

Fables, Myths, and Fairy Tales Writing Lessons

Implementing the Structure and Style® Writing Method

Student Book

Maria Gerber

Illustrated by Rebekah Hower

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Institute for Excellence in Writing, L.L.C.

Also by Maria Gerber

Advanced Spelling and Vocabulary
Fables, Myths, and Fairy Tales Writing Lessons Teacher's Manual

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These lessons are not intended as a literature curriculum replacement, but rather their purpose is to broaden subject knowledge while students learn to write.

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Introduction

The lessons in this book teach Structure and Style in writing. As they move through various fables, myths, and fairy tales, they incrementally introduce and review the models of structure and elements of style found in the Institute for Excellence in Writing's *Teaching Writing: Structure and Style*.

It is important to note that these lessons are not intended as a literature curriculum replacement, but rather their purpose is to broaden subject knowledge while students learn to write. The primary purpose is for students to learn structure and style in writing.

Student Book Contents

- **Scope and Sequence Chart** (pages 8–9)
- **The Lesson Pages**
This is the majority of the text. It contains the instructions, source texts, worksheets, and checklists you will need for each lesson.
- **Appendix I: Symbols and Abbreviations**
- **Appendix II: Adding Literature/Read-Aloud**
This appendix suggests various fables, myths, and fairy tales to be read alongside the writing lessons. These great stories will enhance your understanding of the themes within the student lessons, build vocabulary, and model various elements of Structure and Style.
- **Appendix III: Vocabulary** (Cards in Student Book only)
The vocabulary words are an important part of these lessons. You should try to include some of these words in each composition you write. The goal is that these great words will become part of your natural writing vocabulary.
- **Appendix IV: Vocabulary Games** (Teacher's Manual only)

Checklists

Each lesson includes a checklist that details all the requirements of the assignment. Check off each element when you are sure it is included in your paper. With each assignment, turn in the checklist to be used by the teacher for grading. Reproducible checklists are available. See the blue page for download information.

Teacher's Manual

The Teacher's Manual includes all of the Student Book contents (except the vocabulary cards) with added instructions for teachers, including sample key word outlines and style practice ideas. Teachers may teach directly from this manual without the need of their own copy of the Student Book.

Teaching Writing: Structure and Style

Along with the accompanying Teacher's Manual for this Student Book, it is required that the teacher of this course has access to *Teaching Writing: Structure and Style*[®]. This product is available in DVD format or online streaming. For more information, please visit IEW.com/TWSS.

The Student Resource Packet

The *Student Resource Packet* (SRP) is a free download referenced throughout these lessons. Please follow the instructions on the blue page for downloading this very helpful resource at no cost. If you prefer not to print so many pages, you may purchase a hard copy. Please visit IEW.com/SRP.

Suggested Weekly Schedule

While there may be slight variations, here is a general breakdown of what a week will look like:

Days 1 and 2 will require direct instruction from the teacher or parent. If you are working with a class that meets only once per week, Days 1 and 2 should be combined and taught on the day of class.

Day 1

1. Introduce new concepts/structural model.
2. Follow the lesson instructions to read the source text, make a key word outline, and tell back the meaning of each line of notes.

Day 2

1. Review the key word outline from Day 1. If a note is unclear, check the source text and add what you need in order to understand it.
2. If a new element of style is introduced, read about it and complete the practice exercise for it.
3. After you are sure you understand your outline, write a paragraph(s) using only the outline. Try not to look back at the source text while you are writing. Write in your own words. Follow the checklist and indicate the required elements as instructed.
4. Study the vocabulary words for the present lesson.

Days 3 and 4 may be completed by students more independently, but parents or teachers should be available to help as necessary and to edit.

Day 3

1. Finish writing your composition. Check each item on the checklist when you are sure you have completed it. Let an editor proofread.
2. Review all vocabulary words learned thus far.

Day 4

1. Write or type a final draft making any corrections your editor asked you to make. Check off each item on the checklist when you have included and labeled it.
2. Paperclip the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.

Scope and Sequence

Lesson	Subject and Structure	Style (First Introduced)	Vocabulary	Literature/Read-Aloud Suggestions
Unit 1 1	The Lion and the Mouse The Ant and the Grasshopper introduction to structure	introduction to style	beasts gnaw	“The Dog and the Wolf” “The Jay and the Peacock”
Unit 2 2	The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner		trumpet inspire	“The Miser” “The Wolf in Sheep’s Clothing”
3	The Four Oxen and the Lioness	-ly adverb	quietly immediately	
4	The Milkmaid and Her Pail the title rule		tossed slender	
5	The Mule and His Buyer	<i>who/which</i> clause	review	
Unit 3 6	Theseus and the Minotaur Part 1		Labyrinth youths	
7	Theseus and the Minotaur Part 2	strong verb banned words: <i>say/said</i>	gushed followed	
8	Daedalus and Icarus	banned words: <i>go/went</i>	proud fastened	
9	Bellerophon and the Chimera	<i>because</i> clause	Chimera bridle	
10	Damon and Pythias	banned words: <i>see/saw, think/thought</i>	review	
Unit 4 11	Neverland topic-clincher sentences		lagoon make-believe	“The Emperor’s New Clothes”
12	Swans	quality adjective banned words: <i>big, small</i>	majestic graceful	
13	Aesop, Author of Fables	banned words: <i>good, bad</i>	author fable	
14	The Brothers Grimm	<i>www.asia</i> clause	devoted publish	
15	Hans Christian Andersen	banned words: <i>a lot, interesting</i>	review	

