

ENGL 100 Writing Seminar 3



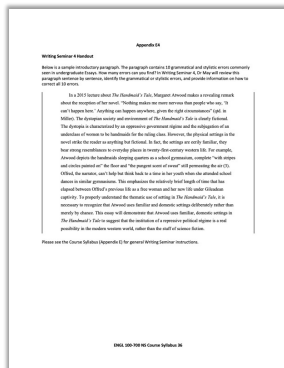
Zoom Meeting Information

- Zoom Meetings are about 60 minutes in length.
- Zoom Meetings are recorded.
- Recordings and PowerPoint presentations are posted on onQ (under “Activities” > “Zoom Meetings”).
- Participate in the discussion by using the “Chat” window or by raising your hand in “Reactions.”
- Your camera may be on or off.

ENGL 100 Zoom Meetings

	Writing Seminars	Essay Debriefs	Live Chats
Weeks 1-3	Writing Seminar 1 (Thesis Statements)		Live Chat 1 (Short Fiction)
Weeks 4-6	Writing Seminar 2 (Essay Structure)	Essay 1 Debrief (Thesis Statements)	Live Chat 2 (Drama)
Weeks 7-9	Writing Seminar 3 (Grammar and Style)	Essay 2 Debrief (Essay Structure)	Live Chat 3 (Literary Non-Fiction)
Weeks 10-12	Writing Seminar 4 (MLA and Plagiarism)	Essay 3 Debrief (Grammar and Style)	Live Chat 4 (Poetry)

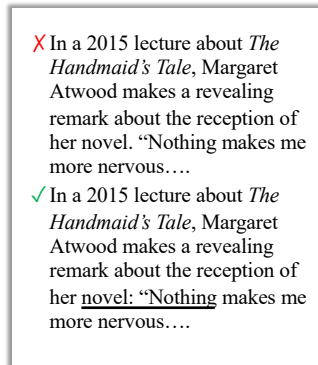
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Appendix D3

- a sample introductory paragraph
- contains 10 errors commonly seen in undergraduate English essays:
 - **grammatical:** involving specific rules of syntax, punctuation, usage, etc.
 - **stylistic:** involving established norms of formal expository essay writing

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integration *(integ)*

- integrate direct quotations properly into the text of formal expository writing
- methods:
 - ✓ use a *colon*
 - ✓ use a *signal phrase* and a *comma* (“Atwood writes,”)
 - ✓ break down the quotation into individual words or phrases and combine them into your own phraseology

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✗ The dystopian society and environment of *The Handmaid's Tale* is clearly fictional.

✓ The dystopian society and environment of *The Handmaid's Tale* are clearly fictional.

agreement (agr)

- the *nouns, pronouns, and verbs* in a sentence must agree in number:
 - ✓ *singular with singular*
 - ✓ *plural with plural*
- avoid mixing singular and plural nouns, pronouns, and verbs

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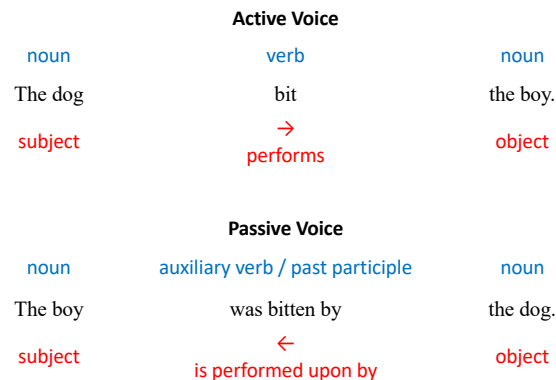
✗ The dystopia is characterized by an oppressive government régime and the subjugation of an underclass of women to be handmaids for the ruling class.

✓ An oppressive government régime and the subjugation of an underclass of women to be handmaids for the ruling class characterize the dystopia.

passive voice (psv)

- know the difference between *tense* and *voice*:
 - **tense**: when in time the sentence takes place
 - **voice**: the relationship between the subject and the object of a sentence
- avoid the *passive voice* in formal expository writing
- use the *active voice* instead

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✗ However, the physical settings in the novel strike the reader as anything but fictional.

✓ However, the physical settings in the novel seem anything but fictional.

point of view (pov)

- avoid referring to “the reader” or “the audience” in formal expository writing
- there is no such thing as a single, transcendent “reader” or “audience”
- rephrase the sentence to avoid referring to the non-existent “reader” or “audience”

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✗ In fact, the settings are eerily familiar, they bear strong resemblances to everyday places in twenty-first-century western life.

✓ In fact, the settings are eerily familiar, and they bear strong resemblances to everyday places in twenty-first-century western life.

comma splice (splice)

- avoid *comma splices* in formal expository writing (two complete sentences (i.e., *independent clauses*) joined together with a comma)
- correct comma splices by repunctuating the sentence:
 - ✓ use a *semicolon*
 - ✓ use a *comma* with a *coordinating conjunction*
 - ✓ use two separate sentences

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✗ For example, Atwood depicts the handmaids sleeping quarters as a gymnasium, “with stripes and circles painted on” the floor, and the “smell of sweat” in the air (3).

