A 6.2.1 Write narratives

a. Establish and develop a plot and setting and present a point of view that is appropriate to the stories.
b. Include sensory details and concrete language to develop plot and character.
c. Use a range of narrative devices (e.g., dialogue, suspense).

A 6.2.2 Write expository compositions

a. State the thesis or purpose.
b. Explain the situation.
c. Follow an organizational pattern appropriate to the type of composition.
d. Offer persuasive evidence to validate arguments and conclusions as needed.

A 6.2.3 Write research reports

a. Pose relevant questions with a scope narrow enough to be thoroughly covered.
b. Support the main idea or ideas with facts, details, examples, and explanations from multiple authoritative sources (e.g., speakers, periodicals, online information searches).
c. Include a bibliography

A 6.2.4 Write responses to literature

a. Develop an interpretation exhibiting careful reading, understanding, and insight.
b. Organize the interpretation around several clear ideas, premises, or images.
c. Develop and justify the interpretation through sustained use of examples and textual evidence.

A 6.2.5 Write persuasive compositions

a. State a clear position on a proposition or proposal.
b. Support the position with organized and relevant evidence.
c. Anticipate and address reader concerns and counterarguments.
S 6.1.1a Identify the form of writing: personal letter, letter to the editor, review, poem, report, and narrative.

S 6.1.3 Use a variety of effective and coherent organizational patterns, including comparison and contrast; organization by categories; and arrangement by spatial order, order of importance, or climactic order.
Written Language Worksheet

Name ______________________________                Date ________________

S 6.1.6 Revise writing to improve the organization and consistency of ideas.

Form A

Edit the following paragraph by correctly answering the five questions.

(a) In 1869, Dmitry Mendeleev listed all the elements known at the time in order of their atomic weight. (b) In Mendeleev’s day there were 63 known elements. (c) Today we know of almost 100 elements that can be found in nature. (d) These elements are listed in a chart called the periodic table. (e) On the modern chart, the elements are listed by atomic number instead of atomic mass. (f) We know about atomic numbers today because we have learned about the parts that make up an atom. (g) All atoms are made up of three types of smaller particles protons, electrons, and neutrons. (h) Each element has a specific number of protons in the nucleus of the atom.

1. The word “today” begins sentence (c). What would a better word choice be for sentence (c)?
   a) Currently
   b) Later
   c) Jointly

2. What sentence could be deleted from the paragraph?
   a) sentence (a)
   b) sentence (f)
   c) sentence (h)

3. The word “element” is used frequently in the paragraph. What word could be a synonym for “element”?
   a) compound
   b) periodic
   c) “element” is the correct scientific term and should not be changed in this paragraph

4. What is the purpose of sentence (a)?

5. Write a conclusion sentence for this paragraph.

                    
                    
                    
                    
                    

Form B

Edit the following paragraph by correctly answering the five questions.

(a) When wind, ice, and rain wear down rock, pieces of rock crumble and fall into streams. (b) Slowly, the rock pieces make their way to oceans. (c) As they tumble along, the rocks break into even smaller pieces. (d) The edges of the smaller pieces are smoothed by the water and wear. (e) Slowly, the weathered, crumbled pieces of rock break into bits of sand. (f) Layers of sand and mud build up on the ocean floor as more and more rocks bump their way down the streams to the ocean. (g) Lower layers of mud and sand on the ocean floor get pushed together so tightly that they form hard rocks. (h) Now they are called sedimentary rocks, which are layers of shell, mud, and sand formed on the ocean floor.

1. The word “slowly” begins sentences (b) and (e). What would a better word choice be for sentence (e)?
   a) Nicely
   b) Gradually
   c) Expectantly

2. Which sentence could be deleted from the paragraph?
   a) sentence (a)
   b) sentence (f)
   c) sentence (h)

3. The word “rock” is used frequently in the paragraph. What word could be a synonym for “rock”?
   a) stone
   b) gravel
   c) only “rock” would work in this paragraph

4. How is this paragraph organized?
   a) in sequence
   b) by importance
   c) by interest level

5. Rewrite the final sentence without changing the main idea.

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________
Written Language Worksheet

Name ______________________________

A 7.2.1 Write fictional or autobiographical narratives

a. Develop a standard plot line (having a beginning, conflict, rising action, climax, and denouement) and point of view.

b. Develop complex major and minor characters and a definite setting.

c. Use a range of appropriate strategies (e.g., dialogue; suspense; naming of specific narrative action, including movement, gestures, and expressions).