Lesson	Subject and Structure	Style (First Introduced)	Vocabulary	Literature/Read-Aloud Suggestions
Unit 5 16	The Ugly Duckling Part 1		hatch siblings	“The Flying Ship”
17	The Ugly Duckling Part 2		miserable despise	
18	Tiger Tamer		yowl tame	
19	Peter Pan	#2 prepositional opener	athlete goal	
20	Three Billy Goats Gruff		review	
Unit 6 21	Mount Olympus source and fused outlines		myth gorge	“Rumpelstiltskin”
22	Flying Mythical Creatures	#3 -ly adverb opener	capture battle	
23	Orion Constellation		constellation brag	
24	Great Bear Constellation		jealous judge	
25	Milky Way	#6 vss opener	review	
Unit 7 26	A Fantastic Place I Know		splendid peacefully	“Odysseus and the Cyclops” “The Boy Who Cried Wolf”
27	Personal Letter body paragraphs		cyclops secretly	
28	Personal Letter introduction, conclusion greeting, complimentary close		minstrel hero	
Unit 8 29	Myths in the Stars		review	“The Golden Touch”

Sample

UNIT 1: NOTE MAKING AND OUTLINES

Lesson 1: The Lion and the Mouse

The Ant and the Grasshopper

Hello! This is how an American says “hello!”

Welcome to *Fables, Myths, and Fairy Tales*! Enjoy fables about creatures large and small.

Goals

- to be introduced to the Unit 1 Note Making and Outlines structural model
- to find key words in sentences
- to create a key word outline (KWO)
- to tell back a fable in your own words using just your outline
- to correctly use new vocabulary words: *beasts* and *gnaw*



Assignment Schedule

Note: Classes that meet only one day per week should complete Days 1 and 2 on class day.

Day 1

1. Read Background Information on page 12 and talk about fables.
2. Read Introduction to Structure and Style and Key Word Outlines on pages 12–13.
3. Read and discuss “The Lion and the Mouse” on page 14.
4. Reread the source text one sentence at a time and circle two or three key words in each sentence that tell the sentence’s main idea.
5. Copy the key words onto the key word outline (KWO) on page 15, using symbols, numbers, and abbreviations when possible. Use a separate line for each sentence.

Day 2

1. Use your KWO on page 15 and tell the fable back to someone. If a note is unclear, check the source text and fix your note.
2. Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 1: *beasts*, *gnaw*. Discuss their meanings.

Day 3

1. Read and discuss “The Ant and the Grasshopper” on page 16.
2. Reread the source text one sentence at a time and circle two or three key words in each sentence that tell the sentence’s main idea.
3. Copy the key words onto the KWO on page 17, using symbols, numbers, and abbreviations when possible.

Day 4

1. Using only your KWO on page 17, tell “The Ant and the Grasshopper” back to someone. If a note is unclear, check the source text and fix your note.
2. Review this week’s vocabulary words and their meanings.

Read-Aloud Suggestions

During Unit 1 read “The Dog and the Wolf” and “The Jay and the Peacock.”

Background Information

Several elements make a story a *fable*. Fables are usually short. They teach a lesson about ways that people act. Sometimes the characters are animals that act like people. Fables are not true since animals cannot talk and reason with each other. Sometimes the author tells the lesson, or moral, at the end of the fable. Actually, a person can learn what not to do because the things that the animals or people do and say are silly. Fables are stories that teach and entertain us.

A fable is a kind of folk tale. That means that French fables are different than, for example, American or Russian or Swedish fables since people all over the world have different customs and ideas. At first, people learned fables by word of mouth, but we can read them because someone smart wrote them down. Many fables are thousands of years old. It is curious that fables change a little bit every time someone tells or writes them. You are about to become an author of fables.

Introduction to Structure and Style

In this book you will learn many ways to make your writing more exciting and more enjoyable to read. You will learn to write with *structure* and with *style*.

Structure

What is *structure*? The dictionary defines structure as “the arrangement of and relations between the parts or elements of something complex.”

What has structure? Think of a castle. What had to happen before the castle was built? Someone had to draw out the plans for the builders to follow. The builders had to follow the plans so that each part was in its proper place. The royal family certainly would not have wanted the moat placed around their thrones or a torture chamber in their bedroom. Each part had to be placed in its own special spot, and each step had to be completed in its proper order, giving the castle its proper structure.

