

YEAR | LEVEL

1 | B

Teacher's
Manual

Structure and Style®

FOR STUDENTS

YEAR **1** LEVEL **B**

Andrew Pudewa

Also by Andrew Pudewa

Advanced Spelling & Vocabulary
Bible-Based Writing Lessons
However Imperfectly
Introduction to Public Speaking
Linguistic Development through Poetry Memorization

Phonetic Zoo Spelling, Levels A, B, C
Teaching Writing: Structure and Style
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Teacher's Manual

Gray boxes such as this are in the Teacher's Manual and provide extra information for the teacher or teaching parent to help students in the course.

Depending on the age or aptitude of students, most participants plan to spend thirty to sixty minutes a day, four days a week, working through the course. Younger or special needs students will need closer to forty-five minutes or longer each day. Older or more adept students will find thirty minutes or less each day enough time to complete the assignments. Note that lessons earlier in the year are easier and therefore less time intensive. Trust the system. Don't skip the first assignment! The easier lessons are important for all students as they build confidence and lay an important foundation.

Introduction

Introduction

Welcome to *Structure and Style® for Students*, taught by Andrew Pudewa. His humor and step-by-step clarity have yielded amazing results with thousands of formerly reluctant writers. We hope you will have an enjoyable year as you learn to write with Structure and Style!

Assembling Your Binder

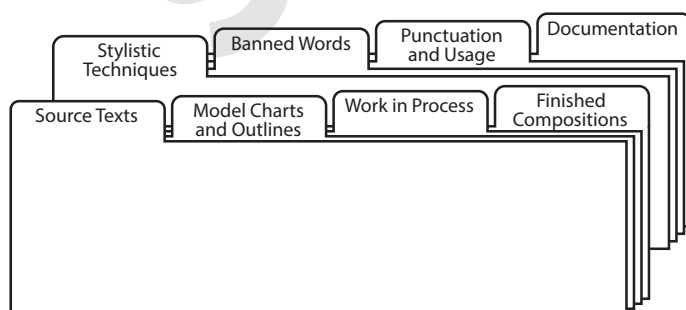
Your *Structure and Style for Students* curriculum features a paper organization system that you will use to manage your coursework and compositions in every stage of the writing process.

To prepare for your first class, take the first eight pages from this packet and place them at the front of your binder—before the Source Texts tab. Each week, you will add the weekly Overview pages to this front section; therefore, place Week 1 Overview, page 9, on top of the pages that you just moved. When you begin Week 2, place Week 2 Overview on top of Week 1 Overview.

The remaining sheets from this student packet should be placed in the back of the binder behind the Documentation tab. You will be instructed each week by either your teacher or Mr. Pudewa where to put these additional pages.

Supplies

Every *Structure and Style for Students* box comes with a Teacher's Manual, this student packet, videos containing twenty-four teaching episodes with Andrew Pudewa, and a Student Binder with eight tabs:



Fix It!® Grammar

To provide an effective and delightful method of applying grammar rules to writing, consider using *Fix It! Grammar* in addition to this course.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary words are included in the lessons. Mr. Pudewa defines words on a weekly basis.

Beyond this, you only need a pen and several sheets of notebook paper for each week's assignment.

Scope and Sequence

Week	Subject and Structure	Style	Literature Suggestions
Unit 1 1	The Blue-Ringed Octopus Carnivorous Plants		<i>The Twenty-One Balloons</i> by William Pène du Bois
Unit 2 2	Disgusting or a Delicacy? the title rule	-ly adverb	
3	The Eagle and the Jackdaw Komodo Dragon	who/which clause	
Unit 3 4	The Miller, His Son, and Their Donkey		
5	Odysseus and the Cyclops	strong verb banned words: <i>say/said, see/saw</i>	<i>The Children's Homer: The Adventures of Odysseus and the Tale of Troy</i> by Padraic Colum
6	The Hart in the Ox-Stall	banned words: <i>think/thought</i>	
Unit 4 7	Dangerous Birds topic-clincher sentences	because clause banned words: <i>eat/ate</i>	
8	Mike the Headless Chicken	banned words: <i>go/went</i>	
9	Captain Cook		<i>Ballet Shoes</i> by Noel Streatfeild or <i>Charlie and the Chocolate Factory</i> by Roald Dahl
Unit 5 10	Drone	quality adjective banned words: <i>good, bad</i>	
11	Bora Bora or Dog and Table		
12	Bike or Ballerina	www.asia clause	

