

Grammar Revision Exercise

Identify and correct the twenty-five errors in the summary below. Specifically, look for:

1. Subject-verb disagreement
2. Incorrect use of commas, semicolons, and apostrophes
3. Passive voice
4. Inconsistent verb tense
5. Ambiguous pronoun references
6. Incorrect spelling and capitalisation

Summary of “Post-princes models of gender”

Ken Gillam and Shannon R. Wooden’s “Post-princess models of gender: The new man in Disney/Pixar” propose that the Pixar films released between 1995 and 2008 show a progressive model of Masculinity. Male protagonists in *Toy Story* (1995), *The Incredibles* (2004), and *Cars* (2006) are examined; and they argue that female character’s remain static and follow disappointing stereotypes, however leading male characters undergo a reformation of Masculine identity. This change followed a similar pattern, loss of a conventional, Patriarchal “alpha-male” identity based on authority and emotional isolation; figurative emasculation; and development of a new, more feminised Masculinity through transformative homosocial relationships. This “New Man” identity is characterised by the male characters new appreciation of community and willingness to show emotion. The article concluded by arguing that gender analysis of pixar films is necessary because of it’s major affect on cultural identity. Disney films and television shows have audiences of 200 million annual viewers and 395 million annual viewers respectively, and many of these viewers are impressionable children, so they have to be examined critically because they could effect them badly.

Grammar Revision Exercise

ENGL 135/A11

Identify and correct the twenty-five errors in the summary below. Specifically, look for:

1. Subject-verb disagreement
2. Incorrect use of commas, semicolons, and apostrophes
3. Passive voice
4. Inconsistent verb tense
5. Ambiguous pronoun references
6. Incorrect spelling and capitalisation

Summary of "Post-princes^s models of gender"

Ken Gillam and Shannon R. Wooden's "Post-princess models of gender: The new man in Disney/Pixar" propose^s that the Pixar films released between 1995 and 2008 show a progressive model of Masculinity^{lc}. Male protagonists in *Toy Story* (1995), *The Incredibles* (2004), and *Cars* (2006) are examined^{p.v.}, and they argue that female character^s remain static and follow disappointing stereotypes; however, leading male characters undergo a reformation of Masculine identity. This change followed^s a similar pattern: loss of a conventional, Patriarchal^{lc} "alpha-male" identity based on authority and emotional isolation; figurative emasculation; and development of a new, more feminised Masculinity through transformative homosocial relationships. This "New Man" identity is characterised^{p.v.} by the male character's new appreciation of community and willingness to show emotion. The article concluded^{cs} by arguing that gender analysis of Pixar^{up} films is necessary because of its major affect^{agr. their sp.} on cultural identity. Disney films and television shows have audiences of 200 million annual viewers and 395 million annual viewers respectively, and many of these viewers are impressionable children, so they^{ref.} have to be^{ref.} examined^{p.v.} critically^{sp.} because they^{ref.} could effect^{ref.} them badly.