

# Response Lenses - DRAFT -

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Center of Gravity	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Reply	<input type="checkbox"/>					
More About	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Sayback	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Play-by-Play	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Audience	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Two-Step Summary	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Conversation Map	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Skeleton Feedback	<input type="checkbox"/>					

**Writers, you can ask these questions about your draft:**

- After reading this, what really sticks in your mind? (Center-of-Gravity)
- After reading this, what do you think of? (Reply)
- What do you want to hear more about? (More About)
- What do you hear me saying overall? (Sayback)
- What reactions do you have as you read through my paper? (Play-by-play)
- Can we look closely at what each of my paragraphs is saying? (2-Step Summary)
- Who do you imagine I'm writing this to? (Audience)
- How do you see my sources talking to each other? (Conversation Map)
- Can you tell me all the claims I'm making and what support I give (Skeleton Feedback)
- What kind of voice, or voices, do you hear in this writing? (Voice)
- What am I almost saying, but not quite? (Almost Said)
- How do you see the parts of my essay working together? (Where & Why)

## Choosing a Lens

**We've tried to put the lenses in this booklet in the order that's best for learning them.** This isn't absolute; you could shuffle the order a bit and it would probably be okay. But we've found students have an easier time responding in some ways than others, for example asking for amplification (More About), and initially we want to take advantage of that strength. We're also aware that most students come to us with a very different experience of responding to texts, or more likely having their texts responded *to*. Most of them have been taught that writing is about products and evaluating whether those products are good or bad. We want to help students see beyond this, to see writing as a process, drafts as a possibility, and response as an invitation to revision. So we've found we need to be careful about starting with lenses that deal closely with what's on the page (2-Step Summary, Where & Why) because those lenses tend to reinforce the students' ideas of product, and it can make it very hard to ask them then to back away from the text and to do a lens like Reply. So, you might see the order of the lenses in this booklet as a progression from context and discussion of ideas, toward choices and organization in a particular text. And in deciding which lens to use on a draft, the next lens in that progression is a good choice.

Another thing to keep in mind is that the different lenses make different features of texts more visible – development, claims, organization, voice – so **we want students to experience as many of the lenses as possible.** Which means, we'll tend to choose lenses based on which ones we haven't learned yet and not necessarily on what a particular draft “needs.” Again, this isn't absolute. You may have a strong urge to use, let's say, Sayback to help you as a reader understand a particular draft, and as long as you're careful about the issues mentioned above, it should be fine. But, in general we'll try to work through the lenses in the book, introducing and practicing them all by the end of a semester. Our goal is to get to a place where readers and a writer negotiate which lens to use on a draft, but we realize students need to try all the lenses before they can even make that kind of choice.

And it's okay to learn the lenses in order without too much worry about drafts, because **all the lenses help readers look more closely at a text.** Even in the worst case, doing a lens will probably give you a better sense of what lens you'd rather do, and *can* do next. That said, the lenses *do* differ and will probably be of benefit for different kinds of writing or, especially, texts at different stages in the writing process. Lenses that can create a discussion about content and ask for amplification (Reply, Center-of-Gravity, More About), for example, for earlier drafts, responses that look at the organization of ideas for later drafts (2-Step Summary, Where & Why). So, once we've learned all the lenses we'll keep this in mind when choosing how to respond to a draft.

Several lenses in this booklet originated in:

Elbow, Peter and Pat Belanoff. *Sharing and Responding*. 3rd ed. McGraw Hill, 1999.

and were adapted through extensive use in small group tutorials at The Writing Center at California State University Fresno by Magda Gilewicz, Kirk Stone and many fine tutors.



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## Mid-Semester Reflections

Which moments come to mind when you think back over the semester in our group so far?

What has been the hardest for you about group?

What questions do you have about what we've done in groups?

How would you explain what we do to a friend?

How is our group different from small groups in your classes?

How will you ask for feedback on your writing when you're out of the Writing Center?

How do you write differently now?

How do you think about writing differently now?

How do you revise differently now?

How do you think about revision differently now?

What have you learned about responding to writing?

What strengths or skills do you bring to the tutorial?

What would you say to prepare a student starting the Writing Center next semester?

What do you most need to learn next?

What suggestions do you have for tutors or the Writing Center?

How have you used what we've done in our group in your other classes?

## Using a Lens

While the lenses are based on things we do in our day-to-day conversation, using them on writing is new to students. So, **introducing a lens is very important**. We need to take our time and pay attention to what we're doing, not just what we're doing it *to*. The first time you do a lens, make sure you go through the whole lens page: Name it, read how to ask for it, how to give it, and what it's like. And even then, we'll probably need to use some lenses multiple times to get the hang of them.

