By leaving "Mrs." and "Miss" by the wayside, rather than reclaiming what these two titles might mean, we do lose a little something of their past history, yet it's not the usual drab story that most people would assume. From the more senior Mrs. Dashwood. Because this naming myth is now so prevalent, women's names were often anachronistically retrofitted after the fact, such as when the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC in 1937 changed the portrait of Elizabeth Sheridan to read "Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan," obscuring her identity completely. We've gathered six helpful tips for your scholarly writing—with academic citations of course.

Judith Adler has described travel as an art of performance (Adler 1989a: 1368), a way of 'world-making', in which the corporeal and discursive strategies adopted by the traveller moving through space from one place to another utilise the equivalent of classic aesthetic devices in the construction of the narrative through which the journey is registered and the realities it evokes for the audience whose presence is implied by the metaphor (1382–3). The audience too plays a role in the creative process in that its particular expectations constitute 'one source of explicitly articulated standards of performance' (1378).

Miss Jean Brodie believes that her students must have a classic, well-rounded education, and she uses herself as a model. In addition to teaching them about art history and literature, she also talks to them about fascism -- of which she is an admirer -- and even her own love life and personal travails. Miss Jean Brodie singles out six of her students -- Sandy, Rose, Mary, Jenny, Monica and Eunice -- for special tutelage. The climax of the story comes in Sandy's multi-part betrayal of Miss Brodie, though the teacher never learns of it until later in life. While Miss Brodie is traveling for the summer, Sandy enters into an affair with Mr. Lloyd herself. When Sandy leaves him, she decides to convert to Roman Catholicism and become a nun.