

Peer Editing Resource Packet

*****Class Copy*****

Ms. Bronson
Skyline High School

THINGS TO LOOK FOR WHILE PEER EDITING:

- Formal heading (your name, my name, class/period, due date)
- Running header (last name and page number)
- Title, is it unique?
- Times New Roman, 12 pt font, 1 in margins
- Proper introductions:
 - When introducing a new person use their full name
 - When referring back to this person later in the paper use their last name
- No contractions
 - Don't should be do not
- Thesis
 - How, What, So What
- Avoid dead words
 - Got (this is a big one), very
- Block quotes:
 - Quotes longer than four lines need to start on a new line, have all lines indented, single space, and have no punctuation at the end.
- Transitions (Make sure they are there)
- Background information
 - Use only what is necessary for your reader to understand your thesis with no punctuation
- Does the paper talk about impact?
- Avoid opinions
- Does the writer explain why this is significant?
- Is the reader left with big questions?
- Works Cited
 - MLA format
 - Alphabetical
 - No URLs
- **ARE THERE THINGS THAT SHOULD HAVE A CITATION BUT DO NOT?**
 - Are the citations correct?

THE THESIS

→ A thesis-driven (argumentative) paper makes a claim about a topic and justifies this claim with specific evidence. The goal of the argumentative paper is to convince the audience that the claim is true based on the evidence provided (Purdue OWL).

→ Offer a thesis about your topic and then present evidence/facts and analysis (the analysis provides support and explanation that connects your evidence to your thesis). A thesis may not necessarily argue that something is right or wrong ("The death penalty is wrong."), but it must argue a position on a topic ("The death penalty has not been a deterrent to crime in the U.S.").

→ *When a topic is not assigned:* Even if your assignment doesn't ask a specific question, your thesis statement still needs to answer a question about the issue you'd like to explore. In this situation, your job is to figure out what question you'd like to write about.

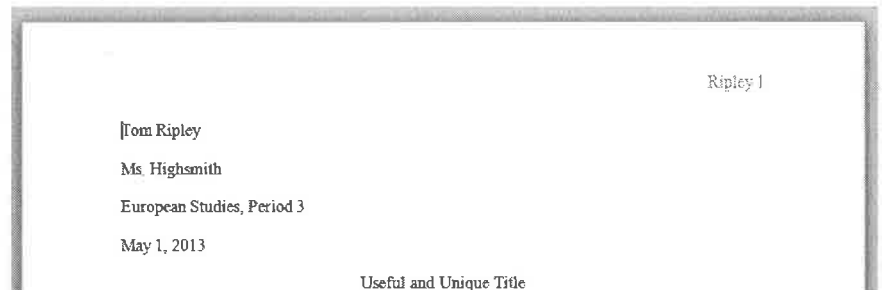
A good thesis statement will usually include the following four attributes: 1) take on a subject upon which reasonable people could disagree, 2) deal with a subject that can be adequately treated given the nature of the assignment (length, timing), 3) express one main idea, 4) assert your conclusions about a subject (Indiana WTS)

MLA FORMATTING

MLA style is used in the humanities for the formatting of research papers, in-text citations, and the Works Cited page.

General Format of Research Papers:

1 → One inch margins, 2 → 12 point font, Times New Roman, 3 → Double spaced (with no extra spaces), 4 → Left-aligned (except title, the only thing centered), 5 → Heading (your name, teacher's name, class name and period, due date written out – see example below), 6 → Header (upper right corner, your last name and page number)



In-text Citations:

→ In a paper, it is the brief note that is included so the reader knows the fact came from another source and can look at your Works Cited page and find the exact location of the fact.

