

## Unit 2, Activity 8, Pre-Writing

### Pre-Writing Tools

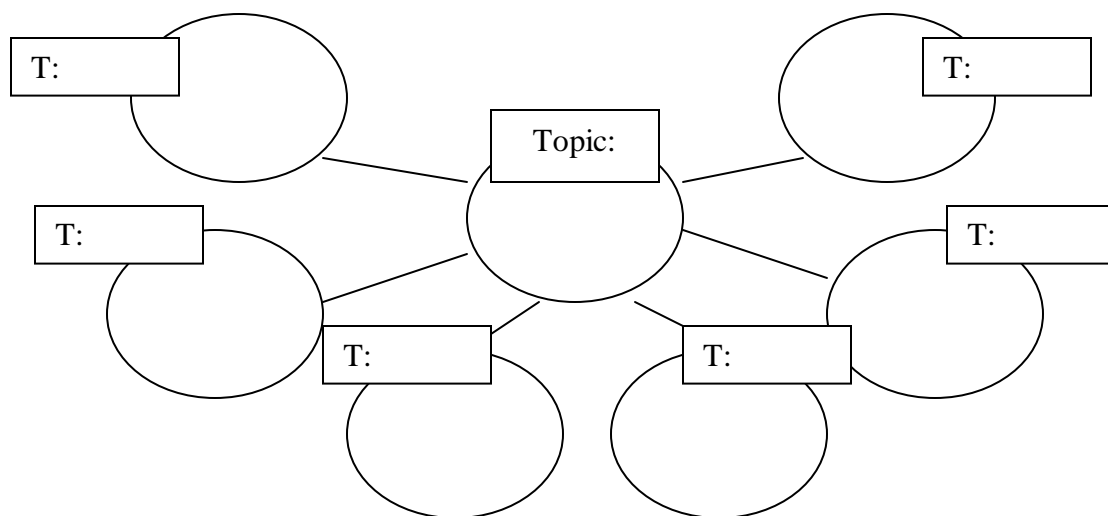
Possible narration *graphic organizer*:

Transition:	
	↓
Transition:	
	↓
Transition:	
	↓
Transition:	
	↓
Transition:	

Possible *graphic organizers* for other modes of writing:

Transition:		Transition:
	Topic:	
Transition:		Transition:

***Unit 2, Activity 8, Pre-Writing***



## Unit 2, Activity 8, Transitions for Writing

### Transition Tools

<b>Telling a story? Narrative Transitions</b>
<b>Start with:</b> At first, First of all, Initially, To begin with, <b>Then use:</b> After, After a few minutes/hours/days/weeks, Afterward, Eventually, In time, Immediately following, Later on, Next, Soon, Then, A little while later, Meanwhile, <b>End with:</b> Finally, Last, At last, Last of all,
<b>Explaining or Summarizing something? Exposition Transitions</b>
<b>Giving details:</b> Especially, In particular, Including, Specifically, To explain, To list, <b>If telling about a sequence of events,</b> use Narrative Transitions. <b>If describing a historical place, person, or thing,</b> use Description Transitions.
<b>Describing something or someone? Description Transitions</b>
<b>Start with:</b> To begin with, For starters, First of all, <b>Then use:</b> Also, In addition, Furthermore, Plus, Not to mention <b>End with:</b> Most importantly, Best of all,
<b>Describing a place or an object? Description Transitions that Show Direction</b>
Above that, At the bottom, At the top, Across from, To the left, To the right, Below, Straight ahead, Beside, Nearby, On the side, Outside, Inside, Behind, Next to that, Throughout, Between,
<b>Comparing or Contrasting? Description Transitions</b>
<b>Comparing:</b> At the same time, By comparison, By the same token, Compared to, Likewise, Similarly, Another, <b>Contrasting:</b> Although, However, In contrast, Instead, On one hand, On the other hand, Rather, Yet, Just the opposite,
<b>Trying to make a point? Opinion or Persuasion Transitions</b>
<b>Start with:</b> To begin with, For starters, First of all, <b>Then use:</b> Also, In addition, Furthermore, Plus, Not to mention, For example, For instance, As a result, For this reason, Therefore, Certainly, In fact, Obviously, Of course, Without a doubt, <b>End with:</b> Most importantly, Best of all, In other words, Above all, All things considered,