Scope and Sequence

Week	Subject and Structure	Style	Literature Suggestions
Unit 6 13	Coconut Crabs source and fused outlines		<i>Swiss Family Robinson</i> by Johann David Wyss Optionally, watch the Walt Disney Movie.
14	Trogllobites	#2 prepositional opener	
15	Amelia Earhart		
16	A Historical Person of Choice additional sources required		<i>The Hobbit</i> by J.R.R. Tolkien
Unit 7 17	A Subject of Your Choice	#3 -ly adverb opener	
18	A Place of Your Choice introduction and conclusion		
19	Writing a Letter		
Unit 8 20	Plastic		<i>Just So Stories</i> by Rudyard Kipling
21	Oceania additional sources required	#6 vss opener	
Unit 9 22	Rikki-Tikki-Tavi		
23	Casey at the Bat	#5 clausal opener <i>www.asia.b</i> clause	
24	Limericks and Clerihews Timed Essay		

How to adapt the suggested daily breakdown for a homeschool program:

In a homeschool setting, students will watch the video and complete the homework assigned in the Suggested Daily Breakdown section on each lesson's Overview page. On Day 5, parents will collect homework, return graded assignments from the previous week, and reinforce what Mr. Pudewa taught on the video. Parents may also discuss grammar and/or literature during class time.

How to adapt the suggested daily breakdown for a one-day-a-week program:

In a one-day-a-week class setting, teachers can adapt the suggested daily breakdown one of these two ways:

- A. Using the videos as a guide, teachers watch SSS and then use it as a model for teaching the lessons live.
- B. Alternatively, parents can purchase the SSS program allowing students to watch the video at home and complete the assignment as directed for Days 1–4 in the Suggested Daily Breakdown section on each lesson's Overview page. Class will meet on Day 5, when the instructor can collect homework, return graded assignments from the previous week, and reinforce what Mr. Pudewa taught on the video. Teachers may also discuss grammar and/or literature on class day.

How to adapt the suggested daily breakdown for a two- or three-day-a-week program:

In a two- or three-day-a-week class setting, teachers can adapt the suggested daily breakdown in any one of these three ways:

- A. Using the videos as a guide, teachers watch SSS and then use it as a model for teaching the lessons live.
- B. Students can watch Part 1 of the video in class and complete the assignment as directed. Any work not completed in class will be finished at home. The remaining class day(s) can be used to watch Part 2 of the video and complete the assignment as directed. Class time will also be used to collect homework, return graded assignments from the previous week, and reinforce what Mr. Pudewa taught on the video.
- C. Alternatively, parents could purchase the SSS program, allowing students to watch the video and complete the assignment at home. Instructors would then use their two or three class days to collect homework, return graded assignments from the previous week, and reinforce what Mr. Pudewa taught on the video. Teachers may also discuss grammar and/or literature on class day.

How to adapt the suggested daily breakdown for a four- or five-day-a-week program:

Teachers who teach in full-time schools can adapt the suggested daily breakdown in any one of these three ways:

- A. Using the videos as a guide, teachers watch SSS and then use it as a model for teaching the lessons live. The daily breakdown can remain the same, or teachers can adjust or stretch out the lessons. (See blue page for a suggested weekly schedule for adapting twenty-four weeks of instruction into thirty weeks.)
- B. Teachers show the videos as an instructional tool and facilitate the lessons by passing out the papers and writing on the whiteboard what Mr. Pudewa writes. The daily breakdown can remain the same.
- C. Teachers show the class selected clips from the videos, particularly those which introduce a new IEW Unit (Weeks 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 17, 20, and 22) and then teach the other weekly lessons themselves. The daily breakdown can remain the same, or teachers can adjust or stretch out the lessons. (See blue page for a suggested weekly schedule for adapting twenty-four weeks of instruction into thirty weeks.)

