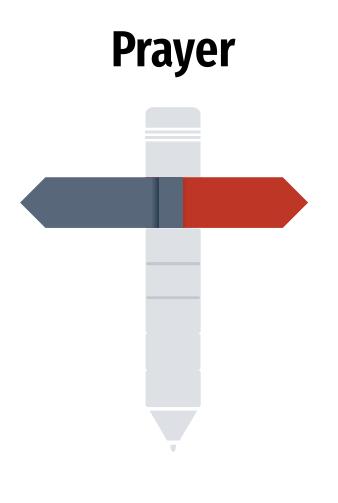
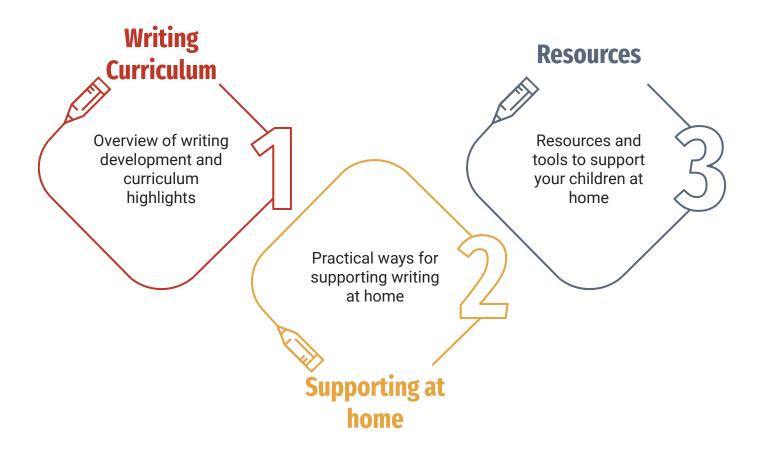
# How to support my child in writing







# What are the three types of writing?



# Writing in a social context



### Why?

Social cultural theories suggest that children are more likely to write for fun if it involves expressing themselves.

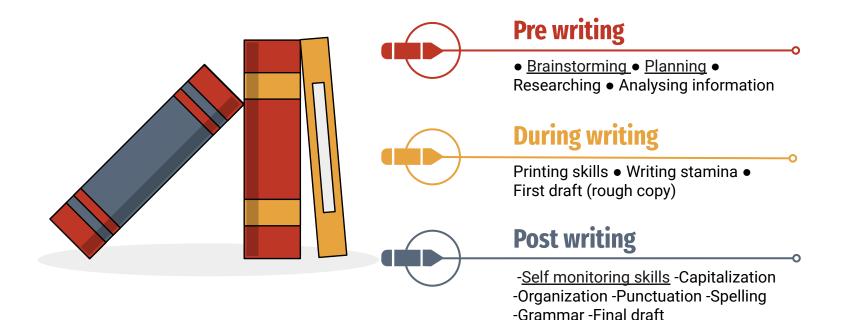
### Encourage

Encourage children to write to express themselves and not to impress.

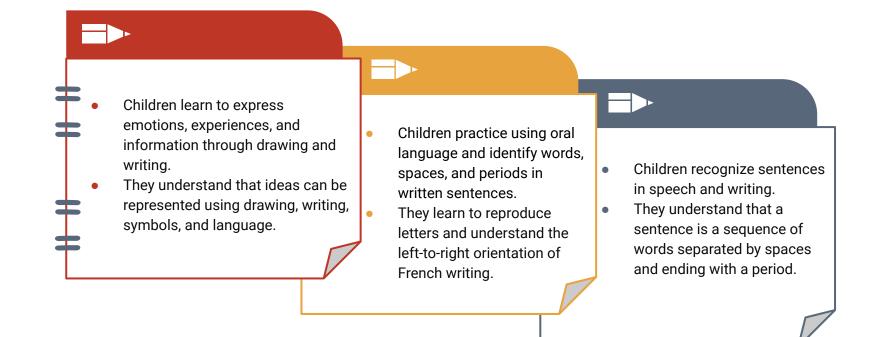
### Write

Engage your child to partake in activities that have them express themselves through writing.