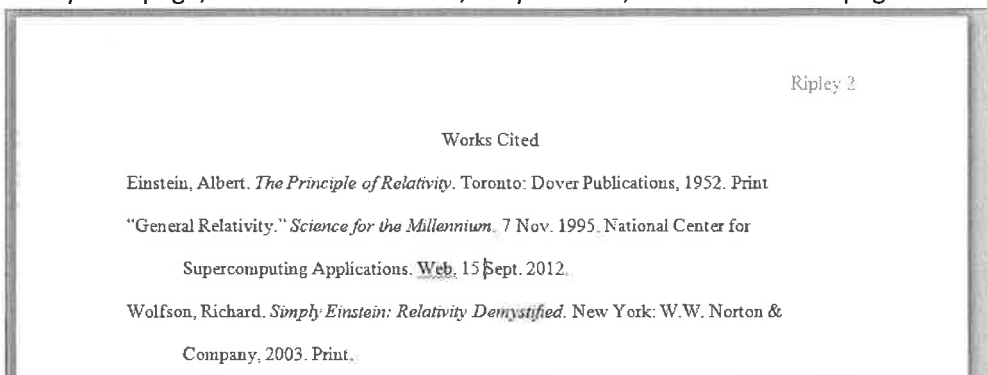
→ The citation contains whatever comes first in the entry on the Works Cited page (the author's last name, an article title with the quotations). The citation goes in parenthesis at the end of the sentence, before the period. If the citation is from a book, it must include the page number as well.

→ Example from a book with one author (Einstein 9). From a website, no author ("General Relativity").

Works Cited Page:

→ The last page of a research paper, it alphabetically lists the full citation information for all sources cited in your paper and no other sources.

→ The information that needs to be included is very specific; guidelines for what to include can be found on the SHS library web page, the Purdue OWL site, EasyBib.com, and others. Your page should look something like this.



* Sample MLA Format *

Jones 1

John Jones (your name)

Ms. Smith (teacher's name)

European Studies, Period 3/4 (class name and period)

December 1, 2014 (due date, fully written out)

Breaking Ground (title is centered and thoughtful)

Einstein's Relativity successfully dealt with the limitations of Newtonian physics, and in doing so completely redesigned humanity's view of the universe. The main problem with Newton-era physics was that it could not fully explain light (Wolfson 55). Einstein realized that light did not need a medium to travel through, and instead traveled at the same speed no matter the reference point (Wolfson 87). This simple idea led to unexpected consequences: because the speed of light was constant no matter the speed of its source, it meant time and distance, the two other variables involved in calculating speed, had to be relative, and therefore different, to each observer (Wolfson 87). This was the Special Theory of Relativity, the first of the two theories Einstein published on the subject. He later expanded this idea to mean that all phenomena are in fact different from every point of view, and from that idea deduced that Newton's gravitational effect was actually caused by the warping of space by matter ("General"). This was his General Theory of Relativity, published in 1916 (Einstein, *Principle* 23). In Einstein's own words, "According to the general theory of relativity, the geometrical properties of space are not independent, but they are determined by matter" (Einstein, *Relativity* 113). These ideas all completely contradicted Newton's ideas of a strict force that controlled all movement, and were therefore revolutionary in their own right.

Notice: you are citing direct quotes, paraphrased information, and ideas taken from your sources

* Sample MLA Format *

Works Cited (title needs to be this: Works Cited and centered)

Einstein, Albert. *The Principle of Relativity*. Toronto: Dover Publications, 1952. Print

Einstein, Albert. *Relativity*. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 1995. Print.

“General Relativity.” *Science for the Millennium*. 7 Nov. 1995. National Center for Supercomputing Applications. Web. 15 Sept. 2014.

Wolfson, Richard. *Simply Einstein: Relativity Demystified*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2003. Print.

Notice how these two sources by the same author are cited in-text above

If there are quotes here, keep the quotes in the in-text citation

The Works Cited page is double-spaced, there are no numbers or bullets and the entries are listed alphabetically

* Sample MLA Format *

Smith 1

John Smith

↳ all databases

Mrs. Gregory

World History, Period 4

October 31, 2018

Works Cited

Albright, Mark. "Halloween Alive and Well." *St. Petersburg Times*, Oct 16, 1999, pp. 1E.

ProQuest, <http://ezproxy.kcls.org/docview/2639?accountid=46>. Accessed 30 Sept. 2018.

