

## Writing for Success Scope and Sequence

### Intermediate Level 1 Narrative

#### Skills Taught

#### Lessons

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Knowing that narrative writing tells a story	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing that a problem-centered narrative tells how characters solve a problem	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing that a personal narrative tells about your own experiences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Understanding the ways words are used in sentences is called the parts of speech	✓									
Knowing a noun is a part of speech that names a person, place, thing, or idea	✓				✓				✓	✓
Participating in partner activities	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Knowing a pronoun is a part of speech that takes the place of one or more nouns	✓									
Knowing a verb is a part of speech that expresses action or state of being	✓				✓					
Knowing the state of being verbs are is, am, was, were, be, being, been	✓						✓			
Knowing dialogue is conversation in a story	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing a dialogue stem tells the reader which character is speaking and contains a noun or pronoun and a verb that expresses the action of speaking	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Using speaking verbs other than said or asked make clearer pictures in the reader mind	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Knowing the words the speaker says are surrounded by quotation marks	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing and demonstrating expected audience behavior	✓				✓	✓				✓
Identifying and analyzing a personal narrative	✓									
Knowing the title of a story should capture the reader's attention and make them want to read more	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing a story has a beginning, a middle, and an end	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
Knowing the first sentence of a story should grab the reader's attention and draw them into the story	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing when an author writes a personal narrative, they use the pronoun I	✓	✓		✓						
Knowing the opening paragraph of a personal paragraph often introduces the main character	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓
Knowing the setting of a story tells where and when the story takes place	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing the plot is the middle of the story that tells the problem and attempts to solve it	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing the last sentence of a story should provide a satisfying conclusion (end)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing the theme of a story is the special message the author gives to the reader	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
Knowing figurative language uses words and sentences to paint pictures in the mind of the reader	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Knowing a simile is figurative language that compares two unlike things using the words like or as	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Using an indent for each new paragraph	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing each time there is a new speaker in a narrative you must indent	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Using a graphic organizer	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing the events in a story follow an order that makes sense (temporal order)		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Using transition words to indicate chronological sequence		✓	✓		✓			✓		✓
Brainstorming		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Using questions, exclamations, sounds, actions, thoughts, dialogue in the opening sentences to capture the reader's attention		✓					✓			
Showing a character's personality traits by their dialogue, actions, thoughts, and feelings		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Writing a class personal narrative collaboratively		✓								
Writing the title in the middle of the first line		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
Knowing the last paragraph of a personal narrative tells how the author felt at the end		✓		✓						
Knowing a declarative sentence makes a statement about something and ends with a period			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Knowing an interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Knowing an exclamatory sentence expresses strong feeling or emotion and ends with an exclamation mark			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Identifying kinds of sentences and using correct end punctuation			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Editing a class personal narrative collaboratively			✓							
Knowing editing means adding, changing, or deleting words to make ideas clearer			✓					✓		✓
Knowing dialogue is exact words a character thinks or says			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Using proofreading marks			✓		✓			✓		✓
Using an add-in sheet			✓		✓			✓		✓
Adding describing or modifying words to help bring the characters and the setting to life.			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Varying the first words of sentences			✓		✓			✓		✓
Editing a title using alliteration or onomatopoeia			✓		✓			✓		✓
Knowing alliteration is writing several words together that begin with the same sound			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Knowing onomatopoeia is writing words that tell the actual sound something makes			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Placing quotation marks and using capitalization correctly in dialogue				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Writing a personal narrative independently				✓						
Editing a personal narrative independently					✓					
Knowing words that describe nouns are adjectives					✓			✓		
Knowing words that describe verbs are adverbs					✓			✓		

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Knowing proofreading means checking for punctuation, capitalization, grammar and usage, and standard spelling					✓					✓
Proofreading a personal narrative with a partner					✓					
Using a rubric for evaluation					✓					✓
Publishing and presenting a personal narrative					✓					
Knowing a problem-centered story focuses on a problem the main character faces and how they solve it						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Identifying and analyzing a problem-centered narrative						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing the beginning of a story often introduces the main characters and the setting.						✓	✓		✓	✓
Knowing a linear story moves forward in a straight line						✓				✓
Knowing a circle story starts and ends at the same place						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Writing a class circle story collaboratively							✓			
Knowing the last sentence of a circle story brings the story back to where it started							✓		✓	✓
Using details to describe the setting and characters							✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing physical appearance is what a character looks like							✓	✓	✓	✓
Knowing personality traits tell how a character acts							✓	✓	✓	✓
Editing a class circle story collaboratively								✓		
Knowing a singular noun names one person, place, or thing									✓	✓
Knowing a plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing									✓	✓
Knowing you add -s to make most nouns plural (dogs)									✓	✓
Knowing if a singular noun ends in sh, ch, x, or s, add e-s to form the plural (boxes)									✓	✓
Knowing some nouns form the plural in irregular ways (mouse/mice)									✓	✓
Writing a circle story independently									✓	
Adding dialogue to maintain a balance between narrative and dialogue									✓	
Knowing nouns that end with a vowel and y form their plurals by adding s										✓
Knowing nouns that end with a consonant and y form their plurals by changing the y to i and adding e-s.										✓
Proofreading a circle story with a partner										✓
Publishing and presenting a circle story										✓