

WRITING STRATEGIES

36.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. trace	a. a word with a letter left out, making it incomplete.
2. jumble	b. a mix of things that are all mixed up together in a messy way.
3. prize	c. a game where you try to figure out something without knowing for sure.
4. starting letter	d. to follow the path or outline of something by drawing over it.
5. show and tell	e. to make an exact duplicate of something, like a document or drawing.
6. copy	f. the way something looks because of the different shades and tones it has.
7. clue	g. something you win or receive as a reward for doing well in a competition or game.
8. guessing game	h. a piece of information that helps you solve a mystery or problem.
9. missing letter	i. a line made up of small dots instead of being solid.
10. list	j. a series of items written down one after another.
11. color	k. the first letter of a word or name.
12. dotted line	l. an activity where you bring something from home to show your classmates and talk about it.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with the given words:

copy, prize, capitalize, jumbled, guessing game, trace, list, color, dotted line, missing letters, show and tell, clue

She had no _____ (1) how to start her essay for English class.

Can you pick a _____ (2) for your paragraph about your favorite food?

Remember to _____ (3) the vocabulary words neatly into your notebook.

Draw a picture of an animal and use the _____(4) to practice cursive writing.

Let's play a _____(5) to see who can guess what my story is about.

The letters were all _____(6) up, making it hard for him to read.

Write a _____(7) of things you want to include in your personal narrative.

Be careful not to forget any _____(8) when writing your answer.

The _____(9) for the best written story will be a shiny new pencil.

At _____(10) today, don't forget to share your written poem with the class.

Always remember to _____(11) the starting letter of a sentence.

Use a pencil to _____(12) the outline of the letter before writing it.

36.2. Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

When teaching a kid how to write, it's important to use some strategies that make learning fun and effective. Start by giving the child a quiet and comfortable place to write. This helps them focus better on their task. You can also give them a small notebook or special writing paper to make the experience more exciting.

Another good strategy is to read a lot. Reading different books helps kids understand how others write. It also gives them ideas for their own writing. Encourage them to write about stories they like or retell them in their own words. This helps improve their writing skills.

Next, practice makes perfect. Let the child write a little bit every day. It could be a short story, a letter to a friend, or even a list of their favorite things. The more they write, the better they will get at it. Don't worry too much about spelling or grammar at first; the goal is to make writing a habit.

When they do write, give positive feedback. Praise their effort and the things you liked in their writing. This builds their confidence. If they make mistakes, correct them gently and use it as a learning moment. Show them how to fix errors instead of just pointing them out.

Using pictures can also help. If a child is stuck, ask them to draw a picture first. Then, they can write a story about what they drew. This makes writing more fun and creative.

Lastly, share your writing experiences with them. Show them that even adults make mistakes and learn as they go. Writing is a skill that improves over time with practice and patience. By using these strategies, you can help a child become a better and more confident writer.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What strategies can be used to make learning how to write fun and effective for kids?
2. How does reading different books help improve a child's writing skills?
3. Why is it important for children to practice writing a little bit every day?
4. How can positive feedback help build a child's confidence in their writing abilities?
5. In what way can using pictures before writing help children be more creative?
6. How can adults share their own writing experiences with children to encourage them to become better writers?
7. Why is it suggested not to worry too much about spelling or grammar when children first start writing?

36.3. Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words:

1. outlines/help/organize
2. Practice/every/improve
3. transition/connect/ideas
4. Revise/errors/before
5. Brainstorming/generate/new
6. Reading/genres/inspire
7. Seek/others/improve
8. Set/aside/focused
9. Experiment/styles/voice
10. Remember/proofread/grammar