Week 1: The Blue-Ringed Octopus Carnivorous Plants

Teacher Preparation

Teaching Writing: Structure and Style

Watch the sections for Unit 1: Note Making and Outlines.

At IEW.com/twss-help reference the TWSS Viewing Guides.

Literature Suggestion

The Twenty-One Balloons by William Pène du Bois

Week 1: The Blue-Ringed Octopus, Carnivorous Plants

UNIT 1: NOTE MAKING AND OUTLINES

OVERVIEW

Week 1: The Blue-Ringed Octopus Carnivorous Plants

Structure and Style for Students Video 1 Part 1: 00:00–41:08 Part 2: 41:09–01:15:36

Goals

- to learn the Unit 1 Note Making and Outlines structural model
- to write a key word outline (KWO)
- to retell the content of a source text using just your outline
- to learn new vocabulary: *absorbable, camouflage, deficient, enzyme, mucilage, neurotoxic, nitrogen*

Suggested Daily Breakdown

DAY 1	• Watch Part 1 of Video 1. • On a fresh sheet of paper, take fifteen minutes to write anything about your home. • Hand in your paper to your teacher. You will refer to this essay again in Week 24. • Read and discuss “The Blue-Ringed Octopus.” • Write a key word outline (KWO) for the first paragraph with the class. <i>Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.</i>
DAY 2	• Watch Part 2 of Video 1 starting at 41:09. • Write a KWO for the second paragraph of “The Blue-Ringed Octopus” with the class. • Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences. • Write a KWO for the first paragraph of “Carnivorous Plants” with the class. <i>Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.</i>
DAY 3	• Finish your KWO for “Carnivorous Plants.” • Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences. <i>Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.</i>
DAYS 4 AND 5	• Retell “The Blue-Ringed Octopus” from your KWO to a relative or friend for additional practice. Remember to speak in complete sentences. • Retell “Carnivorous Plants” from your KWO to a relative or friend for additional practice. Remember to speak in complete sentences. <i>Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.</i>

Students will refer to their papers about home in Week 24.

Board Notes

These notes represent what Mr. Pudewa wrote on the whiteboard.

The Blue-Ringed Octopus

- I. beak-like, cut, wetsuit
 1. feeds, crabs, small 
 2. golf , 2", tip 
 3. reefs, Australia  Japan
 4. hard, camouflage, self-defense
 5. changes, color, rings
 6. unusual, "must-find," photographers
- II. O. venomous, BRO, deadly, humans
 1. bite, seems, painless 
 2. neurotoxic, V., quickly, numbness
 3. breathing, paralysis, senses
 4. death, minutes, antidote
 5. 1 BRO, 26, , minutes

2–3 key words

Symbols, numbers, and abbreviations are free.

Put commas between words on KWO.

Carnivorous Plants

- I. ~583 species, attract, trap 
 1. nitrogen-deficient, decaying, animal
 2. 5, types, use, traps
 3. "flypaper," mucilage, "snap," 
 4. "bladder," vacuum, suck
 5. "lobster," inward, hairs
 6. "pitfall," rolled, leaf

Key words chosen will vary with each student.

II. *Students will complete this KWO independently.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Structure

Unit 1: Note Making and Outlines

Introduction to Structure

- The purpose of the key word outline (KWO) is to help remember the main idea of the sentence.
- In Unit 1 key words are taken from each sentence. In other units this will change.
- As students write the KWO, require them to separate key words with commas. They should use 2–3 key words per line. Symbols, numbers, and abbreviations are free.

Week 1: The Blue-Ringed Octopus, Carnivorous Plants

Source Text

The Blue-Ringed Octopus

Like others of its order, the blue-ringed octopus has eight arms, two eyes, and a beak-like mouth that can cut through a wetsuit. It feeds on shrimp, crabs, and small fish. It is comparable in size to a golf ball, and each arm measures about two inches from tip to body. The blue-ringed octopus can be found on the sandy ocean bottoms and in the coral reefs of Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Japan. It is hard to spot as it uses camouflage for self-defense. To say “stay away,” it changes color from brown to bright yellow with blue rings. Its beautiful, unusual coloring makes it a “must-find” creature for many underwater photographers.

