Table of Contents

Introduction
Ideas and Content
Writer's Notebook
(Brainstorming Ideas) 5
Take Another Look (Generating Ideas) 6
Name That Genre (Generating Ideas) 7
Sentence Stretch (Elaborating on Ideas)8
Like a Person (Developing Ideas) 9
Hold Up (Setting)
Crazy Characters (Characterization) 11
Invention Convention (Developing Problem-Solution Ideas)12
Cause and Effect
(Developing Cause and Effect) 13
Food Fair (Ideas from Advertisements) 14
Break It Down (Narrowing Your Focus) 15
Biography Blizzard (Important Details) 16
Topic Turmoil (Topic Sentence) 17
Experiencing Details (Kinds of Details) 18
Give Texture to Your Writing
(Identifying Supporting Details) 19
Which One Doesn't Belong? (Sorting Details)
Unpack Your Ideas (Topic Sentence/ Supporting Details)
Picture Perfect!
(Developing Paragraphs) 22
In a Nutshell (Summary Statements) 23
Organization
Writer's Lingo (Writer's Terminology) 24

writer's Lingo (writer's Terminology) 24
Grab the Reader's Interest
(Strong Story Beginnings) 25
In the News (Strong Story Beginnings) . 26
Get the Point! (Thesis Statements) 27
Wide Angle and Close-Up (Organizing Information)28
Magnetic Writing (Sequencing Information) 29
Hobby City (Chronological Order) 30
Life Events (Chronological Order) 31

Calculated Conclusions (Problem-Solution)32
Weighty Arguments (Persuasive Essays)
Vote for Me (Persuasive Speeches) 34
Category Sort (Organizing Information)35
Managing Internet Searches (Organizing Research)
Get Your Facts Straight (Organizing Research)
Transition Chart (Transitional Words) 38
Find That Transition (Transitional Words)
In Other Words (Writing Conclusions) 40
It's a Wrap (Writing Conclusions) 41
Rocket Writing (Five-Paragraph Essays) 42

Voice

Bon Appétit! (Direct Speech)43
Wok Express (Indirect Speech) 44
Dear Madam (First Person)
Out of Town
(First/Second/Third Person) 46
Rumors (First/Second/Third Person) 47
Mr. Wolf (Point of View)
What They Saw (Point of View)49
Ever After (Point of View) 50
Grocery List (Descriptive Writing)51
E-Voice (Conveying Emotion) 52
Describe That Voice (Identifying Voice)53
If Voice Were (Using Voice)
Greeting Card Sentiments
(Using Voice)
Using Your Voice (Knowing Your Audience)56
Different Voices (Types of Voice) 57
Whose Voice Is That? (Identifying Voice)
Sleep and Dream (Poetry) 59

Spiders and Things (Poetry)	60
Contrasts (Poetry)	61

Word Choice

Fa	miliar or Foreign? (Foreign Words) (62
He	eads and Tails (Prefixes)	63
Su	Iffix Sense (Suffixes)	64
Ve	erb Makeover (Lively Verbs)	65
De	on't Just Sit There!	
	(Active and Passive Verbs)	66
Fi	rst Day (Adjectives)	67
A	dding Details (Adverbs)	68
St	orm Warning (Adverbs)	69
Μ	oving to the City	
	(Adverbs and Adjectives)	
Jo	in 'Em Up (Conjunctions)	71
Tł	nink Again (Banka sing Overweed) Manda)	70
0	(Replacing Overused Words)	
	ff Limits (Descriptive Writing)	
	milar To (Similes)	
	reate a Mental Picture (Metaphors)	
	s Big as a Barn (Hyperbole)	
	'hat Are You Saying? (Idioms)	
	ake the Connections (Analogies)	
	me Difference (Synonyms)	
	nink Opposite (Antonyms)	80
He	ow Does the Word Make You Feel?	~ ~
	(Connotation)	81
c .	-	
	e Fluency ickety, Creak (Onomatopoeia) 3	87
	veet Smell of Success (Alliteration)	
	ensory Scene (Sensory Words)	
	ff to a Good Start	94
0		