Also, we want to **make sure students are actually using the lenses**. The way most people are used to responding to texts is a binary liking or disliking followed by directives for revision. It's really easy for people to fall back into that kind of response if we don't insist they try the response of the lens we're doing. If someone does go off lens, we'll define the kind of response they are giving "*Ah, you're telling us whether you like it,*" and then remind them of the kind of response we're all trying to give "*but we're only writing what we want to hear More About right now.*"

**It's essential to give these responses in writing** rather than just saying them. Writing and then reading that same feedback aloud prevents one person from dominating the conversation and ensures that all members of the group have an opportunity to gather their thoughts, formulate a response, and share them equally. Also, sharing impromptu writing like this teaches students to have faith in their own ability to use writing as a means of exploring and communicating ideas.

**It's best if you can assemble a group to give these responses**. What better way to find out what an audience might think of a text than sharing it with a small group, hearing them respond, and having a discussion with them? And not just for the writer, hearing several other readers asking the same questions of a text you just read can give you a sense of what audience can mean. Responding in groups also reinforces the idea that students have their own thoughts and expertise to bring to a conversation, and, in fact, the idea that writing is a part of an academic conversation, not just a solo performance.

Because we want students to get that sense of audience in our groups **it's important that we all respond to the same text using the same lens**, because different lenses bring different features into focus. If we are all using the same lens, when we share, we're all taking part in the same conversation.

The experience of our kind of responding is new in several ways to most students so **it's important to reflect on the experience after responding**. What was it like to respond this way? What did this particular lens show you? When might you want this kind of response on your own writing?

## Center-of-Gravity

### Writer:

After reading this, what really sticks in your mind?

### Responder:

One center of gravity for me is ...

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A Center-of-gravity is simply what sticks in your mind after reading a text. It could be something new and interesting to you as a reader or a pattern you notice running throughout a draft. These don't have to be main points. Centers-of-gravity are important because they show you what is strongest in the audiences' mind after reading something. What a writer does with that information depends. It might just feel good that people are hearing what you said, or it might show you something you didn't even realize was in your draft and that you want to emphasize now.

When you write a center-of-gravity for a draft, first, read the whole thing, then put it aside and thinking back over it, make note of the one or two spots that stick in your mind most.

### It's Like:

Center-of-gravity is a lot like what we do after we watch a movie with friends or family. Don't we usually talk about the moments that, for whatever reason, still stick in our mind after the whole 2 hours of the movie is over? What things do you talk about after you watch a movie? Why?

Why might the movie maker be interested in hearing what centers-of-gravity you are talking about?

### Example:

"I think one center of gravity for me is the idea of worry. You say before you never really worried about anything but when you saw the university syllabus you didn't know if you could do all the work: you worried. I wonder if this means college was challenging you in positive ways. Is it okay to worry? Or, maybe you should have been better informed about what to expect?"

## Why We Don't Tell You What to Do

It might seem frustrating if you think that your tutor is knowledgeable, experienced, and a successful student and yet is keeping something from you. Why don't they just tell you what is wrong with your paper and how to fix it? **But, as a tutor, I don't really know what you need to do to fix your paper.** I haven't read what you've read in your class or been there for your class discussions, I don't know what interests you most, or your background, and how those things shape what you want to say.

And it might seem like a research paper, or a term paper, or an argumentative paper is a clearly defined, certain thing like a pine tree or a rose. And so, if your assignment is a research paper it should be easy to talk about what you need to do to make it and what it needs to have to be a good research paper. But different teachers want, expect, and are interested in different things, so **just like not every pine tree is identical, different teachers see different things in their head when they say research paper.** And that means your tutor can't know exactly what your paper should look like or what you should do next.

What good is a tutor then, if they can't tell you what you should revise in your papers? Well, **a tutor is an experienced reader and can ask questions that help you know what you have in your draft.** And you need to know what you have before you can figure out what you need to do next. Also, if one reader, like your tutor, is confused there's a pretty good chance other readers, like your teacher, will be confused too. So it can still be helpful to learn what response or reactions your tutor is having to your draft in order to help you decide what changes to make.

That's also why **feedback from your group members can be just as useful** even though they might not have any more knowledge or experience about writing than you, the writer do. Our response lenses are designed to help everyone in the group give clear, focused responses. And if your group members want to know more about something in your draft, your teacher might want to know more about that thing too.

In the end, **you'll have to make decisions about which responses are the ones you most need to address** when you revise. It could be, for example, that if the tutor and both of the other group members are really confused by your draft you need to make things clearer somehow. But it could also be that you realize they're only confused because they haven't read the articles your class read and that no one in your class, including your teacher will be confused, so you will focus on other things when you revise. It just depends.

## Why We Don't Talk About Grammar in Group

Errors are important. Some people will judge you if you have errors in your writing. They might consider you lazy or ignorant if you have grammatical errors or even just typos in your writing. We understand that. But it's hard to work on errors in a group.

One reason is that **errors are individual**. I tend to mix up my "there" and their." You might not. If you speak a different language than English at home, the structures of that language can show up as errors in your writing. But if the language you speak at home is Spanish the errors will be different than if the language you speak at home is Hmong. So we can't assume the kind of errors you make are the same kinds I make. And talking about your errors in a group with people that make different errors is hard to make useful for them.

