



Revision Tips & Tricks

WHAT IS REVISION?

"To revise is to re-see, and the comments you receive from reviewers — instructors, peers, and writing center tutors — will help you re-see your draft through readers' eyes" (Hacker and Sommers).

USE PEER REVIEW!

- Ask your reader questions.
 - For Example: "Do you understand my main idea?" and "Is my draft organized?" will help you learn how to revise your draft to clarify and organize your ideas.
- Being a Good Peer Reviewer!
 - Be a reader and a peer – ask questions and propose possibilities, don't dictate solutions.
 - Pay attention to global issues first – focus on the big picture – purpose, thesis, organization, and evidence – before sentence structure, word choice, and grammar.
 - Restate the main idea – Let your peer know if their points are expressed clearly.
 - Be specific – point to specific areas in the draft that are strong or need development so the writer can use your feedback to revise.

CHECKLIST FOR REVISION!

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

- Does the draft address the questions, problem, or issue posed by the assignment guidelines?
- Is the draft appropriate for the audience and genre?
- Does the introduction hook the readers and give them a reason to keep reading?

FOCUS

- Is the thesis statement clear?
- Does the idea presented in the thesis carry throughout the writing?

ORGANIZATION

- Does each paragraph have a main point stated in a topic sentence?
- Does each paragraph support and develop the thesis with evidence?
- Are the ideas presented in a logical order?
- Does each paragraph flow from one to another without gaps?

CONTENT

- Is the supporting evidence relevant and persuasive?
- Which ideas need further development? Have you left your readers with any unanswered questions?
- Do major ideas receive enough attention?
- Is there any repeated information that can be removed?

POINT OF VIEW

- Is the main point of view appropriate for your audience?
 - First person (I, me, we) – this point of view is usually used in informal narrative writing.
 - Second person (you, your)– this point of view is often used to address the audience in creative writing.
 - Third person (he, she, it, one, they) – this point of view is often used for argumentative, persuasive, and academic writing.

