The Developmental Stages of Writing

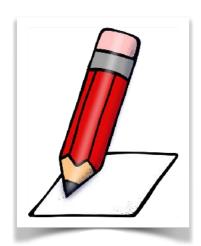
Emergent

- ·hold simple sentences in memory when composing
- •use a combination of drawing, dictating, & writing letters
- ·say words slowly to identify sound—to—letter match
- write a few high frequency words with accuracy



Early

- ·maintain a sequence of ideas when writing a message
- construct words using larger units of sound-to-letter
- spell high frequency words correctly
- return to reread when meaning breaks down
- include more details in writing
- segment and blend sounds in words





Transitional

- ·use knowledge of text to plan & organize writing
- include details in logical sequence
- ·expand vocabulary; include new and unusual words
- attend to syllables when writing unknown words
- write longer texts with greater accuracy and speed



What Writing About Reading Looks Like in Grades I - 3

Grade 1 - Writing Stories

• creating imaginative writing and representations, often modelled on those they have read, heard, or viewed e.g., listening to or reading stories and then discussing them: events, characters, setting, problems, solutions, word banks to describe characters, recording beginning—middle—end, retelling/dramatizing stories

Grade 2 - Literary Writing

• creating imaginative writing and representations, sometimes based on models they have read, heard, or viewed e.g., reading stories and then discussing story structure and characters; writing shared, guided, and independent stories; listening to stories/fairy tales and practicing writing stories using the same story structure or characters

Grade 3 - Literary Writing

• creating a variety of imaginative writing and representations following patterns modelled from literature e.g., writing stories on a variety of topics, discussing/developing criteria to help them shape/edit their stories; studying animals in the environment and then writing animal stories



Book Making: Workshop for Emergent Writers

Learning Through Language, Learning About Language

Making Books...

- Is developmentally appropriate. Brings a sense of play to making.
- Encourages children to do bigger work and develop stamina for writing.
- Causes children to live like writers
- Makes the 'reading like writers' connection so clear.
- Helps children begin to understand the process of composition and decision—making.
- Helps children begin to understand genre, purpose & audience

beliefs guide actions



Book Making

What children need to get started...

TIME

- * 10-20 minutes WRITERS' MEETING (whole class)

 The teacher leads conversations, demonstrations, and inquiries connected to a unit of study.
 - * 30-40 minutes INDEPENDENT WORK

 The children make books.
 - * 5-10 minutes SHARE & REFLECTION (whole class)
 Writers tell stories of process.

Extend the time for independent work a little each day



Book Making: What Children Need to Get Started

- 1. TIME conversations, demonstrations, students writing, sharing their process
- 2. SPACE deciding where they can do their best work as a writer is a decision the children can own
- 3. BLANK BOOKS lines set an expectation for print that makes some children think "I don't know how to do that, so I can't."
- 4. WRITING TOOLS Students choose from separate tubs for crayons, coloured pencils, and markers; bins for blank, pre—stapled books; ABC charts
- 5. AN IMAGE OF BOOKMAKING students know what books look like; that PEOPLE make books; a finished book is the result of someone's work to make that book taking action from ideas

Bottom Line: If children aren't TRYING to write, they aren't LEARNING to write.



Charts to Support Emergent & Early Writers