(Sentence Beginnings)	85
Sentence Sense	
(Complete/Incomplete Sentences) .	86
Clause Connection	
(Independent/Dependent Clauses).	87
Enjoy! (Sentence Combining)	88

Sentence Secrets (Simple/Compound/
Complex Sentences) 89
Ball. Ball? Ball! (Sentence Types) 90
Newspaper Search (Sentence Variety)91
Create and Combine
(Sentence Length) 92
Mix It Up (Varied Sentence Structure) 93
Good for Glue (Transitional Words) 94
Stop Those Run-Ons
(Run-on Sentences) 95
Fluency Fix (Adding Punctuation) 96
Too Many Words
(Reducing Wordiness)
Too Much Business (Writing Concisely) 98
Poetic Fluency (Rhythm and Rhyme) 99
Conversation with Yourself
(Free Expression) 100

Writing Conventions

Prepare for Necessity (Spelling) 101
Homophone Help (Spelling) 102
Trip to Bayfield (Appositives) 103
Dear Sir (Punctuation) 104
Local News (Punctuation)
Bus Delays (Punctuation) 106
Two or More (Nouns)
Common vs. Proper Nouns (Nouns) 108
Possessive Nouns (Nouns) 109
Homecoming (Pronouns) 110
Action Verbs (Verbs)
Lend Me a Helping Verb! (Verbs) 112
Play Ball! (Direct/Indirect Objects) 113
Who? (Transitive Verbs)
Principle Parts of Verbs (Verb Tense) 115
Irregular Verbs (Verbs)
Vacation Time (Grammar) 117
Error Hunt (Grammar) 118

Answer	Кеу	-	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	19)
--------	-----	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

Introduction

Each book in the *Power Practice*[™] series contains dozens of ready-to-use activity pages to provide students with skill practice. Use the fun activities to supplement and enhance what you are already teaching in your classroom. Give an activity page to students as independent class work, or send the pages home as homework to reinforce skills taught in class. An answer key is included at the end of each book to provide verification of student responses.

The activity pages in *Traits of Good Writing Grades 6–8* provide an ideal way to enhance students' writing skills. The book features activities that target six important traits of writing: Ideas and Content, Organization, Voice, Word Choice, Sentence Fluency, and Conventions. These fun and challenging activities give students many opportunities to practice each writing skill in a meaningful way.

As students learn to recognize the traits of good writing, they will brainstorm and develop topics, develop and organize their thoughts and ideas, and then put their writing skills into practice. Students will gain confidence in their writing ability as they enhance grammar and usage skills and gain an awareness of how word choice and sentence development influence their wiring. As your young authors establish a style and voice of their own, they will be well on their way to becoming successful and competent writers.

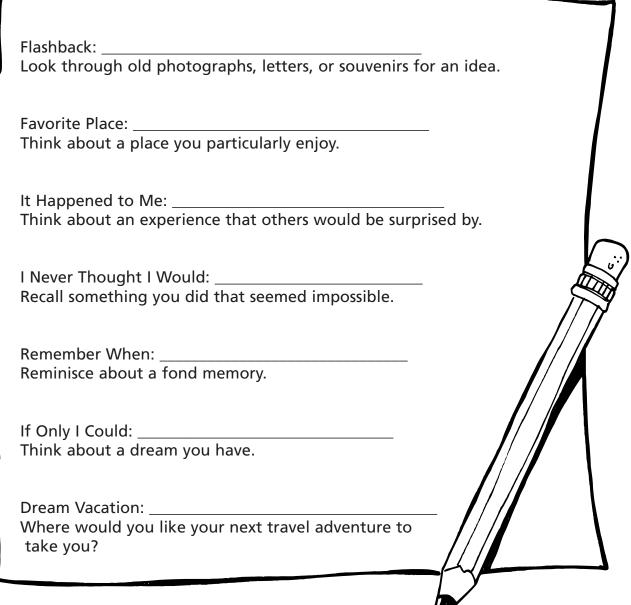
Use these ready-to-go activities to "recharge" skill review and give students the power to succeed!