# **Writing Skills**

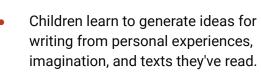


# Kindergarten



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- They understand the writing process, including planning, drafting, and publishing.
- Children share their written texts to celebrate their work as authors and understand that information can come from various sources.
- They develop handwriting skills, forming letters correctly, maintaining consistent letter size, and spacing between letters and words.
  - Children recognize sentence structure, including the logical order of words, capitalization, and punctuation.

- They comprehend sentences orally and in writing, identifying the beginning and end of each sentence.
- Children use model sentences as examples for their own writing, focusing on mimicking structure and language.

Children learn to generate ideas for writing from personal experiences, imagination, and research.

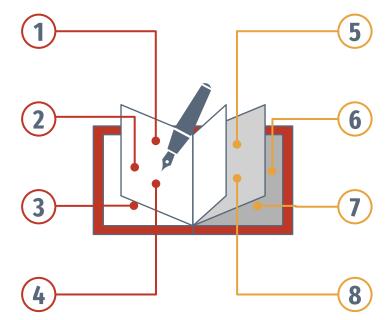
They understand the writing process, including planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing.

Children share their written texts through various forms and celebrate their accomplishments as authors.

ing from research.		maintair	ting skills are developed to fluidity, consistency in letter size, nment on the page.
	}		Children grasp basic sentence structure, including subjects, verbs, and punctuation.
h			orehend different types of sentences ts, questions, exclamations) and use opriately.

 Children practice using determiners, nouns, adjectives, and verbs correctly in sentences, including common verbs in various tenses.

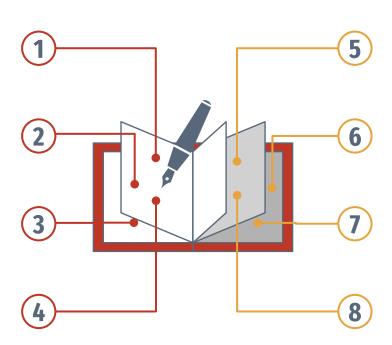
- Students learn to generate ideas and details through brainstorming, discussions, and research.
- They understand the writing process, including planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing.
- Using graphic organizers aids in organizing ideas.
- Students practice writing drafts, revising for clarity and coherence, and editing for spelling, grammar, punctuation, and verb agreement.



 Tools for digital and non-digital reference are used for corrections.

- Feedback from peers helps improve their writing.
- Various forms of text sharing include oral presentations, displays, and digital formats.
- Students distinguish between fiction and non-fiction texts.

- They understand the purpose of writing and the intended audience.
- Rhythm and rhymes are explored to enhance writing.
- Research skills involve finding, organizing, noting, and communicating information.
- Students comprehend basic sentence structure, including subjects, predicates, nouns, verbs, adjectives, determinants, and pronouns.



- They learn about sentence types (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory) and forms (positive, negative).
- Understanding of punctuation (period, question mark, exclamation point, comma) is developed.
- Possessive determinants, gender, number, and verb conjugation are covered.
- The use of apostrophes is explained.

They generate ideas supported by personal experiences, texts, research, emotions, interests, opinions, and individuals.

The writing process involves planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing.

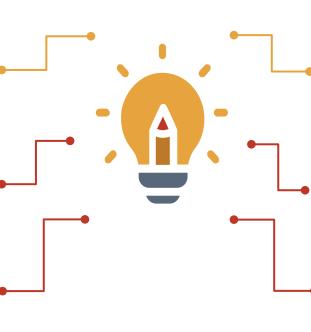
Students utilize graphic organizers or plans to organize their ideas logically.

They learn to revise their texts to improve clarity, coherence, and fluency, considering the communication intention and the target audience. Feedback and revision are essential for enhancing the quality of their writing.

Students explore various forms of text sharing to celebrate their progress and linguistic development.

Students use elements of sentence grammar to understand and produce sentences, with and without complements, in context.

They learn about the role of words and phrases in sentences, such as subjects, predicates, and complements.



