

Writing for Success Scope and Sequence

Advanced Expository

Skills Taught

Lessons

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Knowing that expository writing informs the reader about something or explains something	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a simple sentence expresses a complete thought and can stand alone	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing the parts of a simple sentence are a complete subject and a complete predicate	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a complete subject contains a noun or a pronoun and names who or what the sentence is about	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a complete predicate contains a verb and tells what the subject does or has or is or is like	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences and that each of the simple sentences is called a main clause	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a main clause can stand alone and that a main clause is also called an independent clause	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, phrases, and sentences within a sentence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a compound sentence may be constructed by joining two simple sentences with a comma and a conjunction	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Knowing a compound sentence can sometimes make meaning clearer than using two simple sentences and make writing more interesting by using sentences of varying lengths	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Knowing the three most often used conjunctions are and, but, or	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Knowing the conjunction and is used to supply additional information	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Knowing the conjunction but is used to show how two things are different	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Knowing the conjunction or is used to offer a choice	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a semicolon is sometimes used to join two simple sentences not joined by a conjunction to form a compound sentence	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Knowing a semicolon may also be used to separate main clauses joined by a conjunctive adverb	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Recognizing a conjunctive adverb	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Use proofreading marks	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
Knowing that good audience behavior is eyes on the speaker, paying attention to the speaker, sitting quietly, remembering what the speaker says, looking interested	✓			✓	✓			✓
Knowing when you write a summary of an article, you include only the most important information	✓	✓	✓	✓				

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Analyzing the summary of an article collaboratively	✓							
Using a graphic organizer	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Knowing the topic sentence of an article tells what the article is about	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Knowing in a summary of an article the topic sentence is reworded and becomes the opening sentence of the summary	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing a summary of an article includes the main idea of each paragraph in the article	✓	✓	✓					
Knowing when you write a summary of a source article, you will often combine related facts into one sentence	✓	✓	✓					
Knowing the final sentence of a summary is a rewording of the closing sentence of the article to bring the summary to a satisfying end	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Knowing an em dash may be used to set off information that is important	✓				✓	✓		✓
Knowing parentheses may be used to enclose information that is not essential	✓				✓	✓		✓
Knowing information enclosed by parentheses is called parenthetical information	✓				✓	✓		✓
Knowing a preposition is a word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Knowing the noun or pronoun being connected with the preposition is called the object of the preposition		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recognizing common prepositions		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a phrase is a group of words that go together		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with the object of the preposition		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing scanning means reading quickly for certain information		✓	✓					
Underlining key words to use in a summary		✓	✓					
Planning and drafting a class summary collaboratively		✓						
Editing a class summary collaboratively		✓						
Knowing editing means changing words to make ideas clearer		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing combining sentences means combining information from two or more sentences into one sentence to make a summary shorter and avoid repeating words		✓		✓				
Using an add-in sheet		✓				✓		✓
Knowing repeated or unnecessary information in an article is called redundant information		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing the job of the opening sentence of a summary is to attract the reader's attention and tell what the summary is about		✓		✓				
Knowing the verbs in a summary must be in the same tense that matches the information in each sentence (consistent tense)		✓		✓		✓		

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Knowing the three verb tenses are past, present, and future		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing verbs in the present tense tell about an action happening now and that is a usual occurrence		✓				✓		✓
Knowing verbs in the past tense tell about an action that happened in the past		✓				✓		✓
Knowing verbs in the future tense tell about an action that has not yet occurred		✓				✓		✓
Knowing verbs used in passages should be written in active voice as much as possible		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing a sentence written in active voice begins with the subject performing the action		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing when a sentence starts with the receiver of the action, the sentence is written in passive voice		✓		✓		✓		✓
Knowing the active voice is used when the subject is the most important part of the sentence		✓		✓		✓		✓
Planning and drafting a summary independently			✓					
Knowing an expository article is nonfiction and contains facts			✓					
Skipping lines when drafting to allow space for editing			✓				✓	
Indenting at the beginning of each new paragraph			✓			✓	✓	✓
Editing an independently written summary with a partner				✓				
Proofreading an independently written summary with a partner				✓				
Knowing revising means changing ideas				✓				✓
Knowing proofreading means checking capitalization, punctuation, grammar and usage, and standard spelling				✓			✓	✓
Publishing an independently written summary				✓				
Presenting an independently written summary				✓				
Evaluating using a rubric				✓				✓
Analyzing a passage that compares and contrasts collaboratively					✓			
Knowing when you compare two things, you tell how they are alike					✓	✓		
Knowing when you contrast two things, you tell how they are different					✓	✓		
Using a fact sheet					✓	✓	✓	
Using a Venn diagram					✓	✓	✓	
Knowing the first paragraph of a multi-paragraph passage is called the introductory paragraph					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the first sentence of the introductory paragraph is called the opening or the hook					✓	✓	✓	✓

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Knowing the opening sentence of a multi-paragraph passage is called the hook because it pulls the reader into the writing and lets the reader know what is to come					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a multi-paragraph passage contains a thesis statement of one or two sentences near the end of the first paragraph that tells the main idea of the passage					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing supporting details in the first paragraph of a multi-paragraph passage lead the reader from the hook to the thesis statement					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the middle paragraphs in a compare/contrast passage should begin with information about the things being compared/contrasted					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the next two middle paragraphs in a compare/contrast passage should tell of the similarities and the differences between the things being compared/contrasted					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the closing paragraph in a compare/contrast passage should briefly restate the purpose of the passage					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a compare/contrast passage presents factual information without bias so the reader can make a personal decision					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing you can combine information by writing a list	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a colon can introduce a written list					✓			✓
Knowing bullets may be used for items in a list following a colon					✓	✓		✓
Knowing each bulleted item should be indented					✓	✓		✓
Using prepositional phrases to combine or add information into a sentence					✓	✓		✓
Using conjunctions to combine information into one sentence					✓	✓		✓
Using a compound sentence to combine information into one sentence					✓	✓		✓
Knowing a complex sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause connected by a subordinating conjunction					✓	✓		✓
Knowing some subordinating conjunctions are since, although, because, and while					✓	✓		✓
Using a complex sentence to combine information into one sentence					✓	✓		✓
Using em dashes to add information to a sentence and make it stand out					✓	✓		✓
Using parentheses to add information to a sentence quietly					✓	✓		✓
Using commas to add information to a sentence matter-of-factly					✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing using parallel construction means keeping writing in the same grammatical form						✓		
Knowing parallel construction requires keeping all verbs in the same tense						✓		✓
Knowing parallel construction requires using the same part of speech when words appear in a group or list						✓		
Planning and drafting a compare/contrast passage collaboratively						✓		

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Brainstorming						✓	✓	
Editing a collaboratively-written compare/contrast passage						✓		
Knowing commas are used to separate sentences into smaller parts that are easier to understand and to read							✓	
Knowing commas are used after each word in a written list except the last one							✓	
Knowing commas are used after each phrase in a group except the last one							✓	
Knowing commas are used after each clause in a group except the last one							✓	
Using the comma reference sheet							✓	
Planning and drafting an individually written compare/contrast passage							✓	
Knowing a modifier is a word, phrase, or subordinate clause that adds more information to part of a sentence								✓
Knowing a misplaced modifier causes confusion to the reader								✓
Knowing a modifier should be placed close to the word it modifies								✓
Identifying and correcting misplaced modifiers								✓
Editing an individually written compare/contrast passage								✓
Proofreading an individually written compare/contrast passage with a partner								✓
Publishing an individually written compare/contrast passage								✓
Presenting an individually written compare/contrast passage								✓