Arnault, Gontran. "Evidence for the Extensive Conservation of Fisheries." *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 19 Sept. 2018. *Academic OneFile*,

link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A554843808/AONE?u=kcls&sid=AONE&xid=0bc1c213.

Accessed 21 Sept. 2018.

Bostdorff, Denise M. "The Evolution of a Diplomatic Surprise: Richard M. Nixon's Rhetoric on China, 1952—July 15, 1971." *Rhetoric and Public Affairs*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2002, pp. 31–56.

JSTOR, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/41939716. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

"Bycatch." *Environmental Encyclopedia*, edited by Deirdre S. Blanchfield, Gale, 2011. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*, <http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CV2644150213/OVIC?u=kcls&sid=OVIC&xid=e61b0d43>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

Carlisle, Rodney P. "The Race for the Moon." *Exploring Space*, Chelsea House, 2004. *History*, online. infobase.com/Auth/Index?aid=150531&itemid=WEHRC&articleId=396909. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

Clark, Kenneth. "Leonardo Da Vinci: A Note on the Relation between His Art and His Science." *History Today*, 1952, pp. 2:5 (May 1952): 301. *History Study Center*, http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:ho-us&rft_dat=xri:ho:sup_ref:4109-1952-002-05-000001. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

Gentles, Ian. *Oliver Cromwell: God's Warrior and the English Revolution*. Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.

"Jan Hus." *Britannica Library*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 1 Aug. 2011. library-eb-com-ezproxy.kcls.org/levels/referencecenter/article/Jan-Hus/41616. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

"Peter, I." *Encyclopedia of World Biography*, Gale, 1998. *Biography In Context*, <http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/K1631005172/BIC?u=kcls&sid=BIC&xid=1586638>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

Phillips, Alan F. "Consensus in Canberra: No Nukes from Now on!" *Peace Magazine*, vol. 12, no. 6, Nov 1996, pp. 24-25. *elibrary*, <https://explore.proquest.com/document/213763558?accountid=2163>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

"The Protestant Reformation and After." *Defining Documents in World History: Renaissance & Early Modern Era (1308-1600)*, edited by Shally-Jensen Michael, Salem, 2017. *Salem Online*. https://online.salempress.com/articleDetails.do?bookId=890&articleName=DDRen_0033&searchText=pope%20leo%20x&searchOperators=exact&category=History. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

"Puerto Rico: Should Puerto Rico Become a U.S. State?" *Issues & Controversies*, Infobase Learning, 10 Jan. 2018, <http://icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=17480>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

Salisbury, Joyce E. and Peter Seelig. "Life at Sea in the 17th and 18th Centuries." *Daily Life through History*, ABC-CLIO, 2018, dailylife.abc-clio.com.ezproxy.kcls.org/Search/Display/1426539. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

"United States of America." *Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations*, edited by Melissa Sue Hill, Gale, 2017, pp. 599-658. *Gale Virtual Reference Library*, <http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3652100170/GVRL?u=kcls&sid=GVRL&722b57>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018.

	Online Database	Book	Online Database	Book
Author/s.	Berman, Ermé.		Hake, Sabine.	Lewis, Michael.
Title of source. (article in "quotes," book title in <i>italics</i>)	"South African Art."	"East Timor."	"New German Cinema."	<i>The Undoing Project.</i>
Title of container,	<i>Encyclopedia of Art,</i>	<i>Modern Conflict and Diplomacy,</i>	<i>Monatshefte,</i>	
Other contributors, (editors, translators, etc.)				
Version,			vol. 82,	
Number,	Vol 5,	Vol. 1,	no. 3,	
Publisher,	Facts On File,	Gale Cengage,		W.W. Norton & Co,
Publication date,	2005.	2014,	1990,	2017.
Location.		pp. 186-190.	pp. 267-275.	
There may be a 2 nd container (eg: for databases that host previously published books/journals like eBooks, JSTOR, etc.)				
Title of 2nd container,	<i>History Research Center,</i>		JSTOR,	
Other contributors,				
Version,				
Number,				
Publisher,				
Publication date,				
Location. (online this would be a URL; teachers may ask not to include)	online.infobase.com/Article/Details/264537?q=south Africa.		www.jstor.org/stable/30155281.	