Understanding sentence types (declarative, interrogative, exclamatory) and sentence forms (positive, negative) is emphasized.

Students practice using punctuation marks appropriately and understanding their significance in conveying meaning.

They develop skills in recognizing and using determiners, nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives in various contexts.

Skills in forming plural nouns and adjectives, using possessive and demonstrative determiners, and conjugating verbs are practiced.

Students gain proficiency in using regular and irregular verbs in different tenses, including the present and past tense.

They explore verb conjugation patterns and utilize tools, both digital and non-digital, to support their learning.

Students expand their writing skills by applying various stages of the writing process to create fiction and non-fiction texts, considering the purpose of communication and the intended audience.

# What can you do with students in Kindergarten?

### **Letter Formation**

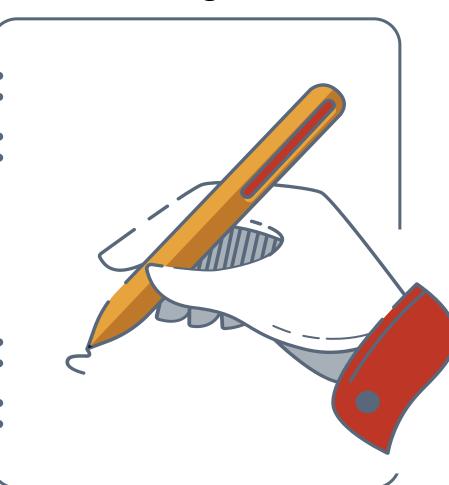
Encourage your child to practice forming letters using different materials such as playdough, sand, or finger paint.

### **Labeling Objects**

Help your child label objects around the house with their names or initial sounds, promoting letter recognition and early writing skills.

### Drawing and Dictating Stories

Have your child draw pictures and then dictate a story about their drawings. Write down their words to help them understand the connection between spoken and written language.



# What can you do with students in Grade 1?



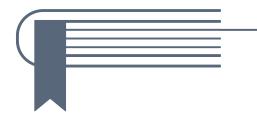
### Sight Word Hunt

Create a scavenger hunt for sight words around the house. Have your child find and write down each word they discover.

### Sentence Building

Provide your child with simple sentence frames (e.g., "I see a \_\_\_\_\_.") and ask them to fill in the blanks with words to complete the sentences.

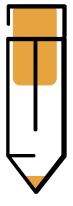




### **Story Sequencing**

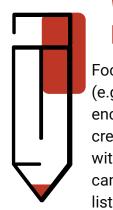
Read short stories with your child and ask them to put the events of the story in the correct order. Then, have them retell the story in their own words through drawing and writing.

# What can you do with students in Grade 2?



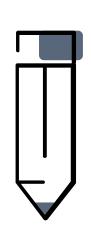
### Writing Journals

Start a writing journal with your child where they can write about their daily experiences, thoughts, and feelings. Encourage them to use descriptive language and draw accompanying illustrations.



### Word Family Practice

Focus on word families (e.g., -at, -an, -op) and encourage your child to create rhyming words within each family. They can write these words in lists or short sentences



### Simple Story Writing

Guide your child in writing simple narratives with a clear beginning, middle, and end. Provide prompts or story starters to help them get started.

# What can you do with students in Grade 3?

### **Letter Writing**

Work on basic editing and revising skills by having them review their writing for spelling, punctuation, and clarity. Offer guidance on how to make improvements.

### **Editing and Revising**

Work on basic editing and revising skills by having them review their writing for spelling, punctuation, and clarity. Offer guidance on how to make improvements.

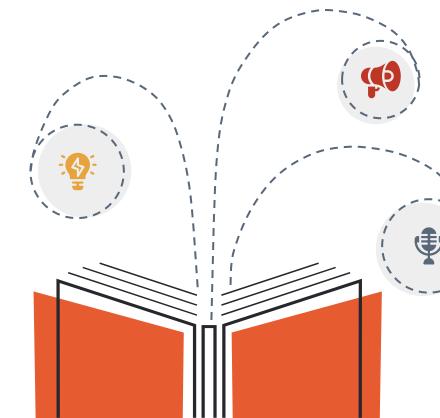
### **Creative Writing Prompt**

Give your child creative writing prompts to inspire their imagination. Encourage them to write stories, poems, or journal entries based on these prompts.