Writer's Notebook

BRAINSTORMING IDFAS

The topics we enjoy writing about are usually the ones that matter to us. Look for experiences and ideas that you really care about. Jot down ideas when you find them or think about them. When it comes time to write, you will have a myriad of ideas from which to choose.

Here are some prompts to get you started. Fill in each blank with an idea or recall an experience that matters to you.



Traits of Good Writing • 6–8 © 2004 Creative Teaching Press

Name _____

1

Take Another Look

GENERATING IDEAS

Sometimes inspiration for a writing idea comes from familiar places. One place might be looking at familiar stories in a new way.

Write a short paragraph to answer questions inspired by familiar stories.

After Cinderella married the Prince, what apology did her stepmother give to get back in Cinderella's good graces?

What did Jack write in his diary after telling his mother that he sold their cow for magic beans?

What would Sleeping Beauty say she dreamed about during her long "nap"?

What would the Big Bad Wolf's mother say he was like as a Little Wolf?

Name That Genre

GENERATING IDEAS

Books are one place to find ideas for your writing. Books are organized into categories called **genres.** Science-fiction, mystery, romance, fantasy, historical fiction, and comedy are all genres. Experimenting with different genres can give you new ideas for your writing.

Label each book summary with the genre that most closely describes its type of fiction. Some genres may be used more than once.





Fairies, elves, and gnomes populate the world of Evergreen. Unfortunately, an evil sorcerer is threatening this peaceful land. It is up to the magical communities to save their kingdom from certain destruction.

What if you could push a button and have your next meal instantly appear? That's just what happens with the invention Mike and his father create for the science fair. Will this new device change the world or threaten to destroy it?

- Can two people who meet only briefly really fall instantly in love? Sarah and Alex believe so. Follow their adventure as they spend the summer trying desperately to find each other again.
- The portrait of the principal is missing and the students of Hoover Middle School want to know why. They never expected to discover that the principal disappeared as well. Can they put the pieces together in time to save their school?
- Did you ever wonder what it would have been like to be Abraham Lincoln's best friend? This story imagines what the great president might have been like as a boy. Told through the eyes of a childhood friend, we see how normal the great leader may have been.
- 6 Alice just wants to go to summer camp in peace, but her siblings are determined to keep her at home. After hilarious pranks and unbelievable stunts, Alice learns just how much she is loved.
 - Cars that fly and buses that travel over water are a couple of the amazing ways to travel in the year 3004. You won't believe what other inventions are making life easier and more fun.

Date _____

Sentence Stretch

ELABORATING ON IDEAS

Simple sentences are the beginning of a good idea. But to really capture the reader's attention, you will need to elaborate by adding details to your sentences.

Simple sentence:	The lion roared.
When:	The lion roared <u>last night</u> .
Size/Color:	The <u>huge, golden</u> lion roared last night.
Where:	The huge, golden lion roared <u>in the jungle</u> last night.
How:	The huge, golden lion roared <u>loudly</u> in the jungle last night.

"Stretch" each simple sentence by adding the following four kinds of details: when, size or color, where, and how.

The Ferris wheel turned around and around.

2) The cat purred.

B) My shoes squeaked.

4) Their car stalled.

5) The grocery bag ripped.

6) The wind blew.

1) Her school closed.

Date

Like a Person

DEVELOPING IDEAS

Personification is the technique of giving living characteristics to nonliving things. You can use personification to highlight details of an object or an abstract idea.

Consider details that describe or explain each topic. Then use those details to write a short paragraph that includes personification. Write one paragraph using your own topic idea.

Sample topic: cookie

Mrs. Cookie admitted that she was never very dependable. Her friends called her flaky. She doesn't hold up well under pressure. In fact, she has been known to crumble.

0	topic: tree
2	topic: green
3	topic: curiosity
ŀ	topic: rock
5	topic: wind
6	topic: