ESSAY 4: EDITORIALIZING Second Draft Due: Tues, 11/29

Second Draft:

In your first draft, you turned to writing for a larger audience, putting a human face on a larger social issue. For the second draft, take another look at your editorial. Does it have the following elements:

- authority;
- reasonableness;
- considering the other side; and
- economy of expression (shortcuts).

Is your editorial stuck in personal experience? Will your reader want to continue reading your editorial after the first paragraph? How can you pack more dynamic language into your editorial to keep your reader interested? Are you approaching your topic from a unique point of view -- or are you re-hashing old arguments that have been covered in the media over and over again?

What kind of authority do you have in your editorial? Is it experience? Is it complete knowledge of the subject?

Remember, the editorial requires formal documentation, but you are writing to publish in a newspaper. Use MLA style in-text citation style if you quote or paraphrase from an outside source (even a website). Create a Works Cited of the sources you consulted (even those online). You are restricted to 850 words only. To write only 850 words, try to cut out unnecessary prepositional phrases or extraneous information.

Submission:

- 1. Email 1 copy to me by 9am on Tuesday.
- 2. Bring 1 copy to class on Tuesday for Group Workshop.

Page Length: 850 words

Administrative Notes:

- ► This assignment needs to be typed, double-spaced with one inch margins.
- ► Type your name, the date and the exercise or draft number on your written assignment.
- Type your name and the page number in the upper right corner of every page.
- Give this exercise an original title (of your creation).
- Staple the pages together. (DO NOT FOLD OR PAPERCLIP YOUR PAGES.)
- Proofread everything before you turn it in. There should be no spelling or typographical errors.

<u>Writing Tips</u>

- Use details & analyze them.
- Analyze personal experience.
- ► Unless using PE, avoid I, we, us, our.
- Avoid run-on & fragment sentences.
- Make sure each sentence connects to the next.
- Place punctuation inside quotation marks.
- Use signal phrases to introduce a quote.
- Include author/title in that quote's introduction.
- Analyze/discuss/connect the quote to your idea.
- Use MLA in-text citation method.
- Avoid wordy sentences (simplify).
- Use appropriate language (avoid clichés & slang).
- Make subject/verb agree in number.
- Use exact language.
- Use passive voice sparingly.