Success in Teaching Writing:

A Special Education Writing Conference from IEW®

Teaching Writing to Students with Special Learning Needs



Andrew Pudewa IEW's Founder and Director

Why does Structure and Style® work so well with special learning needs?

- clear models
- engaging source texts
- incremental pacing
- adapts to each student's needs
- teacher is free to help student as much as needed







The Nine IEW® Units

Unit 1: Note Making and Outlines

Unit 2: Writing from Notes



Unit 4: Summarizing a Reference

Unit 6: Summarizing Multiple References

> Unit 8: Formal **Essay Models**

Unit 3: Retelling Narrative Stories

Unit 5: Writing from Pictures

Unit 7: Inventive Writing

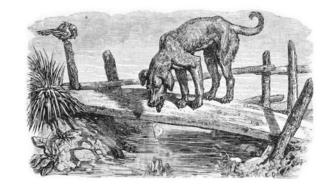
Unit 9: Formal Critique





The Dog and the Shadow

A lucky dog had found a big fresh bone and was carrying it home to enjoy. On his way he had to cross a low bridge over a calm stream. As he crossed, he looked down and saw his own reflection in the water beneath. Thinking it was another dog with another bone, he wanted to have that also. So he growled and snapped at the other dog in the water, but as he opened his mouth, the bone fell out. It dropped into the stream and was gone forever.







- 1. bone, home, enjoy
- 2. bridge, calm, stream
- 3. reflection, water, beneath
- 4. another, bone, wanted
- 5. Grrr, snapped, open, fell
- 6. dropped, stream, gone



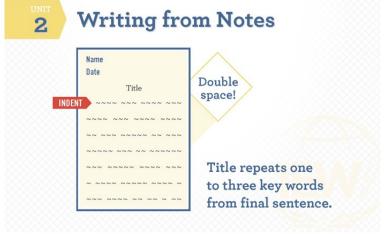
Unit 1: Note Making and Outlines

Unit 2: Writing from Notes



- I. bone, home, enjoy
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For teaching SPED and ELL students, the Seminar Workbook offers additional teaching guidelines for each unit.



REMINDER SIGNS



Name Date

My Title

Be sure to indent the first line of your paragraph and be sure to double-space. Put your name and the date at the top left. Capitalize the words in the title as taught.

4-Point Check

- 1. Capitals
- 2. Spacing
- 3. Punctuation . . ?!
- 4. Does it make sense?

No erasing allowed!

ADJUSTING FOR GRADE LEVEL

Grades 3-5

- Simple narrative stories, such as fables, are easiest.
- Continue to retell the content from the outline in preparation for writing.
- Group summarizing and frequent modeling are essential.
- Very gradually introduce dress-ups. Start with an -ly adverb.
- Pay particular attention to page format.
- Use a variety of sources (fiction and nonfiction) and one, two, or three short paragraphs.
- Continue "telling the content" from the outline in preparation for writing.
- As needed, help students construct sentences from the outline.
- As dress-ups are taught, have students underline them in their papers.
- Customize the checklist to meet the needs of each individual student. Invite slower students to cross items off the checklist.
- Rewriting should be a natural and consistent part of the process.

Grades 6-12

- Work quickly toward independence.
- Introduce dress-ups. Start with an -ly adverb.
- Customize the checklist to meet the needs of each individual student. Either teach additional advanced techniques to students who are ready or invite slower students to cross items off the checklist.
- Have students underline dress-ups.
- Integrate writing assignments with content areas (e.g., history or science).

Special Needs and English Learners

- Continue to discuss the source text and vocabulary with each new paragraph.
- Continue to conduct the oral retelling from the outline. Help students with this as much as possible. Help them begin sentences and manage syntax. Use poetry memorization to develop sophisticated linguistic patterns. For more information, refer to "Nurturing Competent Communicators," available as a free download. Visit IEW.com/NCC-E.
- If students struggle with handwriting, scribe for them. Typing early may help.
- Model correct mechanics when writing the class paragraph. Discussing when to capitalize, thinking of words, and demonstrating punctuation will help immensely.
- Be sure students read their finished paragraphs aloud. They will hear mistakes much better if they read them.



