

## Peer Review for Revision

On a separate sheet of paper or in a word processing file, record the name of the writer and reader(s). The instructions below are for the reader(s); in brackets are guidelines for writers on how to use the resulting peer review.

1. Underline your favorite parts – phrases or sentences -- of the draft. You should be able to find at least three different places to underline. *[Writer: this is usually a good place for you to write more, to extend and expand your draft.]*
2. What is the central claim or emerging central claim? The writer may not have quite said it yet, but often readers can see what writers can't: an unstated central claim. Think of it this way: What is the writer trying to say? *[Writer: Is this what you meant? Can you be clearer and more direct in stating your central claim?]*
3. Use brackets to mark off any parts of the draft where you are confused or the writer is unclear in what she or he is saying. *[Writer: these parts need to be re-written or cut out.]*
4. List the specific points that the writer makes to develop his or her central claim (or main idea, if that's what you see), and after each specific point, write a question or two about the point that will help the writer say more. You might ask a question that challenges the writer, or which encourages the writer to give more examples. *[Writer: These comments will help you expand the body and support paragraphs in your essay.]*

1<sup>st</sup> Developing Point:

Question about 1<sup>st</sup> Developing Point:

2<sup>nd</sup> Developing Point:

Question about 2<sup>nd</sup> Developing Point:

5. Give the writer another idea for how he or she might make her point – that is, offer her a content suggestion of what else might be discussed in the essay.
6. Offer one final suggestion or ask one final question.