LESSON #7: Antroduction Paragraph: Rough Draft

Your introduction paragraph should start with a strong lead (lesson 5). Then you should follow it up by clearly stating your opinion (lesson 6). To wrap it up, you also want to briefly introduce the reasons you have to support your opinion. See the sample below.

-Sample-Introduction Paragraph:

LEAD OPINION

REASONS

Wouldn't you love to come home from work each day to the warm welcome of a furry friend?

I think that our family should get a dog as a new pet.

A new dog would be a loyal companion who we could always count on. It will teach me the responsibility of caring for a pet. And most importantly, it will bring our family together in a whole new way.

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LESSON #8: Body Paragraphs: Jopic Sentences

- When writing your body paragraphs (three "reason" paragraphs), always start with a topic sentence.
- Topic sentences should be clear and concise, and each should state a reason to support your opinion.
- Use transitions to start each paragraph and state your reason:

Inansitions for <u>Providing Reasons</u>:

- First...
- Next...
- Another reason...
- To begin with... Finally...

To start...

- Lastly...
- Most importantly...
- One last reason...

Write a topic sentence for each of your reasons. Be sure to start with a transition and clearly state your reason for each. Reason #1: TOPIC SENTENCE: Reason #2: TOPIC SENTENCE: Reason #3: TOPIC SENTENCE:

LESSON #9: Body Panagnaph #1 - Rough Dnaft

- Following your topic sentence, provide examples to support your reason.
- Also be sure to provide further explanation for each example or detail.
- Start with a transition when providing examples to support your reasons:

Inansitions for <u>Examples on Details:</u>

- For example...
- Additionally...
- In fact...

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- An example...
- Specifically...
- Also...

- For instance...
- Another example...

LESSON #9: Body Panagnaph #2 - Rough Dnaft

- Following your topic sentence, provide examples to support your reason.
- Also be sure to provide further explanation for each example or detail.
- Start with a transition when providing examples to support your reasons:

Inansitions for <u>Examples on Details</u>:

- For example...
- Additionally...
- In fact...

- An example...
- Specifically...
- Also...

- For instance...
- Another example...

Example on Detail:	
•	
→ Explanation:	
Example on Detail :	
→ Explanation:	
Closing Sentence:	

LESSON #9: Body Panagnaph #3 - Rough Dnaft

- Following your topic sentence, provide examples to support your reason.
- Also be sure to provide further explanation for each example or detail.
- Start with a transition when providing examples to support your reasons:

Inansitions for Examples on Details:

- For example...
- Additionally...
- In fact...

- An example...
- Specifically...
- · Also...

- For instance...
- Another example...

Example on Detail:			
L→ Explanation:			
Example on Detail :	Acces -		
→ Explanation:			
Closing Sentence:		 -	

OPINION Writing For LESSON #10: Conclusion Panagraph: Rough Draft Use the following to help you write your conclusion paragraph: ☐ Start with a transition: Inansitions When <u>Reaching a Conclusion</u>: In conclusion... All-in-all-To conclude... To summarize... As you can see... To sum it up... $oldsymbol{\square}$ Restate your topic and reasons. (Refer back to your introduction.) ☐ Add a final thought or "Call to Action". Use the space below to write a conclusion paragraph.

LESSON 11: Revision Checklist

Now that you have completed your rough draft, it is now time to revise and make improvements in your writing style. Refer back to lessons 7, 9, and 10 to review and revise your paragraph rough drafts. Read through each several times, and use the checklists below to make changes as needed.

and revise your paragraph rough drafts. Read through each several times, and use the checklists below to make changes as needed.
-Ontroduction:
 □ I included a strong opening sentence to grab the attention of my readers. □ I clearly stated my opinion on the topic □ I used a transition or sentence frame when stating my opinion. □ I referred to my reasons.
Body Panagraphs:
 □ I started each paragraph with a topic sentence to state my reasons. □ I used supporting details and examples to support my reasons. □ I provided an explanation for each example or supporting detail. □ I used transitions when providing reasons and examples. Conclusion: □ I started with a transition. □ I restated my opinion and reasons. □ I ended with a final-thought or "Call-to-Action".
Overall Writing Style: Do my sentences and paragraphs flow and make sense? Do I need to add or delete any words? Do I need to move or change the placement of any words or sentences? Can I substitute any words to vary my word choice and add meaning? Did I vary my sentence style? Did I use transitions to connect ideas?

LESSON 12: Editing

Before writing your final draft, use the following editing checklist independently and then with a classmate.

	Editing Criteria	Self Edit	Peen Edit	
	All paragraphs are indented.			
	Each sentence begins with a capital letter.			
	Each sentence ends with an appropriate end mark.			
	-All proper nouns-are capitalized.		=	
	-Commas-are used-correctly-and-as needed			-
	Apostrophes are used correctly and as needed.			
	_Quotation_marks_are used correctly_and as needed			
	All words are spelled correctly.			
	Sentences are clear and complete.			
-	Sentences show subject-verb agreement.			

Revising and Editing Checklist

Common Mistakes Made by 4th Graders

- The word "I" is **not** lower case. *It must be capitalized anywhere in a sentence*.
- All numbers must be written as a word. (example: three, twelve) unless it is the time.
- There is a **space** after punctuation marks.
 - a. For example: My favorite colors are red, white and blue.
- Do not begin your sentences with or, and or but.
- **Do not overuse** sound words in your story.
- Do not end your story with "The End". Please delete.
- Do not share your google doc with another student. In the past, students have had their whole essay ruined or tampered with. Only share with a teacher.
- Long lists of people, places, or things. Try to shorten to three.
- Capitalize ALL the words in a title except some small words.
 - a. Examples:
 - The Time of the Fireflies
 - The Bad Case of Stripes
- Over using dialogue: Some writers are using so much dialogue, they are not telling the internal story. You must include the *thoughts*, *feelings*, *and actions*. Describe using sensory details.
- Some stories sound like a news report. If you are just telling, you need to start showing.
 - a. Don't do a news report sentence: Jane was angry and started to yell.
 - b. <u>Instead, write a storytelling sentence</u>: Jane pursed her lips and clenched her fists into a tight ball. She tried to contain herself, but she could not. Within seconds, she erupted like a volcano.
- Don't repeat words over and over again. Write more interesting sentences.
 - a. For example: *I felt tired and hungry after swimming*. *I felt happy that I had a good practice*. Change "I felt". *Swimming practice was really challenging but I really enjoy this activity*.
- Common Comma Rules:
 - 1. After a transition word like however, clearly, well, or for example.
 - 2. Connecting two sentences. I love to eat pizza, but tacos are my favorite food.
 - 3. Separate a city/state or city, country. Arlington, Virginia London, England
 - 4. Dates/Days: Thursday, October 31, 2019
 - 5. Separate words in a series: My favorite colors are blue, green, and purple.
 - 6. Before/After name: My friend, Lori, loves to dance.
 - 7. Quotation Mark: Douglas said, "Don't forget your coat," before going outside.
- Quotation Mark Rules:
 - 1. A new line for every new speaker.
 - 2. Capitalize the first letter of spoken dialogue.
 - 3. Use commas to separate the speaker from the dialogue. (Unless a question mark or exclamation mark is used.)
 - 4. Put commas and periods inside the question mark.

Examples-

- "Let's go to the store to pick up some milk," said my mom.
- "Where is the library?" asked the man.
- Paula exclaimed, "I hope it is sunny tomorrow!"