Story Sequence Chart

I. CHARACTERS & SETTING

Who is in the story?
What are they like?
When does it happen?
Where do they live or go?



II. PLOT & CONFLICT

What do they need or want?
What do they think?
What do they say and do?



III. CLIMAX, RESOLUTION, MESSAGE

How is the need resolved?

What happens after?

What is the message/lesson?

Final clincher repeats title.



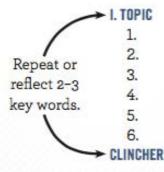
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Summarizing a Reference

- · Key words from facts.
- · Choose 4-7 details.
- · 3 words max.
- 1 topic per ¶.



Topic-Clincher Rule







Writing from Pictures

I. CENTRAL FACT 1. 2. 3. (details) 4. Clincher

II. CENTRAL FACT 1. 2. 3. (details) 4. Clincher



ASK QUESTIONS

Who?

What?

When?

Where?

Why?

Before?

After?

Outside?

ADVANCED

Central Fact: past tense

Details: past perfect

(had been, had done, had

Clincher: past tense

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Summarizing Multiple References

- · Find multiple sources.
- · Choose topics.
- 1 outline/topic/source.
- · Create fused outline.



SOURCE 1	SOURCE 2	SOURCE 3
(info on source) I. Topic A	(info on source) I. Topic A	(info on source) I. Topic A
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3-
4-	4.	4.
5.	5.	5-
USEFUL	FUSED OUTLINE I. Topic Å 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Clincher	STYLE LIST
INFORMATION		-ly adverb
quotes due date or more notes		who-which clause because clause



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My Dog Model

THINK THREE TOPICS

My Dog by Joe Student

INTRODUCTION

Attention getter Background - time, place 3 Topics

II. FIRST TOPIC

III. SECOND TOPIC

Clincher

IV. THIRD TOPIC

Topic 4-7 details Clincher

Most Significant and Why Clincher: Title

Topic 4-7 details Clincher

Topic 4-7 details



HIS LOOKS

HIS FOOD

CONCLUSION 3 Topics

8 **Basic Essay Model**

THINK THREE TOPICS Champlain Joe Student

INTRODUCTION

EXPLORER **TOPIC A**

SETTLER TOPIC B

TOPIC C SOLDIER

CONCLUSION

NO "I"



The Critique Model I. Introduction INTRODUCTION · Type of Story • Title · Author II. Characters and Setting · People or animals in story SEQUENCE · Place, time, mood III. Conflict and Plot STORY S · Problems that must be solved · The plan of the story IV. Climax and Resolution • Turning point of the story · Outcome of main characters V. Conclusion · Liked? Disliked? Why? · Message/Theme • No "I"

The Nine IEW Units

- Note Making and Outlines
- Writing from Notes
- Retelling Narratives Stories
- Summarizing a Reference
- Writing from Pictures
- Summarizing Multiple References
- Inventive Writing
- Formal Essay Models
- Formal Critique





Stylistic Techniques - A Sampling

Dress-Ups

-ly adverb

who/which clause
quality adjective

Decorations

alliteration question simile

Sentence Openers

subject prepositional -ing



Important: We introduce a new stylistic technique when the previous one is mastered.





Suggestions from Seminar Workbook to Use When Teaching Style

- Discuss vocabulary in source texts.
- Display word lists, especially banned word lists.
- Remind students to use tests to verify parts of speech. (e.g. the adjective test: the ____pen)
- Brainstorm possible options for stylistic techniques. Write them on the board.
- Customize the checklist for each student.





What about grading?

