Writing-responding

These ideas come from Rick Reis at Stanford University. Your group may want to play with different approaches during your sessions together. You can fix time limits on these activities.


Favourite Sentence
Ask the writer to look over their own piece and mark their favourite sentence; this motivates careful re-reading. Ask the student giving a response to do the same; this is a simple way to encourage feedback.

Juicy Verbs
Students trade drafts, circle all the verbs in a section or passage, and suggest more informative ones. Sharpening verbs sharpens thinking and also helps develop a vocabulary appropriate to the discipline.

Curiosity Response
Students read each other’s work, marking places that provoke a desire or need for more information or discussion. In the margin near such moments of curiosity, the reader should say or ask what she'd like to know more about.

Quicksand Moment
Have students trade short drafts, read them, and identify the most difficult part, the one that’s confusing, dense, or gets them stuck. In a paragraph, the reader should reflect and write on what causes the difficulty. The most difficult passage in a text, paradoxically, may be the promising site where the student's thinking can be seen developing.

Cross-disciplinary sharing
Seek and share resources and exercises on peer writing and review not only among colleagues in your field but across disciplines as well. Because most disciplines teach thinking through writing of some kind, helpful techniques for using student writing may come from almost any field.

References