A 7.2.2 Write responses to literature

a. Develop interpretations exhibiting careful reading, understanding, and insight.

b. Organize interpretations around several clear ideas, premises, or images from the literary work.

c. Justify interpretations through sustained use of examples and textual evidence.

A 7.2.3 Write research reports

a. Pose relevant and tightly drawn questions about the topic.

b. Convey clear and accurate perspectives on the subject.

c. Include evidence compiled through the formal research process (e.g., use of a card catalog, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, a computer catalog, magazines, newspapers, dictionaries).


A 7.2.4 Write persuasive compositions

a. State a clear position or perspective in support of a proposition or proposal.

b. Describe the points in support of the proposition, employing well-articulated evidence.

c. Anticipate and address reader concerns and counterarguments.

A 7.2.5 Write summaries of reading materials

a. Include the main ideas and most significant details.

b. Use the student's own words, except for quotations.

c. Reflect underlying meaning, not just the superficial details.
C 7.1.1 Place modifiers properly and use the active voice.

Form A

Choose the correct modifier from those given in parenthesis.
1. Today we take (real, really) good medical care for granted.
2. Many early treatments were (badly, bad).
3. Unsuccessful treatments were (bad, badly) for both patients and doctors.
4. If they got well, patients thought their doctors were (good, well).
5. Hippocrates helped rid medicine of superstition and other (real, really) bad elements.
6. Medical inventions can make a (real, really) difference.
7. A few inventions have (real, really) changed how we live.
8. A (badly, bad) illness can require medicine.

Rewrite the following sentences using an active voice.
9. The test was passed by Wendy.

10. The drink was spilled by Masan.

Form B

Choose the correct modifier from those given in parenthesis.
1. Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier conducted some of the (more, most) important experiments that led to the invention of the hot-air balloon.
2. The brothers started (really, real) simply.
3. The brothers saw that the bag would rise (good, well) when filled with hot air.
4. Later they conducted (more, most) experiments.
5. This involved a large cloth balloon with even (most, more) hot air filling it.
6. The flight was (most, more) successful than the previous one.
7. Hot-air balloons can be (real, really) dangerous to those who do not take the appropriate safety measures.
8. (Bad, badly) accidents can occur.

Rewrite the following sentences using an active voice.
9. The hat was worn by my grandma.

10. The coffee was spilled by Mrs. Jones!
C 7.1.2 Identify and use infinitives and participles and make clear references between pronouns and antecedents.

Form A  
*Circle the infinitive in the following sentences.*

1. Ringo the cat liked to nap indoors every morning.
2. To play outside was for afternoons.
3. Yet one morning he was determined to get out.
4. His owners were too sick to let him out.

*Circle the present participle(s) that modifies one or more nouns in the sentences.*

5. A tired hiker woke a sleeping bear.
6. The terrified traveler wanted to run.
7. Frozen by fear, he was grateful that the bear only licked him.

*Identify the pronoun and its antecedent in the following sentences. If it is incorrect, make the appropriate correction.*

8. Kim *is always writing her mystery novels.*
9. Mrs. Martin uses his editing skills to make any necessary corrections.
10. Together, they are almost ready to publish.

Form B  
*Circle the infinitive in the following sentences.*

1. To run his farm takes Sam’s full energy.
2. His challenge is to handle large animals.
3. Often, bulls begin to charge for no reason.

