay now, it's not done yet! It is critical that you proof-read and revise your essay. In today's lesson, we'll talk about what to look for when you proof-read your essay. Next you'll break into small groups of three to proof-read each other's essays. Then you'll spend the rest of the period using this feedback to revise your essays.

II. Proof-reading Your Essay (5 minutes)

- 1. **SAY SOMETHING LIKE**: Let's take a look at the draft essay you just read. What were some of the errors you found?
- [Take a few answers from volunteers. You may also want to show Facilitator Resource
 Sample Essay (Revision) on an overhead projector. Point out a few different types of errors, including spelling, grammar, and punctuation.]
- 3. **SAY SOMETHING LIKE**: Let's take a look at some of the things we should look for when we review our essays today. [Have students turn to their **Student Handbook** page 36, **Proof-reading Checklist** and review the list.]

III. Group Evaluation (10 minutes)

 SAY SOMETHING LIKE: Now it's time to share your essays in small groups. You will read and proof-read two other students' essays. To guide your feedback, please use the proof-reading checklist we just reviewed.

- 2. **SAY SOMETHING LIKE**: I'd like you to read each student's essay two times. As you read through the essay, consider the proof-reading checklist.
- 3. [Divide students into groups of three and give them about 10 minutes to read and proof-read each other's essays. You may want to alert them halfway through this time to wrap up and work on the next person's essay.]
- 4. [Give students a few minutes before they break up their groups to review and discuss their feedback.]

IV. Revise Your Essay (20 minutes)

1. [Give students the remaining time to use the feedback they just received and the proof-reading checklist to revise their essays in their class notebooks. Provide paper for those who didn't bring their essay to class.]

V. Wrap Up (5 minutes)

- 1. SAY SOMETHING LIKE: Once you've incorporated your partner's proof-reading notes to create an almost-final draft, you're ready to share your essay with two trusted adults a teacher and someone else whose writing ability you respect. Give them a copy of your essay and the Student Handbook page 37, Essay Evaluation. Be prepared to carefully consider any changes they suggest. [Give each student two copies of Student Handbook page 37, Essay Evaluation.]
- 2. SAY SOMETHING LIKE: Terrific work today, everybody. That's the final lesson in our "Applying to College" unit. Over the past six weeks, you've demonstrated that you have the tools and the skills to complete a strong college application. We'll be talking more about steps to college next week, when we'll learn more about finding financial aid. As you continue your college applications, please use Portfolio pages 3-4, College Application Tracker to keep your eye on approaching deadlines, and don't hesitate to ask me or the school counselor if you need help.

SKILLS CHECKLIST

Direct students' attention to **Portfolio pages 19-22, Grade 12 Skills Checklist**. Have students complete the skills checklist questions for Applying to College skills.

APPLYING TO COLLEGE

I can...

Identify and keep track of the admissions requirements at the colleges of my choice.	□ not at all	□ somewhat	□ very well
Complete a college application.	not at all	□ somewhat	☐ very well
Identify one or more personal strengths of interest to an employer or college admissions officer.	not at all	□ somewhat	□ very well
Identify an experience that provides appropriate evidence of one or more of my personal strengths.	not at all	□ somewhat	☐ very well
Create an essay that effectively conveys my personal strengths.	not at all	somewhat	□ very well

Sample Essay (Revision)

Below is the revision with corrected words and phrases in bold.

I have wanted to be **a** teacher since I fell in love with Miss Cailor in second grade. In first grade, reading had been a struggle, **and** the **adventures** of Dick and Jane hardly seemed worth the effort. But in second grade, Miss Cailor helped me make sense of all those letters. Before long, I was off and running, brimming with the giddy self-confidence of a brand new reader. It wasn't just the books she brought to life. We learned number facts by **playing** a variation of Bingo, with treats as the reward for a job well done. We learned to knit on simple looms. **For** Christmas that year, I gave everybody scarves, stretched to **their** maximum length so I could finish faster. Suddenly, I felt competent and eager to learn everything. It was like Miss Cailor **had** unlocked the doors to a magical kingdom.

At age seven, I **knew** what I wanted to be when I grew up. In high school, I joined **Future Teachers** of America as soon as I could. When our next-door **neighbor** approached me about tutoring her sons in reading the summer after my sophomore year, I volunteered. They were in second and third grade, already fantastic athletes, though less successful in school. They reported dutifully to my **mother's** kitchen every weekday, bringing the smell of the playground indoors, and probably wishing they could be elsewhere. I'd grown up with sisters, and dusty little boys were like **aliens** to me. They struggled through easy-reader classics **like** "Billy Brown the Baby Sitter," and I wondered what I could do to unlock the magic of books.

That is how we came to make a pilgrimage to the Cleveland Public Library, a 45-minute bus ride from our small suburban town. Cleveland might as well have been a foreign country. My family ventured downtown once a year to visit Santa Claus and **take** in the Christmas lights. **I'd** been on the bus exactly twice, and both times my dad had been waiting for me on the other end. My sense of direction was non-existent, **and** I was shy about asking strangers for help. I was terrified to make the trip, especially with two little boys in tow. But, for me, the "big" library beckoned like Emerald City, full of undiscovered **treasures**.

On the day of the **trip**, **as** the three of us walked the **two** long blocks to the bus stop, my head was bursting with questions: What if we missed the bus? What if we got on the wrong bus? What if we got off at the wrong stop? What if the boys escaped my grasp, and I had to tell **their** mother they were missing?