✓ For example, Atwood depicts the handmaids’ sleeping quarters as a gymnasium, “with stripes and circles painted on” the floor, and the “smell of sweat” in the air (3).

possessive (poss)

- use an *apostrophe* to indicate *possession*, not *pluralization*.
- there are different arrangements of the apostrophe and the letter “s” according to the type of possessive:
 - ✓ singular vs plural noun
 - ✓ proper vs common noun
 - ✓ nouns ending in double s
 - ✓ historical personages

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noun	type	possessive
king	singular noun	king’s
marquis	singular noun -s	marquis’s
mistress	singular noun -ss	mistress’
Richard	singular proper noun	Richard’s
Dickens	singular proper noun -s	Dickens’s
Weiss	singular proper noun -ss	Weiss’
monarchs	plural noun -s	monarchs’
Dickenses	plural proper noun	Dickenses’
men	plural irregular noun	men’s
Socrates	historical personage	Socrates’

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✗ Offred, the narrator, can’t help but think back to a time in her youth when she attended school dances in similar gymnasiums.

✓ Offred, the narrator, cannot help but think back to a time in her youth when she attended school dances in similar gymnasiums.

contraction (cont)

- a *contraction* is the shortening of two common words into one by replacing letters with apostrophes:
 - ✗ e.g., “can’t” vs “cannot”
 - ✗ e.g., “don’t” vs “do not”
 - ✗ e.g., “won’t” vs “will not”
- avoid contractions in formal expository writing, as they are a form of *abbreviation*, an informal style of writing

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✗ This emphasizes the relatively brief length of time that has elapsed between Offred's previous life as a free woman and her new life under Gileadean captivity.

✓ This disparity emphasizes the relatively brief length of time that has elapsed between Offred's previous life as a free woman and her new life under Gileadean captivity.

demonstrative pronoun (*dem*)

- *demonstratives*: "this," "that," "these," and "those"
- *demonstrative pronouns*: when followed by a *verb*
✗ e.g., "This is mine."
- *demonstrative adjectives*: when followed by a *noun*
✓ e.g., "This pen is mine."
- use *demonstrative adjectives*, not *demonstrative pronouns*, in formal expository writing

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✗ To properly understand the thematic use of setting, it is necessary to recognize that Atwood uses familiar and domestic settings deliberately rather than merely by chance.

✓ To understand properly the thematic use of setting, it is necessary to recognize that Atwood uses familiar and domestic settings deliberately rather than merely by chance.

split infinitive (*spl inf*)

- the *infinitive* form of the verb is *to + present participle*
- splitting the infinitive involves inserting an *adverb* between the two components of the infinitive:
✗ e.g., "to boldly go"
- avoid splitting the infinitive in formal expository writing
- either delete the adverb or move it elsewhere in the sentence
✓ e.g., "to go boldly"

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✗ This essay will demonstrate that Atwood uses familiar, domestic settings in *The Handmaid's Tale* to suggest that the institution of a repressive political régime....

✓ This essay will demonstrate that Atwood uses familiar, domestic settings in *The Handmaid's Tale* to suggest that the institution of a repressive political régime....

signposting (*sgnpst*)

- avoid *signposting* words and phrases in formal expository writing
- a *signposting* word or phrase is one in which the writer tells the reader "out loud" what they intend to prove in an essay:
✗ e.g., "This essay will prove that...."
✗ e.g., "This quotation shows that...."

For More Information

Dr May's Class Web Site
<https://www.queensu.ca/academia/drrgmay/docs/>

- "Grammar and Style Notes"
- "Comma Use"
- "The Passive Voice"
- "The Split Infinitive"
- "Integrating Quotations"

The Purdue Online Writing Lab
<https://owl.purdue.edu/>

- "General Writing" > "Writing Style"
- "General Writing" > "Mechanics"
- "General Writing" > "Grammar"
- "General Writing" > "Punctuation"

Queen's Student Academic Success Services (SASS) Online Resources
<https://sass.queensu.ca/onlineresources/topics/>

Syllabus Appendix A3

ENGL 100 Writing Assignment 3

Step 1

Participate in or review the recordings of Writing Seminars 1-3 on onQ.

Step 2

Write a 1000-word Essay (+/- 100 words) that responds to the topic in Appendix A3 of the Course Syllabus.

Step 3

Revise your Essay from a rough draft to a final version, looking in particular at:

- thesis statement (Writing Seminar 1)
- overall structure (Writing Seminar 2)
- grammar and style (Writing Seminar 3)

Step 4

Submit the final version (and only the final version) of your Essay in one (and only one) document on onQ.

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