

# Structure and Style®

FOR STUDENTS
YEAR 2 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 University-Ready Writing

#### **Copyright Policy**

Structure and Style for Students: Year 2 Level B Student Book Sample Lessons First Edition, January 2021
PDF version 1
Copyright © 2021 Institute for Excellence in Writing

ISBN 978-1-62341-537-2

Our duplicating/copying policy for Structure and Style for Students: Year 2 Level B Student Book:

All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except as provided by U.S.A. copyright law and the specific policy below:

**Home use**: The purchaser may copy this Student Book for use by multiple children within his or her immediate family. Each family must purchase its own Student Book.

**Small group or co-op classes**: Each participating student or family is required to purchase a Student Book. A teacher may not copy from this Student Book.

**Classroom teachers**: A Student Book must be purchased for each participating student. A teacher may not copy from this Student Book.

Additional copies of this Student Book may be purchased from IEW.com/SSS-2B-S

Institute for Excellence in Writing (IEW®) 8799 N. 387 Road Locust Grove, OK 74352 800.856.5815 info@IEW.com IEW.com

IEW®, Structure and Style®, and Fix It!® are registered trademarks of the Institute for Excellence in Writing, L.L.C.

#### Contents

Introduction	
UNIT 1: NOTE MAKING AND OUTLINES	
Week 1 Weekly Overview9	Week 7 Weekly Overview71
Unit 1 Model Chart	"Neil Armstrong"
"Maori"	"Sally Ride"75
"Cherokee"	-ly Adverb Intensifiers
"San People"	Unit 4 Composition Checklist 79
UNIT 2: WRITING FROM NOTES	UNIT 5: WRITING FROM PICTURES
Week 2 Weekly Overview	Week 8 Weekly Overview
"Frederick Douglass"21	Plant and Phonograph pictures 83
Stylistic Techniques	Plant and Lamp pictures
Letter to the Editor	#2 Prepositional Opener 87
"Harriet Tubman"27	Unit 5 Model Chart89
Units 1 & 2 Model Chart 29	Unit 5 Composition Checklist 91
Unit 2 Composition Checklist 31	
1	Week 9 Weekly Overview93
<b>UNIT 3: RETELLING NARRATIVE STORIES</b>	Seagull pictures
Week 3 Weekly Overview	Storm pictures97
Unit 3 Model Chart35	Unit 5 Composition Checklist 99
"Māui and the Giant Fish" 37	ı
Level B -ly Adverb Word List 39	UNIT 6: SUMMARIZING
Banned Words List – Verbs 41	MULTIPLE REFERENCES
Unit 3 Composition Checklist 43	Week 10 Weekly Overview
	"Gutenberg's Printing System" 103
Week 4 Weekly Overview45	"A Book: A Chance to Improve 105
"The King and the Ant" 47	"Because of Gutenberg" 109
"Genghis Khan and the Hawk"49	Unit 6 Model Chart
Unit 3 Composition Checklist 51	Unit 6 Composition Checklist 113
UNIT 4: SUMMARIZING A REFERENCE	Week 11 Weekly Overview115
Week 5 Weekly Overview53	"Understanding Tesla"117
"Madame Marie Curie"55	"Tesla's Plans" 121
Unit 4 Model Chart57	"To the Service of Mankind"125
Unit 4 Composition Checklist 59	"Nikola Tesla"
1	Unit 6 Composition Checklist 133
Week 6 Weekly Overview	
"Madam C.J. Walker"63	Week 12 Weekly Overview 135
"Jackie Robinson" 65	Bibliography
Banned Words List – Adjectives 67	Unit 6 Composition Checklist 139
Unit 4 Composition Checklist 69	