But even if everyone in the group made the exact same errors, **dealing with errors is only one part of the writing process**. We may have all kinds of questions and confusions about your paper that need to be clarified before it feels convincing or satisfying to us. It can be a waste of your time to look at every single error you have in a paragraph if you decide to cut that paragraph later. Also, carefully polishing and fixing errors in your paper can make it feel done, when you might have bigger issues that still need to be worked on. Dealing with the errors may get in the way of dealing with all those other issues we have. Polishing and fixing errors make a text feel final and so should be handled later in the writing process.

And that's okay because research in linguistics has shown that **many errors get corrected when drafts are revised**. So, you might catch and fix a lot of your errors when you go back to revise your paper after getting your group's feedback.

So, if the group isn't the best place to address grammar what do you do? Well, if you have time, revise it for clarity and to answer the questions your group had and you can **sign up to meet with a one-on-one tutor** to look *only* at grammar on that draft before you turn it in. That way you can get personalized help on the kinds of errors *you* make.

## Tutor Notes on Center-of-Gravity

The Writer Can:

Do the lens

Watch out for:

## Reply

### Writer:

After hearing what I've said, what do you think of?

### Responder:

This makes me think of ...

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When you ask for **Reply** you're really inviting readers to enter into a conversation with you about your topic. Many times what is most helpful from an audience is not whether they think our draft is good or bad, but whether their experiences with the topic are different than ours and in what ways.

To give a writer a **Reply**, first, read the whole draft, then, putting it aside, simply say what comes to your mind. A **Reply** might be a personal experience or memory you have, but it might just be something you've read or heard about. Sometimes it may be directly related to what the author said, other times it won't.

### It's Like:

**Reply** is a lot like what you do when your friend tells you his/her grandma just found out she has diabetes. You might console your friend or even give advice, but probably the first thing that would pop into mind is the people *you* know who have diabetes, or illnesses your own grandma has.

### Example:

"This makes me think of the many bright Hmong women I've known (like you!) who are excellent students, get great educations but also are very faithful to their Hmong cultures and care about the traditions. I've known some Hmong women who do get married very early, have several children when they are still in high school, go to college, but at home try to fit into the old roles of taking care of in-laws, with whom they live, cooking for everybody, cleaning, shopping, taking care of children, and then when the house is taken care of and everybody is asleep they sit down to do their homework. Those are the super women you are talking about right?"

## Dealing with Polarized Issues

Whenever you hear someone talking about "sides," or "pro-" and "anti-" anything, you've probably stumbled into an issue that has been oversimplified into two opposite positions.

Usually there are gray areas between any two positions or, in fact, more than two positions possible. But we have to keep in mind that people often feel very strongly about these kinds of issues and might react with emotion to anything other than agreement.

Keep in mind that just listening to a paper doesn't mean you agree with the ideas in it. So, listen to the paper with an open mind, then, look at the questions below as ways to help start a conversation with the writer about the topic:

How did you decide to write about this?

When did you become interested in this topic?

How is this topic important to you?

How are you affected by this problem?

Who do you imagine your audience to be?

How would your audience be affected by this problem?

What would you like to happen because of your piece of writing?

What questions would you like to ask your audience?

## Reading Strategies II

### Take Stock

Imagine I said we were going on a trip next week. My prediction is the first thing you would want to know is “Where to?” Because, for example, if I said Vegas, or Disney World, I'm guessing you know some things about those places and would have different expectations and questions about each.

When you **take stock**, you take a moment to check what you know about a subject, either from your personal experience or from reading or hearing about it somewhere.

If I said Las Vegas, you might think of casinos, hot desert environment and late nights. If I said Disney World you might think of amusement park rides, waiting in lines, and flying to Florida.

Experienced readers do the same things with texts. When they see an essay about undocumented immigrants in California they quickly think about all the things they might know about undocumented immigrants and the things they've heard said in conversations and arguments.

### Predict

Once you've taken stock of what you know about the subject a text covers you can start to **predict** what the text might say. What you know and what you expect go hand in hand. Taking stock and predicting are both important so that as you begin reading a text you have a scaffolding to hang ideas on. As you read along you might be thinking, “*Arguments about immigration usually say X so I'll keep an eye out for X.*” Whether your expectations are met or not, you are more likely to understand and remember what the text is actually saying: “*Yep, he did say X about immigration, just like I thought he would.*”

## Tutor Notes on Reply

### The Writer Can:

After sharing this, I also think of ...

### Watch out for:

### Background & Theory

Reply assumes not just writers, but readers have expertise to bring to conversations. It puts aside the writer's text for a while so we can take a moment to take stock of that expertise and have a conversation about the topic. Even if our replies don't offer a clear direction in revision it is a powerful way for a writer to get a better idea of audience. Not only are people paying attention to what you have written, they also have experiences and ideas of their own.

A student brought in a text about racism in America, and as we read through I noticed that all of the students in the group were struggling with vocabulary and concepts. If we were to adopt a traditional approach, we might then spend time summarizing the article and looking up words/concepts. Instead, by using Reply we began with what the students already knew about racism in America and in their own lives. After sharing our various experiences, we were then able to transfer some of our responses to the concepts discussed in the text. For example, one student wrote a Reply talking about how she once asked a friend something in Spanish not realizing that her friend was actually from the Philippines. This, as we discovered, related directly to the author's discussion about Irish American Catholics being considered “not as white” as their protestant counterparts. By using their own experiences, the students were able to better access the text.

