

TES Writing Level Worksheets Sequence of Instruction

1. (3)-(4)-(4) Word Paragraph
2. (3)-(4)-(4) Word Paragraph
3. (3)-(4)-(4) Phrase Paragraph
4. (3)-(4)-(4) Phrase Paragraph, Writing Prompts
5. (3)-(4)-(4) Sentence Paragraph
6. (3)-(4)-(4) Sentence Paragraph, Use Writing Prompt Words in (3), Writing Rules
7. (3)-(4)-(4) Sentence Paragraph, Third Person
8. (3)-(4)-(4) Sentence Paragraph, No “to be” Words
9. (3)-(4)-(4) Sentence Paragraph, Two Transitions
10. (3)-(4)-(5)-(4)-(5) Sentence Paragraph
11. (4)-(5)-(3)-(4)-(5) Paragraph, Fact Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Describe
12. (4)-(5)-(4)-(5)-(3) Paragraph, Statistic Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Explain
13. (4)-(5)-(4)-(5) Paragraph, Example Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Discuss
14. (3)-(4)-(5)-(4)-(5)-(4)-(5) Paragraph, Comparison Evidence, Writing Direction Words: Compare/Contrast
15. (3)-(4)-(4)-(4)-Concluding Statement Paragraph, Appeal to Authority Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Analyze
16. (3)-(4)-(4)-(5)-(4)-(5) Paragraph, Experience Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Persuade
17. (3)-(4)-(5)-(4)-(5)-(5) Paragraph, Logic Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Justify
18. (Transition Statement)-(4)-(5)-(3)-(4)-(5) Paragraph, Counterpoint Evidence, Writing Direction Word: Evaluate
- 19-26. Additional Body Paragraph and (2) Thesis Statement
27. Background (1) Introduction Strategy, Prepositional Phrase Sentence Openers
28. Controversial Statement (1) Introduction Strategy, Adverb Sentence Openers
29. Reference to Something Known in Common (1) Introduction Strategy, Adverbial Clause Sentence Openers
30. Definition (1) Introduction Strategy, Adjective Sentence Openers
31. Preview of Topic Sentences (1) Introduction Strategy, Adjective Phrase Sentence Openers
32. Question to be Answered (1) Introduction Strategy, Present Participial Phrase Sentence Openers
33. Quote from an Authority (1) Introduction Strategy, Past Participial Phrase Sentence Openers
34. Startling Statement (1) Introduction Strategy, Past Perfect Participial Phrase Sentence Openers
35. Synthesis of Main Points (1) Introduction Strategy, Infinitive Sentence Openers
36. Generalization (1) Introduction Strategy, Infinitive Phrase Sentence Openers
37. Question for Further Study (6) Conclusion Strategy, Verb before the Subject Sentence Openers
38. Application (6) Conclusion Strategy, Direct Object Sentence Openers
39. Argument Limitations (6) Conclusion Strategy, Gerund Sentence Openers
40. Emphasis of Key Point (6) Conclusion Strategy, Gerund Phrase Sentence Openers
41. Statement of Significance (6) Conclusion Strategy, Noun Clause Sentence Openers
42. Summary (6) Conclusion Strategy, Nominative Absolute Sentence Openers

Directions: Review your Writing Level 11 and 19 worksheets and copy down the (2) Thesis Statement and any two (4) or (5) sentences from the body paragraphs that you would like to revise. Write a (1) **Background Introduction Strategy** sentence and then revise the two body paragraph sentences, beginning each with a **Prepositional Phrase Sentence Opener**. Refer to the writing models for help. When you have finished, proofread and then have your teacher correct.

Background Introduction Strategy

Background—Sentences that briefly explain the setting or help your reader better understand the thesis statement.

Writing Models for Background Introduction Strategy

- (1) In recent years, the government has spent millions of dollars in television commercials targeted at children.
- (1) After years of tobacco advertising on television, this media now advertises against this product.
- (1) Television networks at first did not want to air negative advertisements such as anti-smoking commercials.
- (2) Thesis Statement—Most anti-smoking television commercials are not effective in preventing children from beginning to smoke.