# What can you do with students in Grade 4?

Story starters and Plot Development

Provide your child with story starters or prompts to help them develop more complex narratives. Encourage them to outline the plot, characters, and setting before writing.



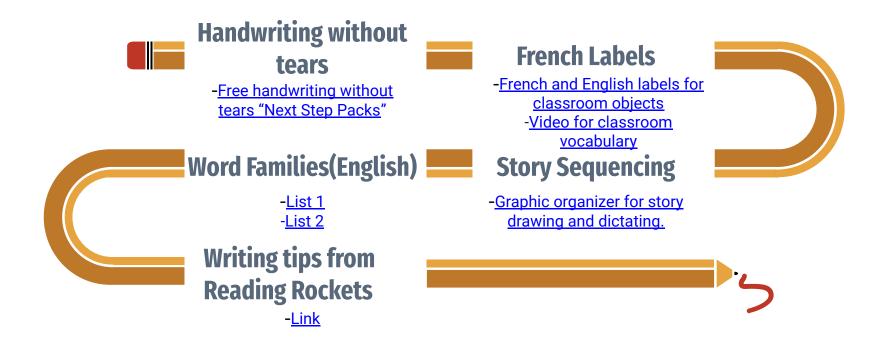
### Grammar and Sentence Structure Games

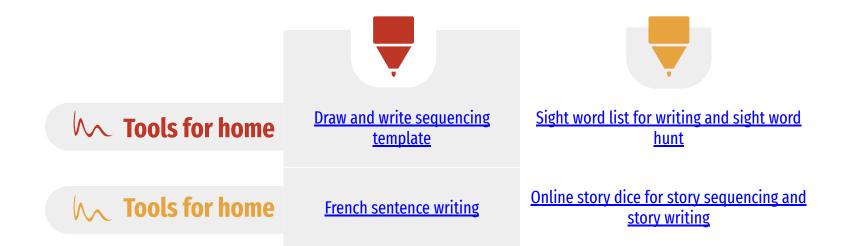
Play grammar games such as sentence building puzzles or parts of speech bingo to reinforce grammar rules and sentence structure.

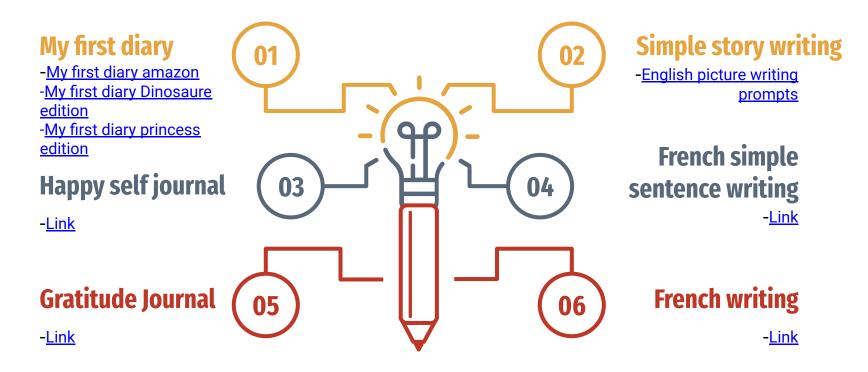
# Narrative writing

Guide your child in conducting research on topics of interest and writing informational texts such as reports or how-to guides. Teach them how to organize their ideas logically and cite sources properly.

# **Resources kinder**









### **Template for writing** friendly letters Link **End of the year** 3 letter to yourself Link **English Writing** 5 prompts Link **Roll and write english** 6 story Link

### Story Structure Graphic Organizer 2

Link

4

### Play word games

Play word games like Scrabble jr., Boggle jr., word searches, I spy, (Apples to apples, Letter tycoon, Upword, Once upon a time for Gr.3 and up)

Research Projects for kids

Link for Ducksters, an English kid friendly article and ressource for various Science research projects

# Thank you!