While all octopuses are venomous, only the blue-ringed octopus is deadly to humans. At first, a bite might seem painless. But the powerful neurotoxic venom quickly causes numbness of the lips and tongue. This is followed by difficulty in breathing caused by paralysis and then a shutdown of the senses. Death can occur in minutes, and there is no known antidote. One small blue-ringed octopus carries enough venom to kill twenty-six adult humans in minutes.



Public Speaking

When the KWO is complete, students should test it by retelling it to another person. Require them to speak in complete sentences. Do not skip this step in later units.

To test the KWO, follow this pattern: Read. Think. Look up. Speak. Read a line of notes.

Think of a sentence. Look up. Speak loudly and clearly to the people, not the paper.

Definitions from Source Text

camouflage (n): a way to conceal an animal so it blends into its surroundings

neurotoxic (adj): poisonous to the nervous system

SAMPLE

Source Text**Carnivorous Plants**

Although most Americans are familiar with the Venus flytrap, there are about 583 species of carnivorous plants that attract, trap, and kill prey. They tend to grow in nitrogen-deficient environments and must get their nutrients from decaying animal life. There are five common types of traps used by these plants. Flypaper traps use a sticky mucilage, while snap traps use rapid leaf movements. Bladder traps create a vacuum to suck in their prey. Lobster traps have small inward-pointing hairs that force prey toward a digestive organ. Lastly, pitfall traps, used by pitcher plants, trap prey in a rolled leaf.

The various species of tropical pitcher plant found in New Guinea are some of the world's largest. To survive in poor soil, these peculiar plants entice insects and other small animals into their gaping mouths with sweet-smelling nectar and eye-catching colors.

A series of sticky, downward ribs makes it nearly impossible for trapped prey to escape. Once trapped, acid-like digestive enzymes break down the still-living creature into absorbable nutrients. While most pitcher plants catch mainly insects, the larger ones, such as *Nepenthes rajah*, can also trap and feed on frogs, lizards, mice, and even birds.

**Definitions from Source Text**

nitrogen (n): a gas that forms a large part of the atmosphere

deficient (adj): lacking something essential

mucilage (n): a sticky, gummy substance

enzyme (n): a chemical that helps to break down food for digestion

absorbable (adj): able to take in naturally or gradually

SAMPLE

This model chart is not handed out on the video. Instruct students to place it behind the Model Charts and Outlines tab in the Student Binder. It will serve as a reminder for the students. Students will place future key word outlines (KWO) behind respective model charts.

UNIT

1 Note Making and Outlines

Name _____

Date _____

I. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

3
words
max!

Read.
Think.
Look up.
Speak.



Paper Management

Every week, students are instructed to put away their papers in their binders. The tabs of the three-ring Student Binder are listed on page 5.

Direct students to place the graded KWO behind the Model Charts and Outlines tab and the finished composition behind the Finished Composition tab. Not only will they be able to refer back to their pages when needed, but they will also be proud of their accomplishments as the weeks and months progress.

This skill of “paper management” is important, not only for this class but for life! Be sure your students are deliberate about organizing their binders as instructed. They will not only be able to refer back to their pages when needed, they will also be proud of their accomplishments as the weeks and months progress.

For your convenience, the instructions on the video at the end of each class appear here.

Organize Your Binder

- Put “The Blue-Ringed Octopus” and “Carnivorous Plants” behind the Source Texts tab.
- Put Unit 1: Note Making and Outlines behind the Model Charts and Outlines tab.
- Put your key word outlines (KWOs) behind the Work in Process tab.
- When you finish your homework, put it in the front pocket of your binder so you can turn it in.

Homework

1. Finish your KWO on “Carnivorous Plants.”
2. Test your KWOs by retelling them to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.

Week 2: Disgusting or a Delicacy?

Teacher Preparation

Teaching Writing: Structure and Style

Watch the sections for Unit 2: Writing from Notes.

At IEW.com/twss-help reference the TWSS Viewing Guides.

Literature Suggestion

The Twenty-One Balloons by William Pène du Bois

Week 2: Disgusting or a Delicacy?

