

WRITING WITH PRECISION AT THE SENTENCE LEVEL

DIRECTIONS: The content of this paper is reasonably strong. However, the small but numerous lapses in language mechanics and precision do not allow the writer to demonstrate well what she really knows. Carefully read the original and improved version of each sentence. Then, in the column at the right carefully number and list all the changes that have been made. Use technical terminology when you can, but describe each change anyway in your own words. In parentheses label the problem you think is being solved. You may also use a highlighter to indicate small changes if you run out of room in the column. Numbers one through three have been done for you.

ORIGINAL	IMPROVED	WHAT CHANGED ?
1. The world view of the Puritans was shown by the various works of literature.	Puritan literature reveals the Puritan world view.	1. Inverted sentence word order (avoid passive voice). 2. Dropped "various works of" (avoid wordiness)
2. In Mary Rowlandson's "Captivity Tale" Jonathan Edwards "Sinners in the hand of an Angry God," the song "Amazing Grace," and Anne Bradstreet's "Upon the Burning of Our House" the Puritan world view of God being the commonwealth is revealed.	Mary Rowlandson's "Captivity Tale," Jonathan Edwards' "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," the song "Amazing Grace," and Anne Bradstreet's "Upon the Burning of Our House" reveal God as the commonwealth of that world view.	1. Inverted sentence to avoid passive voice (use active verbs, avoid wordiness) 2. Added apostrophes in authors names (punctuation) 3. Inserted comma after "Tale" and moved comma after "Grace" inside of quotation marks (punctuation) 4. Used "that" to refer back to "world view" in the sentence above (coherence).
3. Each piece of literature demonstrates the different sub-categories of Divine Providence, Predestination and Gods power.	Each piece exemplifies a different aspect of the view, specifically those of divine Providence, predestination, and God's power.	1. Dropped "of literature" (avoid wordiness) 2. Changed "demonstrates" to "exemplifies (word choice) 3. Caps off "Divine" and "Predestination." (capitalization) 4. Apostrophe on "God's" (punctuation)
4. Divine Providence is greatly inforced in the "Captivity Tale of Rowlandson, making many allegories to the <u>Bible</u> .	Rowlandson includes in her tale of captivity by Indians many allusions to the Bible that reinforce her belief in divine Providence.	
5. Rowlandson allegories are to the simplest action of crossing the river and not getting wet, to not killing herself after her child dies.	These allusions refer to specific events, from the simplest such as not getting her feet wet, to the more dramatic: not killing herself after her child dies.	

16. The use of the word "wretch" is an example that the Puritans saw themselves as a poor terrible being, but until God saves them they can do any horrible thing they'd like.	For example, the use of "wretch" shows that they saw themselves as poor, terrible beings who can and will do horrible acts, anything they want, until god saves them.	
17. "Twas fear that taught my heart to fear," refers to the Puritan view that it is better to fear now while living & have a wonderful graced afterlife.	By believing that "Twas grace that taught my heart to fear," the writer conveys the idea that it is better to experience fear in this life than to be lost for the afterlife.	
18. These views of Puritans make up one third of the Puritan world view.	?????	
19. The final view demonstrated in the four works of literature is that of Gods wrath.	A final concept demonstrated in the four works concerns God's wrath.	
20. The sermon written by Jonathan Edwards, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" tries to awaken Puritan beliefs of Predestination into thinking that what is done in life does actually matter.	????? In "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" Edwards tries to awaken his Puritan audience with their beliefs in predestination into realizing that what they do in life does actually matter.	
21. This is done by a fear method of scaring the Puritans by telling them how much God hates them for their wicked doings	He does this with fear, scaring them with strong language of how much God hates their wickedness.	
22. "Sinners in the hands of an Angry God" show the great powerfull God, who is good still has wrath for humans.	"Sinners in the hands of an Angry God" shows a, powerful God, one who, although good, can still have great wrath toward sinful humans	
23, This sermon was very frightening to Puritans, because the took God thoughts very seriously.	Because the Puritans took God's thoughts so seriously, accounts of the of the time report that this sermon was extremely frightening to them..	
24. The results of the sermon made many puritans become more religious.	The results were that many Puritans became more religious. (evidence???)	