UNIT 7: INVENTIVE WRITING	
Week 13 Weekly Overview 141	Week 20 Weekly Overview
KWO Conclusion, Introduction 143	Super-Essay Planning Chart 229
Unit 7 Model Chart 145	KWO Conclusion, Introduction231
Unit 7 Composition Checklist 147	Unit 8 Composition Checklist 233
Week 14 Weekly Overview	Week 21 Weekly Overview
KWO Conclusion, Introduction 151	KWO Super-Conclusion,
Unit 7 Composition Checklist 153	Introduction
**** 1	Unit 8 Composition Checklist 239
Week 15 Weekly Overview	
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" 157	UNIT 9: FORMAL CRITIQUE
"The Tale of Peter Rabbit"159	Week 22 Weekly Overview
"Jabberwocky"	"The Ugly Duckling"
Aesop's Fables	Unit 9 Model Chart
VIIVE - DODLE - DOOL -	Critique Thesaurus
UNIT 8: FORMAL ESSAY MODELS	KWO Conclusion, Introduction 255
Week 16 Weekly Overview	Unit 9 Composition Checklist 257
"Shackleton and The Endurance" 167	
"Through the Pack Ice" 169	RESPONSE TO LITERATURE
"Heroic Shackleton" 171	Week 23 Weekly Overview 259
"Ernest Shackleton Timeline" 173	"The Three Questions" 261
Unit 8 Model Chart 175	KWO Story Summary, Analysis 267
KWO Conclusion, Introduction 177	KWO, Conclusion, Introduction 269
Unit 8 Composition Checklist 179	Composition Checklist 271
Week 17 Weekly Overview 181	Week 24 Weekly Overview 273
KWO Conclusion, Introduction 183	
Unit 8 Composition Checklist 185	
Week 18 Weekly Overview187	
"The United States' Penny"189	
KWO Introduction, Conclusion 193	
Unit 8 Composition Checklist 195	
Week 19 Weekly Overview 197	
"Overview"	
"Lewis and Clark:	
The Corps of Discovery"205	
"Thomas Jefferson" 209	
"The Louisiana Territory" 213	
"Sacagawea"217	
"How the United States Bought	
Louisiana"219	
KWO Conclusion, Introduction 223	
Unit 8 Composition Checklist 225	

#### 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**

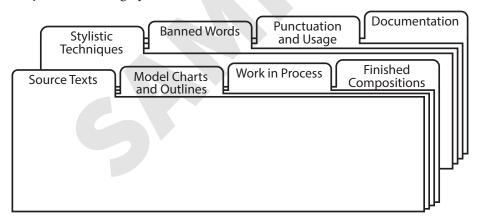
Your *Structure and Style for Students* curriculum features a paper organization system that you will use to manage your coursework and compositions in every stage of the writing process.

To prepare for your first class, take pages 1–8 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 pages 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. Directions encourage review 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	Maori Cherokee San People		Follow the Drinking Gourd by Jeanette Winter
Unit 2	Frederick Douglass or Harriet Tubman	-ly adverb who/which clause	In the Year of the Boar and Jackie Robinson by Bette Bao Lord
Unit 3	Māui and the Giant Fish	strong verb banned words: say/said, see/saw, go/went	
4	The King and the Ant or Genghis Khan and the Hawk	because clause banned words: think/thought	
Unit 4	Marie Curie		The Story of Doctor Dolittle by Hugh Lofting
6	Madam C. J. Walker or Jackie Robinson	quality adjective banned words: good, bad	
7	Neil Armstrong or Sally Ride	www.asia clause	
Unit 5	Plant and Phonograph or Plant and Lamp	#2 prepositional opener	
9	Seagull or Storm	#3 -ly adverb opener	
<b>Unit 6</b> 10	Johannes Gutenberg		The Watsons Go to Birmingham—1963 by Christopher Paul Curtis
11	Nikola Tesla	#6 vss opener	
12	A Historical Person of Choice additional sources required	#5 clausal opener	

Week	Subject and Structure	Style	Literature Suggestions
<b>Unit 7</b> 13	A Person You Know introduction and conclusion		
14	A Personal Adventure	#1 subject opener #4 -ing opener	Penrod by Booth Tarkington
15	Author Imitation		
<b>Unit 8</b> 16	Ernest Shackleton		
17	An Occupation of Your Choice additional sources required	alliteration question 3sss	The Adventures of Pinocchio by Carlo Collodi or watch movie
18	The United States' Penny		
19	Westward Expansion, Part 1 super-essay		
20	Westward Expansion, Part 2		
21	Westward Expansion, Part 3	quotation dramatic open - close simile/metaphor	The Captain's Dog: My Journey with the Lewis and Clark Tribe
<b>Unit 9</b> 22	The Ugly Duckling		by Roland Smith
Response to Literature 23	The Three Questions		
24	Timed Essay		