UNIT 2: WRITING FROM NOTES

OVERVIEW

Week 2: Disgusting or a Delicacy?

Structure and Style for Students Video 2 **Part 1: 00:00–42:30** **Part 2: 42:31–01:09:31**

Goals

- to learn the Unit 2 Writing from Notes structural model
- to practice the Units 1 and 2 structural models
- to write a key word outline (KWO)
- to write a summary from your KWO
- to create a title
- to add a dress-up: -ly adverb
- to be introduced to the composition checklist
- to learn new vocabulary: *compensate, editor, larva, style*

Suggested Daily Breakdown

DAY 1	• Watch Part 1 of Video 2. • Read and discuss “Disgusting or a Delicacy?” • Write a key word outline (KWO) with the class. • Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences. • Learn the -ly adverb dress-up and write a list of -ly adverbs to use for your summary. • Notice -ly adverbs in books that you read and write a few on a separate sheet of paper. <i>Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.</i>
DAY 2	• Watch Part 2 of Video 2 starting at 42:31. • Learn how to use the checklist. • Learn how to format your paper. • Learn how to create a title. <i>Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.</i>
DAY 3	• Using your KWO, not the source text, write your summary about “Disgusting or a Delicacy?” • Include and mark (underline) one -ly adverb in your paragraph. • Create a title following the title rule. • Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it. • Hire an editor and ask him or her to check your rough draft. <i>Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.</i>
DAYS 4 AND 5	• Write your final draft making any changes that your editor suggested. • Staple the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in. <i>Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.</i>

Board Notes

Disgusting or a Delicacy

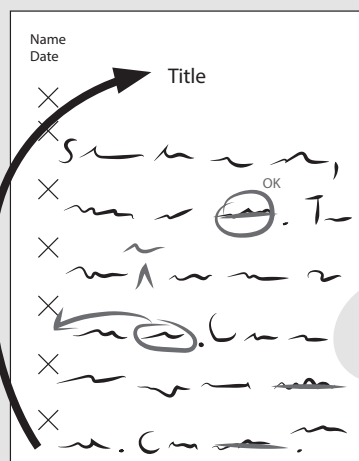
- I. common, chicken, vegetables
1. raw, ∞, malls, airports, USA
 2. countries, unusual, prepared
 3. Cambodian, tarantula, garlic ∞ ∞
 4. China, grilled, scorpion
 5. S. Korea, octopus, squirming
 6. Escamoles, Mex., ant ☺
 7. chocolate, silkworms, Thailand
 8. complain, eggplant, ≠ seahorse

Dress-Up

-ly adverb

-ly adverbs

commonly
usually
quickly
rarely
occasionally
strangely
weirdly
unusually
oddly
happily
professionally
surprisingly
slowly
shockingly
revoltingly
rapidly
(un)willingly
gladly
gratefully



Title (leave blank to start)

Skip lines or double space. No erasing allowed. Use a pen!

If you wrote a word you wish you had not written, simply draw a line through it and write the word you want above it.

If you want to add a word, insert a caret (^) and above the caret put the word.

If you want to move something, circle what you want to move and draw an arrow to where it should go.

If you line out something and wish you had not, circle and write "OK."

Messy papers indicate you worked very hard to get words into sentences.

Additional Assignment

Hire an editor.

Structure

Unit 2: Writing from Notes

the title rule

- Students set aside the source text and use the KWO to write a summary paragraph. Stress the importance of writing in their own words.
- To form a catchy title that grabs the reader’s attention, students use the title rule: title repeats one to three key words from final sentence.

Week 2: Disgusting or a Delicacy?

Source Text

Disgusting or a Delicacy?

Most of us stick to common foods like chicken or beef, cheese, vegetables, and fruits. Raw fish, Japanese style, is now available in malls and airports of North America. In some countries, however, you may find even more unusual items prepared as food. A Cambodian specialty is tarantula fried in garlic oil. A food seller in China may offer grilled black scorpion on a stick. A South Korean delicacy is raw octopus—so fresh that its arms are still squirming on the plate. *Escamoles* are fried ant larvae, a rare Mexican dish with a nutty flavor. You can even buy chocolate-covered silkworms from Thailand! So don’t complain next time you are served eggplant or even sashimi—it’s nothing compared to fried dung beetle or grilled seahorse.

