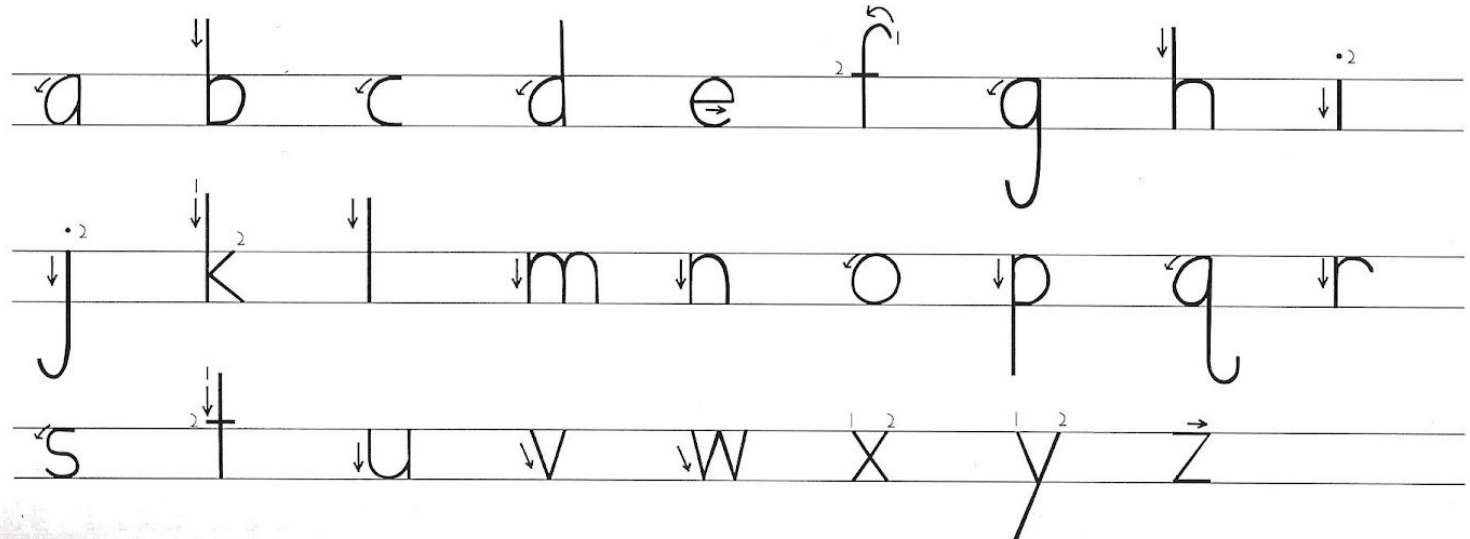
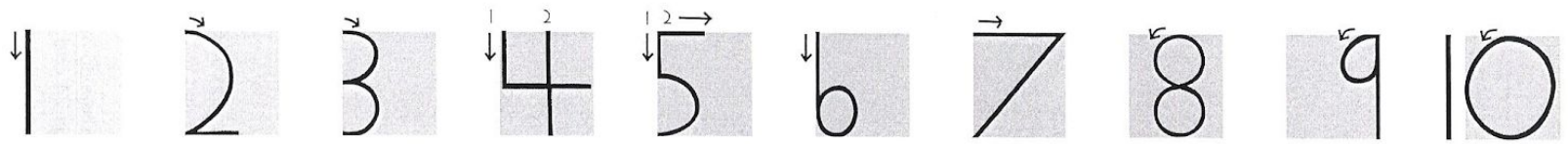
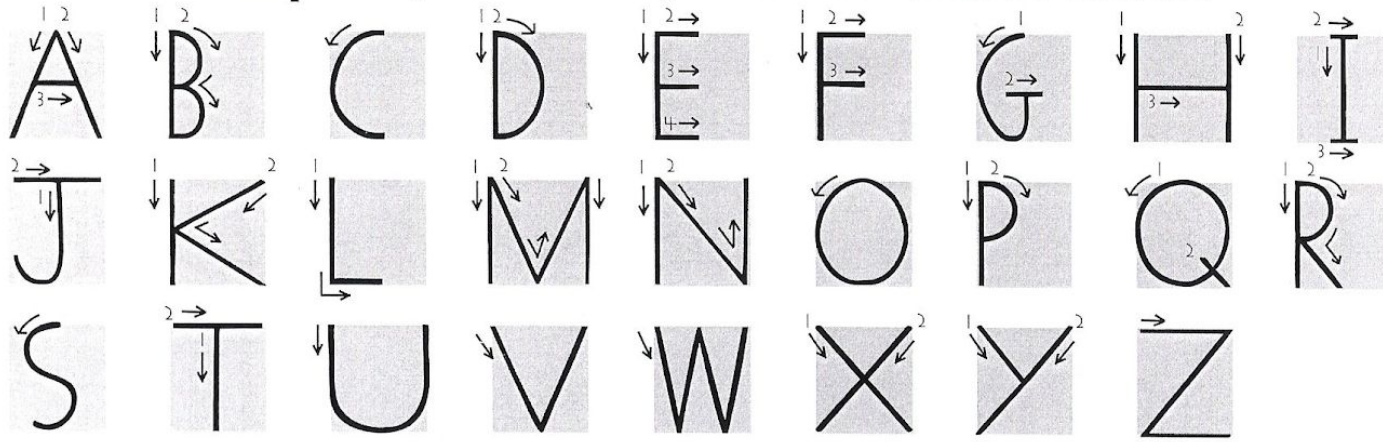


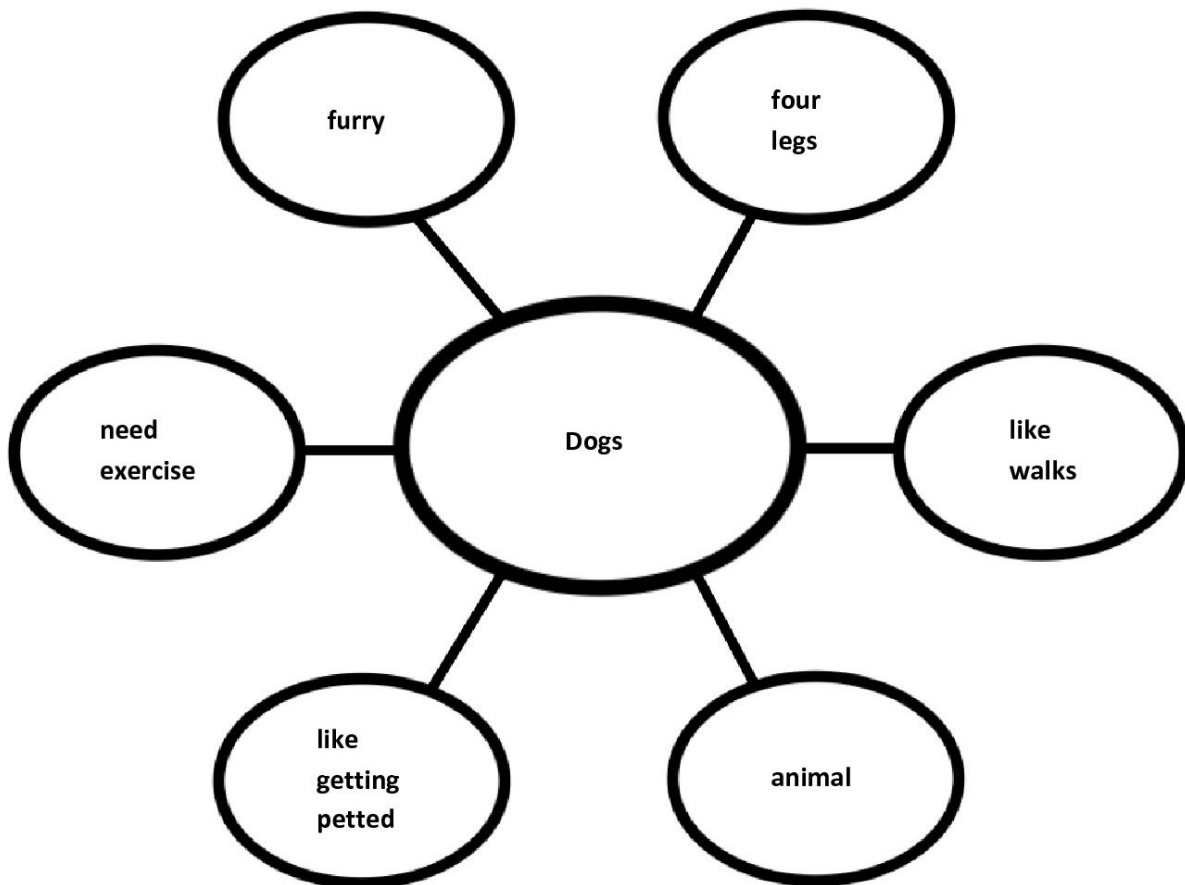
Capitals, Numbers, and Lowercase Letters



How to Use a Writing Web

A writing web is a tool you can use to organize your thoughts and ideas around a writing topic.

1. Choose a topic and put it in the center circle (example below: dogs).
2. Branch off from the center circle with other ideas about the topic (furry, four legs, likes walks, it's an animal, likes getting petted, needs exercise).
3. You can do this anywhere - you need a piece a paper and a pencil!



Spider Web Story Map

Characters

Setting

Problem

Solution

Rules of a Super Sentence

1. Add who, what, where, and when. (At times it is appropriate to add how and why).
2. Add adjectives in front of the nouns. (At times it is appropriate to add adverbs).
3. There should be NO set way of creating a super sentence. At times, a sentence may be better with more adjectives. At times, a sentence looks better with less adjectives. A sentence does not always need to have a where, or a when, or a how, etc. Be creative!

Examples:

- Paul ate his hot breakfast in the kitchen slowly this morning because he was not hungry.
- Paul ate his hot breakfast in the kitchen this morning.
- Paul ate his hot and tasty breakfast in the small kitchen this morning.

Super Sentence

Changing the original, but keeping the same idea.

Original: Clark saw the fish.

Super Sentence: Clark saw the small fish swimming in the shallow pond last Wednesday.

Original: The girl played.

Super Sentence: The little girl played in the sandbox behind the school yesterday.

Original: The man slept.

Super Sentence: The tired man slept in his soft bed last night.

Original: The flag waved in the breeze.

