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I. Types and Quality of Writing

A. Modes of Writing: The three different modes _____ of writing are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. PERSUASIVE WRITING: In persuasive writing, the writer takes a

_____ something.

1. The writer of a persuasive essay wants to _____ the audience to believe or do something.
2. In _____, there is a lot of persuasive argument!
3. Persuasion needs to be based on _____, so you need to do research.
4. Persuasive writing has a basic format:
 1. _____ :where a position statement is made for or against
 2. _____ : where the facts are researched and presented (more than one paragraph!)
 3. _____ : where the information is summed up

C. NARRATIVE WRITING: Narrative writing is:

1. is told from a particular _____
2. makes and _____ a point
3. is filled with precise _____
4. uses _____ verbs and modifiers
5. uses conflict and sequence as does any story

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6. may use _____

7. Narrative Writing is often the mode used to tell a _____

D. INFORMATIONAL WRITING; Informational or Expository essays require that the writer:

1. Gives _____

2. _____ the topic or defines something.

3. Informational are best developed by the use of

a. facts and statistical _____

b. cause and effect relationships

c. _____

4. Since the essays are factual, they are written:

a. without emotion

b. usually written in the third person. (That means that the use of the pronoun "I" is _____ usually found within the essay)

II. There are 5 categories on the Domain Writing Rubric:

A. Focus

B. Content

C. Organization

D. Style

E. Mechanics

III. Focus is the single _____ made with an awareness of task about a specific topic.

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- IV. Content: the _____ of facts, examples, anecdotes, details, opinions, statistics, reasons, explanations, and/or ideas.
- V. Organization: the _____ developed and sustained within and across paragraphs using transitional devices and including introduction and conclusion
- VI. Style: the _____ of words and sentence structures that create tone and voice
- VII. Conventions: the use of _____; usage and sentence formation
- VIII. You want to aim for a 4 on the rubric!
- IX. Elements of Fiction
- A. _____: what the story is about; the main idea
- B. Plot: the _____ of events
- C. This is the _____ of the story
1. Exposition
 2. Complication : Categories are: Man vs. Man; Man vs. Self; Man vs. Nature
 3. Rising Action
 4. Climax
 5. Falling Action
 6. Resolution
- D. Characters and Characterization: Characters are defined by their characteristics.
- E. Setting: serves different functions in the action and often has an emotional effect on the reader. Sometimes, it can be a "character" itself.

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F. Point of View

1. _____ - the author knows all the character and what they think and feel
2. Limited omniscient or third person: the author tells the story from the viewpoint of just _____ of the characters.
3. _____: if the character narrates his or her own experience directly

G. Irony

TYPE OF IRONY	DEFINITION OF TYPE	EXAMPLE OF TYPE
DRAMATIC IRONY		
	When a situation or event ends the opposite way of what is expected.	
		Right after Dan slams right into the back of the car in front of him, Sandy says, "Wow, you are a great driver Dan!"

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H. Theme:

The theme of the story is _____ the author portrays about the subject through the story.

It is important to note that the _____ of a story is only one word (such as love), but the _____ is a message about that one word (such as love conquers all).

In his sophomore year of high school, Michael Jordan tried out for the varsity basketball team at Laney High School in Wilmington, North Carolina. But at five feet and eleven inches tall, the coach believed that Jordan was too short to play at that level, so Jordan was cut from the team. Jordan didn't let this obstacle defeat him. In fact, it pushed him to work even harder. He trained vigorously and grew another four inches the following summer. When he finally made the varsity squad, Jordan averaged 25 points a game and went on to become one of the greatest basketball players in history.

What is the theme of the story?

I. Tone and Mood

1. Drawing the attention of his classmates as well as his teacher, the student dared to experiment with his professor's intelligence by interrogating him about the Bible.

Tone _____

Context Clues _____

Mood _____

2. She huddled in the corner, clutching her tattered blanket and shaking convulsively, as she feverishly searched the room for the unknown dangers that awaited her.

Tone _____

Context Clues _____

Mood _____

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3. Gently smiling, the mother tenderly tucked the covers up around the child's neck, and carefully, quietly, left the room making sure to leave a comforting ray of light shining through the opened door should the child wake.

Tone _____

Context Clues _____

Mood _____

- X. Author's purpose: what is the author trying to convey?

XI. Types of Sentences:

- A. Simple Sentence: contains one _____ (or one compound subject) and one verb.

Ex. I walked to the store to buy peas and carrots.

- B. Compound Sentence: contains _____ simple sentences _____ by a comma and conjunction or a semicolon.

Ex. I walked to the store to buy peas and carrots, but I realized I forgot my bag.

- C. Complex Sentence: contains at least one dependent clause and one independent clause.

Ex. Since it was nice outside, I walked to the store.

- D. Compound/Complex Sentence: Is a mixture of all of the above.

Ex. Since it was nice outside, I walked to the store to buy peas and carrots, but I realized I forgot my bag.