**UNIT 1: NOTE MAKING AND OUTLINES** 

**OVERVIEW** 

Week 1: Maori

Cherokee

**San People** 

Structure and Style for Students Video 1 Part 1: 00:00-27:48 Part 2: 27:49-1:15:47

#### Goals

- to review 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: indigenous, influx

#### **Suggested Daily Breakdown**

	Watch Part 1 of Video 1.
DAY 1	<ul> <li>On a fresh sheet of paper, take twenty minutes to write anything about a person who has significantly impacted your life.</li> </ul>
	Hand in your paper to your teacher.
	Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.
	• Watch Part 2 of Video 1 starting at 0:27:49.
	Read and discuss "Maori."
	Write a key word outline (KWO) for "Maori" with the class.
Υ 2	<ul> <li>Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.</li> </ul>
DAY	Read, discuss, and write a KWO for "Cherokee."
	<ul> <li>Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.</li> </ul>
	Read "San People" with Mr. Pudewa.
	Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.
3	Read, discuss, and write a KWO for "San People."
DAY	Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. Remember to speak in complete sentences.
	Optional: Complete Day 3 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.
5 4	Retell one of your KWOs to a relative or friend for additional practice. As you retell your KWO,
DAYS	practice public speaking skills: Read. Think. Look Up. Speak.
ΔA	Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 1.



1

# Note Making and Outlines

#### Name

#### Date

I.

1.

2.

3.

4.

).

3 words max!

Read.
Think.
Look up.
Speak.



#### Maori

The Maori are the indigenous people of New Zealand. According to legend they originated from their mythical homeland of Hawaiki, which might be Tahiti. In the 1800s a large influx of British colonists created conflict with the Maori about land. The Maori and the British fought several wars over land, and issues surrounding traditional Maori lands today are still difficult to resolve.

Maori culture has several elements that might not be familiar to people of other countries. For example, the Maori traditionally press noses with others as a greeting. They build carved houses in their villages for meeting and holding ceremonies. Maori still practice the *haka*,



The carved house Tanenuiarangi at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Public domain.

a traditional Maori dance, a vigorous display of pride, strength, and unity. The *haka* involves a great deal of foot stamping, protruding tongues, rhythmic body slapping, and loud chanting describing ancestors or events in a tribe's past. Perhaps most prominent of the Maori cultural elements are the Maori *moko*, traditional tattoos, which can reflect their ancestry and personal history. Long ago, the *moko* also could indicate other things such as social status or eligibility to marry. Maori men usually put *moko* on their faces, backsides, and thighs, while Maori women generally wear them on their lips and chins.



#### Cherokee

Members of the Cherokee Nation are a group of indigenous people that originally lived in the Appalachian Mountains of the American Southeast. The Cherokee were organized in red or white towns. Red towns were war towns whose chiefs were under the authority of a supreme Cherokee war chief. War ceremonies were conducted in red towns. White towns were peace towns. Leaders of white towns were under the authority of the supreme peace chief of the Cherokee, and they were sanctuaries for wrongdoers.

The Cherokee were allies with the British colonists until the British began destroying native towns and the Cherokee were sometimes the victims. Several other incidents followed that led to violent clashes between the Cherokee and the British colonists. After the American Revolution the Cherokee adopted colonial methods

of farming, weaving, and homebuilding. A Cherokee named Sequoyah developed a Cherokee writing system in 1821 based on syllables. It was so successful that almost the entire tribe learned to read within a few years. They had a written constitution, and they published religious literature, including translations from the Christian Bible.



Cherokee mother and her child. Public domain.



#### San People

In the arid Southern African countries of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Angola live a fascinating group of people called the San. Having several dialects, they are best known for the clicks that they make when speaking. The San used to be called *Bushmen*, which came from the Dutch word *bossiesman*, meaning *bandit* or *outlaw*. The San have no official leaders. Instead, they make decisions as a whole group. When white colonists in Southern Africa tried to make treaties with the San, they found this quite confusing.

