Writing for Success Scope and Sequence

Intermediate Level 1 Persuasive

Skills Taught Lessons

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|--|---|----------|---|---|---|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| Knowing a written argument tries to convince readers that what you believe is true | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing an opinion is a statement of belief that cannot be proven | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing a fact is something everyone agrees to be true and can be proven | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing opinions often contain wording such as I believe or people should | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing wrong information is information that is not correct | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participating in partner activities | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Identifying and analyzing an argument | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing and demonstrating expected audience behavior | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |
| Identifying the opinion in an argument | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing an argument opens with a statement of the writer's opinion | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing a good persuasive writer will support their opinion with reasons to convince the | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| reader the opinion is a good one | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing a good persuasive writer uses evidence to support their reasons | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing anecdotal support is evidence writers give about their own or others' experiences of | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| things they have observed or participated in | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing a statement from an expert is another type of evidence that can be used to support | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| an opinion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing statistical information (numbers) can be used as evidence to support an opinion | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing that an argument closes with a restatement of the writer's opinion | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Knowing the restated opinion often uses words such as I know you will agree, I'm sure it's | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| clear, or it's obvious | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing a complete sentence contains a subject and verb | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing the verb in a sentence can be an action word that tells what the subject does or a | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| state of being verb that shows what the subject is, was, or will be | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing subject/verb agreement is necessary, matching a singular subject with a singular | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| verb (cat plays) and a plural subject with a plural verb (cats play) | | | | | | └ | | <u> </u> | | | |
| Knowing most singular verbs end with s (jumps, walks, speaks) | | ✓ | | | | └ | | <u> </u> | | | |
| Knowing most plural verbs do not end with s (swim, sing, sleep) | | ✓ | | | | <u> </u> | | | | | |
| Writing a class argument collaboratively | | ✓ | | | | <u> </u> | | | | | |
| Brainstorming | | ✓ | | | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | | |
| Knowing reasons to support an opinion answer to the question why | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ↓ | <u> </u> | | | | |
| Using first-hand information (anecdotal) from your own experience to support an opinion | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ↓ | <u> </u> | | | | |
| Using statistical information from a reliable source to support an opinion | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |

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| Using the stated opinion of an expert to support your opinion | | √ | √ | √ | | | | |
| Knowing what an indent is and how to use it | | ✓ | ✓ | √ | | | | |
| Opening each paragraph of an argument with a statement of opinion followed by evidence to | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| support it | | | | | | | | |
| Editing a class argument collaboratively | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Using a graphic organizer | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Writing the opening paragraph of an argument to grab the reader's attention and lead the | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| reader to the author's opinion in a convincing way | | | | | | | | |
| Using proofreading marks | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Using an add-in sheet | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Using middle paragraphs of an argument to support the opinion with evidence | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Knowing the first-person point of view is written from the view of the author and uses the | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| pronouns such as I, me, you, we, us | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing the third-person point of view is written from the view of someone other than the | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| author and uses pronouns such as he, she, they, them | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing it is important not to change point of view within a piece of writing | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Varying the first words of sentences in a paragraph | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Maintaining focus | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Using syllables to spell hard words correctly | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Knowing a word or part of a word that usually contains one vowel sound with a consonant | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| before or after it is called a syllable | | | | | | | | |
| Using a print or online dictionary | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Using online resources to search for supporting evidence | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Writing an argument independently | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Spelling words correctly and using legible handwriting | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Knowing the main part of a word that carries most of its meaning is called the root | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Knowing a word part added to the beginning of a root to change its meaning is called a prefix | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Knowing a word part added to the end of a root to change its meaning is called a suffix | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Identifying word parts as root, prefix, or suffix | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Editing an argument independently | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Knowing proofreading means checking for punctuation, capitalization, grammar and usage, | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| and standard spelling | | | | | | | | |
| Proofreading an argument with a partner | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Using a rubric for evaluation | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| Publishing and presenting an argument | | | | ✓ | | | | |

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| Knowing a sales pitch is a presentation a salesperson uses to convince someone to buy a | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| product or service | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing the ideas in a sales pitch should be clear and convincing | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Identifying and analyzing a sales pitch | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Knowing a sales pitch begins with catchy and appealing wording | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Knowing the name of a new product needs to be catchy and grab the customer's attention | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| and often uses figurative language (alliteration, rhyme) | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing alliteration is writing several words together that begin with the same sound | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Knowing the sales pitch should repeat the product name numerous times so the potential customer will remember it | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | V |
| Knowing a good sales pitch points out the best things about the product, called advertising | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| features, to make the potential customer want to buy it | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing adjectives are words that describe people, places, or things | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Knowing a slogan is a catchy phrase that points out the best quality of the product in a sales | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| pitch | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing rhyming words are often used in the slogan of a sales pitch | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Knowing a slogan placed at the beginning and the end of a sales pitch helps the customer | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| remember the product or service | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing it is important to consider the type of customer who will be most interested in your | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| product when writing a sales pitch | | | | | | | | |
| Writing a class sales pitch collaboratively | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Editing a class sales pitch collaboratively | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Presenting a sales pitch | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Knowing ownership means a thing or an idea belongs to someone or something | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Knowing the possessive form of a noun is shown by using apostrophe (') s | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sketching the item for writing an independent sales pitch | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Writing an independent sales pitch | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Knowing an apostrophe can show where a letter or letters have been left out when a word is | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| shortened or joined to another word (contractions) | | | | | | | | |
| Knowing the contraction for will not is irregular (won't) | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Forming common contractions | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Editing a sales pitch independently | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Proofreading a sales pitch with a partner | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Publishing and presenting a sales pitch | | | | | | | | ✓ |