REVIEWING & REWRITING
• Names
• Pronouns
• Class Year
• What you hope to gain from this workshop!
What makes a good paper, structurally?
Agenda

#1 Global Flow

#2 Local Flow

→ Topic Sentences

→ Concluding Sentences
Global flow is the structure of ideas across paragraphs, sections, and chapters.

Your global structure will likely depend on the disciplinary requirements of your class.

A reverse outline can help you trace the flow of ideas across the essay!
A few options for Global Flow:

- Moving from large to small & vice versa
- Assertion, evidence, reasoning
- Causes to Effects
- Chronological/Timeline
- Points of Agreement to disagreement
- Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion
What is the Shape of your Essay?

- Hourglass
- Small -> Large
- Objection-Reply
- Compare & Contrast
You might be tempted to put down paragraphs/topics sentences according to the order in which you thought of the ideas, or according to the order of the text you are analysing – this isn’t usually the best way to structure your paper!

What should you consider when reviewing a paper for global flow?

1. What each paragraph is trying to say
2. How a paragraph relates to the next/previous paragraph
3. How your paragraphs can build on each other to fortify your thesis
Outlining is not just a process of ordering your points, but about relating your points in order to arrange them in a meaningful way, such that they build toward your thesis.
ACTIVITY #1.A
Peer Review your partner’s paper for Global Flow.

Identify the thesis, the main points that support the thesis, and how well the arguments flow to prove the thesis.
ACTIVITY #1.A Debrief
ACTIVITY #1.B

After the peer review, identify the main points you are making in your paper.

Then, rearrange the points - experiment with different orders!

Note:
1. What is each paragraph trying to say?
2. How does each paragraph relate to the next/previous paragraph?
3. How can your paragraphs build on each other to fortify your thesis?
What did you learn about your own writing as a result of the Peer Review + Rearrangement Activity?
Local flow refers to the clarity and flow on a sentence level.

Local flow includes grammatical clarity, order of sentences, flow within paragraphs, signposting, and more.

It can be helpful to hone in on one paragraph first, and identify recurring mistakes.
Paragraph Development Checklist

**Explicit** *Topic Sentence.*
ONE clearly-stated point

**Paragraph Flow.**
How the building blocks are arranged

**Smooth Transitions.**
Signposting and Stitching

**Strong** *Concluding Sentence*
Links the paragraph forward and backward
Paragraph Development Checklist

- **Explicit Topic Sentence.**
  ONE clearly-stated point

- **Paragraph Flow.**
  How the building blocks are arranged

- **Smooth Transitions.**
  Signposting and Stitching

- **Strong Concluding Sentence**
  Links the paragraph forward and backward
We should be able to get your overall argument's logical progression just by reading the thesis, topic sentences, and concluding sentences of each paragraph.
Topic Sentences: Global Flow

Each TS is moving the argument forward by one step.

Topic Sentence 1

Topic Sentence 2

Topic Sentence 3

Each TS should follow smoothly from the previous concluding sentence.
A topic sentence captures the main idea you are trying to forward in a paragraph.

It shows the reader what to expect from a paragraph.
The Topic Sentence is like Scaffolding

It forms the structure that links/connects your evidence, analysis, and main argument.
Without a strong Topic Sentence, the paragraph will lack coherence and clarity.
If the paragraph does not support the Topic Sentence, the paragraph will lack sufficient material to prove the TS.
Sometimes the TS only reveals itself after the paragraph is written.

Make sure to review your topic sentences after you have penned down your paragraphs.

If you've got too much content to cover in one topic sentence, consider breaking it up into two paragraphs.
Paragraph Development Checklist

- Explicit Topic Sentence.
  ONE clearly-stated point

- Paragraph Flow.
  How the building blocks are arranged

- Smooth Transitions.
  Signposting and Stitching

- Strong Concluding Sentence
  Links the paragraph forward and backward
- Reinforce the main point of the paragraph
- Link back to the thesis
- Link forward to the next paragraph
The last sentence of a paragraph can do important work to set up the TS of the next paragraph.
Paragraph Development Checklist

- **Explicit Topic Sentence.**
  ONE clearly-stated point

- **Paragraph Flow.**
  How the building blocks are arranged

- **Smooth Transitions.**
  Signposting and Stitching

- **Strong Concluding Sentence**
  Links the paragraph forward and backward
Paragraph Flow

- **General to Specific**
  General argument is evidenced by specific evidence

- **Cause -> Effect**
  Literary Device -> has a certain impact on reader

- **Analytical Processes**
  Ex. Premise–Conclusion form, Evidence–Analysis, Compare and Contrast

The order of laying bricks matters!
Paragraph Development Checklist

Explicit Topic Sentence.
ONE clearly-stated point

Paragraph Flow.
How the building blocks are arranged

Smooth Transitions.
Signposting and Stitching

Strong Concluding Sentence
Links the paragraph forward and backward
Smooth Transitions (Within Paragraphs)
LH1 Sample Essay 1

Thesis: In this essay, I argue that a sense of tension is created in my chosen passage between Hermes and Calypso. I will support this argument by firstly analysing the hostile and accusatory tone created by the repeated emphasis of first- and second-person pronouns, subsequently examining the contrasting representations of Calypso between Hermes and herself, and finally investigating the competing accounts of how Odysseus ended up on Ogygia.

Body Paragraph 1: The heavy repetition of the pronouns of “I” and “you” throughout the exchange between Hermes and Calypso sets up a tone that is hostile and accusatory. We first observe this in Hermes’ speech after Calypso asks him about the purpose of his visit, where he begins by declaring: “You are a goddess, I a god...” Hermes distances himself from Calypso by using “you” and “I” to distinguish their genders. This precipitates his subsequent derision of Calypso for overstepping the behaviour expected of her by probing about his intent, and his patronising remark: “I will tell you”. Similarly, Calypso responds to Hermes with statements marked by “you”—to accuse him and the other male gods of being “cruel [and] jealous” and for “bear[ing] a grudge whenever any goddess takes a man...as a lover”. The use of first- and second-person pronouns allows both deities to direct their frustrations towards each other, thus creating a head-on conflict between the two, which dramatically raises the tension in the passage.
ACTIVITY #3

Peer Review your partner’s writing for Local Flow

[15 minutes]

Read through the draft and focus on 1 paragraph to give feedback about the following:

1. Topic Sentences
2. Paragraph Structure (order of the building blocks)
3. Stitching & Signposts
Final Q&A