Writing a paper, in some ways, is similar to building a castle. A paper contains many facts and ideas. If we were just to begin writing without planning, our facts and ideas would probably not be arranged in the most logical way. Our composition would not be structured well and would not communicate our thoughts effectively. So, in this course you will “draw plans” for everything before you write. Your “plans” will be outlines, and they will follow a particular model of structure for each type of composition.

Style

What comes to your mind when you hear the word *style*? Many people think of clothes. Clothes come in a variety of styles. A maiden would dress differently to go to a royal ball than she would to tend her garden. That is because formal events require a formal style of clothing, whereas casual settings do not.

There are also different styles of language. Below are two sentences that communicate the same information in different styles. Which do you like better? Why?

He fell!

The young knight plummeted headlong from his horse, dashing his hopes of winning the fair princess.

You probably like the second sentence better because it is more descriptive. Indeed, if it were part of a written story, the second would most likely be better. However, what if you were at the joust with your friend and the knight was your brother? Which of the above sentences would you be more likely to exclaim? *He fell!* would be more appropriate in this case. The second would sound silly. Why the difference?

When you are speaking to people, they are there with you, experiencing the same scene and event as you are. You do not need to fill in the details. When you write, however, you must realize that the readers are not with you and cannot see, hear, or feel what is in your mind. You must fill in the details and paint vivid pictures with your words. You must help them see, hear, feel, and experience the scene you are writing about as the second sentence does. IEW elements of style will help you do this.

Key Word Outlines

A *key word outline* is one way to take notes. The purpose of a key word outline is to help you remember the main ideas by writing down the key words. Why are they called *key words*? They are the important words that tell you the main idea of the sentence.

Use the source text and choose two or three key words for each line of the key word outline. Place the key words for the first fact of the key word outline on the Roman numeral line.

Symbols, numbers, and abbreviations do not count. They are “free.” Some commonly accepted symbols and abbreviations are listed in Appendix I. You may use those or make up some of your own. Symbols take less time to draw than it would take to write the word.

++

?



Abbreviations are commonly accepted shortened forms of words.

sm.

lrg.

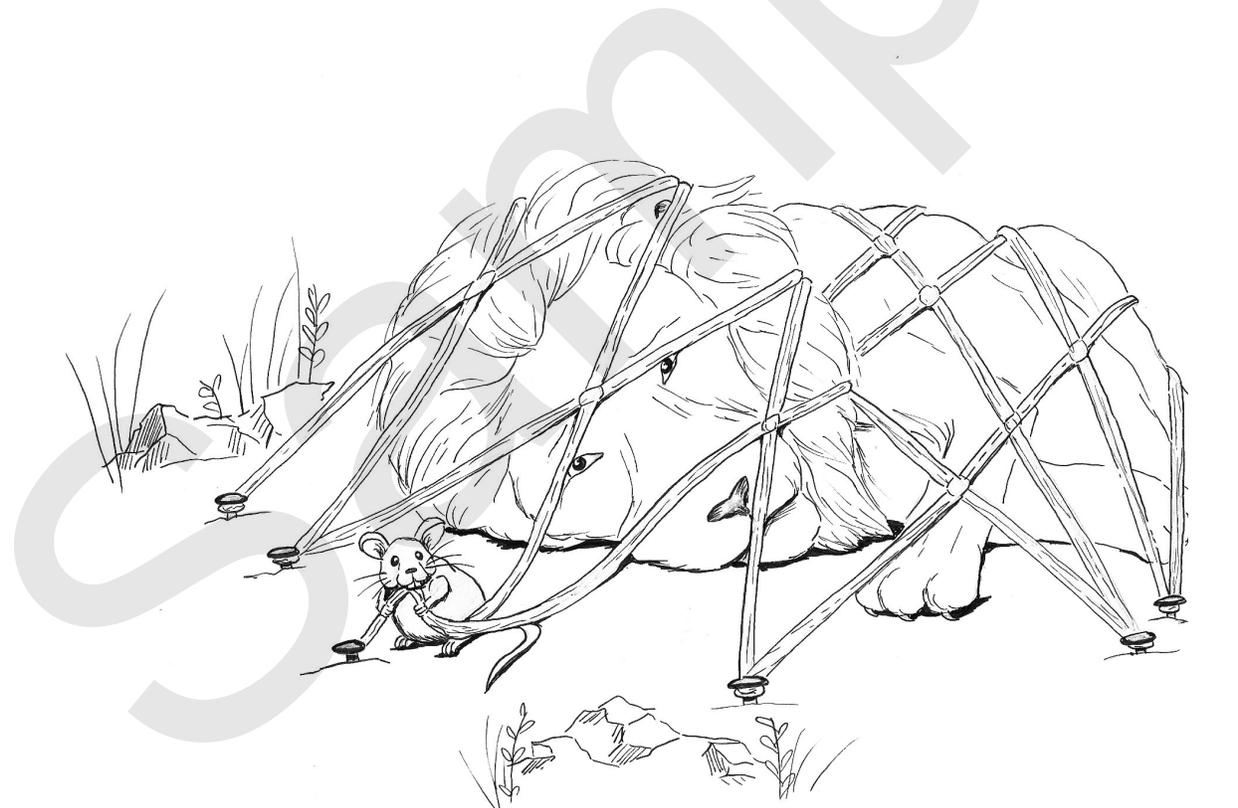
in.

