# **Standards for Writing**

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#### 1. Demonstrates competence in the general skills and strategies of the writing process

- **A. Prewriting:** Uses prewriting strategies to plan written work (e.g., discusses ideas with peers, draws pictures to generate ideas, writes key thoughts and questions, rehearses ideas, records reactions and observations)
- **B.** Uses graphic organizers, story maps, and webs; groups related ideas; takes notes; brainstorms ideas
- **C. Drafting and Revising:** Uses strategies to draft and revise written work (e.g., rereads; rearranges words, sentences, and paragraphs to improve or clarify meaning; varies sentence type; adds descriptive words and details; deletes extraneous information; incorporates suggestions from peers and teachers; sharpens the focus)
- D. Elaborates on a central idea; uses paragraphs to develop separate ideas
- **E. Editing and Publishing:** Uses strategies to edit and publish written work (e.g., proofreads using a dictionary and other resources; edits for grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling at a developmentally appropriate level; incorporates illustrations or photos; shares finished product)
- **F.** Evaluates own and others' writing (e.g., asks questions and makes comments about writing, helps classmates apply grammatical and mechanical conventions)
- **G.** Dictates or writes with a logical sequence of events (e.g., includes a beginning, middle, and ending)
- H. Dictates or writes detailed descriptions of familiar persons, places, objects, or experiences
- **I.** Writes in response to literature
- J. Writes in a variety of formats (e.g., picture books, letters, stories, poems, information pieces)
- **K.** Writes expressive composition (e.g., expresses ideas, reflections, and observations; uses an individual, authentic voice; uses relevant details; and presents ideas that enable a reader to imagine the world of the event or experience)
- **L.** Writes autobiographical compositions (e.g., provides a context within which the incident occurs, uses simple narrative strategies, provides some insight into why this incident is memorable)

## Standards for Writing (cont.)

### 2. Develops awareness of the stylistic and rhetorical aspects of writing (i.e., sentence structure and rhythm)

- A. Uses general, frequently used words to convey basic ideas
- **B.** Uses descriptive language that clarifies and enhances ideas (e.g., describes familiar people, places, or objects)
- C. Uses a variety of sentence structures

3. Uses grammatical and mechanical conventions in written compositions

#### 4. Gathers and uses information for research purposes

- A. Generates questions about topics of personal interest
- **B.** Uses a variety of strategies to identify topics to investigate (e.g., brainstorms, lists questions, uses idea webs)
- **C.** Compiles information into oral reports

#### 5. Demonstrates competence in speaking and listening as tools for learning

- **A.** Makes contributions in class and group discussions (e.g., recounts personal experiences, reports on personal knowledge about a topic, initiates conversations
- **B.** Asks and responds to questions
- C. Reads compositions to the class
- **D.** Organizes ideas for oral presentations (e.g., includes content appropriate to the audience, uses notes or other memory aids, summarizes main points)

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### **Busy Beaver**

#### Objective

Given a writing sample, the student will practice editing for conventions, focusing on one element at a time.

#### Standards

- Standard 1E: Uses strategies to edit written work (e.g., edits for grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling at a developmentally appropriate level; considers page format [paragraphs, indentations, titles])
- Standard 1F: Evaluates others' writing
- Standard 3: Uses grammatical and mechanical conventions in written composition

#### Materials

- beaver pattern on classroom display
- "Common Proofreading Marks" (page 73)
- "Busy Beaver's Homework" (page 74), one copy per student
- colored pencils

#### Preparation

Reproduce one copy of page 74 onto an overhead and reproduce one paper copy for each student. Reproduce page 73 onto an overhead.

#### Lesson Opening

Draw the students' attention to the beaver display created in the previous lesson. Ask if a beaver uses all of his tools at once, or one at a time. Explain to the students that they will practice using the conventions one at a time by editing "Busy Beaver's Homework."

#### **Lesson Directions**

- 1. Review the conventions poster.
- 2. Teach the proofreader's marks (page 73). Display the overhead and write in the appropriate symbol as you discuss each one. Explain that these will be the students' editing "tools."
- 3. Display additional sample paragraphs(s) ("Editing Practice," page 69) on the overhead one at a time. Model and discuss how to edit using the proofreading marks.
- 4. Distribute page 74 and display the overhead. Ask students to use a colored pencil to edit the sample. Have them circle misspelled words and write the correct version above it. Discuss the difference between spelling errors and grammatical errors (for example, a word that is spelled correctly but used incorrectly in a sentence would be considered a grammatical error).
- 5. Next, have students edit for punctuation, using a different color pencil than the one used in step 4. Remind them to use the "Common Proofreading Marks" format.
- 6. Continue with grammar, capitalization, and marking paragraphs. Conclude by creating a title.

#### Lesson Closing

Ask the class how it felt to practice using the tools one at a time. To review the tools, point to the beaver parts one at a time and ask students to name a convention to look for in editing.

### **Busy Beaver's Homework**

I works hard during spring break. my family built a neew lodge.

First, we built a dam to mak the pond deeper then dad chewed down

some trees with his strong sharp teeth. I used my front paws to

carry large branches to the water.

We always worked together so that one of us culd watch for danger

If an enemy came close, I would slapped my tail on the water to

warn the others. Mabe the animal would get frightened and go

away. Did you know that beavers

are great engineers I had a grat

time helping my family build

during spring break.