Definition from Source Text

larva (n): a very young form of an insect that looks like a worm

Other Defined Words

style (n): a distinctive manner of expression

editor (n): a person who revises written work and corrects errors

compensate (v): to make an appropriate payment

SAMPLE

Style

Introduction to Style

-ly adverb

- The IEW dress-ups are descriptive words, phrases, or clauses added to a sentence. To indicate that a dress-up has been added to a sentence, students underline it.
- The first dress-up is the -ly adverb. Do not allow students to use -ly impostors (adjectives) such as *ugly*.
- From now on, students should include and mark an -ly adverb in each paragraph that they write.

Dress-Ups

Indicator: underline

Minimum Rule: each one in every paragraph

Stylistic Techniques

I. Dress-Ups

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Indicator: _____

Minimum Rule: _____

II. Sentence Openers

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Indicator: _____

Minimum Rule: _____

III. Decorations

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Indicator: _____

Minimum Rule: _____

Week 2

- ly adverb

Week 3

- who/which clause

Week 5

- strong verb

Week 7

- because clause

Week 10

- quality adjective

Week 12

- www.asia clause

Sentence Openers

Indicator: number

Minimum Rule: each one in every paragraph

Week 14

- prepositional

Week 17

- ly adverb

Week 21

- vss (2–5 words)

Week 23

- clausal - www.asia.b

SAMPLE

This model chart is not handed out on the video. Instruct students to place it behind the Model Charts and Outlines tab.

UNIT

1

Note Making and Outlines

Name	
Date	
I.	_____
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____

3
words
max!

Read.
Think.
Look up.
Speak.



UNIT

2

Writing from Notes

Name	
Date	
Title	
INDENT	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~
	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~
	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~
	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~
	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~
	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~
	~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~

Double
space!

Title repeats one
to three key words
from final sentence.

SAMPLE

Students should look at the checklist before writing to know what is expected. While writing, they should check off items on the checklist as they complete them. Before submitting an assignment, they should review the checklist to ensure their paper is complete.

If students complete the checklist, they can expect to receive an *A* for *accepted*. If students fail to complete the checklist, they are not yet finished and should receive an *I* for *incomplete*.

Week 2: Disgusting or a Delicacy?

Unit 2 Composition Checklist

Week 2: Disgusting or a Delicacy?

Writing
from
Notes

Name: _____



Institute for
Excellence in
Writing
Listen Speak Read Write Think

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

¶1 Dress-Ups (underline one of each)

- ☐ -ly adverb _____

MECHANICS (-1 pt per error)

- ☐ capitalization _____
- ☐ end marks and punctuation _____
- ☐ complete sentences (Does it make sense?) _____
- ☐ correct spelling _____

Teachers who prefer checklists with point values, see the blue page in the front of this book for the Reproducible Checklist link.

Note that students can include more than one -ly adverb. However, they should only mark (underline) one.

Organize Your Binder

- Put “Disgusting or a Delicacy?” behind the Source Texts tab.
- Put Unit 2: Writing from Notes behind the Model Charts and Outlines tab.
- Put your key word outline (KWO), your rough draft, and the Unit 2 Composition Checklist behind the Work in Process tab.
- Put the Stylistic Techniques and your -ly adverb list behind the Stylistic Techniques tab.
- When you finish your homework, put it in the front pocket of your binder so you can turn it in.

Homework

1. Write one paragraph using your KWO and the Unit 2 Composition Checklist.
2. Include and mark (underline) one -ly adverb in your paragraph.
3. Have your editor check your rough draft.
4. Make necessary corrections.
5. Follow the directions on the checklist.

