

## METACOGNITIVE CHALLENGES SUMMARY CHART

Here you will find the summary of the metacognitive challenges suggested in the research project “Metacognition as a tool to improve writing”.

### SINTACTIC CHALLENGES

METACOGNITIVE CHALLENGES	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
SC1	Use of in order to in negative sentences.	I left home <del>early in order to not to be late</del> for the appointment. I left home <b>early in order not to be</b> late for the appointment.
SC2	Use of ING used like a noun or as part of a “noun phrase”.	<del>Smoke</del> is forbidden <b>Smoking</b> is forbidden. <del>the second step is create</del> campaigns The second step <b>is creating</b> campaigns.
SC3	Use of ING after prepositions	<del>She is here for plan</del> the party. She is here <b>for planning</b> the party.
SC4	Agreement: conjugation/subject pronouns.	<del>the invention of perfection create</del> lots of stereotypes. The invention of <b>perfection creates</b> lots of stereotypes.
SC5	Spelling problem	<del>begginig</del> <b>beginning</b>
SC6	Appropriate demonstrative.	<del>This</del> customs are very remarkable. <b>These</b> customs are very remarkable.
SC7	Parallel structure.	<del>I like swimming, studying and to listen to</del> music. I like swimming, studying and <b>listening to</b> music.
SC8	Use of semicolon.	<del>Some people write with a word processor, others write with a pen or pencil.</del> Some people write with a word processor; others write with a pen or pencil.
SC9	Use of question and exclamation mark.	<del>¿are you happy?</del> Are you happy? <del>¡I'm tired!</del> I'm tired!
SC10	Indentation	Many people say that one may sometimes tell a lie...
SC11	Use of It to complement the sentence.	<del>consists in doing a nice job.</del> <b>It</b> consists in doing a nice job.

SC12	Use of article THE	<del>the life is too short.</del> life is too short.
SC13	Use of CONSIST OF	<del>the story consists in six parts.</del> the story consists of six parts.
SC14	Use of CONSIST IN	<del>Meditation consists of attentive watchfulness.</del> Meditation consists in attentive watchfulness.
SC15	A rule for developing a thesis statement	<del>My fear of the dark.</del> My fear of the dark has made my life miserable.
SC16	Rules for doing a conclusion	The conclusion can restate (briefly) the main points discussed in your paragraph or essay; to do so, you can paraphrase. A conclusion should not, however, bring up a new topic.
SC17	Rules to cite	<del>(Borges 2007: 45)</del> (Borges, 2007: 45)
SC18	Correct preposition	Agree with, dream of/about, rely on, excuse for, insist in, laugh at, etc.
SC19	Use of quotation marks: rule #1	Do not use quotation marks with quoted material that is more than three lines in length; instead, use the colon to introduce a direct quotation that is more than three lines in length.
SC20	Use of quotation marks: rule# 2	When I was in Tolima, I used to eat <del>tamales</del> all the time. When I was in Tolima, I used to eat "tamales" all the time.
SC21	Use of adjectives in plural nouns.	<del>the girls are beautiful.</del> The girls are beautiful.
SC22	Use of adjectives within a sentence	Opinion: interesting, boring Dimension (size): big, small Age: new, modern. Shape: square, oval. Color: blue, green. Origin (nationalities): Chinese Material: plastic, golden. <del>I have a blue plastic old car.</del> I have an old blue plastic car.
SC23	Use of AGREE/AGREEMENT	<del>I am agree with you</del> I am in agreement with you OR I agree with you.