## *Unit 2, Activity 8, Get Them Hooked*

### **Introduction Tools**

**To get your reader hooked, you must have a good introduction. Be creative! Here are some examples:**

1. **Ask a question** to get your reader thinking. Make sure it is an exciting question that will get your reader wanting to learn more.
2. Use an **exciting action** from your story or an **interesting fact** about your topic to make your reader want to get involved.
3. **Describe the setting** with vivid details if you are telling a story so that your reader can picture it.
4. **Use dialogue.** Start off with an interesting conversation.

## *Unit 2, Activity 8, Leave an Impression*

### **Conclusion Tools**

**Leave an impression with your conclusion. Choose your last words carefully so that your reader will remember your writing. Here are some examples:**

1. **Reflect on your writing.** Answer the questions: 1. How did this make you feel? What did you learn? What do you hope will happen in the future?
2. **Repeat** your main idea or the point that you are trying to make for emphasis.
3. **Ask the reader** to think about something or to do something after reading your writing.

## *Unit 2, Activity 10, Rules for Dialogue*

### **Dialogue Tools**

<b>Rule #1</b>	<p><b>Put quotation marks ONLY around the ACTUAL words that are coming out of a person's mouth.</b></p> <p>Example: Momma told me to go to the store. (This does not need quotation marks.) Momma said, "Kyle, go to the store." (This does need quotation marks.)</p>
<b>Rule #2</b>	<p><b>Separate the quote from the sentence by using COMMAS.</b></p> <p><b>If the quote comes at the beginning of the sentence,</b> use a COMMA INSTEAD OF A PERIOD inside the quotation marks.</p> <p>Example: "Kyle, go to the store," Momma said.</p> <p><b>If the quote comes at the end of the sentence,</b> put a COMMA BEFORE the opening quotation marks and a period before the ending quotation marks.</p> <p>Example: Momma said, "Kyle, go to the store."</p>
<b>Rule #3</b>	<p><b>If the quote contains an interrogative or exclamatory sentence, put a question mark or exclamation point in the place of the comma.</b></p> <p>Examples: Momma asked, "Will you go to the store?" "Will you go to the store?" Momma asked.</p> <p>Momma screamed, "Go to the store now!" "Go to the store now!" Momma screamed.</p>

## Unit 2, Activity 10, Figurative Language

### Figurative Language Tools

<p><b>SIMILE</b> Compares two things using LIKE or AS</p> <p>Examples: She is as sweet as a kitten. He is as mean as a bull shark. He is fast like a race car.</p>	<p><b>METAPHOR</b> Compares two things WITHOUT using LIKE or AS</p> <p>Examples: He is a lazy pig! She is a beautiful flower.</p>
<p><b>HYPERBOLE</b> Uses extreme exaggeration</p> <p>Examples: It took us FOREVER to get there! I'm so hungry that I could eat a horse!</p>	<p><b>IDIOM</b> A phrase that doesn't actually mean what it says</p> <p>Examples: I smell something fishy. Cat got your tongue?</p>
<p><b>ADAGE/PROVERB</b> A short, memorable phrase with a wise message or a message that is believed by many to be true</p> <p>Examples: Beggars can't be choosers. Laughter is the best medicine.</p>	<p><b>PERSONIFICATION</b> Giving something non-human a human characteristic</p> <p>Examples: The vacuum cleaner gobbled up the trash. My computer refused to start. The temperature climbed higher and higher.</p>
<p><b>ALLITERATION</b> Repeating a consonant sound at the beginning of multiple words</p> <p>Examples: The <u>l</u>ean, <u>l</u>aughing <u>l</u>ady <u>T</u>en <u>t</u>errific <u>t</u>ales <u>F</u>our <u>f</u>unny <u>f</u>airies</p>	<p><b>ONOMATOPOEIA</b> A word that spells out a sound.</p> <p>Example: Snap! Crash! Pop! Boom!</p>