The bus arrived at the scheduled time — a miracle! — in a whoosh of air brakes and a plume of exhaust. And then we were walking up the steps, coins tinkling in the fare box. We settled into our seats. The bus **passed** houses much fancier than **our** own, and we waited for reassuring glimpses of Lake **Erie** through the trees.

By the time we reached the library, most of my anxiety was gone. The boys raced me up the impressive marble steps and flung open the heavy doors, and we entered a brand new world. It's a feeling that sticks with me, even now.

That summer, I learned how little I knew about teaching reading, and how eager I was to learn more. I was already intrepid in my pursuit of this mission, and one step closer to being the inspiring teacher I want to be!

Sample Essay (First Draft)

Carefully review this essay for errors in spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Circle any mistakes and write the correction in the space above.

I have wanted to be teacher since I fell in love with Miss Cailor in second grade. In first grade, reading had been a struggle, the advetures of Dick and Jane hardly seemed worth the effort. But in second grade, Miss Cailor helped me make sense of all those letters. Before long, I was off and running, brimming with the giddy self-confidence of a brand new reader. It wasn't just the books she brought to life. We learned number facts by paying a variation of Bingo, with treats as the reward for a job well done. We learned to knit on simple looms. for Christmas that year, I gave everybody scarves, stretched to there maximum length so I could finish faster. Suddenly, I felt competent and eager to learn everything. It was like Miss Cailor has unlocked the doors to a magical kingdom.

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Proof-reading Checklist

Check your spelling and grammar carefully. Use the spell-check and grammar-check on your word processing program, but remember this won't catch every error.
Use a printed copy to proof-read. It's easier to proof-read a printed copy than catch errors on a computer screen.
Read your essay aloud to yourself. If it doesn't sound right, check your grammar. If it doesn't flow, you may need transitions.
 Check for proper capitalization. First word of a sentence Names of people and places (e.g., Future Farmers of America, Cornell University)
 Make sure subjects and verbs agree. Jon <u>runs</u> home every night after work. We <u>run</u> home every night after work.
 Make sure subjects and possessive pronouns agree. Loren will finish <u>her</u> essay. The students will finish <u>their</u> essays.
Use plurals and possessives correctly. Dogs (more than one dog) Dog's leash (the leash of one dog) Dogs' leashes (the leashes of many dogs)
 Use the following words correctly. (Spell-check won't help you!) There (a place) Please put your essay over there. Their (possessive) The students finished their essays. They're (they are) They're writing the best essays ever written. It's (it is) It's almost time for the bell to ring. Its (possessive) The dog chased its tail. To (a preposition) Send your application to URI. Too (also) He's applying there, too. Two (the number) Two people from my high school will attend Freshman Orientation next week.
 Use punctuation to show where your sentences start and end. Wrong: Read each sentence aloud if you think you should stop use a period if you think you should pause use a comma. Right: Read each sentence aloud. If you think you should stop, use a period. If you think you should pause, use a comma.
Avoid sentence fragments. • Wrong: Seemed like a bad omen. • Right: The impending thunderstorm seemed like a bad omen.

Essay Evaluation

Thank you for taking the time to read my essay. As you read through it, please consider the criteria in the lefthand column. Next to each, circle the score that best describes the essay. If you have specific comments, write them in the last column, or use the back of this page.

CRITERIA	G	QUALITY: How well o	LITY: How well did this essay do this?	ç	COMMENTS
A good .	4	ဗ	2	-	
essay is:	Very well	Fairly well	Somewhat	Not at all	
Focused	Describes a single	Focuses mostly on		Covers too much	
	Clearly answers the	some; needs clearer		or does not answer	
	essay question.	link to question.		question.	
Convincing	Supports claims with	Some evidence	Little evidence	Claims not supported	
	specific, strong details.	provided, but not very	provided; evidence is	by any evidence.	
Descriptive	Provides several vivid	Some good details are	Few details provided:	No details provided.	
•	details; readers feel	provided.	may be vague or	-	
	like they're there.		unclear.		
Organized	Opening grabs	Opening does not	Purpose is unclear;	Purpose is unclear; no	
	reader; purpose is	grab reader; needs	weak transitions;	transitions between	
	clear; transitions are	better transitions;	ending does not	thoughts; ends	
	logical; ends with	ending not clear.	provide a logical	without clear, logical	
	strong conclusion.		conclusion.	conclusion.	
Personal	Shows clear, insightful	Shows some personal	Shows minor or trivial	No personal insight;	
	thoughts and feelings;	perspective and	personal reaction; little	perspective is vague	
	reflects personal	strengths, but not very	or weak reference to	or a cliché; does	
	strengths.	revealing.	personal strengths.	not reflect personal	
				strengths.	
Easy to read	Language is	Language could be	Much of the language	Most language	
	conversational, easy to	clearer; a few phrases	is unclear, too formal	is too formal <u>or</u>	
	read aloud; writing is	are too formal or	or informal.	inappropriate use of	
	clear.	informal.		slang; several phrases	
				unclear.	
Grammatically	Does not contain	Few errors of	Several distracting	Many errors, making it	
correct	grammatical, spelling,	spelling, grammar, or	errors.	difficult to read.	
	or punctuation errors.	punctuation.			