By using the personal you are better able to get at the general, the abstracted ideas that show up in texts.

## More About

Writer:

What do you want to hear more about?

Responder:

I want to hear more about ...

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Doing **More About** for a draft lets the writer know what questions you have and what you're curious about. It's good for writers to know what readers want because often what we want to know are the things that will help us be convinced and satisfied. But just because you want to hear more about something doesn't mean the writer has to put it in his/her draft. The writer still has to make decisions about which things are most important.

When you give a writer **MORE ABOUT** read the whole draft first. Afterwards, just write down whatever you want to know more about. It's okay if you also write a sentence or two to explain *why* you want to hear more about those things.

**It's Like:**

More about is a lot like when your friend is telling you about last weekend's party and how a car's windshield was broken. You might ask "What kind of car?" because you're curious. Whether the kind of car matters to your friend's story depends, but it's okay for you to be curious about it.

**Example:**

"I want to hear more about how the foster system works; when do kids enter, just as infants?

I want to hear more about where kids that age out live, do they have to get their own apartment? How do they make money? Are they on their own or still assisted in some way?

I want to hear more about how you think we might help the young people aging out.

I want to hear more about if there are different challenges in aging out in different areas. I mean, do young people have it easier aging out in, say, Ventura than Oakland?"

## Reading Strategies I

### Survey

If you were to go to a party with a friend but didn't really know what to expect I'm guessing you would pay close attention when you first walked in. You might notice how many people are there, what they're doing, and what the gender ratio is. You might pay attention to what they're wearing, if you recognize anyone, and what kind of music is playing.

That's pretty much what you do when you **SURVEY**, or scan a text. It's quickly looking over, around, and through a text to get an idea of what to expect from it. There are many things that might be worth noticing. It would be impossible to list them all and really depends on the text you're looking at. But there are some pretty straightforward questions you can ask to help get you started.

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### Who, What, Where, When, & Why

#### **Who**

Who wrote this? Is there any biographical information about the author before or after the text? Have they written other things?

#### **What**

What kind of text is this? Is it a textbook, a novel, a scientific article? How long is it, one page, ten? But also, **what** parts does this text have-- is there a table of contents, an index, pictures, headings? Keep an eye out for different kinds of font here; a different font probably means a different part.

#### **Where**

This could mean where was the piece written-- is the author from the south, from New York City? It could also mean where did this text originally appear, was it an article in a newspaper? Which one? Was it a chapter from a book? Which one?

#### **When**

When was this text written, the 1930s, the 1980s, last week?

#### **Why**

Why do you think the author wrote this? Why do you think you are being asked to read it?

## Tips For Short-writes

*So, what should we write?...*

It's okay to take a few moments to pick something to write. Better yet, involve the group. Even if student suggestions have problems, you may be able to reframe them to make them work. Here are four tips for fruitful short-writes.

Keep them:

### Focused

Ask it as one clear question. If you say "let's write about writing in your past, maybe how it affected who you are as a student, or what your relationship to writing has been— whether you've hated or loved it." Each amendment makes the task I have as a writer more vague. If I'm not completely confused, I'll just focus myself on the last thing you say.

### Open

Phrase it as an open-ended question. Who, What, When, Where, Why, How, are good ways to start. Don't start with "do," or "are," or "was." "Do you like writing?" or "Are you a confident writer?" really limit the ways I can respond. Do you want me to just write "No"?

### Real

Explore something you don't know. Beware of setting a short-write up as a venue to demonstrate your expertise. If you are going to be writing with your group about a topic you are knowledgeable and/or opinionated about, try to find a question that you really are unsure of. Short-writing is meant to be an exploration, not just a new formulation of a canned response.

### Personal

Make it about me. I don't think all our short-writes need to be personal, in fact sometimes it would be better to avoid that, but it is an easy way to make short-writes both specific and relevant. So, this is probably related to being focused and real. Don't ask me "Why is writing important?" or "How do people write?" ask me "Where do you write?" or "What kind of writing do you do?"

## Tutor Notes on More About

### The Writer Can:

I could write more about ...

### Watch out for:

*"I want to hear more about your thesis."* What the responder is getting at here (not knowing the purpose of the text overall) would probably be better served by giving a Sayback. **MORE ABOUT** should be about things you are interested in as a reader, not veiled advice based on some criterion you have in mind (i.e. *all essays need a thesis*).

# Sayback

Writer:

What do you hear me saying overall?

Responder:

Are you saying overall that ...?

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With **Sayback** we're basically checking with the writer to see if what we understand the writer's draft to be saying is what the writer meant to say. But this is also really helpful for us as readers in *figuring out* what a piece of writing is saying.

To give a writer a **Sayback** for his/her draft read the whole thing, then try to sum up in a sentence what you feel the writer is "getting at." Feel free to try this with several "draft" sentences. Write your response in a mildly questioning tone that invites the writer to respond. Think of yourself as inviting the writer to restate and get closer to what s/he wants to say.

## It's Like:

**Sayback** is like what we do sometimes after we hear a teacher give a lot of instructions about an assignment. We ask to clarify, "*So, this draft will be due next week, but also part of the final portfolio?*"

Why do we ask a teacher that? Why might our friend want us to do that for his/her draft?

## Example:

"Are you saying overall that injustice has always existed and still exists?"

Are you saying overall that injustice is usually about the majority oppressing the minority, like with Martin Luther King Jr.?

Are you saying overall that the fight against injustice starts within the minorities being oppressed?

Are you saying overall that justice can't be revenge, and that usually laws are about revenge?

Are you saying overall that injustice is when a government *says* it grants people rights but doesn't actually live up to what they say?"

# Generating Techniques

## Quicklisting

**Quicklisting** is a way to generate by tapping into associative thinking. This means, not logical connections between things or ideas, but the leaps our brains can make. If I say "apple pie," you might think America, or about your Grandma, or even about McDonald's. Because of this, **Quicklisting** tends to be strong for personal topics.

Also because of this, it is important not to edit your thoughts as you make your quicklist. It is also important to not worry that someone might see your list. So, **we will never share our quicklists**. This gives us the freedom to write goofy and embarrassing things. Some pointers:

Have a clear question to list about.  
Only list for 30 seconds or less.

Look for patterns in what you've listed to generate more lists.  
Ask students if they see patterns in their results.

Think of times past/present/future.  
Think of opposites.

Once you have a bunch of quicklists done pick something that surprises or interests you and write a little explaining it. Then everyone can share that writing with the group.

## Mindmapping

There are many ways to generate visually and they are called a lot of things. You may have used clustering or bubbles before, but we'll call this **Mindmapping**.

**Mindmapping** is about generating by looking for logical relationships between things. Because of this, it is strong in relationships between us and society, between organizations, communities, and hierarchies.

Start communally, every person can write their own bubbled idea on the same page. Once a bubble is on the page try to push more ideas off of it. After a bit, pause and try to see if there are any patterns or relationships between the ideas we have so far. Our goal is to then use that knowledge to put even more bubbles down.

## Working With Prompts

**Gather Context** from the student—when did they get it, when is it due.

Taking turns, **read the prompt** aloud

“What will you have to do?” Communally, **make a list** of tasks (verbs can help here, and highlighting)

Don’t worry about listing every possible task, just get the bulk of them.

Now, partition a paper into 3 sections and

Roughly, **place the tasks** in order that they will probably need to be worried about:

<b>Early</b>		<b>Later</b>		<b>Laaaaater</b>

Again, don’t worry about placing every task from your communal list, just get most placed.

Just get a toe-hold to get started, pick something and either:

<b>Quicklist</b>		<b>Mindmap</b>	or	<b>Focused Short-write</b>
then		then		
focused short-write		focused short-write		

## Tutor Notes on Sayback

**The Writer Can:**

I think I’m saying overall ...

**Watch out for:**

Just listing back smaller claims of the draft, or doing it paragraph by paragraph. Sayback should be about what the whole text is saying overall. Use Skeleton Feedback to look at individual claims.

## Play-by-Play

Writer:

What reactions do you have as you read through my paper?

Responder:

I'm feeling ... because ...

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With a Play-by-play we do our best to record our raw reactions as a reader *as* we read a draft. These reactions are the basis of all other responses.

To give a writer a Play-by-play: pause after reading each paragraph and write the story of how that paragraph made you feel. Use “I” statements. Predict what might happen and check on your predictions every now and then.

**It's Like:**

Play-by-play got its name because it's a lot like what a sports commentator does when they give a play-by-play: *“Wow, they're going to throw a pass instead of punt. I'm really surprised, but if this works I predict they'll throw again and they might be able to turn this game around.”*

Why might a coach be interested to go back after a game and listen to this kind of commentary? Why might our friend want us to do this for his/her draft?

**Example:**

“I'm hesitant to agree with you that we're a classless and hindrance-less society—I'm hoping you return to that point in more detail. I'm unsure who has told me to put down others to boost my own self-esteem. Again, I'm not agreeing with you and hope you explain this more. I'm curious too what forms of success you mean and I'm interested in your opinion of how our advancing society has or has not changed the ideal of success. Is success now different than 50 years ago? I want you to explain. I'm not trusting your voice yet because I'm hesitant to agree with the points you bring up, but I'm interested in how you will back up this introduction.”

## Post-Response Discussion & Writing

What do you do after responses are all read back? Hopefully discussion about the responses will come naturally and easily. One thing you can try to do, though, is **look for patterns, or categorize the responses**. *“Ah, you two wrote about celebrity deaths and we both wrote about betrayal by friends.”* After doing that and talking a bit, **look for something else you can write about**. *“That's interesting. Could we write about that? Why are people so affected by the deaths of celebrities?”*

If there's no obvious way to take the discussion back to writing, put it to the group:

**What could we write about right now? Jot down 2 possible questions we could explore in writing and then we'll share them.**

After hearing back from the group revise the questions as needed (open-ended, personal, etc), decide together on one, then write and share.

