	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Row 1									
	Row 2									
Name	Row 3									
	Row 4									

McCall Crabbs

Passage #:					
Text Structure:	1	7			
a. compare/contrast					
b. sequencing	2	8			
c. problem/solution		-			
d. cause/effect	3	9			
e. descriptive					
Signal Words:	4	10			
		,			
Type of Writing:	5	11			
Narrative Informative Persuasive					
	6	12			
Point of View:					
1st 3rd 2nd					
Thesis/Main Idea:					
•					

Text Structure Signal Questions & Signal Words

	ause and Effect	Compare and Contrast	Sequence	Problem and Solution	Description
Eq.					\(\frac{1}{2}\)
some: Ef	cause is why thing happened. ifect is what happened. ometimes the fect is listed first.)	Shows how two or more things are alike and/or how they are different	Describes items or events in order or tells the steps to follow to do something or make something.	Tells about a problem (and sometimes says why there is a problem) then gives one or more possible solutions.	A topic, idea, person, place, or thing is described by listing its features, characteristics, or examples.
			Signal Question	IS	
Why	nat happened? / did it happen? at caused it to happen?	What things are being compared? In what ways are they alike? In what ways are they different?	What items, events, or steps are listed? Do they have to happen in this order? Do they always happen in this order?	What is the problem? Why is this a problem? Is anything being done to try to solve the problem? What can be done to solve the problem?	What specific topic, person, idea, or thing is being described? How is it being described (what does it look like, how does it work, what does it do, etc.)? What is important to remember about it?
		a	Signal Words		
F AM	So Because Since Therefore Ifthen This led to Reason why As a result ay be due to Effect of onsequently r this reason	Same as Similar Alike As well as Not onlybut also Both Instead of Eitheror On the other hand Different from As opposed to	First Second Next Then Before After Finally Following Not long after Now Soon	Question is Dilemma is The puzzle is To solve this One answer is One reason for the problem is	For instance Such as To begin with An example To illustrate Characteristics *Look for the topic word (or a synonym or pronoun) to be repeated
Cause Effect #2 Effect #3 T-Chart		moline 1 2 3 4 5 sps/Directions Step 1 Step 2 Step 3	Fishbone Problem Solution Problem Problem Problem Problem		

SCHAFFER WRITING METHOD

for Response to Literature, History, Science, and Math

TERMINOLOGY

TOPIC SENTENCE: The first sentence in a body paragraph. This must have a claim and a reason (commentary) for the paragraph. It does the same thing for a body paragraph that the thesis does for the whole essay.

TOPIC SENTENCE = CLAIM or CLAIM + REASON

<u>CONCRETE DETAIL (CD):</u> Specific details that form the backbone (core) of your body paragraphs. Synonyms for concrete detail include: facts, specifics, examples, illustrations, descriptions, support, proof, evidence, quotations, paraphrasing, paraphrasing or plot references.

COMMENTARY (CM): Your opinion or comment about something; not concrete detail. Synonyms include opinion, insight, analysis, interpretation, inference, personal response, feelings, evaluation, explication, and reflection.

CONCLUSION SENTENCE (CS): The last sentence in a paragraph; it is all commentary, does not repeat key words, and gives a finished feeling to the paragraph.

PREWRITING: The process of getting concrete details down on paper before organizing an essay into paragraphs. You can use any or all of the following: bubble clusters, spider diagrams, outlines, line clustering, or columns.

CHUNK: The smallest group of unified thoughts you can write. (The internal part of any basic paragraph.) RATIO: The ratio of concrete detail to commentary. Ratios change depending upon the type and purpose of writing.

TRANSITION: Transitions are words and phrases that take your reader smoothly from one idea to the next. (Examples: For example, For instance, To illustrate, Namely)

LEAD-IN: A lead-in comes between the transition and the CD, and it should: (a) describe what happens in the story just before the concrete detail (CD); (b) provide the name of the character (if necessary) and describe the situation, and; (c) provide the context for the concrete detail.