*Circle the present participle(s) that modifies one or more nouns in the paragraph.*

```
`There was a snarling growl that seemed to come from the bowels of the earth, followed by the sound of ripping cloth, screams, and then the fading slap of footsteps running away.` -Gary Paulsen, `Dirk the Protector` 
```

*Identify the pronoun and its antecedent in the following sentences. If it is incorrect, make the appropriate correction.*

8. The plots of the stories have their twists and turns.
9. They all have their own special reasons to be read.
10. Shelly enjoys reading his own stories than other peoples.
C 7.1.6 Use correct capitalization.

Form A

Correct the capitalization errors in the following sentences.

1. one famous track athlete is jackie joyner kersee.
2. do you know dr. todd owens, jr.?
3. we recently finished reading the call of the wild.
4. mr. yohannes recently subscribed to sports illustrated.
5. my family moved from los angeles to chicago, illinois.
6. one large city in australia is melbourne.
7. we learned about the french revolution in history class.
8. we are fascinated by the events leading up to the boston tea party.
9. did you know that mrs. keln has won the pulitzer prize?
10. after we watched to kill a mockingbird, we studied american law.

Form B

Correct the capitalization errors in the following sentences.

1. i have often read about michelle kwan in the sports magazines.
2. my brother-in-law mr. bunya is a buddhist monk.
3. he practices buddhism in a temple in japan.
4. there is no one who loves baseball that has not heard of babe ruth!
5. did you know that michael angelo painted the sistine chapel?
6. my family has visited the grand canyon and mount rushmore.
7. satellites recently took several pictures of saturn and jupiter.
8. on thursday, june 30, we will be going to indiana.
9. we will be traveling on northwest airlines.
10. we will be stopping briefly in cincinnati, ohio.
S 7.1.2 Support all statements and claims with anecdotes, descriptions, facts and statistics, and/or specific examples.

S 7.1.3 Use strategies of note-taking, outlining, and summarizing to structure composition drafts.
C 7.1.4 Demonstrate the mechanics of writing (quotation marks, commas at the end of dependent clauses) and appropriate English usage (e.g., pronoun reference). *For English usage, see C 7.1.1 and C 7.1.2

Form A  
**Add quotation marks where appropriate in the following paragraph.**

Indeed. That is most interesting. Did the tune, perhaps, go like this? the fairy asked. The fairy hummed a few bars. That’s it! How did you know? the princess exclaimed. Why, you foolish child, it was I who put the spell on the garden, to make it come alive when the tune is played or sung, the fairy explained.

- Joan Aiken, The Serial Garden

**Add commas where appropriate in the following paragraph.**

Think of this readers when you have your next haircut. A Persian king had to get a message to his military leader a Persian general. The king shaved a man’s head tattooed a message on his bare scalp and told the man to let the hair grow back. The man then traveled to find the general but no one knew he carried a message. When he reached the general he delivered his message. Yes as you guessed it he had his head shaved again!

Form B  
**Add quotation marks where appropriate in the following paragraph.**

Alanna, do you remember the code we used to keep secrets from our nosy brothers? Kayla asked her sister. Sure, Kayla. And do you know that some animals have codes, too? No, I didn’t know that, Kayla replied, but I’m sure they must have some kind of language they use with each other. For instance, bees communicate by the way they move, Alanna said.

**Add commas where appropriate in the following paragraph.**

Dear Hank  
Do you know Katy Payne? Payne studies elephants in countries like Kenya Africa. Elephants can call to one another over thousands of miles. You could call to me in New York City New York from Albany New York! Today, Katy Payne lives in Charleston North Carolina. She's going to speak here on March 19 2005. I can’t wait to see her!

Take care  
Sammy
S 7.1.7 Revise writing to improve organization and word choice after checking the logic of the ideas and the precision of the vocabulary.

Form A

Edit the following paragraph by answering the five questions based on the organization and word choice of the writing.

(a) As members of one of the most populous professions in the nation, registered nurses take on many duties. (b) All nurses can promote healthy living, and they can aid patients recovering from ______ or injury. (c) After a physician sees a patient, nurses carry out the orders for patient care. (d) Nurses specialize in surgery, pediatrics, psychiatry, or another specialty. (e) The four types of advanced practice nurses are nurse practitioners, certified nurse-midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and certified registered nurse anesthetists. (f) These nurses can handle a wider range of services than registered nurses can. (g) ____________, all nurses make essential, life-saving contributions to the practice of _______. (h) Nurses can be either male or female.

