Striving To Improve



Writing Book 1

For students aged 11 - 15 years who are underachieving at their year level.





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Teachers' Notes

Writing Book 1 is part of the Striving To Improve series which is targeted at children aged between 11 and 15 years who are struggling to meet the expected requirements specified by the Australian Curriculum for their age group.

The children who you teach may be struggling with their school work because they have been diagnosed with learning difficulties such as ADHD or dyslexia. They may be struggling because of social factors which have resulted in them missing a lot of school. Whatever the reason, this book will help students begin to write more clearly, accurately and confidently.

Activities in this book are linked to the Australian Curriculum for Years 5 and 6, so children feel that what is being asked of them is actually achievable. To make the tasks more manageable, they have been broken down into small parts which gives each student the opportunity to process one idea at a time. Time limits have been either abandoned or hade flexible for students.

With this book you can prevent those stude its who have been left behind from regressing any further, and help them to feel that they too can be successful at school.





A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. For example, the prefix *pre*, meaning *before*, can be added to the word *heat*, to make the new word *preheat*, meaning to heat beforehand. When adding a prefix, it is not necessary to change the spelling of the base word.

* TASK A Look at the prefixes and their meanings below.

Pre: means before, such as preschool and prearrange.

Un: changes the meaning of a word to its opposite, such as *un*employed and *un*do.

Re: means *again*, such as *re*do, *re*visit and *re*view.

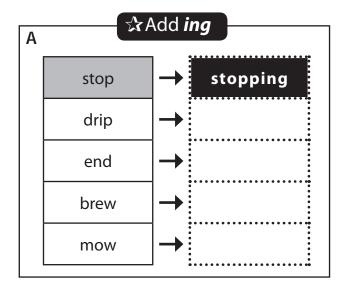
Semi: means *half* or *partly*, such as *semi*circle and *semi*conscious.

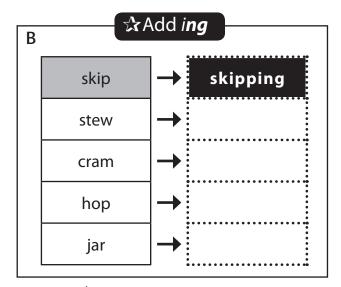
* TASK B Highlight the prefix in each word below, then write a sentence for each prefixed word.

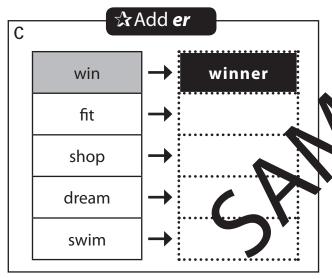
p. 0	
preschool:	
prearrange:	
unemployed:	
undo:	
redo:	
revisit:	
review:	
semicircle:	
semiconscious:	

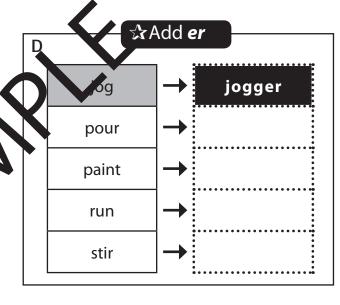
***** Suffixes 5

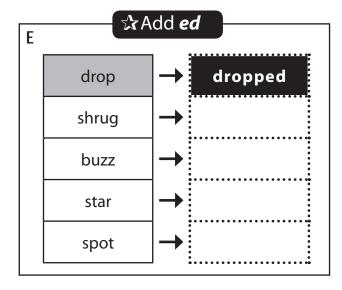
* TASK Add suffixes to the words below.

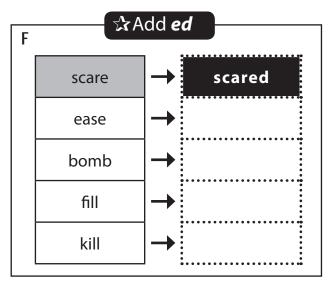












* TASK A Write down the plural of each word below. You may need to use your dictionary. man: ox: child: appendix: fungus: oasis: curriculum: _____ mouse: tooth: focus: *There is no rule to cover these plurals - that's why they are referred to as 'unusual'. * TASK B Next, look at the words below. Are they singular or plural? fish: innings: deer: *These words are also un his time because they have the same form of ingular and plural. * TASK C As a class, make a lis her unusual plurals.

