

# **REVISING YOUR WRITING ESSAY**

**2020**

# WHICH WTTII ESSAY DO I PICK? 11<sup>TH</sup> OR 12<sup>TH</sup>?

- Written task two is a critical response to *a text* (the whole text or an individually selected excerpt) allowing you to:
  - Reflect and question the values, beliefs, and attitudes that are implied in the text
  - Create an original response to the way in which texts can be understood in light of the prescribed questions.
  - Demonstrate an awareness of the ways in which the production and reception of texts contribute to their meanings
  - Demonstrate an ability to use terminology relevant to the various text types studied
  - Demonstrate an ability to evaluate conflicting viewpoints within and about a text

# FUNDAMENTAL STANDARDS

- To complete Written Task 2 (WTII), you focused your writing on analysis of Hamid's use of language in *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* to construct a formal written essay.
- You picked an IB-prescribed question to answer.
- You created and submitted a **three-level outline** that clearly outlines your purpose for the task.
- Your essay is **800-1,000 words in length**
- Written Task 2 requires an MLA-formatted **Works Cited** page for your texts and in-text citations for your quoted evidence.

# FUNDAMENTALS: WTII REVISION

- No title page is needed
- No names or candidate # or paper heading—there will be a digital signature when you upload
- 12pt double-spaced Arial Font
- Cite your word count at the end of the essay
- Use a creative title, not “final draft”
- No cover page
- Italicize book titles
- Use the author’s whole name, and then just their last name
- Avoid listing, in the thesis or ever
- Intro paragraphs:
  - No “Since 9/11, ...”
  - Stick to the book you’re writing about and only that text
  - Be very specific as you narrow your focus onto particular groups of people

# FUNDAMENTALS: WTII REVISION

- MORE HISTORICAL AND LITERARY AND AUTHORIAL CONTEXT
- Make brevity your guiding principle
- Be sure you answered the question you picked.
- Do not write rhetorical questions in your analysis. Answer the questions instead.
- Don't create and analyze your own metaphors—analyze the author's use of language instead
- Avoid universal claims and broad absolute statements (everybody, throughout history, anybody...)
- No “we” or “me” or “I” or “us” or “one” or “The reader”—keep your focus on the prose
- Your conclusion should be at least two sentences.