1. Which sentence is unnecessary and could be omitted from the paragraph?
   a) sentence (c)
   b) sentence (d)
   c) sentence (h)

2. In sentence (g), which word or phrase would best fit in the blank?
   a) And
   b) Regardless of their title
   c) But

3. In sentence (b), what is the best word that can be used the fill in the blank?
   a) illness
   b) headaches
   c) problems

4. According to the paragraph, the term “advance practice nurse” means

5. In sentence (g), what is the best word that can be used to fill in the blank?
   a) living life
   b) pediatrics
   c) medicine
Edit the following paragraph by answering the five questions based on the organization and word choice of the writing.

(a) London, England, is one of the oldest cities in the world. (b) Long ago the city which we now call London was really two cities—the City of London and the City of Westminster. (c) The City of London started out as an outpost of the Roman Empire around A.D. 43. (d) The City of Westminster was built around 1,000 years later. (e) Now London is so ______ that it includes both of the ancient cities and much more. (f) In this huge city, you can see sights such as the London Bridge over the Thames. (g) You can visit ______ places such as Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus, which is really not a circus. (h) Instead, it is a big traffic circle.

1. Which sentence is unnecessary and could be omitted from the paragraph?
   a) sentence (a)
   b) sentence (e)
   c) sentence (h)

2. In sentence (e), what is the best word that can be used the fill in the blank?
   a) old
   b) filthy
   c) large

3. In sentence (f), what is the “Thames”?
   a) a museum
   b) a river
   c) a library

4. In sentence (g), what is the best word that can be used to fill in the blank?
   a) famous
   b) non-existent
   c) perfect

5. Write a conclusion sentence for this paragraph.

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

Name ______________________________
A 8.2.1 Write biographies, autobiographies, short stories, or narratives
   a. Relate a clear, coherent incident, event, or situation by using well-chosen details.
   b. Reveal the significance of, or the writer's attitude about, the subject.
   c. Employ narrative and descriptive strategies (e.g., relevant dialogue, specific action, physical description, background description, comparison or contrast of characters).

A 8.2.2 Write responses to literature
   a. Exhibit careful reading and insight in their interpretations.
   b. Connect the student’s own responses to the writer’s techniques and to specific textual references.
   c. Draw supported inferences about the effects of a literary work on its audience.
   d. Support judgments through references to the text, other works, other authors, or to personal knowledge.

A 8.2.3 Write research reports
   a. Define a thesis.
   b. Record important ideas, concepts, and direct quotations from significant information sources and paraphrase and summarize all perspectives on the topic, as appropriate.
   c. Use a variety of primary and secondary sources and distinguish the nature and value of each.
   d. Organize and display information on charts, maps, and graphs.

A 8.2.4 Write persuasive compositions
   a. Include a well-defined thesis (i.e., one that makes a clear and knowledgeable judgment).
   b. Present detailed evidence, examples, and reasoning to support arguments, differentiating between facts and opinion.
   c. Provide details, reasons, and examples, arranging them effectively by anticipating and answering reader concerns and counterarguments.

A 8.2.5 Write documents related to career development, including simple business letters and job applications
   a. Present information purposefully and succinctly and meet the needs of the intended audience.
   b. Follow the conventional format for the type of document (e.g., letter of inquiry, memorandum).
A 8.2.6 Write technical documents
   a. Identify the sequence of activities needed to design a system, operate a tool, or explain the bylaws of an organization.
   b. Include all the factors and variables that need to be considered.
   c. Use formatting techniques (e.g., headings, differing fonts) to aid comprehension.
S 8.1.1 Create compositions that establish a controlling impression, have coherent thesis, and/or make a clear and well-supported conclusion.