Separate key words, symbols, numbers, and abbreviations with commas.

Source Text 1A

The Lion and the Mouse

Once, a tiny mouse ran across a lion's face. Waking up, the lion put his paw on the mouse. "If you let me live, O King, I might be able to do a favor for you someday," cried the mouse. This idea amused the lion, so he let the mouse go. Some time later, hunters trapped the lion and tied him up. Just then, the mouse gnawed the ropes, and the King of Beasts escaped. Small friends may prove to be great friends.



Key Word Outline

Did you circle two or three key words in each sentence of the fable? On the lines below, write two or three key words from each sentence of “The Lion and the Mouse.” Use symbols, numbers, and abbreviations when possible.

- I. _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

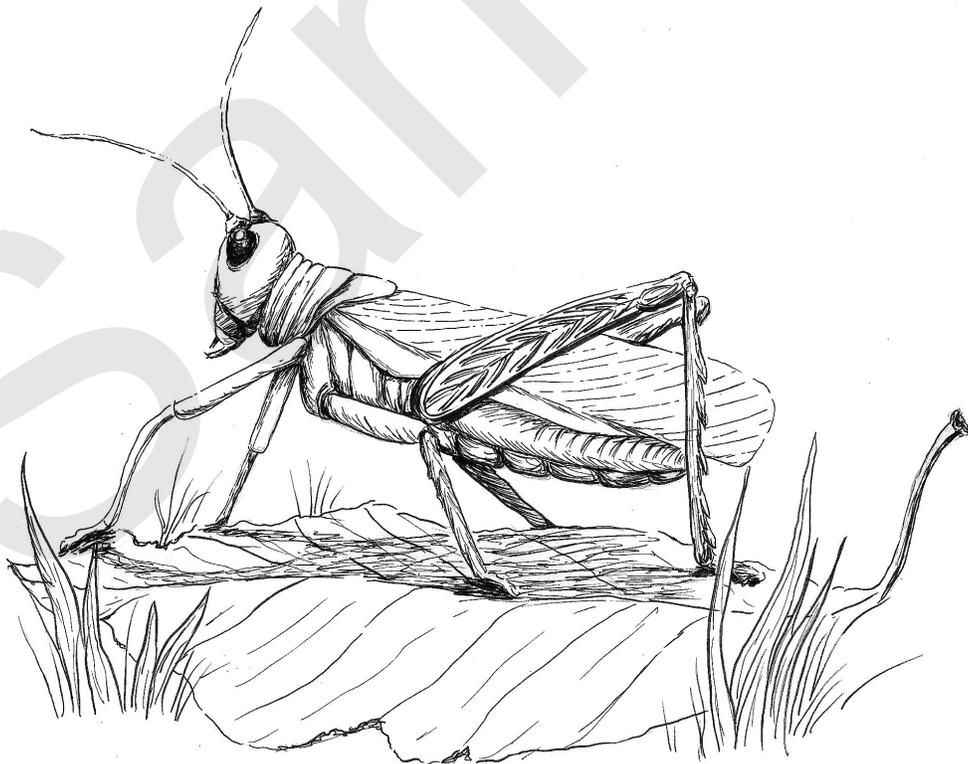
Read. Think. Look up. Speak.

Use this outline to tell the fable back to someone. Read a line of notes. In your mind, make up a sentence using those words. Look up. Say the sentence loudly and clearly. Follow this pattern to tell back the whole outline. That’s how to retell a source text!

Source Text 1B

The Ant and the Grasshopper

One summer day, Grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing to his heart's content. Ant passed by, carrying a kernel of corn that he was taking to his home. Grasshopper saw Ant and suggested that Ant come and play instead of working so hard. Ant explained that she was helping to store food for the winter and suggested Grasshopper do the same. "I'm not worried about winter because we have plenty of food at present," said Grasshopper. When the winter came, Grasshopper had no food, and he found himself dying of hunger. Too late, he realized that it was best to prepare ahead for times of need.



Key Word Outline

Did you circle two or three key words in each sentence of the fable? On the lines below write two or three key words from each sentence of “The Ant and the Grasshopper.” Use symbols, numbers, and abbreviations when possible.

- I. _____
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Read. Think. Look up. Speak.

Use this outline to tell the fable back to someone. Remember the pattern? Read a line of notes. In your mind, make a sentence out of the words. Look up. Say the sentence loudly and clearly. Follow this pattern to tell back the whole outline.

Sample

UNIT 2: WRITING FROM NOTES

Lesson 2: The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner

Zdrasti! (z-dra-sti) This is how you say “hi” in Bulgaria.

Tongue twisters warm up your mouth. Also, they make people smile. Speedily say each tongue twister three times:

The blue bluebird blinks. Silly sheep weep and sleep.