Berman, Ermé. "South African Art." *Encyclopedia of Art*, Vol. 5, Facts On File, 2005, *History Research Center*,
online.infobase.com/Article/Details/264537?q=south Africa. *example in-text citation:* (Berman)

Must include page number for print sources

"East Timor." *Modern Conflict and Diplomacy*, Vol. 1, Gale Cengage, 2014, pp. 186-190. *example in-text citation:* ("East Timor" 188).

Hake, Sabine. "New German Cinema." *Monatshefte*, vol. 82, no. 3, 1990, pp. 267-275. JSTOR,

www.jstor.org/stable/30155281. *example in-text citation:* (Hake).

Lewis, Michael. *The Undoing Project*. W.W. Norton & Co, 2017. *example in-text citation:* (Lewis 38).



Dead Word List



Here lie words that have been used to death. May they rest in peace!

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| stuff | went | thing |
| thing | pretty | bad |
| a lot | like | really |
| nice | anyway | terrible |
| okay (or ok or k) | fine | wonderful |
| in conclusion | very | you |
| all in all | tons | lots |
| kind of | sort of | good |

Try these words instead...

DEAD WORDS	ALTERNATIVES
a lot, lots	Numerous, heaps, many scores, innumerable, much a great deal, many times, often
Also (use sparingly)	Too, moreover, besides, as well as, in addition to
awesome, cool, rad	fine, wonderful, marvelous, fantastic, excellent
awful	dreadful, alarming, frightful, terrible, horrid, shocking
But (Use sparingly)	however, moreover, yet, still, nevertheless, though, although, on the other had
fun	pleasant, pleasurable, amusing, entertaining, jolly
funny	amusing, comical, laughable, jovial, strange, peculiar, unusual
got, get	received, obtained, attained, succeed in
good	excellent, exceptional, fine, marvelous, splendid, superb, wonderful
great	wonderful, outstanding, marvelous, fantastic, excellent
guy	man, person, fellow, boy, individual
have to	need to, must
kid	child, boy, girl, youngster, youth, teen, teenager, adolescent
like	such as, similar to, similarly
mad	angry, frustrated, furious, incensed, enraged, irate
nice	pleasant, charming, fascinating, captivating, delightful, pleasurable, pleasing
pretty	attractive, comely, beautiful
scared	afraid, fearful, terrified, frightened
So (use sparingly)	this, according, therefore
then	first, second, next, later, finally, afterwards, meanwhile, soon
very	extremely, exceedingly, fantastically, unusually, incredibly, intensely, truly, fully, especially, shockingly, bitterly, immeasurable, infinitely, severely, surely, mightily, powerfully, chiefly
Show (use sparingly)	display, portray, illustrate, exhibit, depict



Said is dead

...but *how* did they say it?



Normally?

stated

spoke

remarked

reported

added

As a question?

asked

inquired

requested

begged

As an answer?

answered

replied

responded

acknowledged

explained

Happily?

rejoiced

laughed

joked

giggled

sang

cheered

smirked

marveled

chimed

beamed

Loudly?

shouted

belted

yelled

screamed

exclaimed

boomed

called

Full of worry?

quaked

trembled

stammered

stuttered

gulped

Angrily?

demanded

hissed

fumed

thundered

snapped

sneered

barked

ranted

grunted

roared

bellowed

Bossily?

commanded

ordered

dictated

insisted

Sadly?

cried

sobbed

groaned

bawled

whined

Quietly?

mumbled

muttered

whispered

Silently?

thought

wondered

pondered

Active & Passive Voice

PASSIVE VOICE

Tells what is done to someone or something.

The subject performs the action and typically comes after the action (verb).

