

Structure and Style®

FOR STUDENTS
YEAR 1 LEVEL C

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 University-Ready Writing

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Structure and Style for Students: Year 1 Level C Student Book Sample Lessons First Edition, November 2019
PDF version 1
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ISBN 978-1-62341-511-2

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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

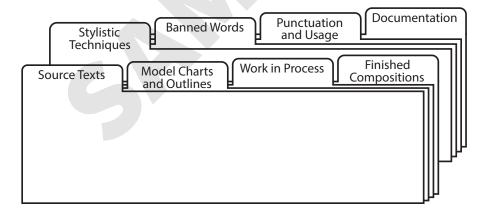
Your *Structure and Style for Students* curriculum features a paper organization system that you will use to manage your coursework and compositions in every stage of the writing process.

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 assignments.

Scope and Sequence

Week	Subject and Structure	Style	Literature Suggestions	
Unit 1	Recovered Pirate Secrets Pirate or Hero?		The Whydah: A Pirate Ship Feared, Wrecked, and Found	
Unit 2	A Beloved Daughter the title rule	-ly adverb who/which clause	by Martin Sandler	
Unit 3	Caesar and the Pirates	strong verb banned words: say/said, go/went, see/saw	A Man for All Seasons:	
4	Lochinvar	because clause banned words: think/thought, come/came, want/wanted	a Play in Two Acts by Robert Bolt	
5	Tom Sawyer			
Unit 4	Perfume Ingredients	quality adjective	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain	
7	Father Damien and the Lepers or Person of Choice	www.asia clause banned words: good, bad		
Unit 5	Trash Bag Pirates	banned words: nice, big	Julius Caesar	
9	Ape Turkey	#2 prepositional opener	by Shakespeare	
Unit 6 10	Chimpanzees	#3 -ly adverb opener		
11	Robert Louis Stevenson	#6 vss opener	Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne	
12	A Historical Person of Choice additional sources required bibliography	#5 clausal opener www.asia.b clause		

Week	Subject and Structure	Style	Literature Suggestions	
Unit 7 13	Subject of Choice			
14	University Application Essays	#1 subject opener #4 -ing opener	Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	
15	Author Imitation		by Jules Verne	
Unit 8 16	Salvage			
17	Marine Archaeology			
18	Piracy, Part 1 super-essay, MLA additional materials required		Treasure Island	
19	Piracy, Part 2		by Robert Louis Stevenson	
Unit 9 20	The Ransom of Red Chief	alliteration 3sss quotation		
21	Treasure Island			
Response to Literature 22	The Emperor's New Clothes	question dramatic open-close simile/metaphor	<i>The Princess Bride</i> by William Goldman	
23	The Devil and Daniel Webster		Optionally, watch the 1987 movie directed by Rob Reiner.	
24	Timed Essay			



Week 1: Recovered Pirate Secrets Pirate or Hero?

Structure and Style for Students Video 1 Part 1: 00:00-47:38 Part 2: 47:39-01:12:57

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: circumnavigate, nor'easter, preemptive strike, privateer, tumultuous

Suggested Daily Breakdown

Watch Part 1 of Video 1.				
On a fresh sheet of paper, take twenty minutes to write anything about your home.				
Hand in your paper to your teacher.				
Read and discuss "Recovered Pirate Secrets."				
 Read and discuss "Recovered Pirate Secrets." Write a key word outline (KWO) for the first paragraph with the class. 				
Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.				
Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.				
Watch Part 2 of Video 1 starting at 47:39.				
Write a KWO for the second and third paragraphs of "Recovered Pirate Secrets" independently.				
Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.				
 Write a KWO for the second and third paragraphs of Recovered Pirate Secrets Independently. Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences. Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1. 				
Write a KWO for "Pirate or Hero?"				
Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.				
Remember to speak in complete sentences.				
Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.				
Retell "Recovered Pirate Secrets" from your KWO to a relative or friend for additional practice.				
Remember to speak in complete sentences.				
 Retell "Pirate or Hero?" from your KWO to a relative or friend for additional practice. Remember to speak in complete sentences. 				
Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.				



Recovered Pirate Secrets

The Whydah is a pirate ship that sunk in 1717 off the eastern coast of Massachusetts. It was found two and a half centuries later by marine archaeologist Barry Clifford. It was the world's first recovered Golden Age pirate ship. The vessel began its service as a slave ship but was captured by two pirate ships in February 1717 near the Bahamas. The pirate captain was Samuel "Black Sam" Bellamy, a former British sailor. After a three-day chase, Captain Prince surrendered the Whydah to the pirates' superior force. Bellamy claimed the vessel as his flagship, adding some of Prince's sailors and freed slaves to his crew. In a gesture of goodwill toward the captain who surrendered, Bellamy gave the Sultan, a smaller ship, to Prince and his remaining crew.

Soon, the *Whydah* was used to plunder other ships along the east coast, but its career was short-lived. On April 26, 1717, the *Whydah* was caught by a powerful nor'easter. High winds and waves battered the ship, causing it to crash stern first into a sandbar. The vessel began to break apart in the tumultuous seas. A large wave pushed the ship over and caused her cannons to come loose. The heavy guns ripped up parts of the ship as they slid. The *Whydah* split in half, her contents scattering across the ocean floor. Of her 146 crewmembers, only two survived.

The wreck remained buried under water and sand until Barry Clifford discovered the site in 1984 and shed light on some of the pirates' secrets. Artifacts found on board have provided an enhanced snapshot of the life and business of a pirate in the early 1700s. Recovered items include excessive jewelry and fashionable clothing, handmade grenades, and the ammunition they used in battle. According to testimony at the time, the *Whydah* was carrying five tons of gold, gold dust, silver, jewelry, and other treasures. Dives and excavations have continued for three decades, and thousands of recovered items are now on display at the *Whydah* Pirate Museum in West Yarmouth, Massachusetts.



Pirate or Hero?

Francis Drake was born in the early 1540s, the eldest of twelve sons. At a young age he was apprenticed to a merchant ship and learned navigation quickly. By the 1560s he had earned command of his own ship and with his cousin John Hawkins worked illegally as a slave trader. Selling captives to settlers, he broke Spanish law and was subsequently caught by Spanish forces. Although he and his cousin both escaped, they lost scores of their men. This incident instilled in him a deep hatred of the Spanish crown.

In 1572 Queen Elizabeth I gave Drake a privateer's commission—a license to attack and confiscate any property belonging to King Phillip II of Spain. After successful raids on several Spanish settlements, he returned to England in 1573, gaining wealth and notoriety. The queen then sent Drake out to circumnavigate the globe. He rounded the Strait of Magellan and explored the Pacific coast of the American continents. Some believe that he may have sailed as far north as Oregon or even British Columbia. He then crossed the Pacific, sailed through the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Plymouth, England, in 1580. Not only was he the first captain to sail all the way around the world, the treasure he had plundered made him very wealthy. He was knighted in 1581.

As tensions between England and Spain grew, Elizabeth sent Drake on a series of raids against Spanish cities and settlements. Philip II built a huge fleet of warships, but Drake made a preemptive strike at Cádiz, destroying over thirty ships. Elizabeth appointed Drake vice admiral of the English Navy. When the Spanish Armada attacked England in 1588, a combination of factors—ships, tactics, and weather—resulted in a decisive victory for England. Drake continued to harass and plunder the Spanish until his death from dysentery and fever off the coast of Panama in 1596. To the English he died a hero, but to the Spanish he was a ruthless pirate.



1

Note Making and Outlines

Name

Date

I.

1.

2.

3.

4.

).

3 words max!

Read.
Think.
Look up.
Speak.





Week 2: A Beloved Daughter

Structure and Style for Students Video 2 Part 1: 00:00-34:10 Part 2: 34:11-58:10

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 dress-ups: -ly adverb, who/which clause
- to be introduced to the composition checklist
- to learn new vocabulary: alliteration, covertly, editor, tautology

Suggested Daily Breakdown

- Watch Part 1 of Video 2.
- · Read and discuss "A Beloved Daughter."
- Write a KWO for the first paragraph with the class.
- Write a KWO for the second and third paragraphs independently.
- Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.

Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.

- Watch Part 2 of Video 2 starting at 34:11.
- Learn the -ly adverb dress-up and write a list of -ly adverbs to use for your summary.
- Learn the who/which clause dress-up and practice a few that you can use for your summary.
- Learn how to use the checklist.
 - Learn how to format your paper.
 - · Learn how to create a title.
 - Using your KWO, not the source text, write the first paragraph of your summary about "A Beloved Daughter."
 - Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it.

Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.

DAY 3

DAY

- Using your KWO, not the source text, write the second paragraph of your summary about "A Beloved Daughter."
- Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it.

Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.

ND 5

DAYS 4

- Using your KWO, not the source text, write the third paragraph of your summary about "A Beloved Daughter."
- Include and mark (underline) one -ly adverb and one *who/which* clause in each paragraph. Underline only *who* or *which*, 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.
- Hire an editor and ask him or her to check your rough draft.
- Write your final draft making any changes that your editor suggested.
- Staple the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.

Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.



1

Note Making and Outlines

Name Date
I
1
2
3
4
5

words max!

Read.
Think.
Look up.
Speak.



2 2

Writing from Notes

	Name Date
	Title
INDEN	
	~~~~ ~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~
	~~ ~~~ ~~~~ ~~ ~~
	~~~~ ~~ ~~ ~~
	~~~ ~~~~ ~~~ ~~~
	~ ~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~ ~
	~~~ ~~~ ~~ ~~ ~~ ~~

Double space!

Title repeats one to three key words from final sentence.



A Beloved Daughter

Margaret More Roper, born in 1505 in London, England, was the eldest of Sir Thomas More's five children. He became the Lord High Chancellor and councillor to Henry VIII. More believed strongly in education for everyone, even women. Thus, he began teaching Margaret Latin, Greek, logic, philosophy, theology, mathematics, and astronomy. She pursued her studies with zeal and became her father's favorite. In 1521 at the age of sixteen, Margaret was married to William Roper, a son of one of Thomas's teachers. She was a prolific writer and skilled translator though much of her work did not survive. Her vivid and readable translation of Erasmus's *Precatio Dominica* was published in 1524, making her the first non-royal woman to publish a book translated into English.

In 1534 after years of refusal to accept the Act of Supremacy and swear allegiance to Henry as the head of the English Church, Thomas More was arrested and imprisoned. Margaret had always been very close to her father, and she visited him often in the Tower of London, becoming his channel of communication with the outside world. Eventually, her privilege was revoked, and Thomas More was sentenced to death. She was allowed one last visit to him on May 4, 1535. He was decapitated on July 6.

According to Thomas Stapleton, an early biographer of Thomas More, "[The head] by order of the king, was placed upon a stake on London Bridge, where it remained for nearly a month, until it had to be taken down to make room for other heads ... [it] would have been thrown into the river had not Margaret Roper, who had been watching carefully and waiting for the opportunity, bribed the executioner, whose office it was to remove the heads, and obtained possession of the sacred relic." Possibly, she preserved his head with pickling spices until her own death in 1544 at the age of thirty-nine. Early scholars believed that the head was interred with her at her request, although more recent scholars believe it was buried with her when her body was moved to St. Dunstan's Church in Canterbury.



Stylistic Techniques

I. Dress-Ups	
1	4
2	
3	
Minimum Rule:	
II. Sentence Openers 1.	
2.	
3.	
Minimum Rule:	
III. Decorations	
1	4
2	
3	
Indicator:	



Unit 2 Composition Checklist

Week 2: A Beloved Daughter

Writing from Notes

Name:	IEW	Institute for Excellence in Writing Listen Speak, Read, Wife, 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 ¶2 ¶3 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		



Week 3: Caesar and the Pirates

Structure and Style for Students Video 3 Part 1: 00:00-42:11 Part 2: 42:12-01:13:51

Goals

- to learn the Unit 3 Retelling Narrative Stories structural model
- to write a 3-paragraph KWO using the Unit 3 Story Sequence Chart
- to write a 3-paragraph story
- to add a dress-up: strong verb
- to ban weak verbs: say/said, go/went, see/saw
- to learn new vocabulary: archipelago, Asia Minor, legend, talent

Suggested Daily Breakdown

	Watch Part 1 of Video 3.		
	Learn about the Story Sequence Chart and copy the chart with the class.		
DAY 1	Read and discuss "Caesar and the Pirates."		
DA	Write a KWO with the class.		
	Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.		
	Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.		
	Watch Part 2 of Video 3 starting at 42:12.		
	Write a list of -ly adverbs to use for your story.		
	• Practice ideas for who/which clauses that you can use in your story.		
7	Learn a new dress-up: strong verb.		
DAY	• Practice replacing the banned verbs say/said, go/went, and see/saw with stronger verbs.		
	Review how to correctly write a title.		
	Using your KWO, write the first paragraph of your story about "Caesar and the Pirates."		
	Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it.		
	Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.		
3	Using your KWO, write the second paragraph of your story about "Caesar and the Pirates."		
DAY	Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it.		
_	Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.		
	Write the third paragraph of your story about "Caesar and the Pirates."		
2	Add dress-ups, including one strong verb in each paragraph.		
	Create a title following the title rule.		
A	Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it.		
DAYS 4 AND	Give the Letter to the Editor to your editor and have him or her check your rough draft.		
)AY	Write your final draft making any changes that your editor suggested.		
	Staple the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.		
Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.			



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
IEW° and Structure and Style° are registered trademarks of the Institute for Excellence in Writing, L.L.C.



UNIT 3

Retelling Narrative Stories 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. CONFLICT/PROBLEM

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



III. CLIMAX/RESOLUTION

words from final sentence.

How is the need resolved?
What happens after?
What is the message/lesson?
Title repeats one to three key





Caesar and the Pirates

Adapted from *Caesar and the Pirates* by Charles Morris along with *The Life of Julius Caesar* by Plutarch

The Mediterranean had long been ravaged by pirate fleets, which made the inlets of Asia Minor and the isles of the archipelago their places of shelter, from whence they dashed out on rapid raids and within which they vanished when attacked. So great became their audacity that they carried off important personages from the coast of Italy, ravaged all unguarded shores, and are said to have captured hundreds of important towns. The merchant fleets of Rome made their journeys under constant danger.

In the year 76 B.C., Julius Caesar, then a young man of twenty-four, was on his way to the island of Rhodes, where he wished to perfect himself in oratory in the famous school of Apollonius Molo, in which Cicero, a few years before, had gained instruction in the art. Cicero had taught Rome the full power of oratory, and Caesar, recognizing the usefulness of the art, naturally sought instruction from Cicero's teacher.

Caesar was traveling as a gentleman of rank, but on his way he was captured and taken prisoner by pirates, who, deeming him a person of great distinction, held him for a ransom of twenty talents of silver. Caesar, however, scoffed at them for not knowing who he was and demanded that they ask for fifty talents. He then dispatched his servants to fetch the sum.

For six weeks Caesar remained in their hands, waiting until his ransom should be paid. He was in no respect downcast by his misfortune but took part freely in the games and pastimes of the pirates. He treated them with such disdain that whenever their noise disturbed his sleep he sent orders for them to keep silence.

He also wrote poems and sundry speeches, which he read aloud to them, and those who did not admire these he would call to their faces illiterate barbarians. The pirates were delighted at this and attributed his boldness of speech to a certain simplicity and boyish mirth. In his familiar conversations with the chiefs, he plainly told them that he would one day crucify them all. They laughed heartily at this pleasantry, assuming it a jest.

Caesar was released at last, the ransom being paid. He lost not a moment in carrying out his threat. Obtaining a fleet of Milesian vessels, he sailed immediately to the island where he had been held captive and descended upon the pirates so suddenly that he took them prisoners while they were engaged in dividing their plunder.

Transporting them to Pergamus, he handed them over to the civil authorities, by whom his promise of crucifying them all was duly carried out. Then he went to Rhodes and spent two years in the study of elocution. He had proved himself an awkward kind of prey for pirates.

Banned Words List – Verbs



Unit 3 Composition Checklist

Week 3: Caesar and the Pirates

Retelling Narrative Stories

Institute for

Name:	IEW!	Excellence in
	121-120	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		
□ story follows Story Sequence Chart		
□ checklist on top, final draft, rough draft, key word outline		
STYLE		
¶1 ¶2 ¶3 Dress-Ups (underline one of each)		
□ □ -ly adverb		
□ □ who/which clause		
□ □ strong verb		
CHECK FOR BANNED WORDS (-1 pt for each use): say/said, go/went, see/saw		
MECHANICS (-1 pt per error)		
□ capitalization		
☐ end marks and punctuation		
□ complete sentences (Does it make sense?)		
□ correct spelling		