Goals

- to be introduced to the Unit 2 Writing from Notes structural model
- to create a key word outline (KWO)
- to tell back a fable in your own words using just your outline
- to write a 1-paragraph fable about “The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner”
- to correctly use new vocabulary words: *trumpet* and *inspire*

**Assignment Schedule**

Note: Classes that meet only one day per week should complete Days 1 and 2 on class day.

Day 1

1. Read and discuss “The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner.”
2. Reread the source text one sentence at a time and circle two or three key words in each sentence that tell the sentence’s main idea.
3. Write a key word outline (KWO) on page 21.
4. Using the KWO, tell the fable back to someone. Remember the process. Read. Think. Look up. Speak. If a note is unclear, check the source text and fix your note.

Day 2

1. Read and complete New Structure on page 22.
2. Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 2: *trumpet*, *inspire*. Discuss their meanings and complete Vocabulary Practice on page 23.
3. Review the checklist before you begin writing your paragraph.
4. Use your key word outline, not the source text, to begin writing your 1-paragraph fable.

Day 3

1. Finish writing your 1-paragraph fable.
2. Check off each item on the checklist as you complete it.
3. Turn in your rough draft to your editor with the completed checklist attached.

Day 4

1. When your editor hands back your rough draft, make the needed changes.
2. Paperclip the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.

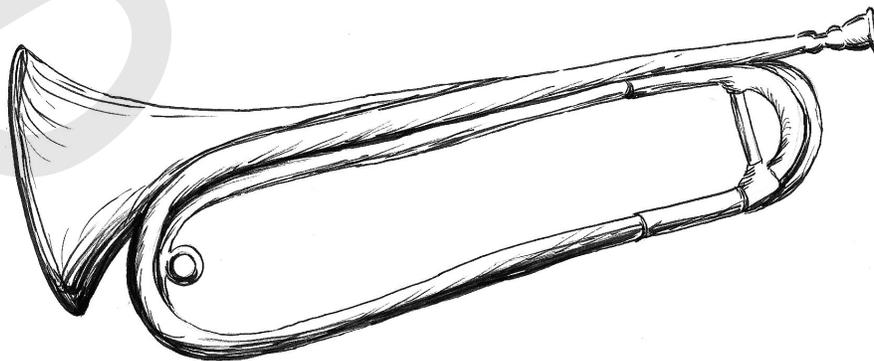
Read-Aloud Suggestions

During Unit 2 read “The Miser” and “The Wolf in Sheep’s Clothing.”

Source Text

The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner

During a war a trumpeter was taken prisoner. Mean soldiers held him, so he begged for mercy. The trumpeter explained that he had no gun, and he could not hurt them. He wanted the soldiers to know that he could only blow the trumpet, and he asked them not to kill him. His enemies told him that even though he could not fight, his trumpet encouraged his men to battle bravely. Music can inspire people.



Key Word Outline

Did you circle two or three key words in each sentence of the fable? On the lines below write two or three key words from each sentence, using symbols, numbers, and abbreviations when possible.

- I. _____
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Read. Think. Look up. Speak.

Use this outline to tell the fable back to someone. Remember the pattern? Read a line of notes. In your mind, make a sentence out of the words. Look up. Say the sentence loudly and clearly. Follow this pattern to tell back the whole outline.

New Structure

Writing from Notes

When you write from key word notes, it is important that you use your own words, not the exact words of the source text. To help you say the ideas from your outline in your own words, complete the practice exercise below.

Structure Practice

This is the first sentence of the source text:

During a war a trumpeter was taken prisoner.

Your notes might look something like this:

I. war, trumpeter, → prisoner

In the first line, avoid using the exact words *during* and *taken*. How could you communicate the idea of the first line without using those exact words? Use a thesaurus for help.

Example: In the middle of a war, a trumpet player was captured.

Note your idea for Roman numeral I:

Writers and Editors

All good writers have editors. An editor helps writers fix mistakes in the compositions that they write. The first time a writer hands a composition to an editor, it is called a rough draft. When the editor hands back the rough draft, the author rewrites the composition, following the editor's suggestions. When the editor does not see any more mistakes, an author turns in what is called a final draft. Authors feel great when they turn in their best work! A writer and an editor form a team. Who will be your editor?

Vocabulary Practice

Review vocabulary words from Lesson 1: *beasts*, *gnaw*. Think of sentences that correctly use those two words. Write sentences here. Read them aloud.



beasts _____



gnaw _____

Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 2: *trumpet*, *inspire*. Discuss their meanings. Using this week's words, make up sentences. Write them below. Read them aloud.



trumpet _____



inspire _____

Correctly writing sentences with new words in them helps you to think about ideas and talk and write intelligently.

Unit 2 Composition Checklist

Lesson 2: The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner

Writing
from
Notes

Name: _____



Institute for
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Writing
Listen. Speak. Read. Write. Think!