SC24	Use of the expression most of the people	<del>the most of the people are taking on line classes.</del> most of the people are taking on line classes.
SC25	Use of because/because of	The river overflowed its banks <b>because it rained.</b> The river overflowed its banks <b>because of the rain.</b>
SC26	Plural forms	cats have seven <del>lives.</del> cats have seven <b>lives.</b>
SC27	Missing complement	there are three easy steps to lose. there are three easy steps <b>to lose weight; to lose money...</b>
SC28	Advice	<del>I have lots of advices to tell you.</del> I have lots of <b>advice</b> to tell you.
SC29	Expressing possession	<del>this is the life of my son.</del> <b>this is my son's life.</b>
SC30	Long sentences.	Avoid long sentences. Instead, make use of connectors and punctuation marks to avoid misunderstandings or incoherent sentences.
SC31	Commas	Well, I never thought I'd live to see the day... I have painted the entire house, but he is still working on sanding the doors. On the one hand, Odysseus loves Penelope and wants to return to her.
SC32	Topic sentence	<u>drinking coffee could be hazardous for health</u> TOPIC CONTROLLING IDEA
SC33	Expository texts	The main objective of expository texts is presenting information. <b>We usually DO NOT express our opinion.</b> It should be objective.
SC34	Word order	<del>I yesterday wrote a letter</del> I wrote a letter <b>yesterday.</b>
SC35	Paragraph	A paragraph consists of several sentences that are grouped together. It should be a unity. <b>DO NOT leave space</b> between them.
SC36	Relative clauses	I told you about the woman <b>who</b> lives next door. Do you know the boy <b>whose</b> mother is a nurse?
SC37	Everybody, nobody	Nobody <b>wants</b> coffee Everybody <b>is</b> invited.
SC38	Synonyms (not redundancy)	Use a different word so that your paragraph does not seem redundant.
SC39	Colon	My biggest dream: <b>having a nice wife.</b>

SC40	Omit	<del>in making mistakes is a huge advantage</del> making mistakes is a huge advantage
SC 41	Capitalization	I enjoyed Mark's essay, "The Truth About Being a Good Student."
SC42	Period	Use a period [ . ] at the end of a sentence that makes a statement.
SC43	Missing word	<del>you must the next steps</del> you must follow the next steps.
SC44	Period in title	Do not put period to your title. <del>Types of Students.</del> Types of Students
SC45	Use of etc	When we list more than three elements. <del>I like eating pizza, hamburger, etc.</del> I like eating pizza, hamburger, hotdog, etc.
SC46	Wrong subject in the dependent clause.	<del>When a person has eating disorders, it may suffer a lot of problems.</del> When a person has eating disorders, he/she may suffer a lot of problems.
SC47	Wrong use of tenses	<del>Yesterday, I visit my grandmother.</del> Yesterday, I visited my grandmother.
SC48	Not conjugation of verbs when using modals	<del>We could bought more food.</del> We could buy more food.
SC49	Use of TO with modals (exceptions: have to and ought to)	<del>A tiger can to run fast.</del> A tiger can run fast.
SC50	Use of indefinite articles	<del>Give me a apple.</del> Give me an apple.
SC51	THERE before Exist	<del>Exit many possibilities</del> There exist many possibilities.

### PRAGMATIC CHALLENGES

Metacognitive challenges	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
PC1	Contractions	<del>It doesn't matter</del> It does not matter
PC2	Title	Make sure you call the readers' attention so that they are eager to read your ideas.
PC3	Level of formality	Hi Pal! What's up (to a friend) Good afternoon Mr. Jhonson, how are you?
PC4	Correct person according to the type of text	You should follow the next steps.(process) We must take care of the water.(persuasive) IMPERSONAL (ARGUMENTATIVE)

## SEMANTIC CHALLENGES

Metacognitive challenges	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE						
SeC1	Resembles Spanish but differs in meaning	<del>Actually</del> , depression is becoming a huge problem in our society. <b>Nowadays</b> , depression is becoming a huge problem in our society.						
SeC2	Use of synonyms	<del>I lost the exam.</del> I <b>failed</b> the exam.						
SeC3	Redundancy in meaning	<del>If all of us cooperate together, we will succeed.</del> If all of us <b>cooperate</b> (or work together), we will succeed.						
SeC4	Use of connectors	However, Furthermore, First, All in all...						
SeC5	Correct prefix	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Prefix</th> <th>Meaning</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a-, an-</td> <td>Without</td> <td>Amoral</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Prefix	Meaning	Example	a-, an-	Without	Amoral
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SeC6	Correct suffix	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Suffix</th> <th>Meaning</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-acy</td> <td>state or quality</td> <td>Privacy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Suffix	Meaning	Example	-acy	state or quality	Privacy
Suffix	Meaning	Example						
-acy	state or quality	Privacy						
SeC7	Use of ED/ING in adjectives	Adjectives ending in Ed describe emotions while adjectives ending in ING describe a characteristic of something or someone. Steve is embarrassed/ Steve is embarrassing.						
SeC8	Use of another/other	Have the <b>other</b> cup of tea, not this cup/Have <b>another</b> cup of tea, not just this one.						
SeC9	Coherence	Coherence is the unifying element in good writing. It is what gives a piece of writing its flow. When writing <b>lacks coherence, the reader is forced to stop and reread</b> . Organize your ideas, please.						