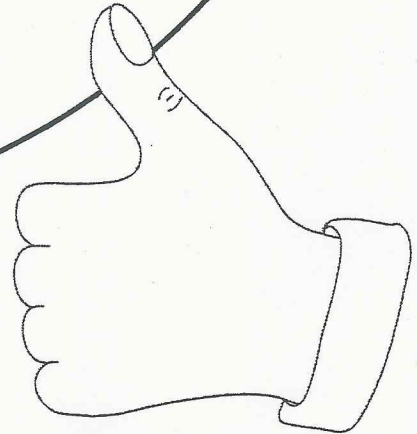
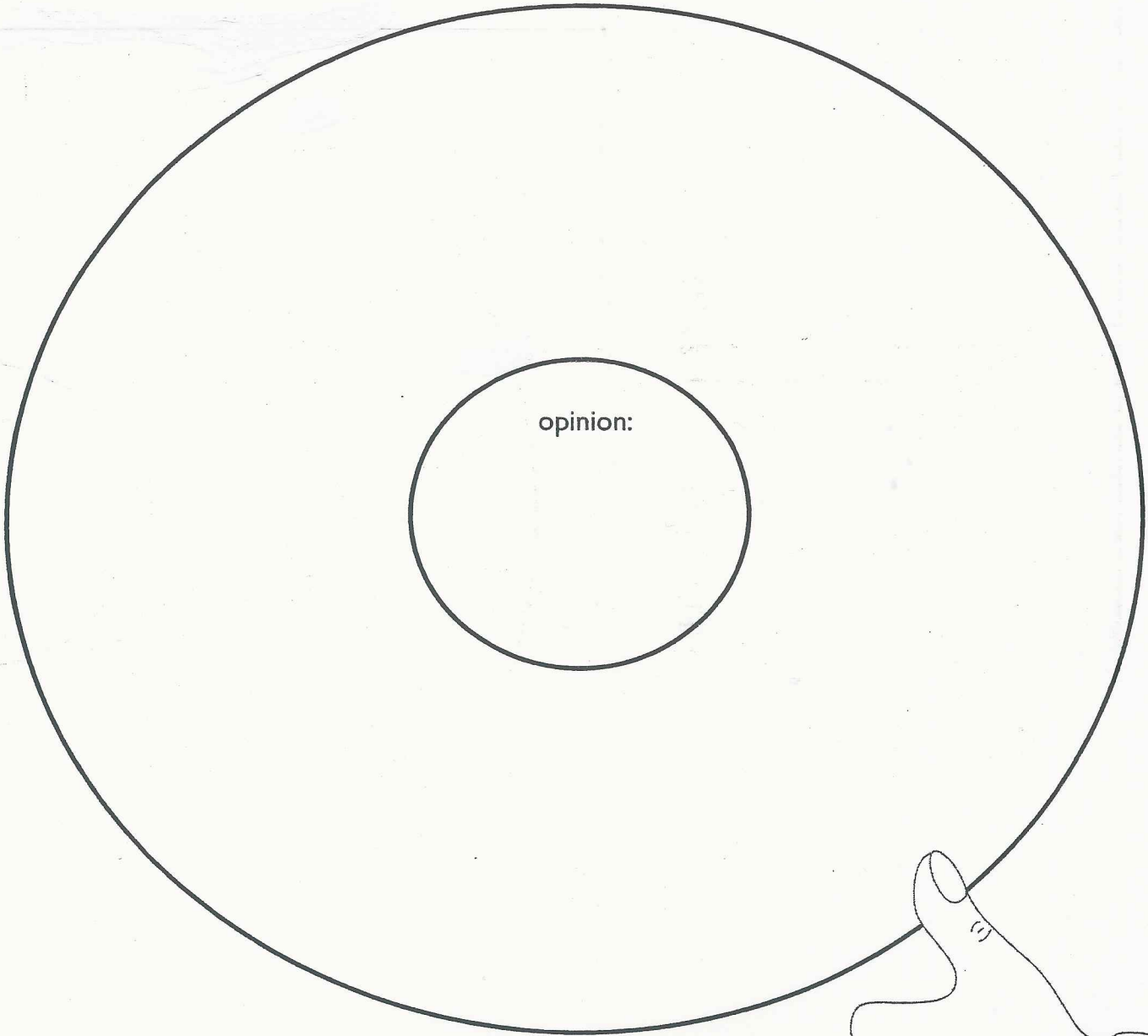
Super Sentence: The red, white, and blue flag waved in the soft breeze at the parade on Memorial Day.

Name: _____

Opinion Brainstorming

Topic: _____

Brainstorm reasons to support
your opinion.



Name _____

Opinion Writing

Topic: _____

Purpose: _____

State your opinion clearly:

Use linking words and phrases like *because, therefore, since, for example, and for instance* to connect your opinion and reasons.

Reason One

Reason Two

Reason Three

Concluding Statement: _____

Writing Ideas and Prompts for Tutors

- Instead of talking about the weekend, write back and forth to each other on the same piece of paper. Write for a purpose and read for a purpose!
- Have your student make his or her own stationery, envelope or postcard.
- Help your student write a letter to a friend, grandparent or other relative and actually mail it!
- Teach them how to address an envelope.
- Have them start a journal or diary. Start off small and write down any words they don't know. Make a list of those words to review later. This should be fun, they need to see that writing has a purpose, is personal and can make you laugh.
- Write stories. Children often have trouble thinking about what to write. So, read books for ideas, or have a conversation about something they like, or something funny that happened to them. The stories don't have to be long, but help them make illustrations and a cover like a real book!
- Reluctant writers can draw pictures and then write sentences about them.
- Write poetry.
- To help with high frequency words and personal words, make a mini "word wall" with a file folder. Open it up and draw squares on the folder. Difficult or high frequency words can be written in squares as they come up. Help the child regularly review these new words.
- Tie math to writing by writing math word problems.
- Encourage the use of references and resources to write the stories.
- Value a child's illustrations.
- Help them double check their writing. Encourage your student to reread what they wrote.
- Encourage your student to take risks and try something new in their writing.
- Don't insist that everything be perfect all at once. Writing is a process.