Unit 2

Unit 2 Composition Checklist Unit 2	Writing from Notes
Name:	Institute w Excellence w Writing
STRUCTURE	
name and date in upper left-hand corner	
□ composition double-spaced	
☐ title centered and repeats 1–3 key words from final sentence	
checklist on top, final draft, rough draft, key word outline	
STYLE	
11 Dress-Ups (underline one of each)	
☐ -ly adverb	
□ who/which dause	
MECHANICS	
□ capitalization	
☐ end marks and punctuation	
☐ complete sentences (Does it make sense?)	
□ correct spelling	





Unit 7



Unit 7	as) Inventi Writin
Name:	Institute v Excellence v Writing
STRUCTURE	1 from Space Base Strine Street
name and date in upper left-hand corner	
□ composition double-spaced	
☐ title centered and repeats 1–3 key words from final sentence	
Checklist on top, final draft, rough draft, key word outline	
Introduction	
 introduction includes attention getter, background information, and states topics (bold or highlight) 	
Body	
☐ topic-clincher sentences repeat or reflect 2–3 key words (highlight or bold)	
Conclusion	
☐ conclusion restates topics (bold or highlight) and indicates most significant/wh	ny
STYLE	
11 12 13 14 15 Dress-Ups (underline one of each)	
O O O -ly adverb	
□ □ □ □ who/which clause	
□ □ □ □ strong verb	
OOOOwww.asia.b dause	
□ □ □ □ quality adjective	
11 12 13 14 15 Sentence Openers (number; one of each as possible)	
○ ○ ○ ○ [1] subject	
□ □ □ □ [2] prepositional	
□ □ □ □ [3] -ly adverb	
○ ○ ○ ○ [4]-ing	
□ □ □ □ [5] dausal - www.asia.b	
○ ○ ○ ○ [6] vss	
91 92 93 94 95 Decorations ("dec" in margin or italics if typed)	
□ □ □ □ alliteration, conversation/quotation, simile/metaphor, question 3sss, vss open-dose	n,
11 12 13 14 15 Triple Extensions (choose one triple from the list)	
CHECK FOR BANNED WORDS (-1 pt for each use): say/said, go/went, good, bad	
MECHANICS	
☐ capitalization	
☐ end marks and punctuation	
☐ complete sentences (Does it make sense?)	
□ correct spelling	

Where Should I Begin?

Teaching Writing: Structure and Style





Implementing Structure and Style

Structure and Style for Students (SSS)

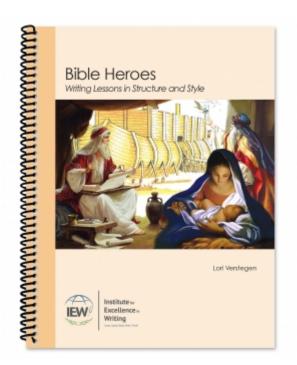


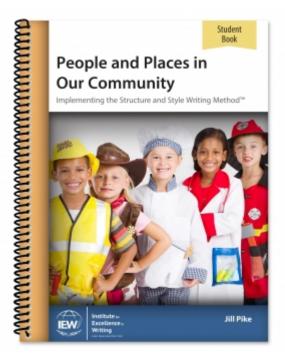




Implementing Structure and Style

Theme-Based Books

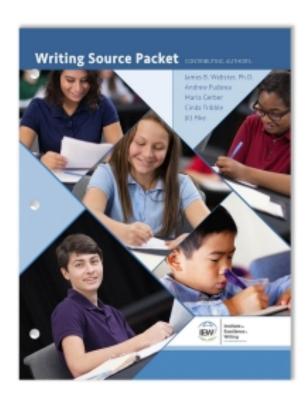








Writing Source Packet



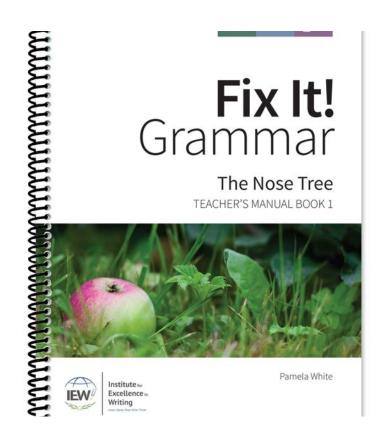
Create your own source texts.







Fix It! Grammar





How can poetry memorization help?

Linguistic Development through Poetry Memorization



- increases active vocabulary
- makes neural connections
- infuses reliably correct and sophisticated English language patterns
- enjoyable to share with others



Final Reminders

- Help your student as much as needed!
- You are not looking for mastery the first time through the nine units.
- Be encouraged!
- Four Deadly Errors of **Teaching Writing**