At the end of the writing and discussion about the topic take time to reflect on using the lens:

**What was it like giving this kind of response?**

This is useful early on to highlight how the kind of responding we do at the Writing Center is different than the way students have responded to texts before.

## Tutor Notes on Play-by-Play

### The first time you do Play-by-play:

1. Take turns reading the lens page.
2. Shortwrite: **“What reactions do you have while reading that make you like a text?”**
3. Share, or place communally on a sheet of paper.
4. Shortwrite: **“What reactions do you have while reading that make you dislike a text?”**
5. Share, or place communally on a sheet of paper.
6. Read the first paragraph aloud.
7. Write Play-by-Play for that paragraph.
8. Share.
9. Define and Correct off-lens responses.
10. Repeat 6-9 until you finish the essay.
11. Discuss the response a little. Which places in the text elicited the most reactions? What reactions weren't on your communal sheet? Don't get tripped up by expectations of what an essay should look like or what the writer should have done.
12. If you're teaching this lens on a sample essay it's important to do: **“What would you say differently if the writer were here?”** Not to have them censor themselves, but to think about tone. Because they'll all be bringing their own drafts and may realize later that they could be subjected to mean spirited response play-by-plays to absent authors sometimes allow.
13. Share.
14. It's okay if you need more than one session to complete a play-by-play, just have everyone start the next session by reading through their previous responses to have them fresh in mind.
15. Post Response question: **“What was it like to give this kind of feedback?”**
16. Share.

### Possible Reader Reactions:

Lost Curious Surprised Amused Persuaded Doubtful Content  
Confused Resistant Impatient Questioning Bored Interested  
Put Off Pleased Trusting

### The Writer Can:

Do the lens. The author's will be from a slightly different angle, for example *“I'm worried that I come across as angry here?”* but still a Play-by-Play.

### Watch out for:

*“You should ...”*      *“You need ...”*      *“I want ...”*

And faux feelings. *“I feel like it's lacking an argument,”* should really be something like: *“I'm feeling unconvinced because . . .”*

# Audience

Writer:

Who do you imagine I'm writing this to?

Responder:

I imagine you writing to ...

---

Who you're talking to about something may change *how* you talk to them and what you say. With **Audience** we're trying to see if the draft is written for a particular group of people, and if it is, who? What we can also do is come up with a clear idea of who the writer *wants* to write to and how best to write to that audience.

To do **Audience** first read the whole draft and then write who you think the author is writing to and what things led you to think that.

**It's Like:**

**Audience** is a lot like how you talk differently about a band you really like with a friend who likes them too, with a friend who's never heard of them, and with your grandpa (if it ever even comes up). With the fellow fan you expect them to know a lot of things you do, the names of the people in the band, the albums, the names of songs. With the other friend you might have to fill them in on a lot of that. With grandpa you might have to explain why your band isn't just "noise."

**Example:**

"I imagine you writing to an audience that is only minimally aware of modern farmers. I imagine these people don't personally know any farmers, and like you said, only think of farmers as being hokey, overall-wearing, hay slingers. I imagine this audience is young too, given the casual sound and tone of the paper."

# Tutor Notes on Where & Why

Communally generate a list of ways texts and arguments are arranged (by importance, by chronology, by similarity)

**The Writer Can:**

It's arranged ...

I put this here because ...

**Watch out for:**

**Background & Theory**

## Where & Why

Writer:

How do you see the parts of my essay working together?

Responder:

Is this arranged this way because...?

---

To do *Where & Why* you really need to know what's in a draft, so it helps to do another lens that helps us look closely at the draft first (like Two-Step Summary or Skeleton Feedback). Once you have an idea of what's there, you can start thinking about why the quotes, examples, paragraphs and chunks of ideas are arranged in the way they are. Is it a story and things are told chronologically? Is it laying out a problem before exploring possible solutions?

To do *Where & Why*, once you have an idea of what's in a draft write in a slightly questioning tone "*Is this arranged ... ?*" Feel free to offer several possibilities if you aren't sure.

**It's Like:**

*Where & Why* is a lot like how you have the furniture in your room arranged. There could be several ways to arrange it in your room, but you'll have a reason for where you put each thing. Maybe you want light by your desk where you read. Maybe you want your dresser in the closet so it's out of the way. Drafts are the same way. You might put paragraphs and ideas in different orders for different reasons.

**Example:**

"Is it arranged this way because this is the order you read the articles in class?"

Is it arranged this way because Ehrenreich starts us in America, Zakaria goes outside the U.S., and Friedman even more global?

Is Ehrenreich giving the effects of globalization and Zakaria and Friedman the history and how of it?

Is it arranged like this because Ehrenreich is more critical, setting the tone of the piece while the others are less so, even excited about the changes?"