S 8.1.3 Support thesis and conclusions with analogies, paraphrases, quotations, opinions from authorities, comparison, and similar devices.
S 8.1.6 Revise for word choice; appropriate organization; consistent point of view; and transitions between paragraphs, passages, and ideas.

Form A

Edit the following paragraph by answering the five questions based on the word choice, organization, point of view, and transitions within the paragraph.

(a) Lunar eclipses _____ when Earth’s shadow falls on the moon. (b) They give the moon a beautiful reddish glow. (c) Solar eclipses occur when the moon comes between the sun and Earth. (d) The moon blocks out the sun, and daylight fades dramatically. (e) Many ancient peoples believed eclipses were signs of evil. (f) The ancient Chinese feared a dragon was devouring the sun during solar eclipses. (g) They would make noise to scare away the dragon. (h) Emperors hired astronomers to predict eclipses’ arrivals. (i) Two Chinese astronomers failed to predict an eclipse in 2136 B.C. (j) __________, the emperor, Chung K’ang, had them executed.

1. Which word below would best fit the blank in sentence (a)?
   a) are
   b) occur
   c) be

2. Which two sentences could be better organized in the paragraph?
   a) sentence (b) should follow sentence (d)
   b) sentence (b) should follow sentence (f)
   c) sentence (b) should remain after (a)

3. Which point of view is this passage written in?
   a) 1st
   b) 2nd
   c) 3rd

4. What transition word would best fill in the blank in sentence (j)?
   a) Lastly
   b) Then
   c) Therefore

5. This paragraph could be split into two paragraphs. Where should the second paragraph begin?
   a) After sentence (c)
   b) After sentence (d)
   c) After sentence (e)
Edit the following paragraph by answering the five questions based on the word choice, organization, point of view, and transitions within the paragraph.

(a) I was eighteen when I became a star football player. (b) I was planning to play football in college, but I had a problem. (c) My grandmother, Shirley Allison, was dying. (d) She needed a kidney transplant. (e) I discussed it with my grandmother, and decided that I would give her one of my kidneys. (f) I knew, though, that I would never play college ball afterwards. (g) Right after the transplant, my grandmother began to _____ her health. (h) That was the happiest, most precious moment in my life. (i) _____, I received a full scholarship to Florida State University. (j) I was given an appointment as athletic trainer for its football team.

1. Which word below would best fit the blank in sentence (g)?
   a) regain
   b) earn
   c) return

2. What would the next paragraph most likely be about?
   a) The author’s other family members
   b) The author’s high school football career
   c) The author’s experiences at Florida State

3. Which point of view is this passage written in?
   a) 1st
   b) 2nd
   c) 3rd

4. What transition word would best fill in the blank in sentence (i)?
   a) Next
   b) Then
   c) Later

5. This paragraph could be split into two paragraphs. Where should the second paragraph begin?
   a) after sentence (b)
   b) after sentence (f)
   c) after sentence (i)
C 8.1.3 Use subordination, coordination, apposition, and other devices to indicate the relationship between ideas clearly.

Form A

Choose the best coordinating and/or correlative conjunctions to fit the sentences.

1. Kismet, another robot, can smile (so, or) look sad.
2. Cog can make eye contact (and, but) track motion.
3. Cog is a computer-driven machine (but, so) it acts like a human being.
4. Cog moves (not only, either) its head (but also, or) its arms.
5. (Neither, Both) Cog (nor, and) Kismet are robots with intelligence.

Underline the independent clause once and the dependent clause twice.

6. Rick and Jose Martinez enjoy hearing their father’s stories because he performs them so cleverly.
7. When Mr. Martinez performed on Saturday, he told the story of “Aunt Misery”.
8. Since the main character is an old woman, Mr. Martinez crumpled his face and walked with a stoop.
10. When these children yell insults at the old woman, Mr. Martinez makes his voice squeaky and high-pitched.

Form B

Choose the best coordinating and/or correlative conjunctions to fit the sentences.