Challenge:



*Unusual Plurals

How many small words can you make from each big word below? You can use the letters in any order, but you can only use each letter once. Write on the back of this sheet.

appendix children mouse innings

Compare your answers with others in your class.

specific per	rson, place or thin	g.	ter and is the name of a	
Example:	Mary and John rd	n to the Riverlea bus st	op.	
	e the names of so	ome countries (prope	nouns) that start with t	he
A	С	М	A	
I	J	В	L	
Choose three of th	e proper nouns a	bove and write one fa	act about each.	
Proper Noun	Fact			
<u>Australia</u>	Australia is a	very large country.		
			*	
			read and five films that	
	e seen. Remembe		read and five films that s because they are all pro	
have nou	e seen. Remembe		s because they are all pro	
have nou	e seen. Remembe ns.			
have nou	e seen. Remembe ns.		s because they are all pro	
have nou	e seen. Remembe ns.		s because they are all pro	
have nou	e seen. Remembe ns.		s because they are all pro	
have nou	e seen. Remembe ns.		s because they are all pro	
have nou	e seen. Remembe ns.		s because they are all pro	
have nou B * TASK C Nam	e seen. Remembe	all proper nouns. Cre	s because they are all pro	
* TASK C Nam	nes of streets are n write a sentence	all proper nouns. Cre	Film Titles	
have nou B * TASK C Name there	nes of streets are n write a sentence	all proper nouns. Cree about each.	Film Titles	

Place

Street

Lane

Crescent

A n	verb is an acti not make sense	•	·	e must contain a verb o	or it do
* TASK				naming word) below.	•••••
	Examples:	children <u>play</u>	people <u>walk</u>	cats <u>purr</u>	
birds: _		plants:		snakes:	
lions:		baby:		rain:	
doors:		wind:		sisters:	
* TASK	B Complete	e the sentences. I	nclude suitab	le verbs.	
When th	ne			•	
				V ,	

 \star TASK C Circle the correct verb in each sentence, then write a new sentence using one of the verbs not circled. Underline the verb in your sentence.

The teenager (eats / drinks / talks) on the telephone.
The old car (runs / slips / skips) off the set road.
The children's choir (rings / sits / song) at the hospital.
* TASK D Write eight verbs.
* TASK E Choose three verbs from your list above and use each one in a question. Underline the verbs that you use.

Question:_____

Question:_____

Question:



*	Ad	ject	ives



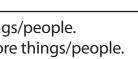
An adjective describe a noun. In English, an adjective usually comes before

•	•			
Write a suitable	adjective b	efore each noun.		
morning.	Α	record.	The	towel.
day.	The	guitar.	Α	table.
horse.	Α	shirt.	Α	book.
		that could be use	ed with ea	ach listed noun.
	_ string			bottle
	_ shop	OY		shoes
	_ picture			section
f the adjectives and	d no as ab	ve in questions.	E.g. Why u	vas the wooden
1:) '			
2:				
3:				
	write a suitable morning. day. horse. Find and write a E.g. wooden she f the adjectives and ? : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Write a suitable adjective be morning. A day. The horse. A String shop picture f the adjectives and not us above?	Write a suitable adjective before each noun. morning. Arecord. day. Theguitar. horse. Ashirt. Find and write an adjective that could be use E.g. wooden shelter. stringshopshop	morning. Arecord. Theday. Theguitar. Ahorse. Ashirt. A

$(\star TASKC)$ Find and write four adjectives that could describe each noun below. Example: <u>busker</u>: young, small, tall, cheerful

Noun	Adjectives			
child				
monkey				
mattress				
candle				
terrace				

***** Comparative and Superlative Adjectives 1



Comparative adjectives are used to make comparisons between two things/people. Superlative adjectives are used to make comparisons between two or more things/people. If we compare three girls who are all fast runners, we need adjectives to describe how fast each girl is.

Example:

- 1. The girls are fast runners. (Adjective positive form.)
- 2. Mary is faster than Betty. (Adjective comparative used to compare two things.)
- 3. Ida is the fastest of all. (Adjective –superlative used when more than two things are compared.)

* TASK A

Complete the table. (Some words will change, others will need accompanying by another word.)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
neat	neater	neatest
small		
pretty		
large		
happy		
bad	N	
much		
far		
playful		
attractive		
famous		
comfortable		

*	TVCK	P	7
_ ^	IASK	D	ノ

Write two sentences each showing the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

COMPARATIVE		
SUPERLATIVE		