Writing for Success Scope and Sequence

Lessons

Beginning Level 3 Persuasive

Skills Taught

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Knowing a paragraph is a group of sentences that tells about one idea	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark								
Knowing a paragraph has a topic sentence at or near the beginning of the paragraph	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓								
Knowing the middle sentences of a paragraph are called the details	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark								
Knowing a paragraph ends with a closing sentence	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓								
Knowing the topic sentence tells what the paragraph is about	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓								
Knowing expected audience behavior	\checkmark				\checkmark	✓						
Participating in partner activities	\checkmark				\checkmark					✓		
Analyzing a persuasive paragraph	\checkmark											
Knowing an opinion is what you think or believe about something that can't be proven	\checkmark	~		\checkmark								
Knowing a persuasive paragraph tries to convince the audience that your opinion is the best or most correct	~	~		~								
Knowing a persuasive paragraph often uses words such as I think, I believe, or should	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark							
Knowing a persuasive paragraph should state the author's opinion in the first sentence	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark								
Knowing other sentences in a persuasive paragraph give reasons to support the opinion	✓	~		✓								
Knowing one kind of supporting evidence is a reason you know of because of personal experience is called an anecdote	~	~	~	~	~							
Knowing a second kind of supporting evidence is a statistic (a fact that contains numbers)	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓							
Knowing a third kind of supporting evidence is an expert opinion	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓							
Knowing the last sentence (closing) in a persuasive paragraph restates the author's opinion	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓							
Identifying the topic (opinion) sentence in a persuasive paragraph	✓	✓	✓	\checkmark								
Identifying detail sentences in a persuasive paragraph		✓	✓	✓								
Writing detail sentences		\checkmark		\checkmark								
Knowing a complete sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an end mark		\checkmark		\checkmark				✓	\checkmark			
Brainstorming		✓		\checkmark			\checkmark					
Using a graphic organizer		\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark					
Knowing convincing evidence is important, serious, strong, and believable		\checkmark		\checkmark								
Drafting a class persuasive paragraph collaboratively		\checkmark										
Knowing what a margin is and how to use it		\checkmark		\checkmark					\checkmark			

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Beginning Level 3 Persuasive

Skills Taught Lessons 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Knowing the closing sentence states the same idea as the topic sentence but uses different ✓ ✓ words Identifying the closing sentence of a persuasive paragraph ~ \checkmark Writing a closing sentence ✓ Understanding the importance of maintaining focus in a persuasive paragraph ✓ ✓ ~ Identifying sentences in a persuasive paragraph that don't maintain focus ~ ~ ~ Varying the first words in sentences in a paragraph ✓ ~ Using an add-in sheet \checkmark ~ Using proofreading marks ~ ~ ✓ ~ Editing a persuasive paragraph collaboratively \checkmark Writing a persuasive paragraph independently ✓ \checkmark Identifying types of evidence \checkmark Selecting the most convincing evidence to support your opinion Knowing persuasive writing should be respectful of the thoughts and feelings of the audience ✓ Finding friendly ways to express an opinion in persuasive writing ✓ Partner proofreading a persuasive paragraph ~ Publishing and presenting a persuasive paragraph ~ Analyzing a sales pitch \checkmark Knowing a sales pitch is a kind of advertisement that tries to convince a potential customer to ✓ ~ ~ ~ buy something Knowing words in the sales pitch need to catch the attention of the potential customer and \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark makes them curious, interested, and excited ✓ \checkmark Using strong words to convince a customer \checkmark \checkmark Using a strong enthusiastic speaking voice and making eye contact with the audience when \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark presenting a sales pitch Using the product name several times in the sales pitch so the audience remembers it \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark ~ Knowing alliteration is writing words close together that begin with the same sound ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ \checkmark ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ~ Knowing rhyme is writing words close together that end with the same sound Using alliteration and rhyme when writing a sales pitch ✓ ✓ ~ ✓ \checkmark Knowing a good sales pitch often includes a slogan ✓ ✓ \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark √ \checkmark Knowing a good slogan uses alliteration and/or rhyme ~ ~ ~

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	Lessons										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Knowing verbs are action words							\checkmark				
Knowing verbs sometimes have helping verbs such as was and will							✓				
Identifying verbs and helping verbs							✓				
Knowing strong verbs get more attention in a sales pitch							\checkmark	\checkmark			
Writing a class sales pitch collaboratively							\checkmark			✓	
Using describing words to make a sales pitch more interesting and exciting							\checkmark	\checkmark		✓	
Knowing a complete sentence tells who, or what, and what happened								\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Knowing a word that tells who names a person								\checkmark		\checkmark	
Knowing a word that tells what names an animal or thing								\checkmark		\checkmark	
Knowing a group of words that tells who names people								\checkmark		\checkmark	
Knowing a group of words that tells what names animals or things								\checkmark			
Identifying the parts of a complete sentence								\checkmark			
Editing a class summary collaboratively								\checkmark			
Knowing editing means changing, adding, or taking out some ideas to make the writing better								\checkmark		\checkmark	
Presenting a sales pitch								\checkmark			
Knowing a telling sentence is a declarative sentence that ends with a period									\checkmark	\checkmark	
Knowing a sales pitch is often written as if it were talking directly to the audience without									\checkmark	\checkmark	
saying <i>you</i> or the person's name											
Writing a sales pitch independently									\checkmark		
Considering the audience when writing a sales pitch									\checkmark		
Using descriptive words that use the five senses									\checkmark	\checkmark	
Using a planning sheet									\checkmark	\checkmark	
Knowing an asking sentence or question ends with a question mark										\checkmark	
Editing a sales pitch independently										\checkmark	
Partner proofreading a sales pitch										\checkmark	
Evaluation using a rubric										\checkmark	
Publishing and presenting a sales pitch										\checkmark	

Lessons