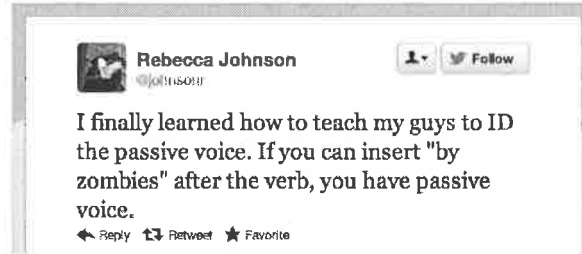
The object is who or what receives the action and typically comes before the action (verb).

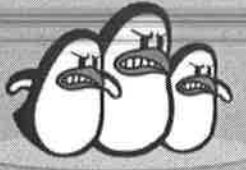

ACTIVE VOICE

Tells what a person or thing does.

The subject performs the action and typically comes before the action (verb).

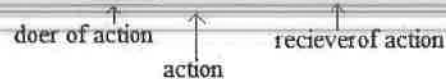
The object is who or what receives the action and typically comes after the action (verb).



<h3>ACTIVE VOICE</h3>  <p>Wild penguins attacked my sister.</p> <p>action subject</p>	<h3>PASSIVE VOICE</h3>  <p>My sister was attacked by wild penguins.</p> <p>subject action</p>
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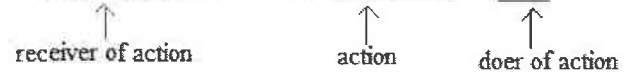
ACTIVE VOICE:

Alex wrote the essay on Alzheimer's.



PASSIVE VOICE:

The essay on Alzheimer's was written by Alex.



ACTIVE We (subject) are going to watch (verb) a movie (object) tonight.

VS.

PASSIVE A movie (object) is going to be watched (verb) by us (subject) tonight.

ACTIVE I (subject) ran (verb) the obstacle course (object) in record time.

VS.

PASSIVE The obstacle course (object) was run (verb) by me (subject) in record time.

ACTIVE The crew (subject) paved (verb) the entire stretch of highway (object).

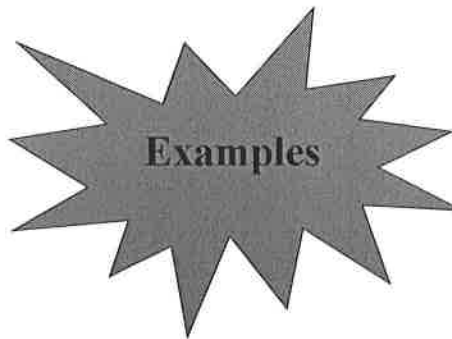
VS.

PASSIVE The entire stretch of highway (object) was paved (verb) by the crew (subject).

ACTIVE The cleaning crew (subject) vacuums and dusts (verb) the office (object) every night.

VS.

PASSIVE Every night the office (object) is vacuumed and dusted (verb) by the cleaning crew (subject).



ACTIVE Thousands of tourists (subject) view (verb) the Grand Canyon (object) every year.

VS.

PASSIVE The Grand Canyon (object) is viewed (verb) by thousands of tourists (subject) every year.

ACTIVE The director (subject) will give (verb) you instructions (object).

VS.

PASSIVE Instructions (object) will be given (verb) to you by the director (subject).

ACTIVE Susan (subject) will bake (verb) two dozen cupcakes (object) for the bake sale.

VS.

PASSIVE For the bake sale, two dozen cookies (object) will be baked (verb) by Susan (subject).

ACTIVE The saltwater (subject) eventually corroded (verb) the metal beams (object).

VS.

PASSIVE The metal beams (object) were eventually corroded (verb) by the saltwater (subject).

Active Verbs

Note of Caution: Only use the verbs you're familiar with unless you take the time to examine the definition in the dictionary. **This is NOT a list of synonyms.** Each word has specific usage patterns that are unique to its meaning.

