English Language Arts Unit 6: Interconnected Elements

	Office. Interconnected Elements
Essential Understandings	 Writers use a writing process with an emphasis on the development of a central idea for a variety of audiences and purposes.
Essential Questions	 How does one select a topic for writing based on the purpose? What is the role of the writer's notebook? How does one rehearse/plan writing? How does one cycle through the writing process, follow routines, and make transitions?
Essential Knowledge	 How does one select a topic for writing based on the purpose? What is the role of the writer's notebook? How does one rehearse/plan writing? How does one cycle through the writing process, follow routines, and make transitions? Writers follow the structure and routine of writing workshop. Writers write for a specific purpose. Writers generate and collect ideas. Writer's notebook is a tool for collecting, sketching, and drafting. Writers plan/rehearse their writing using a structure to organize their ideas. Writers present ideas in logical order across the piece. Writers write independently for a specified amount of time. Writers review drafts to improve coherence, provide better descriptive details, and to convey voice. Writers edit for correct grammar, usage, and mechanics. Writers create legible final drafts. Writers view themselves as real authors by choosing a piece of writing for publication.
Vocabulary	 Terms: author, rehearsal, plan, draft, revise, edit, publish, final draft, writing process, writer's notebook
Essential Skills	 Follow the structure and routines of writing workshop. Assume the role of an author. Generate and identify topics for writing. Rehearse plans for writing. Cycle through the writing process, follow routines, and make transitions. Edit, with assistance (i.e., peer edit), for correct grammar, usage, and mechanics.
	 Use feedback to improve writing.

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	English Language Arts
	B. Writing
	B1.Interconnencted Elements
	Students use a writing process with an emphasis on the
	development of a central idea, for a variety of audiences and
	purposes.
Related	a. Select a purpose for writing.
Maine Learning	b. Pre-write using graphic organizers or other structures to
Results	organize their ideas.
	c. Establish an organizing structure and maintain a consistent
	focus.
	d. Include an introduction and conclusion.
	e. Write an introduction and conclusion.
	f. Write coherent paragraphs that have supporting sentences
	and a concluding sentence.
	g. Revise original drafts to improve coherence, provide better
	descriptive details, and to convey voice.
	h. Create legible final drafts.
	 Starting the Writing Workshop - Children learn the structures and
	rituals of a writing workshop. They learn to gather for a minilesson,
	to sit and listen throughout most of it, to "turn and talk" with a
Sample	partner at the designated moment. They learn that they can get
Lessons	themselves started on writing, work past the hard parts, rely on one
And	another as well as on themselves, share their writing, and so forth.
Activities	Soon children will be able to get themselves started writing new
	entries without needing any input from the teacher; this means that
	during one day's writing workshop, they'll write one piece after
	another, working with independence.
	■ The Writer's Job in a Conference – In this lesson you'll introduce
	children to the structure of the writing conference and teach them
	ways writers talk about writing.
Sample	
Classroom	 Writing Workshop Checklist
Assessment	
Methods	

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	Publications:
	 A Quick Guide to Reaching Struggling Writers, K-5 – M. Colleen Cruz
	 Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Lucy
Sample	Calkins
Resources	 Talking About Writing, Ralph Fletcher and JoAnn Portalupi
	• <u>Videos:</u>
	 Seeing Possibilities
	An Inside View of Units of Study for Teaching Writing,
	Grades 3-5
	Lucy Calkins & Colleagues from the Teachers College
	Reading and Writing Project