1. Cog’s achievements are few, (yet, and) they are impressive.
2. Cog not only stares at strangers (yet, but also) follows them with its gaze.
3. Cog can play drums (but, and even) played them in a rock video.
4. It can move a toy (or, but) pick up a stuffed animal.
5. Kismet needs constant stimulation, (or, yet) it is easily amused.

Underline the independent clause once and the dependent clause twice.

6. After she is kind to a stranger, she is given one wish.
7. Mr. Hernandez pulls a cape across his face so that the stranger looks mysterious.
8. Because her wish comes true, the children stick to a tree.
9. She ignores their cries until the children promise not to bother her.
10. The audience laughs when Mr. Hernandez portrays the naughty children stuck to the pear tree.
C 8.1.4 Edit written manuscripts to reflect proper grammar.

Form A

*Edit the following paragraph by deciding which word in parenthesis is being used correctly in the sentences.*

Meriwether Lewis is a popular topic for Polly and (I, me). In 1803, President Jefferson sent him (but, and) William Clark to explore thousands of miles of wilderness. Lewis and Clark met Sacajawea, a young Shoshone woman, in 1804; (they, she) hired her a guide. They had first (hired, hiring) her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, as an interpreter. Both Sacajawea and he translated their conversations with Native Americans. Lewis, Clark, a band of soldiers, and (she, her) headed west when she was about 17. She survived near starvation and illness as (she, they) accompanied the explorers. Greg, Polly, and (I, me) learned that she was very important to the expedition. The baby on Sacajawea’s back made (her, it) much less threatening to Native Americans. At one point, she, Lewis, and Clark visited (her, their) people’s summer home. The expedition, short on food and supplies, was able to restock their supplies from her (tribe’s, tribes) stores.

Form B

*Edit the following paragraph by deciding which word in parenthesis is being used correctly in the sentences.*

(Who, Whom) is Thomas Eisner? (Him, He) and his wife Maria are entomologists, or insect experts. (They’re, Them are) concerned about the survival of endangered insects. He and writer Diane Ackerman (explore, explored) insect life in Florida. Ackerman describes what she learned in (her, his) book *The Rarest of the Rare: Vanishing Animals, Timeless Worlds*. It was (him, he) who proved that some insects contain medicines that can cure human diseases. (That, This) has encouraged drug companies to help protect the rain forests for insect research. Eisner has also testified before members of the U.S. Senate, asking (them, they) to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act. Eisner reminded the Senate that (us, we) humans share the planet with many other species. In helping them survive, we may ultimately help (themselves, ourselves).
Written Language Worksheet

Name ______________________________

C 8.1.5 Use correct punctuation and capitalization.

Form A

Identify and correct the 10 capitalization errors and the 10 punctuation errors in the following paragraph.

The Channel Tunnel, which many people consider a modern wonder was opening in may 1994. It links the towns of folkestone England, and coquelles France, via a tunnel that is 31 miles long—24 miles of which are 130 feet under the seabed of the english channel! Cars buses, and trucks drive onto high-speed electric trains for the trip through the Channel Tunnel. Passengers also ride on the high-speed electric trains. The company that operates the Channel Tunnel is called eurotunnel so the Channel Tunnel is called the eurotunnel too. Although the shore-to-shore part of the trip takes only 35 minutes the trip east from london to Paris is three hours long. If you left london at 900 a.m., you would be in paris by lunchtime

Form B

Identify and correct the 10 capitalization errors and the 10 punctuation errors in the following paragraph.

177 s. Pinelog trail
Casper WY 82601
Oct 22, 2005

Dear maya

Did you know that paul Revere wasn’t the only person to ride through the countryside warning colonists of british troops? It’s true! On the night of April 26 1777, Sybil Ludington, a 16-year-old girl from Fredericksburg New York rode through putnam county. Two thousand redcoats had landed in Westport Connecticut and marched inland. They raided Danbury, burned homes, and wrecked provisions. Sybil, the daughter of the area’s commander, helped her father by carrying the news on horseback to the soldiers. In the end the colonists defeated the british at Ridgefield Connecticut. It’s amazing to discover what a major role a young person played in american history

your friend
Tori