Literary Essay	Report or Persuasive Essay that refers to an expert's opinion or research studies	Report or Persuasive Essay that describes beginnings, causes, effects, etc.	Persuasive Essay that refers to the possibilities of what ideas can do, create, or assist with	Report or Persuasive Essay that involves laws or legal proposals
Alludes to Attests Clarifies Confirms Conveys Denotes Depicts Determines	Analyzes Assumes Concludes Confirms Considers Construes Deduces Deliberates	Advances Affects Compels Discovers Empowers Forces Generates Ignites	Accomplishes Achieves Aids Alleviates Ameliorates Assembles Assists Attains	Authorizes Allows Permits Sanctions Licenses Documents Consents Forbids
Displays Emphasizes Entails Establishes Exemplifies Explains Exposes Expounds Highlights Hints Illustrates Implies Connotes Indicates Portrays Represents Reveals Shows Signifies Substantiates Suggests Typifies Underscores	Demonstrates Examines Explores Identifies Imparts Indicates Maintains Manifests Misconstrues Observes Perceives Pinpoints Presumes Questions Reasons Refers Remarks Scrutinizes Speculates Substantiates Supports Supposes Theorizes Upholds Validates Verifies	Impacts Imposes Incites Includes Influences Initiates Initiates Commences Instigates Introduces Involves Kindles Launches Leads to Presents Pressures Promotes Prompts Provokes Results in Sparks Stimulates Triggers Yields	Attempts Augments Builds Constructs Delivers Develops Discourages Emits Encourages Engenders Enhances Enriches Establishes Expands Facilitates Grants Improves Increases Manufactures Offers Produces Progresses Provides Reaches Supplies Transforms	Prohibits Disallows Endorses Bans Secures Guarantees Bars Outlaws Inhibits Hinders Prevents Precludes Thwarts Averts Defends Protects Safeguards Guards Neglects

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abandon	collapse	dramatize	fix	hover	lurch
abduct	collar	drape	flag	hug	maim
abolish	collect	draw	flap	hurl	maintain
abscond	collide	dress	flash	hurtle	make
abuse	command	drill	flatten	hypothesize	manage
accelerate	commandeer	drink	flaunt	identify	mangle
accuse	communicate	drip	flay	ignore	manipulate
achieve	compile	drop	flee	illustrate	march
acquire	complete	drown	flick	imitate	mark
act	compose	drug	flinch	implement	massage
adapt	compute	dry	fling	improve	maul
add	conduct	duel	flip	improvise	measure
address	conserve	dunk	flit	inch	meddle
adjust	consolidate	ease	float	increase	mediate
administer	construct	edge	flog	indict	meet
advance	consult	edit	flounder	induce	mentor
advise	control	eject	flout	inflict	mimic
aim	coordinate	elevate	flush	influence	mingle
allocate	counsel	elope	fly	inform	mobilize
analyze	count	elude	fondle	inject	mock
answer	cram	emerge	force	injure	model
anticipate	crash	endure	formulate	insert	molest
apprehend	crawl	engage	fornicate	inspect	monitor
approach	create	enjoin	found	inspire	motivate
appropriate	creep	ensnare	fumble	install	mourn
arbitrate	cripple	enter	furnish	instigate	move
arrange	crouch	equip	gain	institute	mumble
arrest	cut	erupt	gallop	interchange	murder
ascertain	dance	escape	gather	interpret	muster
assault	dart	establish	generate	interview	mutilate
assemble	dash	estimate	gesture	invade	nab
assess	deal	evacuate	get	invent	nag
attack	decide	evade	give	inventory	nail
attain	deck	evaluate	gnaw	investigate	needle
audit	deduct	evict	gossip	isolate	negotiate
avert	define	examine	gouge	jab	nick
bang	delegate	exert	grab	jam	nip
bar	delineate	exhale	grapple	jar	observe
beat	deliver	exit	grasp	jeer	obtain
berate	descend	expand	greet	jerk	occupy
bite	describe	expedite	grind	jimmy	offer
blast	design	expel	grip	jingle	officiate
block	detect	explode	gripe	jolt	operate
blow	determine	experiment	grope	judge	order
brighten	develop	explain	grow	jump	organize
broke	devise	expose	growl	keel	oversee
buck	diagnose	extend	grunt	kibitz	pack
budget	dictate	extirpate	guide	kick	paddle
built	dig	extract	gyrate	kidnap	page
bump	direct	extricate	hack	kill	pander
bury	discard	fade	hail	kneel	panic
bushwhack	discover	fake	hammer	knife	parachute
calculate	display	fall	handle	lash	parade
catch	dissect	falter	hang	launch	paralyze
charge	distribute	fan	harass	lead	park
chart	ditch	fast	haul	lean	parry
chase	dive	fear	head	leap	party
check	divert	feed	help	learn	pass
choke	do	feel	hesitate	lecture	pat
clap	dodge	fend	hide	left	patrol
clash	dominate	fight	hijack	level	pause
classify	dope	file	hit	lick	paw
climb	douse	fill	hitch	limp	peel
clip	draft	finance	hobble	listen	peep
clutch	drag	find	hoist	log	penetrate
coach	drain	finger	hold	lunge	perceive

