ENGL 1101
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Week 2

Reminder: check university e-mail for TurnItIn link

Common Grammar and Punctuation Mistakes
Review handout and common errors: sentence fragments, fused sentences, comma splices, subject-verb agreement, pronoun-antecedent agreement, pronoun usage
Connect with the OWL
Under “General Writing”: mechanics, grammar, punctuation
Select a particular issue (fragments, pronouns, commas)
Notice: “OWL Exercises” under Suggested Resources
NB: Reader Response information (for Wed.)

Intro to the Reader Response Essay
Read → Sanskrit radhnoti, meaning to achieve, prepare (to achieve)
Also notice in the definition, study, learn, note, interpret
Respond – answer, react, to be answerable
Essay → French essayer, meaning to try
What do you (the reader) think (about the text)?
Most argumentative papers require writers to work with texts to mine for evidence used to support or prove a position
the goal is to be as objective as possible
Reader Response allows for a more personal, subjective reaction to the text
What the reader brings to the text – experience, emotions, knowledge – are foundations for interpretation
Approaches to this paper may be as varied as there are students in the class
The reader’s role in establishing meaning for the text cannot be overlooked
Both writer and reader should be actively engaged in the enterprise of making meaning
Using the text is the interface
Reader Response can take many forms: response to the text as a whole, a key portion, or even to individual words themselves
NB: quotations are not necessary for this assignment (in fact, not encouraged)
The response may simply reference certain details from the text
However, if words, phrases are taken directly from the text, quotation and citation are necessary