Example: Describe what life was like on a homestead.

Old: People had to grow their own food, make their meals and everyone had a job.

Schaffer: Life on a homestead was hard. <u>Homesteaders not only made their meals</u>, but had to grow their food as well (pg 143). On a homestead, the men, women, boys, and girls all had a job to do (pg 145). This shows that there was little time to play and relax because there were so many chores to be done. Therefore, life on a homestead was challenging.

RATIOS FOR DIFFERENT WRITING TYPES

Literary Response 1 CD: 2CM
Persuasive Writing 2 CD: 1 CM
Historical Response 2 CD: 1 CM or 1 CD: 2CM
Scientific Response 2CD: 1 CM
Mathematical Response 3 CD: 0 CM

COLOR CODING: TS=Black, CD=Red, CM=Blue, CS=Black

Name:	Date:	



5th Grade Writer's Checklist: REVISION SUGGESTIONS

Revis	ion Area	Suggestion		
Ideas/	Context			
۵	My topic is narrow, clear and focused.	O.	Zoom in. Add detail to clarify ideas. Take away details that are unnecessary or confusing.	
	You can tell I know a lot about this topic.	۵	Add more details.	
o o	I have developed a clear thesis statement.	۵	Look at the thesis statement to be sure it is easy to understand.	
Organ	ization			
_	I have a clear Beginning, Middle and End.	۵	Box your B, M and E. Add to each as needed.	
۵	My reader can understand my writing.	۵	Read it to a friend and answer his/her questions in writing.	
۵	My writing is in a logical sequence.	۵	Number events in the order they happen. Cut it up and rearrange if	
۵	My paragraphs transition smoothly.	۵	necessary. Read aloud. Add transition words.	
Voice		Answer:		
۵	My piece has a clear audience.	۵	Who is your reader? Write to him.	
ū	My writing sounds like me.	a	Who are you as a writer? Write for you.	
Word	Choice		Harris & Commence of the state of	
	My words create a vivid image.	u	Use a five senses chart.	
۵	My piece has interesting vocabulary.	۵	Use a thesaurus, dictionary or adjective/adverb chart. Check	
			readability level.	
Senter	nce Fluency	Ask yourself:		
	My piece has an engaging lead.		Is the first sentence interesting? Does	
			it draw the reader in? If not, change it!	
	My conclusion is reflective.		Does my conclusion sum up my piece?	
			Does it restate my topic sentence?	
	My sentences are varied in length and		Does each sentence begin differently?	
	structure		Do I use different types of sentences?	
			You should have a variety of	
			punctuation in your writing.	

Name:	Date:



5th Grade Writer's Checklist: EDITING SUGGESTIONS



Editing Area	Suggestion		
CAPITALS			
*Does my sentence begin with a capital letter?	 Reread your piece. Capitalize any words that begin a sentence. 		
Do all proper nouns begin with a capital letter?	 Reread your pace. Capitalize any names of people, places or things. 		
Organization			
Are all of the words in the correct order?	 Read each sentence aloud to be sure it makes sense. If not, rearrange the words or rewrite it. 		
□ When I read my sentence aloud, does it sound right?	 Mark your paragraphs with the paragraph 		
☐ I have indented each paragraph.	symbol. ¶		
I have checked my work for run- ons and fragments.	 Be sure that your sentences are like Goldilocks: not too long, not too short, 		
□ *My work is neat and legible.	but just right!Write or type NEATLY so that anyone can read your lovely work!		
PUNCTUATION			
*Do my sentences end correctly? (. ! ?)	☐ Reread to add any punctuation needed.		
☐ When I pause, do I use the			
correct mark? (, "":;)	•		
SPELLING			
□ *Are all of my priority words in	Check your priority word list.		
standard spelling?	Use the dictionary or spell check.		
Are all other words in standard spelling?			