product to support the client independent writing and to record the progress made during a session.

End products vary by session, but examples include: outlines, charts (t-charts, flow charts, Venn diagrams, etc.), thesis statements, brainstorming notes, grammatical explanations, citation examples, helpful diagrams, or revised editions of drafts. While take-home products are developed throughout the session, the last five minutes is the time to clarify the product, celebrate the accomplishments it

An end product is most effective when it:

Captures the essence of what the tutor and client accomplished during the session. Is actively written/developed by the client; an end produce should never be notes/work the tutor has compiled during the appointment and then just hands to the client

Is detailed and makes sense on its own so the client can use it independently after the session.

Comes with a plan. Be sure to discuss HOW the client can use this tool in the next step of the writing process.

## End products for brainstorming/pre-drafting sessions:

While all that is produced at the brainstorming stage should further client confidence in his/her ability to tackle a particular writing project, pre-drafting end products are also useful in encouraging more detailed analysis, better selection and use of evidence, and further thought and research on the topic. Some possibilities include:

Summary/purpose statements paired with questions for further inquiry or questions that prompt analysis

Detailed annotations of a text that correspond to outlines in progress

List of evidence that corresponds with the topic/question at hand

Free-writes labeled with further points of inquiry/analysis, terms that must be defined, possible claim statements or paper topics, etc.

NOTE: End p

statement. Options for exploration of possible position (and counter-arguments) and questions to explore through analysis of evidence and, perhaps, thesis templates are more useful at this stage

statement. If you start to generate a position statement for development, make clear that the client will need to answer certain questions or leave blanks for further explanation, etc.

## End products for structural/argumentative sessions:

The goals of these end products are to 1) bring together argumentation and evidence in a coherent and compelling way and 2) check on flow or organization of claims.

Structural flow charts sometimes traditional outlines prompt students to approach their argument in a list-like fashion; a flow chart/argument may make clearer the significance of transitions

Detailed outlines, which (can) include topic sentences, framed evidence, transitional sentences or phrases, a thesis statement, a problem statement and a list of consequences to address in the conclusion.

notes from class. Students sometimes think that merely organizing their class notes into a paper will

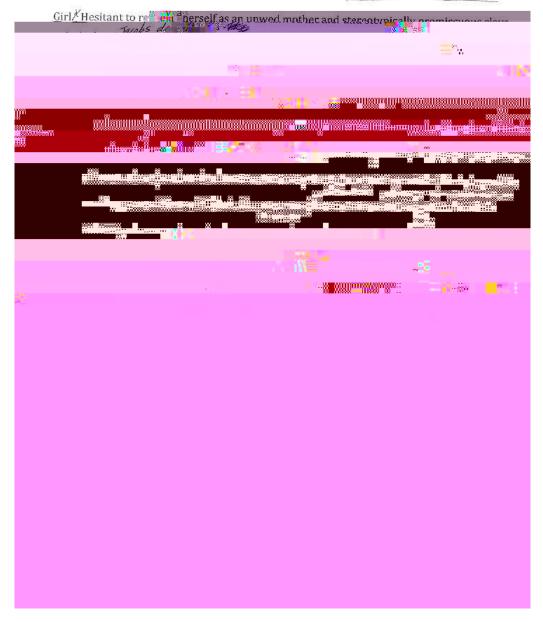
become clear to the client as you develop outlines and structural guides.

## End products for drafted papers:

## Situation A: Products A1 and A2: A1



Harriet Ann Jacobs was being pretty risky when she wrote, <u>Mincidents in the Life of a Slave</u>





B2