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perform	rave	scrawl	snoop	swim	wade
persuade	read	scream	snub	swing	walk
photograph	realize	screw	snuff	swipe	wander
pick	receive	scrub	snuggle	switch	ward
picket	recline	scruff	soak	synthesize	watch
pile	recommend	scuffle	sock	systematize	wave
pilot	reconcile	sculpt	soil	tackle	wedge
pin	reconnoiter	scuttle	solve	take	weed
pinch	record	seal	spear	tap	weigh
pirate	recoup	search	spell	target	whack
pitch	recruit	seduce	spike	taste	whip
placate	redeem	seize	spin	taunt	whirl
plan	reduce	select	splatter	teach	whistle
play	reel	sell	splice	tear	wield
plod	refer	sense	split	tease	wiggle
plow	regain	serve	spot	telephone	withdraw
plunge	rejoin	set	spray	terrorize	work
pocket	relate	sever	spread	test	wreck
poke	relax	sew	spring	thrash	wrench
polish	relent	shake	sprint	thread	wrestle
pore	render	shanghai	spurn	threaten	write
pose	repair	shape	spy	throw	yank
pounce	repel	sharpen	squeak	tickle	yell
pout	report	shave	stack	tie	yelp
pray	represent	shear	stagger	tilt	yield
predict	repulse	shell	stamp	tip	zap
preen	research	shield	stand	toss	zip
prepare	resign	shift	start	touch	
prescribe	resist	shiver	startle	tout	
present	resolve	shock	steal	track	
presented	respond	shoot	steer	train	
preside	restore	shorten	step	transcribe	
primp	retaliate	shout	stick	transfer	
print	retreat	shove	stiffen	translate	
process	retrieve	shovel	stifle	trap	
prod	reveal	show	stomp	tread	
produce	review	shun	stop	treat	
program	ride	shut	strangle	trip	
project	rip	sidestep	strap	trot	
promote	rise	sigh	strike	trounce	
prompt	risk	signal	strip	try	
proofread	rob	sip	stroke	tuck	
propel	rock	sit	struck	tug	
protect	roll	size	stub	tumble	
provide	rub	skid	study	turn	
provoke	run	skim	stuff	tutor	
pry	rush	skip	stumble	twist	
publicize	sail	skirt	stun	type	
pull	salute	slacken	subdue	understand	
pummel	sap	slam	submerge	undertake	
pump	save	slap	submit	undo	
punch	saw	slash	suck	undress	
purchase	scale	slay	summarize	unfold	
pursue	scamper	slide	summon	unify	
push	scan	slug	supervise	unite	
question	scare	smack	supply	untangle	
quit	scatter	smear	support	unwind	
race	scavenge	smell	surrender	update	
raid	schedule	smuggle	survey	usher	
raise	scold	snap	suspend	utilize	
rally	scoop	snare	swagger	vacate	
ram	scoot	snarl	swallow	vanish	
ransack	score	snatch	swap	vanquish	
rape	scour	snicker	sway	vault	
rattle	scout	sniff	swear	vent	
ravage	scrape	snitch	swerve	violate	