STRUCTURE

- name and date in upper left-hand corner _____ 5 pts
- composition double-spaced _____ 5 pts
- title centered _____ 5 pts
- checklist on top, final draft, rough draft, key word outline _____ 5 pts

MECHANICS

- capitalization _____ 5 pts
- end marks and punctuation _____ 5 pts
- complete sentences (Does it make sense?) _____ 5 pts
- correct spelling _____ 5 pts

VOCABULARY

- vocabulary words - label (*voc*) in left margin or after sentence

Total: _____ 40 pts

Custom Total: _____ pts

UNIT 6: SUMMARIZING MULTIPLE REFERENCES

Lesson 21: Mount Olympus

Namaste! (nuhm-uh-stay) This is how you might say “hello” in India.

In this lesson you will write a 1-paragraph report from two source texts. That means you will begin by creating an outline from both sources. Then, you will choose notes to put into one fused outline. From the fused outline you will write one paragraph. It’s new!

Goals

- to be introduced to the Unit 6 Summarizing Multiple References structural model
- to create source outlines from two sources
- to create a fused outline
- to write a 1-paragraph report about Mount Olympus
- to continue practicing the topic-clincher rule
- to correctly use new vocabulary words: *myth* and *gorge*

Assignment Schedule

Note: Classes that meet only one day per week should complete Days 1 and 2 on class day.

Day 1

1. Read New Structure on page 149.
2. Read and discuss “Home for the Gods.”
3. Take notes about Mount Olympus by writing a source KWO.
4. Read and discuss “A Real Location.”
5. Take additional notes about Mount Olympus by writing a source KWO.
6. Using notes from both source KWOs, write a fused outline about Mount Olympus.

Day 2

1. Using the fused outline, tell the facts back to someone. If a note is unclear, fix it. For the clincher, repeat or reflect the words on the topic line.
2. Complete Style Practice on pages 154–155.
3. Cut out the vocabulary words for Lesson 21: *myth*, *gorge*. Discuss their meanings and complete Vocabulary Practice on page 155.

4. Review the checklist.
5. Using your fused outline, begin writing one paragraph about Mount Olympus. Follow the checklist. When you reach the end of the fused outline, create a clincher sentence that repeats or reflects the key words placed on the topic line by the Roman numeral.

Day 3

1. Finish writing your 1-paragraph report.
2. Check off each item on the checklist as you complete it. Highlight or bold two or three key words that repeat or reflect in the topic and clincher sentences. Create a catchy title.
3. Turn in your rough draft to your editor with the completed checklist attached.

Day 4

1. When your editor hands back your rough draft, make the needed changes.
2. Paperclip the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.

Read-Aloud Suggestion

During Unit 6 read “Rumpelstiltskin.”

New Structure

Summarizing Multiple References

When you are asked to write a research report, your teacher may require that you use several sources from which to gather facts. In this lesson you will gather some facts from two different sources to write a 1-paragraph report. The 1-paragraph report will contain a topic sentence, facts about the topic, and a clincher sentence.

Topic Sentence

The first sentence of your paragraph is a topic sentence. This sentence tells what the paragraph is about. In this book the topic will be given to you.

Facts

Facts are found from reading both source texts. In a 1-paragraph report, all the details must be about the topic. 1 topic = 1 paragraph

Write source outlines to gather facts.

Read Source A and look for three to four facts about the topic that you find important or interesting. Place those facts on Source A outline.

Read Source B and look for three to four facts about the topic that you find important or interesting. Place those facts on Source B outline.

Write a fused outline to prepare to write your paragraph.

Select four to five facts from the source outlines to transfer to the fused outline.

Clincher Sentence

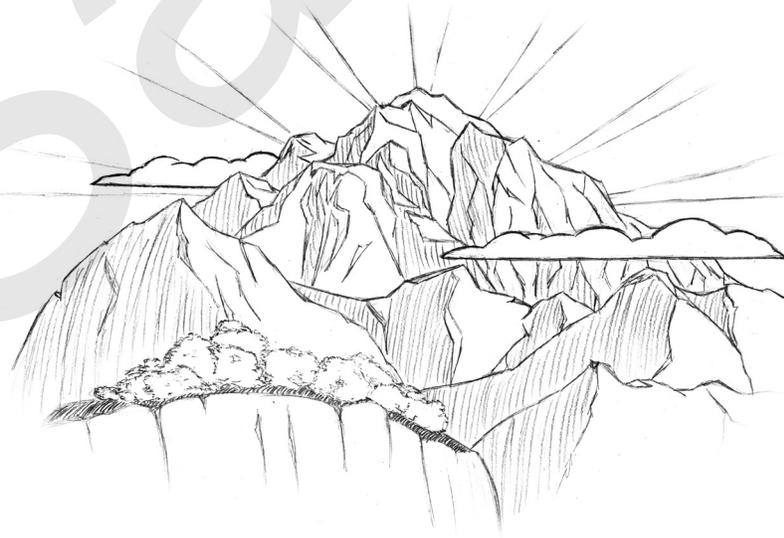
End your paragraph by reminding the reader what the paragraph was about. Do this by repeating or reflecting two or three key words from the topic sentence.

Remember the topic-clincher rule:

The topic sentence and the clincher sentence **MUST** repeat or reflect two or three key words.