Always on the move in small groups, the San do not tame animals; they do not plant crops. However, they have categorized thousands of plants along with their many uses. Being great hunters, San follow the tracks of their prey over almost any terrain. They can distinguish wounded animals from unwounded just by looking at the marks left by the animal's feet in the ground. They shoot their prey with poison-slathered arrows. The deadly poison comes from various plants and animals, including a reddish

yellow caterpillar called *ka* or *ngaw*. Since water is scarce, they collect it by scraping and squeezing roots or digging in the sand. The San often carry their precious water inside an ostrich egg like a canteen.



Daughters of a San community in Namibia. Nicholas Perrault, Jul. 2009. Licensed under CC0.



**OVERVIEW** 

#### **Frederick Douglass or Harriet Tubman** Week 2:

Structure and Style for Students Video 2 Part 1: 00:00-41:15 Part 2: 41:16-1:10:41

#### Goals

- to review 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 learn new vocabulary: abolitionist, chattel, underground

Sug	sted Daily Breakdown	
	Watch Part 1 of Video 2.	
	Read and discuss "Frederick Douglass."	
\ 1	Write a KWO with the class.	
DAY	Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner. As you retell your KWO, practice public speaking skills: Read. Think. Look Up. Speak.	
	ptional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.	
	Watch Part 2 of Video 2 starting at 0:41:16.	
	Review how to format your paper.	
7	Review the -ly adverb and who/which clause dress-ups.	
DAY	Review how to create a title.	
	Review how to use the checklist.	
	Read and discuss "Harriett Tubman."	
	ptional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 2.	
	Read "Harriett Tubman" again and write a KWO.	
	Test your KWO by retelling it to a partner.	
γ3	Choose either your Frederick Douglass KWO or your Harriett Tubman KWO to prepare for public speaking.	
DAY	Choose either your Frederick Douglass KWO or your Harriett Tubman KWO to write a 3-paragraph summary.	
	Using your KWO, begin writing your summary.	

# **DAYS 4 AND**

- Using your KWO, finish writing your 3-paragraph summary.
- Include and mark (underline) one -ly adverb and one who/which clause in each paragraph.
- 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 ask him or her to check your rough draft.
- Write your final draft making any changes that your editor suggested.
- Paperclip the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.

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

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



#### Frederick Douglass

Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey (1818–1895) was born a slave in Maryland in 1818. He was separated from his mother at a very early age. When he was twelve, the wife of a slave owner began teaching him to read, but her husband stopped her. He feared that slaves who learned to read would want to escape. However, Frederick did not give up. He taught himself to read by observing other children, and in turn he taught other slaves to read. He also memorized much of *The Columbian Orator*, a collection of poems and speeches. This book informed his views on human rights and fueled his resolve to be free.

At the age of twenty, Frederick disguised himself as a sailor and escaped to New York. He changed his last name to Douglass. In Massachusetts he began to speak at meetings about his rough experiences as a slave. His friends feared that he would be recaptured by his slave owner, so from 1845 to 1847 he lived in Ireland and Great Britain. In a letter to a friend, he wrote, "I breathe, and lo! the chattel becomes a man. ... I employ a cab—I am seated beside white people ... I enter the same door ... I dine at the same table—and no one is offended."

Douglass returned to the United States and continued to speak against slavery. On July 5, 1852, he delivered a speech that eventually became known as "What to the Slave Is the Fourth of July?" According to Douglass' biographer, it has been called "the greatest antislavery oration ever given." He was photographed and often looked directly at the camera to confront the viewer with his stern look. After the slaves were freed, he continued to speak out against separatist movements. He died at the age of seventy-seven and is remembered as one of the greatest men of his time.



#### **Stylistic Techniques**

I.	Dress-Ups	
	1	4
	2	
	3	
	Indicator:	
	Minimum Rule:	
II.	Sentence Openers  1	4.         5.         6.
III	I. Decorations	
	1	4
	2	5
	3	6
	Indicator:	
	Minimum Rule:	

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 job 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.



#### Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman was a daring black woman who led slaves to freedom. Harriet's father taught her skills for survival in the woods, skills that eventually saved other people. She became strong by doing work like driving oxen and hauling logs. That strength also proved vital for her missions. She was nicknamed Moses after the biblical figure who led the Hebrews out of slavery. She became the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad, the system that helped slaves flee to Canada or free states in the US. Tubman was so successful that a huge bounty of \$40,000 was once placed on her head.

In 1849 a conductor helped Tubman move from house to house (station to station) on the Underground Railroad. Once she reached Pennsylvania, she vowed she'd help other slaves escape. Tubman made her first trip back into Maryland in 1850, soon after Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act. That law made it a crime to help a runaway slave. She could be hanged! But Tubman was brave and smart. On one mission she and the fugitives boarded a southbound train. Trackers did not arrest them. During another mission Tubman had just purchased some chickens. Seeing her former master, she let the birds go and got down low, chasing them to avoid his attention.

Tubman was never caught and never lost a passenger. She led nineteen missions and conducted some three hundred people to freedom via the railway. Runaways reported that the lady did pack a gun and threatened to kill anyone who tried to turn back. During the American Civil War (1861–65), Tubman nursed the wounded, spied for the Union, and led a military campaign that helped free over 750 slaves.



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.

#### Unit 2 Composition Checklist

#### Week 2: Frederick Douglass or Harriet Tubman

Writing from Notes

Institute for

Name:	IEW	Excellence in 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		
¶1 ¶2 ¶3 Dress-Ups (underline one of each)		
□ □ -ly adverb		
□ □ who/which clause		
MECHANICS		
□ capitalization		
☐ end marks and punctuation		
□ complete sentences (Does it make sense?)		
□ correct spelling		



**OVERVIEW** 

#### Week 3: Māui and the Giant Fish

Structure and Style for Students Video 3 Part 1: 00:00-39:13 Part 2: 39:14-1:13:48

#### Goals

- to review 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, see/saw, go/went
- to learn new vocabulary: oral tradition, totem pole

#### **Suggested Daily Breakdown**

DAY 1	<ul> <li>Watch Part 1 of Video 3.</li> <li>Review and build the Story Sequence Chart with the class.</li> <li>Read and discuss "Māui and the Giant Fish."</li> <li>Write a 3-paragraph KWO for "Māui and the Giant Fish."</li> </ul> Optional: Complete Day 1 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.	
DAY 2	<ul> <li>Watch Part 2 of Video 3 starting at 0:39:14.</li> <li>Write a list of -ly adverbs to use for your story.</li> <li>Review the strong verb dress-up.</li> <li>Practice finding substitutes for the banned verbs say/said, see/saw, and go/went.</li> <li>Using your KWO, not the source text, write the first paragraph of your story.</li> <li>Optional: Complete Day 2 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.</li> </ul>	
DAY 3		
DAYS 4 AND 5	<ul> <li>Using your KWO, not the source text, write the third paragraph of your story.</li> <li>Add dress-ups, including one strong verb in each paragraph.</li> <li>Create a title following the title rule.</li> <li>Follow the directions on the checklist and check off each item as you complete it.</li> <li>Turn in your rough draft to your editor with the completed checklist attached.</li> <li>Write your final draft making any changes that your editor suggested.</li> <li>Paperclip the checklist, final draft, rough draft, and KWO together. Hand them in.</li> <li>Optional: Complete Day 4 in Fix It! Grammar Week 3.</li> </ul>	



# 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



#### Māui and the Giant Fish

Māui wished he could go fishing with his brothers. Every time they came home from the sea, Māui begged to fish with them. But Māui's brothers refused. "No, you're too young to fish with us." Māui must prove he could fish! Secretly, he wove a fishing line. While he worked, he recited a *karakia* (prayer): "May this line catch a great fish." Then Māui took a jawbone that his grandmother, Muri-ranga-whenua, had given him for a hook, and he tied it to the fishing line. Early next morning Māui hid in his brothers' waka. They paddled quietly, and when they were far out from the land, Māui showed himself.