## Tutor Notes on Audience

After exploring who the audience might be, the group can:

- Generate a list of potential audiences and write about what those audiences might know, need to know and want to know.
- What does the audience want to hear?
- What do they not want to hear?
- What does this audience already know?
- What does this audience care about?
- Who do you know who's part of this audience?

**The Writer Can:**

Do the lens

**Watch out for:**

### Background & Theory

While many of our lenses are about making the immediate audience the writer is sharing the text in more apparent (our small groups), the writer's intended audience, or first imagined audience, or even potential audience might be very different. This allows us to try and take into account these other possible audiences in a Rogerian sense.

## Two-Step Summary

## Tutor Notes on Almost Said

### Writer:

For each paragraph: What things does it talk about?  
What does it say about them?

### The Writer Can:

Do the lens

### Responder:

The things this paragraph talks about: ...  
What it says about them is ...

### Watch out for:

---

Two-Step Summary looks at what each paragraph of a draft is about and then zooms in a little closer to see what it says about that topic. This can be helpful for a writer wanting to see the structure of a draft, but it can be *really* helpful for us as readers to know what a complicated text is saying, before having a discussion about the ideas or choices the writer might make in a revision.

To give a writer Two-Step Summary, list the things that are talked about in a paragraph. After that, write a sentence in your own words that sums up what it's saying about those things. Repeat this for each paragraph.

### It's Like:

Two-Step Summary is a lot like when you're talking to your friend about an important phone conversation. You ask "*What did you talk about?*" And your friend might say "*He talked about moving and summer and his new job.*" And then you might say "*But what did he say about that?*"

### Example:

#### **Paragraph 1**

Things: teachers, teacher pay, children

It says about them that: Teachers are an essential part of our kids' lives so we need to pay them well.

#### **Paragraph 2**

Things: parents, education

It says about them that: It's good for parents to be involved with their kids schooling but they are busy and tired from just trying to make a living."

## Almost Said

Writer:

What am I almost saying, but not quite?

Responder:

You're almost saying ...

---

When you give *Almost Said* for a draft, you're pointing out assumptions the text seems to be making, but also what connections almost made. It's good to know about our assumptions, because they may be wrong, but it might even be more helpful to hear about possible connections that could be made.

When you give a writer *Almost Said* for his/her draft, first read the whole piece. Then, looking back over it, make note of any assumptions, implications or ideas "hovering around the edges."

**It's Like:**

*Almost Said* for a draft is a lot like when a friend mentions an upcoming party and when you ask about it says: "*Oh, it's just a little get together. You wouldn't like the people coming, they're all from my work.*" Your friend is *Almost Saying* that you aren't invited.

**Example:**

In response to a draft about how women rappers fight stereotypes with their rap lyrics the reader's *Almost Said* was: "You're almost saying rap lyrics are the way they are because rappers are mostly male.

You're almost saying that rap lyrics are misogynistic because of the environment rappers come from.

You're almost saying this is a cycle: male rappers have stereotypical ideas about women and then male rap listeners learn the same stereotypes from their songs.

You're almost saying you like rap but you want rap lyrics you can enjoy without being insulted.

You're almost saying that music should have a positive social message.

You're almost saying that musicians are role models."

## Tutor Notes on Two-Step Summary

1. Read aloud
2. Write individually, "**What things are in this paragraph?**"
3. Share
4. Write individually, in a sentence, in your own words: "**What does it say about those things?**"
5. Share
6. You may want to ask "**What did you leave out?**" especially if responders are ignoring whole parts of paragraph. Or, you may need to say "**Show me where that is in the paragraph,**" if they seem to be inventing things that aren't there.
7. Repeat for each paragraph

**The Writer Can:**

Do the lens

**Watch out for:**

Responders projecting ideas they know about a topic but that aren't actually in the text. A complicated paragraph about institutional racism might yield a says sentence something like "*racism is bad and we shouldn't do it,*" because the reader is familiar with those ideas, notices the topic and plugs in what they know. These are called commonplace narratives.

Writer:

How do you see my sources talking to each other?

Responder:

I imagine the conversation ...

---

Writing is often presenting what different people are saying about an issue and how all their claims and statements relate to each other. This can get complicated, especially for topics that have been around for a long time or that people feel very passionate about. One way to help us understand these conversations as readers is to map them out. Who is speaking first? Who are the different speakers responding to? Another thing we can do is imagine these speakers in the same place and time. What if all the sources quoted in a draft were sitting in a coffee shop talking to each other? What would they say to each other?

To do a **Conversation Map** first read the whole draft and then establish who the speakers are in this particular conversation, what things each is talking about, what each seems to be saying overall, and what those sources would say to each other directly if they were having a conversation in a coffee shop.

**It's Like:**

Making a **Conversation Map** is a lot like finding out a group of your friends got involved in a lot of drama online while you were away and looking back to see who said what and when they said it, trying to unravel what everyone got upset about.