Source A**Home for the Gods**

Mount Olympus is the tallest mountain in Greece. It is also one of the most important locations in Greek mythology. The mountain has fifty-two peaks and is nearly circular in shape. Because of its location near the sea, it is often covered in clouds. Ancient Greeks believed the top of the mountain was the home of the Olympian gods. They also believed it was where Zeus, the chief deity, sat on his throne. For this reason, Ancient Greeks would never have climbed the peaks. They did not want to upset the gods. Today, Mount Olympus is a popular place to visit. Each year people travel to the mountain to hike the trails, climb the peaks, and enjoy the numerous plants and wildlife. Of course, when visiting, some also remember the myths told long ago of the Olympian gods that supposedly ruled the world from the mountaintops.



Source B**A Real Location**

Myths are made up stories about the beginnings of the world. Some parts of myths are real. According to Greek myths, an epic battle between the Olympians and the Titans happened on Mount Olympus. Although a battle between the gods is simply a myth, the mountain is a real location that people have visited for hundreds of years. Mount Olympus is one of Greece's national parks and home to more than 1700 plants and different types of animals. According to the myths, the Olympians defeated the Titans, and twelve of the most important Olympian gods made the mountain their home. Hera, Poseidon, Aphrodite, and other Olympian gods each had their palaces in gorges near the top of the mountain. Zeus, the god of the sky and thunder, ruled the gods on Mount Olympus. In ancient times, the Greeks had the Olympic Games at the base of the mountain to honor Zeus and the other gods. Today, people from all over the world explore the peaks and gorges found on Mount Olympus.

Source Outlines

The topic sentence tells what a paragraph is about. The topic of this paragraph is this: Mount Olympus in Greece. On each source outline note key words for three to four interesting or important facts about the topic.

Remember
1 topic = 1 paragraph

Topic: *Mt. Olympus in Greece*

Source A: *"Home for the Gods"*

I. Topic: *Mt. Olympus, Greek*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
- (4.) _____

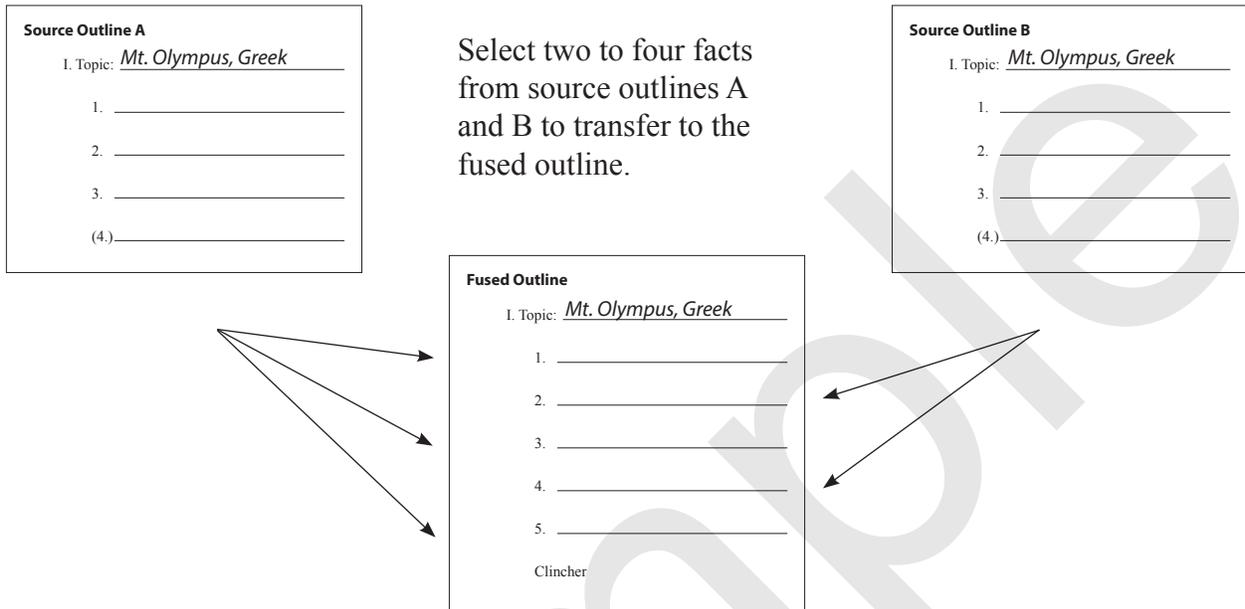
Source B: *"A Real Location"*

I. Topic: *Mt. Olympus, Greek*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
- (4.) _____

Fused Outline

Use some facts from both source outlines to write a fused key word outline. The process looks something like this:



I. Topic: *Mt. Olympus, Greek*

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Clincher

Read. Think. Look up. Speak.

Use the fused outline to tell back the paragraph to someone. For the clincher, repeat or reflect the words on the topic line.

Style Practice

Strong Verb Dress-Up and -ly Adverb Dress-Up

Use strong verbs to tell what the following might do in different parts of the report. Can you add an -ly adverb to some of your strong verbs?