Week 3: The Eagle and the Jackdaw Komodo Dragon

Literature Suggestion

The Twenty-One Balloons by William Pène du Bois

Week 3: The Eagle and the Jackdaw, Komodo Dragon

UNIT 2: WRITING FROM NOTES

OVERVIEW

Week 3: The Eagle and the Jackdaw Komodo Dragon

Structure and Style for Students Video 3 **Part 1: 00:00–31:42** **Part 2: 31:43–01:00:00**

Goals

- to practice the Units 1 and 2 structural models
- to write two KWOs
- to retell the contents of a source text using just your outline
- to write a summary from your KWO
- to add a dress-up: *who/which* clause
- to learn new vocabulary: *emulate, entangled, envy, jackdaw, lofty, prowess, ram, stir, talon*

Suggested Daily Breakdown

DAY 1	• Watch Part 1 of Video 3. • Read and discuss “The Eagle and the Jackdaw.” • Begin writing a KWO with the class and complete it independently. • Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences. • Read and discuss “Komodo Dragon.” <i>Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.</i>
DAY 2	• Watch Part 2 of Video 3 starting at 31:43. • Review your list of -ly adverbs from Week 2 and add more to fit with “The Eagle and the Jackdaw.” • Learn a new dress-up, the <i>who/which</i> clause. • Practice ideas for <i>who/which</i> clauses that you can use in your summary. • Write a KWO for “Komodo Dragon.” • Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences. <i>Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.</i>
DAY 3	• Using your KWO, not the source text, write your summary about “The Eagle and the Jackdaw.” • Include one -ly adverb and one <i>who/which</i> clause in your paragraph. Underline only <i>who</i> or <i>which</i>, not the entire clause. • Create a title following the title rule. • Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it. • Give the Letter to the Editor to your editor and have him or her check your rough draft. <i>Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.</i>
DAYS 4 AND 5	• Write your final draft making any changes that your editor suggested. • Staple the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in. <i>Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.</i>

Board Notes

The Eagle and the Jackdaw

- I. (E) lofty ↘ lamb, talons ↗
1. (J) observed, stirred, envy
 2. (J) emulate, strength (E)
 3. whirl, ~, ram, intending ↗
 4. Students will complete the rest of the KWO independently.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.

who/which clause

Use *who* for people and *which* for things.

The children asked, "What kind of bird is it?"

(complete sentence)

who

The children ^ asked, "What kind of bird is it?"
(incomplete sentence)

Dress-Ups

-ly adverb

who/which clause

-ly adverbs

violently
ferociously
viciously
silently
intently
enviously
desperately
truly
aimlessly
noisily
madly
wildly
helplessly
hopelessly
thoroughly
immediately
painfully
lovingly
curiously
naturally

Mr. Pudewa explains two ways to fix the incomplete sentence:

1. The children, who had never seen one before, asked, "What kind of bird is it?"
2. The children, who asked, "What kind of bird is it?" wanted to know if it could talk.

Name _____
Date _____

Title _____

✕ _____

✕ _____

✕ _____

✕ _____

✕ _____

✕ _____

✕ _____

OK

Title Rule: Title repeats one to three key words from final sentence.

Style

who/which clause

- A *who/which* clause is a dependent clause that must be added to a sentence that is already complete.
- The *who/which* clause begins with *who* or *which* and contains a verb. Use *who* for people and *which* for things.
- *Who/which* clauses are set off with commas if they are nonessential but take no commas if they are essential.
Students who play volleyball may leave class early.
Not all students may leave early. The *who* clause is essential to the sentence.
- From now on, students should include and mark a *who/which* clause in each paragraph that they write.

Letter to the Editor

Writer's Name: _____

Dear Editor,

Congratulations on being selected to edit the rough draft of the writing assignment for the writer listed above. Every good writer has an encouraging editor. This student is enrolled in my writing course using the IEW® Structure and Style® writing program.

Because this is a school paper, it is easy to be confused about the role of an editor. In order not to inadvertently discourage students who are just learning how to write well, this program's editor has an important distinction.

The editor's job is to simply correct grammar and spelling mistakes. This course requires students to write quickly—hence the possibility of poor handwriting. Additionally, the course requires students to insert specific stylistic techniques which may at times render a sentence more awkward than is desirable. Upon practice, students will become more eloquent in their writing. For our purposes, it is better to undercorrect than overcorrect.

If you choose to accept this task, I encourage you to relax, enjoy reading what this student has written, and simply mark any obvious errors.

Thank you for your willingness to help young people become better writers.

Warmly,

Writing Teacher

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The Editing Process

Students should be expected to read their rough drafts out loud and fix errors before giving to an editor.

Through the editing process students should receive useful feedback about correct spelling, punctuation, and proper grammar usage.

SAMPLE

Source Text**The Eagle and the Jackdaw****Attributed to Aesop**

A large eagle flew down from his lofty perch, seized upon a small lamb, and carried him aloft with powerful wings and talons. A jackdaw observed the eagle's prowess and was stirred with envy. He wanted to emulate the strength and skill of the eagle. Therefore, he flew around with a great whir of his wings and settled upon a large ram, intending to carry him off. But his claws became entangled in the ram's fleece, and he was not able to release himself though he flapped his feathers as much as he could. The shepherd, seeing what had happened, ran up and caught him. He at once clipped the bird's wings and took him home that night as a gift for his children. They said to him, "Father, what kind of bird is it?" He replied, "I am certain he is a crow, but he would like you to think he is an eagle."

**Definitions from Source Text**

lofty (adj): very high

jackdaw (n): a type of crow with gray and black feathers

talon (n): a sharp, hooked claw of a bird of prey

prowess (n): an unusual skill or ability

stir (v): to cause strong emotions

envy (n): jealousy; a resentful longing for what someone else possesses

emulate (v): to imitate the qualities of an admired person

ram (n): a male sheep

entangled (v): to get twisted up and caught

SAMPLE

Source Text**Komodo Dragon**

The largest lizard in the world is the Komodo dragon. It is named for Komodo, one of the islands it inhabits in Indonesia. Living thirty years, a Komodo dragon can grow to more than ten feet in length and weigh up to three hundred pounds. The fierce Komodo has sharp teeth and thick scales. It has a long forked tongue similar to most snakes. It feeds on almost anything—carrion, deer, wild pigs, smaller Komodos, and even water buffalo. Unlike most lizards, its bite is venomous, decreasing its victim's blood pressure and sending its prey into shock. If the Komodo bites an animal but doesn't kill it, the animal will die a few days later. The Komodo will then find and eat the dead carcass. It can consume eighty percent of its body weight in a single feeding. Then, it can vomit up its meal if it needs to get away quickly. These dangerous reptiles can run up to thirteen miles per hour. Over the past four decades, dozens of people have been attacked by a Komodo dragon, and at least five have died.



SAMPLE

Teachers and parents should remember IEW's EZ+1 Rule. The checklist should include only those elements of style that have become easy plus one new element. If students are not yet ready for a basic element on the checklist, simply have them cross it out.

Unit 2 Composition Checklist
Week 3: The Eagle and the Jackdaw

Writing
from
Notes

Name: _____



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Writing
Learn. Speak. Read. Write. Thrive!

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

¶1 Dress-Ups (underline one of each)

- ☐ -ly adverb _____
- ☐ *who/which* clause _____

MECHANICS (-1 pt per error)

- ☐ capitalization _____
- ☐ end marks and punctuation _____
- ☐ complete sentences (Does it make sense?) _____
- ☐ correct spelling _____

Teachers who prefer checklists with point values, see the blue page in the front of this book for the Reproducible Checklist with Points link.

Students should include and mark an -ly adverb and a *who/which* clause in each paragraph that they write.

Organize Your Binder

- If you received an *I* on last week's assignment, put it behind the Work in Process tab so you can correct it.
- If you received an *A* on last week's assignment,
 - put your KWO behind the Units 1 and 2 Model Chart,
 - put your final draft behind the Finished Compositions tab,
 - discard or file elsewhere your rough draft and checklist.
- Put "The Eagle and the Jackdaw" and "Komodo Dragon" behind the Source Texts tab.
- Put your KWO and the Unit 2 Composition Checklist behind the Work in Process tab.

Homework

1. Finish your KWO on "The Eagle and the Jackdaw."
2. Write one paragraph using your KWO and the Unit 2 Composition Checklist.
3. Include and mark one *who/which* clause in your paragraph.
4. Give the Letter to the Editor to your editor and have him or her check your rough draft.
5. Make necessary corrections.
6. Follow the directions on the checklist.
7. Write a KWO on "Komodo Dragon."
8. Practice retelling your KWO to a partner.