**Example:**

Here is an imagined conversation for a sample paper:

**“Malcolm X:** The message of your paper is exactly what society wants you to think— pull yourself up by the bootstraps, quit your whining, anyone can make it if you try—while the truth is the brightest blacks and women might have to struggle just to achieve the middle class, while for whites you practically have to be a spree killer to be thrown out of it. From the start your better schools and safer neighborhoods make achieving anything easier.

**Richard Rodriguez:** Yes, and even those women and men of color that make it, they will pay a price, sweating, working, fearing, that the average white male student will never have to endure.

**Writer of this draft:** *(I kind of want to know the writer's class and race to imagine how they might respond. But she might say:)* But I worry that there will always be poorer schools and what can we do about it.

**Then,** I imagine Malcolm would have a whole portfolio of policy ideas and Richard would weigh in on the feasibility of each.”

**The Writer Can:**

In this writing I want to sound ...

**Watch out for:**

# Voice

Writer:

What kind of voice, or voices, do you hear in this writing?

Responder:

I hear your voice as ...

---

When you tell an author how his or her VOICE sounds in a draft, you're giving them that immediate reaction we often have to the text and the way it sounds. Whether the VOICE is angry, condescending, hopeful or sympathetic—by hearing how readers are interpreting the voice of the paper the writer will be able to conclude whether or not he/she gave the right voice to his/her thoughts. Remember, our ear may be the most powerful organ we have for both reading and writing. Also, keep in mind that VOICE can change throughout a draft, perhaps starting hesitant and becoming confident.

**It's Like:**

VOICE is not necessarily someone sounding different, squeaky or fast, but the sense you get from what they're saying. When your friend is apologizing about breaking something he borrowed—*"Sorry I broke your backpack, that brand is really cheap, and I barely put any weight in it when we went camping. You should just buy a better one."*—and you get a sense that he doesn't really feel responsible, you're paying attention to VOICE.

**Example:**

"I hear your voice as dreamy, kind of romantic, at first. I imagine a soft voice, almost like a therapist or a hypnotist. But then it seems to escalate into something a little more aggressive. At first this kind of sounds like you're trying to be honest with us, especially when you start talking about competition and how everyone is out to win. But as you go on it turns from honesty into arrogance. You seem to be aware of this though, as you question your own conceited tone in the third paragraph. The last two paragraphs, however, sound angry, hateful, even sociopathic, almost as though you're the only person in the world that really matters."

# Tutor Notes on Conversation Map

1. Take turns reading the draft aloud.
2. Take turns adding the speakers in this conversation to a communal list.
3. Pick one speaker and Individually list all the things they talk about (like 2-Step Summary).
4. Share with the group.
5. Individually write in one sentence, in your own words, what that speaker says about those things? (Like the 2<sup>nd</sup> step of 2-Step Summary).
6. Share with the group.
7. Repeat for each speaker.
8. Look to your handbook for fruitful questions to ask next.
9. Imagine the sources quoted in the draft sitting in a coffee shop talking. What specific things do they say to each other?

Some things to think about and maybe write about regarding conversations:

Who's talking to whom?

Who's asking questions?

Who's saying yes, but...?

Who's saying no, but...?

Who's saying yes, and...?

How are they talking to each other?

Who's the loudest speaker?

Who's angry?

Who speaks the most?

Who do you want to hear more from?

What would you want to ask them?

# Skeleton Feedback

Writer:

Tell me all the claims I'm making— in any order— and what support I give for each.

Responder:

*Just list the claims*

---

Skeleton Feedback is a way to try and look at all the claims a draft is making and which evidence and examples are meant to support those claims. It doesn't worry about paragraphs so much as the claims wherever they fall. One claim may span several paragraphs.

To give Skeleton Feedback read the whole draft first, then, list the claims as they come to you in any order. Don't worry about which is the most important, or which comes first in the paper, just try to get all the big claims. Then, take one of those and go back to the draft to find all the examples and evidence the writer is using to try and support that claim. Repeat this for all the claims.

It's Like:

Skeleton Feedback is a lot like what you do when you fill in a friend who missed an important meeting, especially if that meeting was about a single decision— where to go on a school trip, say, or what topic to work on for a group report. You'll probably remember various things people at the meeting said, not necessarily in order, and if your friend asks, you could give the reasons and examples those people gave for what they said. It's possible that the meeting came to a decision but spent most of the time talking about other stuff.

Example:

Here are some of the claims a group listed for a draft about communication:

Women want to talk about their feelings and problems

Women always want drama

Men and women are incapable of talking to each other

Gender determines how one communicates

*Because men/women communicate differently, there are problems*

Males are in a relationship in order to be dominant

Men do not believe that talking is important in a relationship

*Men and women have different goals for talking*

# Tutor Notes on Skeleton Feedback

1. Read the whole text first.
2. List the points or claims as they come to you.
3. Take turns adding points, one by one, to a communal list.
4. As a group pick one of the points and then each individually look in the text for evidence and examples supporting that point. Colored highlighters can be really useful here, different colors for different claims.
5. Continue this for each of the points.

The Writer Can:

Do the lens

Watch out for:

## Background & Theory

This lens is about engaging the claims and ideas of a text without getting bogged down in the current textual product.