High-Performance Writing— Intermediate Persuasive Writing				Lessons											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Understands that a persuasive composition tries to convince others to accept the writer's point of	-	~	~	>											
view															
Understands that an opinion is a personal belief that can't be proved		~	~	~											
Knows that opinions often contain words like <i>I believe</i> , <i>I think</i> , <i>I feel</i> , or <i>they should</i>		~	, ,	~											
Understands the difference between fact and opinion		~		~											
Understands that a fact is something that everyone agrees is true and that can be proved		~		~											
Understands that an opinion may or may not be true and can't be proved		· ·		~											
Understands that a mistaken idea is information that isn't true				~											
		<u> </u>		~											
Discriminates among facts, opinions, and mistaken ideas		•	•	•				~							
Understands and exhibits proper audience behavior	ľ				`			~	×						
Knows that good persuasive writing supports opinions with reasons	ľ	•	~	~											
Knows that anecdotal evidence comes from the writer's or others' experiences	•	~	~	>											
Knows that statistical evidence involves numbers	~	~	~	~											
Knows that expert evidence is a statement from an expert in an appropriate field	•	~	~	>											
Knows that a persuasive composition opens with the author's opinion	~	~	~	>											
Knows that the opening sentence in each paragraph of a persuasive composition gives a reason	~	~	~	~											
supporting the author's opinion															
Knows that the details of each paragraph of a persuasive composition give evidence to support	~	~	~	~											
the writer's opinion															
Knows that a persuasive composition usually ends with a restatement of the opinion	~	<	<	<											
Knows that a complete sentence has a subject and a predicate		~							•						
Knows that the subject of a sentence tells who or what		~													
Knows that the predicate in a sentence tells what the subject does, or has, or is, or is like		~													
Knows and applies the rule that a singular subject needs a singular verb and a plural subject		~													
needs a plural verb															
Uses a planning sheet		~	~	~		~	~								
Uses a graphic organizer		~				~									
Understands that firsthand information is information that tells what the writer has experienced		~	~												
Participates in brainstorming		~				~									
Writes a persuasive composition using personal evidence, statistical evidence, and expert opinion		~													
evidence		•													
Indents paragraphs		~													
Produces legible handwriting at an age-appropriate level		· ·		>		~				~					
		-	•	~		•	•								
Edits a persuasive composition		•		•											
Knows that the opening paragraph of a persuasive composition must grab the reader's attention		<u> </u>	~	•											
Knows that each sentence in the opening paragraph of a persuasive composition should support		•	Ĭ	~											
the opinion in a convincing way															
Uses proofreading marks		•		~		v		~							
Uses a caret to insert text		~		>		~		~							
Uses the closing paragraph of a persuasive composition to restate the opinion and reasons		~	~	>											
Keeps a consistent point of view in writing (doesn't switch from first person to third person or		~		~											
vice versa)	\square				\square										
Uses first person when writing a persuasive composition		~		>											
Varies the first words of sentences in a paragraph		~		>											
Maintains focus by sticking to the point		~		~		~	~								
Understands the importance of correct spelling when writing a persuasive composition			•	>	•										
Knows that a syllable is a word or part of a word that usually has one vowel sound with a			-		-			I							
consonant or consonant sounds before it or after it or both															
Uses a dictionary to determine the number of syllables in a word			•		~										
Uses a dictionary to determine the number of synaples in a word															

Knows that a part added to the baginning of a word is called a profix						Т		
Knows that a part added to the beginning of a word is called a prefix Knows that a part added to the end of a word is called a suffix	+				-+	_	+	
Knows that the meaning of a word can be derived from its parts (root, prefix, suffix)							+	
							+	
Proofreads a persuasive composition							+	
Publishes a persuasive composition							+	
Presents a persuasive composition		`	<u> </u>	~		~	+	
Participates in peer editing			-	~		~	+	
Understands that a sales pitch is a type of advertisement used to sell a product			-	~		~	+	
Understands that a sales pitch should begin in a catchy, appealing way, often using figurative language					Ĭ	•		
Knows that alliteration is a type of figurative language that uses words that start with the same				<	~	~		
sound								
Knows that a sales pitch repeats the product name several times so the audience will remember it				~	~	~		
Knows that a sales pitch points out the best things about the product to make the audience want			,	<	Ś	~		
to buy it								
Knows that adjectives are words that describe people, places, and things				<	•	>		
Knows that a sales pitch uses adjectives to describe a product to make it sound as attractive as			,	<	Ś	~		
possible								
Knows that a sales pitch often includes a slogan (a catchy phrase that points out the best qualities			,	<	Ś	~		
of a product)								
Knows that rhyming words end with the same sound			,	<	Ś	~		
Knows that rhyme is often used in a sales pitch to help the audience remember it				~	~	~		
Understands that an advertisement (sales pitch) must appeal to the customer for whom it is				~	~	~		
intended								
Knows that the name of a new product should be catchy to grab the customer's attention				<	~	~		
Edits a sales pitch				<		~		
Presents a sales pitch orally				<		~		
Understands that a public speaker must be enthusiastic and make eye contact with the audience				<		~		
Understands the difference between plural words ending in <i>s</i> and possessive words ending in					•	~		
apostrophe s or s apostrophe								
Knows that a plural noun indicates "more than one"					ζ.	~		
Knows that a possessive noun indicates "belonging to someone or something"					ζ.	~		
Punctuates possessive nouns correctly					ζ.	~		
Writes a sales pitch including a slogan					~			
Knows that a contraction is formed when two words are shortened and joined with an apostrophe						~		
Knows that the contraction for <i>will not</i> is <i>won't</i>						~		
Categorizes contractions into families (is, are, not, has, have, had, will, would)						~		
Proofreads a sales pitch						~		
Publishes a sales pitch						~		
Distinguishes between contractions and possessives						~		
Understands that an advertisement uses key words and short phrases to give important							~	~
information								
Understands that an advertisement may not use complete sentences							~	~
Knows that the title of an advertisement should attract the reader's attention							•	•
Knows that alliteration makes the title of an advertisement catchy							•	~
Knows that an exclamation mark gives the title of an advertisement importance							•	~
Knows that each new piece of information in an advertisement is written on a new line							•	~
Identifies key information for writing advertisements			+		\neg		-	~
Knows that an advertisement tells the price of a product			+				-	~
Writes an advertisement			+				-	~
Decides who the customer might be when writing an advertisement			+				+	~
Makes a poster advertisement with illustrations			+					~
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