Prepositional Phrase Sentence Opener

Prepositional Phrase—A preposition frequently describes location (above the roof), tells time (after a while), or shows a relationship (with his friend). The prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with the object (a noun or pronoun) that connects to the preposition. Place a comma after a prepositional phrase sentence opener when a noun or pronoun follows.

Common Prepositions

aboard, about, above, according to, across, after, against, along, among, around, as, as to, aside from, at, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, despite, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, instead of, into, in addition to, in place of, in spite of, like, near, next to, of, off, on, on account of, onto, outside, out of, over, regardless of, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without, but when it means "except," and *past* when it means "by."

Writing Models for Prepositional Phrase Sentence Opener

- *Describes location*
Behind the cabinet, he found the missing piece.
- *Tells time*
During the game, the umpire made few mistakes.
- *Shows a relationship*
Except for Steven, they left the party early.

Directions: Review your Writing Level 16 and 24 worksheets and copy down the (2) Thesis Statement and any two (4) or (5) sentences from the body paragraphs that you would like to revise. Write an (6) **Emphasis of Key Point Conclusion Strategy** sentence and then revise the two body paragraph sentences, beginning each with a **Gerund Phrase Sentence Opener**. Refer to the writing models for help. When you have finished, proofread and then have your teacher correct.

Emphasis of Key Point Conclusion Strategy

Emphasis of Key Point—Sentences that mention and add importance to one of the points of your essay.

Writing Models for Emphasis of Key Point Conclusion Strategy

- (2) Thesis Statement—Two key weather conditions have decreased the water supply this year.
- (6) The fact that the Municipal Water District failed to plan for the possibility of less rainfall contributed most to the decreased water supply this year.
- (6) Thirty-five days of 100-degree weather during the summer months was the main reason that water supplies ran short of demand.
- (6) Letting out too much water from the reservoir last March caused the majority of the problems in water supply this year.

Gerund Phrase Sentence Opener

Gerund Phrase—A gerund phrase consists of the ___ing form of the verb and a related group of words that serve as the subject of the sentence. Usually do not place a comma after the gerund phrase when used as a sentence opener.

Writing Models for Gerund Phrase Sentence Opener

- *With a prepositional phrase*
Riding in the car leaves some people bored and tired.
- *With an object*
Tasting the sauce makes many cooks hungry for dinner.
- *With an adverb*
Walking quickly is a favorite exercise.

Identifying Conclusion Strategies

Name _____

Directions: Identify the number of the conclusion strategy in the space provided before the sentences in the conclusion paragraphs that follow. Also, label TR for the thesis re-statement in the space provided.

1. *Synthesis of Main Points*—Sentences that pull together the points proven in the essay to say something new.
2. *Generalization*—Sentences that make one of your specific points more general in focus.
3. *Question for Further Study*—Sentences that mention a related subject or question that is beyond the focus of the essay.
4. *Application*—Sentences that apply the proven thesis statement to another idea or issue.
5. *Argument Limitations*—Sentences that explain how or why your conclusions are limited.
6. *Emphasis of Key Point*—Sentences that mention and add importance to one of the points of your essay.
7. *Statement of Significance*—Sentences that discuss the importance and relevance of the proven thesis statement.
8. *Summary Statement*—Sentences that list the main ideas and major details discussed in the essay.

___ When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every poor housing development and every town, from every state and every city, ___ we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, ___ will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old spiritual song, "Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

Adapted from the I Have a Dream speech by Doctor Martin Luther King, Junior

___ The most important point of King's speech emphasized the need to continue making progress toward an equal America. ___ Americans should have followed his advice. Shortly after his speech, Martin Luther King, Junior was shot dead. ___ In fact, it can be concluded that King's ideas truly cost him his life. ___ Some might argue that King was ahead of his time, and that his ideas were revolutionary; however, the 1960s were a time of accelerated change, and now some Americans think that King did not go far enough in his proposals to end racial discrimination.

___ As a whole, King's ideas presented in his *I Have a Dream* speech summarize the dreams of most Americans for a more free and equal America.