"What are you doing here?" the brothers scolded Māui. But Māui stood firm, "Muri-ranga-whenua told me I would become a great fisherman, so I have come to fish. Cast your lines out. I will say my karakia." And no sooner did the brothers cast their lines than the fish were biting. They caught so many fish that the waka was almost sinking. "Now it is my turn to fish," said Māui. "Give me bait for my hook." But his brothers only laughed. Māui clenched his fist then, and he punched himself in the nose. His nose bled, and Māui wiped his hook with his own blood. Māui stood in the waka and cast his line out.

Instantly Māui's line tightened. The brothers quit laughing and clutched the sides of the waka. They began to course across the waves. "Cut the line! We'll drown!" a brother cried out. But Māui held on and slowly

pulled a great fish to the surface. The brothers trembled with fear, for the giant fish towered over their tiny waka. "This is the fish that Muri-ranga-whenua said would be granted to us," Māui declared. "Guard it, and I'll soon return with our people." The brothers agreed to guard the huge fish while Māui traveled to Hawaiki. However, they began to chop up the fish, claiming parts of it for themselves. When Māui returned, his people were amazed. "Māui is the greatest fisherman ever!" they proclaimed.

The brothers still chopped the fish and argued. They had cut large valleys and mountains from the fish's flesh. Over many thousands of years, these valleys and mountains became part of *Aotearoa*, New Zealand as we know it today. The people of Hawaiki moved onto the great fish of Māui. And in time Māui's giant fish was called the North Island of Aotearoa, and Māui's waka the South Island.



The Fishing of Māui. By permission of the National Library of New Zealand.



Map of New Zealand. Enchanted Learning. 1996. EnchantedLearning.com.

#### **Level B -ly Adverb Word List**

absentmindedl	ly fairly	longing	ly	sedately	Add your own:
actually	famously	loudly		seemingly	
affectionately	ferociously	madly		separately	
anxiously	fervently	meaning	gfully	sharply	
arrogantly	foolishly	mechan	ically	sheepishly	
bashfully	frankly	miserab	ly	softly	
beautifully	frantically	mocking	gly	solidly	
bravely	freely	mostly		strictly	
brightly	frenetically	naturall	у	successfully	
briskly	frightfully	nearly		surprisingly	
broadly	fully	neatly		suspiciously	
calmly	furiously	nicely		sympathetically	
certainly	generally	openly		tenderly	
clearly	generously	partially	,	terribly	
cleverly	gently	patientl	у	thankfully	
closely	gleefully	playfully	У	thoroughly	
coaxingly	gratefully	positive	ly	thoughtfully	
commonly	greatly	potentia	ally	tightly	
continually	greedily	powerfu	ılly	tremendously	
coolly	happily	properly	у	triumphantly	
correctly	helpfully	quickly		truly	
crossly	helplessly	quietly		unfortunately	
curiously	highly	quintess	sentially	usually	
dearly	hopelessly	ravenou	ısly	utterly	
deceivingly	immediately	readily		vastly	
delightfully	incredibly	reassuri	ngly	viciously	
desperately	innocently	reluctan	ıtly	violently	
diligently	instantly	reproac	hfully	warmly	
dreamily	intently	restfully	7	wholly	
enormously	intensely	righteou	ısly	wildly	
especially	inwardly	rightfull	ly	willfully	
evenly	kindly	rigidly		wisely	
exactly	knowingly	safely		wonderfully	
excitedly	lightly	scarcely			
extremely	likely	searchir	ngly		
Imposters _					
chilly friendly ghastly	holy	lonely	orderly prickly queenly	surly ugly worldly	wrinkly

#### **Banned Words List – Verbs**



#### Unit 3 Composition Checklist

#### Week 3: Māui and the Giant Fish

Retelling Narrative Stories

Institute for

Name:	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	
□ story follows Story Sequence Chart	
☐ each paragraph contains at least four sentences	
☐ 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, see/saw, go/went	
MECHANICS (-1 pt per error)	
□ capitalization	
☐ end marks and punctuation	
□ complete sentences (Does it make sense?)	
□ correct spelling	