1. gods _____

2. Greeks _____

Quality Adjective Dress-Up

Describe these nouns.

1. the _____ mountain

2. the _____ battle

Who/Which Clause Dress-Up

Write a sentence that includes a *who/which* clause that you could use in your report.

Because Clause Dress-Up

Add a *because* clause to this sentence.

The ancient Greeks revered Mount Olympus because _____

www.asia Clause Dress-Up

Add a clause to this sentence.

The mountain became known as Mount Olympus _____

#2 Prepositional Opener

Add a #2 prepositional opener to this sentence. If your prepositional phrase has five words or more, follow it with a comma.

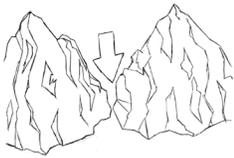
_____ the Olympic gods ruled the world.

Vocabulary Practice

Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 21: *myth*, *gorge*. Discuss their meanings and write sentences that correctly use the words below.



myth _____



gorge _____

Unit 6 Composition Checklist

Lesson 21: Mount Olympus

Summarizing
Multiple
References

Name: _____


 Institute for
Excellence in
Writing
Listen. Speak. Read. Write. Think!
STRUCTURE

- | | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> name and date in upper left-hand corner | _____ | 2 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> composition double-spaced | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> title centered and repeats 1–3 key words from final sentence | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> topic-clincher sentences repeat or reflect 2–3 key words (highlight or bold) | _____ | 10 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> checklist on top, final draft, rough draft, key word outline | _____ | 5 pts |

STYLE**11 Dress-Ups** (underline one of each)**5 pts each**

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> -ly adverb | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>who/which</i> clause | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> strong verb | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>because</i> clause | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quality adjective | _____ | 5 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>www.asia</i> clause | _____ | 5 pts |

Sentence Openers (number; one of each as possible)**5 pts each**

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> [2] prepositional | _____ | 5 pts |
|--|-------|-------|

CHECK FOR BANNED WORDS (-1 pt for each use): say/said, go/went, see/saw, think/thought, big, small, good, bad, a lot, interesting

_____ pts

MECHANICS

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> capitalization | _____ | 2 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> end marks and punctuation | _____ | 2 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complete sentences (Does it make sense?) | _____ | 2 pts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> correct spelling | _____ | 2 pts |

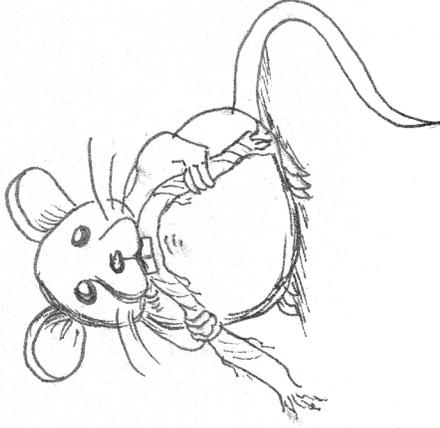
VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> vocabulary words - label (<i>voc</i>) in left margin or after sentence | _____ | pts |
|---|-------|-----|

Total: _____ 70 pts

Custom Total: _____ pts

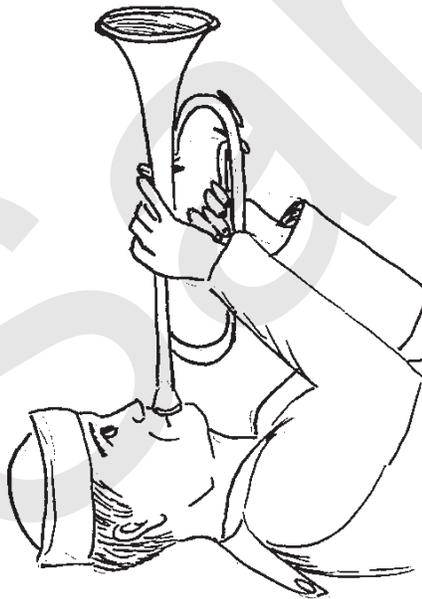
gnaw



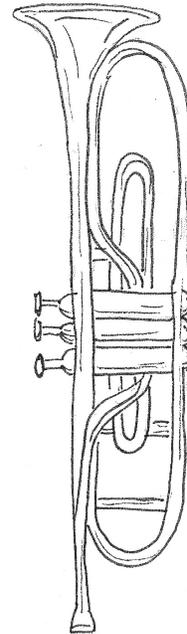
beasts



inspire



trumpet



to bite or chew on persistently

It takes time, but a mouse can _____ through a rope.

Lesson 1

any nonhuman animals, especially four-footed mammals

Brown bears and polar bears are the biggest four-footed _____.

Lesson 1

to fill a person with an exalting feeling or thought

Beautiful music can _____ people so that they want to be kind human beings.

Lesson 2

a brass wind instrument with a curved tube and a flaring bell

The _____ plays the highest notes in the brass section of the orchestra.

Lesson 2