Writing Skills for Today

Level B



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Table of Contents

Principles of Writing Skills for Today4				
Introduction5				
Writing Skills Mastery Chart6				
Spelling List	9			
List of Problem	ms to Solve10			
Writing Guide	elines11			
Lessons				
Unit 1	Writing an Outstanding Sentence12			
Unit 2	Connections19			
Unit 3	The Main Points25			
Unit 4	I Feel			
Unit 5	My Mistake35			
Unit 6	What the Narrative Voice Tells the Reader 40			
Unit 7	Changing Tenses47			
Unit 8	Paragraphs50			
Unit 9	My Home, Part 159			
Unit 10	My Home, Part 265			
Unit 11	Describing a Thought Problem73			
Unit 12	Person			
Unit 13	Past, Present, and Future85			
Unit 14	Things Change			
Unit 15	From Where I Was98			
Unit 16	Attitude in Description, Part 1107			
Unit 17	Attitude in Description, Part 2113			
Unit 18	The Long and Short of It119			
Guidelines for	Drafting and Formatting123			
How to Correct Problems in Writing125				
Helpful Terms127				

Writing Skills Mastery

Student Name:	
Date:	

Parent: Below is a list of each unit's objectives. As your student completes an assignment, indicate whether each objective has been met. If your student needs more experience with an objective, revisit this assignment or skill before proceeding to the next *Writing Skills for Today* level.

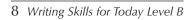
	Skill Mastered	Needs Experience
Unit 1: Writing an Outstand Skill Area: Basic Writing	ding Sente	nce
1. Decide what information to give the reader.		
2. Organize this information for your reader.		
3. Write a sentence containing the information in that order.		
Unit 2: Connections Skill Area: Organization		Ph
1. Ideas in sentences can be connected.		
2. You can make ideas in your writing flow from one point to another.		
Unit 3: The Main Points Skill Area: Organization		
1. Recognize the main points in a story.		
2. List the main points in your summary of a story.		

	Skill Mastered	Needs Experience
Unit 4: I Feel		
Skill Area: Description		
1. Decide how you felt		
about something that		
happened to you.		
2. Understand that it is		
possible to explain how		
you felt about an event.		
3. Describe how you felt about an event.		
Unit 5: My Mistake		
Skill Area: Organization		
1. Admit that you did		
something that was a	Ť	
mistake.		
2. Analyze what you did.		
3. Recognize the action		
that caused the		
mistake.		
Unit 6: What the Narrative	Voice Tell	s the
Reader		
Skill Area: Creativity		
1. Writers create voices		
which speak to their readers.		
2. All the voices writers		
use do not work the		
same way.		
3. When you write, you		
must choose a voice to		
talk to your reader.		
7		

	Skill Mastered	Needs Experience
Unit 7: Changing Tenses		
Skill Area: Basic Writing		
1. Understand how past		
tense works.		
2. Understand how a		
change from past to		
present tense in a story		
changes the story.		
3. Change past tense to		
present tense in a story.		
Unit 8: Paragraphs Skill Area: Basic Writing		
1. Organize a group of ideas.		
2. Write a sentence that		
introduces a group of ideas.		
3. Construct a paragraph based on a group of		
ideas.		
Unit 9: My Home, Part 1		
Skill Area: Description		
1. Understand the layout		
of a building.		
2. Show relationships of		
spaces in floor plans.		
3. Use a bird's-eye view.		
4. Create a drawing from		
what you see.		
Unit 10: My Home, Part 2		
Skill Area: Description		
1. Understand the		
structure of		
description.		
2. Describe a building		
starting with general		
statements.		
3. Support general		
statements with detail.		
4. Turn graphic		
representations into		
verbal descriptions		
(drawings into words).		

	Skill Mastered	Needs Experience	
Unit 11: Describing a Thou			
Skill Area: Organization			
1. Picture a situation			
in your mind which			
would be a problem.			
2. Describe what such an			
imaginary situation			
would be like.			
3. Solve a thought			
problem.			
Unit 12: Person			
Skill Area: Basic Writing			
1. Use first person.			
2. Avoid careless use of			
second person.			
3. Use third person.			
4. Control the use of			
person in your writing.			
Unit 13: Past, Present, and	Future		
Skill Area: Basic Writing			
1. Past tense			
2. Present tense			
3. Future tense			
Unit 14: Things Change			
Skill Area: Description			
1. Learn that things do			
change.			
2. Descriptions of changes			
can be organized.			
3. You can describe			
changes so they are			
easy to understand.			

	Skill Mastered	Needs Experience
Unit 15: From Where I Was	3	
Skill Area: Creativity		
1. Characters in fiction		
must be in specific		
places.		
2. Location (place)		
determines what		
characters can		
experience.		
3. You can control the		
position of your first-		
person narrative voice		
characters.		
Units 16 and 17: Attitude in	n Descripti	ion
Skill Area: Description		I
1. Authors give attitudes		
to their narrative		
voices.		
2. You can give your		
reader feelings by the		
attitudes you give your		
first-person characters.	C =	
Unit 18: The Long and Shor Skill Area: Creativity	ct of It	
1. Sentence length is		
important.		
2. You can control		
the length of your		
sentences to help your		
reader appreciate and		
understand what you		
have to say.		





Prewriting

Before you begin this lesson, read "Writing Guidelines" on the previous page.

Review the objectives to the right. These three things are what you should learn with this exercise.

I will work through this process of sentence writing to show you how easy it is, and then you will do the same thing. When you are finished, you will be able to say, "Writing really good sentences is easy."

There are only three steps:

- 1. Pick a subject and list the information you want to give to your reader.
- 2. Organize this information in the best way for your reader to understand it.
- 3. Write a sentence containing that information in that order.

Step 1: Pick subject of sentence and list pieces of information

First, I have to decide what I want my reader to know. This could be anything. I will show you how easy this first step is by listing some possibilities.

- 1. Dog, my dog (Dog really is her name)
- 2. What I like to eat best
- 3. Which coat is best for me
- 4. How graceful Great Blue Herons are
- 5. My fall

As you can see, it does not make any difference what I want to talk about. The process is the same for all subjects. And this process is SIMPLE.

I will pick 5, My fall. Now that I have the subject of my sentence, I have to decide what I want my reader to know **about** that subject. In this case, I have to decide what parts of my falling I want my reader to understand.

This is what happened:

After we had finished eating Thanksgiving dinner at my aunt's house, I said I would help clear the table. The women there said that I should not, that they would do it. I said, "I am really very good at this, and I have had lots of practice." I put all the plates into one pile in front of me. When I picked up this pile, I caught the edge of the tablecloth with my hand and pulled it behind me when

Objectives:

- Decide what information to give the reader.
- Organize this information for your reader.
- Write a sentence containing the information in that order.

Note to the parent: For the lessons this year, sit with the student, read the lesson together, and discuss anything that is not clear. I turned toward the kitchen. Of course, all the glasses came with it. The weight of pulling all the things off the table made me lose my balance, and I started to fall. To save myself, I threw the pile of plates I was carrying forward, but that did not help, and I fell into a great pile of food and broken dishes. I was so embarrassed I could have hidden for a month.

This information is too much detail for one sentence, so I will list the pieces of information I can give in one sentence, like this:

- Helped clear the table
- Pulled off the tablecloth
- Dropped plates
- Fell into mess
- Was embarrassed

Step 2: Organize information to make it easy to understand

I can move these ideas around in my sentence. The first thing I want my reader to know is that I was really embarrassed. So, I will start my sentence with *was embarrassed*. Since I should tell my readers **when** I was embarrassed, next I will use *helped clear the table*.

The rest of the information can be in the order in which it happened. This will give my reader the information in this order:

- 1. Was embarrassed
- 2. Helped clear the table
- 3. Pulled off the tablecloth
- 4. Dropped dishes
- 5. Fell into mess

Step 3: Write the sentence

All I have to do now is construct a sentence with this information in this order.

I was really embarrassed when I helped clear the table because I caught the edge of the tablecloth, pulled it and the glasses with it, dropped the dishes I was carrying, and fell into the center of a great pile of food and dishes.



Now it is your turn to write a complete sentence.

- 1. Pick the subject of your sentence, and list what information you want to give to your reader.
- 2. Organize this information to make it easy for your reader to understand it.
- 3. Write the sentence containing this information in that order.

Step 1: Write the subject of your sentence and the information you	u want
to give to your reader:	

(Subject)
(Information)
Step 2: List by number the pieces of information you have written for step 1.
1. 2.
3.
4
5
Reorder this list to give your reader the information in the most interesting or understandable way.
1
2

14 Writing Skills for Today Level B

4.			

5. _____

Ask your parent to read your ideas and lists. She will see and discuss with you many positives: your brilliant ideas, your efforts, your organization, your clear wording. Then she will ask you questions and give you ideas about how to tell even more details that will make your work clearer and more enjoyable. Immediately, using your pencil or computer, fill in whatever you think will make your writing better. Continue to follow this procedure all year as you are writing each first draft.

To show how tenses work, I want to use a familiar story that has a character we all know: the wolf in the "Three Little Pigs." This wolf is not very bright. He tries to get at the pigs by blowing on their houses.

In most versions of this story, the narrative voice does not show the wolf thinking at all. But, that wolf must have some idea about what is going on. In a moment, I will show you what is going on in the wolf's mind.

You should be aware that characters think in all tenses. This is what it looks like when a character thinks in **past tense**:

Late in the afternoon, when the pains of hunger drove the wolf to seek his dinner, he saw three small houses in the valley. He thought, Those three little houses that I saw yesterday were just like these and they were made by pigs. Maybe those pigs built houses that were not strong.

This is what it looks like when a character thinks in **present tense**:

The wolf saw smoke coming from the chimney of the first house. He thought, This house appears to be made of straw, and I am standing out here and that pig is sitting in there, and we are both thinking about dinner!

This is what it looks like when a character thinks in **future tense**:

The wolf began to drool, which made it hard for him to blow very hard. But he did manage to take in a great lungful of air. As he did this, he thought, I will have to keep my eyes peeled for that little porker. When this house goes, my dinner sure will be running for safety.

Writing

For practice, write some of the wolf's thoughts in **past tense**. (Use the sentence that starts below.)

As the walls of the straw house began to lean away from the wolf, and the roof began to lift, the wolf thought,

Objectives:

- Past tense
- Present tense
- **6** Future tense

Write the wolf's thoughts in present tense :	
The wolf's hay fever got the best of him and he began to sneeze just as the house began to fall. When he took in a large breath, the house leaned toward him, and when he sneezed, it leaned away. He had to hold his nose to keep the straw dust out of it. He thought,	
Write the wolf's thoughts in future tense :	
When the straw house finally fell in and the dust cleared, the wolf stepped into the rubble looking for his ham dinner. The pig was not there! Wiping the tears from his eyes, he thought,	
Ask your parent to select a short story for you that is written in past tense for your next lesson. You will work with a number of pages in the story from a point selected by your parent.	
Story Name	
,	
Pages you will work with:	(syn)