## ***Unit 2, Activity 10, Instead of This, Use That!***

### **Colorful Words Tool**

**Make your VERBS be more colorful! Don't let your ACTION be boring!**

<b>Instead of this,</b>	<b>Use that!</b>
<b>walk</b>	stroll, march, trek, stride, hike
<b>jump</b>	hop, bounce, leap, skip, vault, hurdle, spring, flinch
<b>run</b>	scurry, hustle, rush, dash, race, hurry, flee
<b>write</b>	inscribe, jot, scribble, record, scrawl
<b>sing</b>	carol, chant, serenade, croon, vocalize, hum
<b>fall</b>	drop, plunge, tumble, topple, surrender, collapse
<b>learn</b>	study, master, memorize, understand
<b>catch</b>	capture, grab, intercept, grasp, seize
<b>hurt</b>	injure, ache, bruise
<b>break</b>	fracture, shatter, crack, smash, destroy, split
<b>teach</b>	educate, inform, instruct, tutor, train
<b>drive</b>	steer, operate, pilot
<b>talk</b>	chat, speak, communicate, converse, discuss
<b>help</b>	assist, support, aid, serve, benefit, relieve
<b>stop</b>	pause, halt, discontinue, suspend, cease, finish
<b>eat</b>	swallow, consume, devour, dine, digest, feast
<b>sleep</b>	snooze, slumber, rest, snore, nap, doze
<b>throw</b>	hurl, fling, pitch, heave, toss, pass, sling, cast
<b>move</b>	carry, transport, shift, wiggle, squirm
<b>see</b>	observe, view, spot, discover, glimpse, notice, peek, glance
<b>spin</b>	twirl, rotate, whirl
<b>clap</b>	applaud, cheer
<b>go</b>	bolt, journey, proceed, leave, depart, zip, progress
<b>said</b>	recited, stated, proclaimed, announced, declared, uttered, pronounced, exclaimed, muttered, mumbled, yelled, whispered, screamed, screeched, shrieked



## *Unit 2, Activity 10, Compound-Complex Conjunctions*

### **Sentence Variety Tools**

<b>Compound Sentence Conjunctions:</b> Use the acronym “FANBOYS”						
<b>, for</b>	<b>, and</b>	<b>, nor</b>	<b>, but</b>	<b>, or</b>	<b>, yet</b>	<b>, so</b>
<b>OR ; (semicolon)</b>						

<b>Complex Sentence Conjunctions</b>	
though	although
if	unless
as soon as	wherever
where	while
even though	as
until	when
before	after
why	because
so that	since
whenever	how
as if	as though
that	

## Unit 2, Activity 13, Figurative Language Anticipation Guide

### Figurative Language Anticipation Guide

Question	Before Response		After Response	
1. An idiom can be used to compare.  An example of an idiom is, “She is as graceful as a ballerina.”	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
2. An old saying that teaches a lesson or makes a wise statement is called a proverb.  An example of a proverb is, “The truth always comes out in the wash.”	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
3. An old saying that teaches a lesson or makes a wise statement is called an adage.  An example of an adage is, “The truth always comes out in the wash.”	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
4. Similes and metaphors are exactly the same thing.	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
5. An idiom is a statement that doesn’t actually mean what it says.  An example of an idiom is, “Hold your horses!”	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
6. “That kid is a circus clown!” is an example of a simile.	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
7. “Her smile is as bright as the sun!” is an example of a simile.	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
8. “I must have run five thousand miles today!” is an example of a hyperbole.	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
9. A metaphor MUST contain the word LIKE or AS.	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
10. A metaphor uses extreme exaggeration.	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE

***Unit 2, Activity 16, RAFT Writing***

**RAFT: Role, Audience, Format, Topic**

Name:

Content Area:

Text:

<b>Role</b>	
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Format</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	
<b>The Writing Task:</b>	