

Kindergarten & First Grade Writing Folder

Table of Contents

Online Writing Sites	4
RUBRIC	5
Meaning of Cups	6
Cups Worksheet.....	7
Kindergarten Writing Rubric.....	8
First Grade Check List.....	9
First Grade Writing Rubric.....	10
PROMPTS.....	11
School Writing Worksheet.....	12
Kids Writing Worksheet	13
Halloween Writing Worksheet with Name	14
Thanksgiving Writing Worksheet with Name	15
100 days of School Writing Worksheet	16
Valentine Writing Worksheet with name.....	17
Easter Writing Worksheet	18
Birthday Writing Worksheet.....	19
Blank Writing Worksheet	20
SENTENCES	21
Types of sentences.....	22
Introduce Other Sentence Strategies.....	23
TRANSITIONAL WORDS	24
K-2 Transitional Words.....	25
GRAMMAR.....	26
Frequent Mistakes	27
Correct Use of Good and Well	28
Correct Use of May and Can	28
Correct Use of Pronouns	28
Politeness!	29
Using the correct word	30
Homophones	30
Frequently heard mispronounced words:	31
*Remember your job:	31

What is a sentence?	32
Verb	32
Types of verbs:	32
Nouns	33
Pronouns.....	34
Adjectives	35
Adverbs.....	36
Prepositions	37
Interjections.....	37
Conjunctions	37
List of additional prompts on the Berkeley County Writing Web Site	39

Online Writing Sites

Try storybook creator:

<http://pbskids.org/games/index.html>

<http://pbskids.org/superwhy/#game/storybookcreator> (guided writing)

<http://pbskids.org/berenstainbears/games/story/index.html> (guided writing)

<http://www.carnegielibrary.org/kids/storymaker/embed.cfm> (create your own story)

<http://pbskids.org/storyfactory> (create your own story)

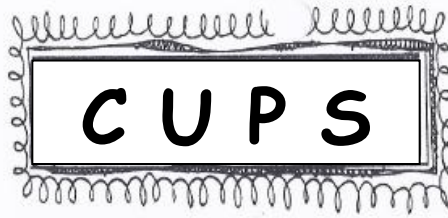
- Fun Brain's Words Page has a variety of games designed to assist kids with writing skills. Children can test their skills at understanding plurals, grammar, vocabulary, story structure, idioms, and commonly confused words.
- I Know That! a multimedia education site, has several games dedicated to writing skills, including sentence puzzle and punctuation paintball.
- Buzz In's English and Writing Page is excellent for older elementary school students. Kids can click to learn about different aspects of writing and take a fun quiz to test their skills.
- Jenny Eather's Writing Fun is an interactive tool designed to improve children's writing skills by clearly indentifying the parts and processes of various types of writing. The easy-to-use online text organizer helps kids to feel confident their writing is organized well.
- BrainPOP Junior's Writing offers a fun way to learn writing skills through short, interactive movies on topics like paragraphs, tenses, and types of sentences.
- Magic Tree House Writing Club helps children improve writing skills through reading, writing, and organizing fiction. Mini lessons with characters from the popular Magic Tree House series help young writers grow and learn.

Sentence Types:

<http://www.harcourtschool.com/activity/clubhouse/>

RUBRIC

Meaning of Cups



Capitalization

Capital letters belong at the beginning of a sentence. Capitalize names and the word "I" when you are writing.



Understanding

Read what you have written. Does it make sense? Check for understanding.



Punctuation

Use punctuation marks
. ! ?
at the end of each sentence.



Spelling

Check the spelling of your words.

Cups Worksheet

Name _____

Capital
Understand
Punctuation
Spaces



C
U
P
S

1

C
U
P
S

2

C
U
P
S

3









C
U
P
S

4

Kindergarten Writing Rubric

Name _____

Check your work and fill out the rubric below by coloring either the happy face or the sad face.

Did I ...	Yes	No
Did I start my sentence with a capital letter?		
Did I write a sentence that the reader can understand?		
Did I use punctuation at the end of every sentence? (. ? !)		
Did I use a finger space between each word and after every sentence?		

First Grade Check List

First Grade Check-Up

Name: _____

Date: _____

Did I write complete sentences?



Did I use neat handwriting?



Did I capitalize the correct words?



Did I use the correct punctuation? (. ! ?)



Did I do my best work?



Comments:

First Grade Check-Up

Name: _____

Date: _____

Did I write complete sentences?



Did I use neat handwriting?



Did I capitalize the correct words?



Did I use the correct punctuation? (. ! ?)



Did I do my best work?



Comments:

First Grade Writing Rubric

Name _____

Date _____

First Grade Writing Rubric

Sentences (Conveys meaning through writing)	4	3	2	1
Conventions (Finger spaces, capitals, punctuation)	4	3	2	1
Illustration	4	3	2	1
Handwriting	4	3	2	1

Comments:

Name _____

Date _____

First Grade Writing Rubric

Sentences (Conveys meaning through writing)	4	3	2	1
Conventions (Finger spaces, capitals, punctuation)	4	3	2	1
Illustration	4	3	2	1
Handwriting	4	3	2	1

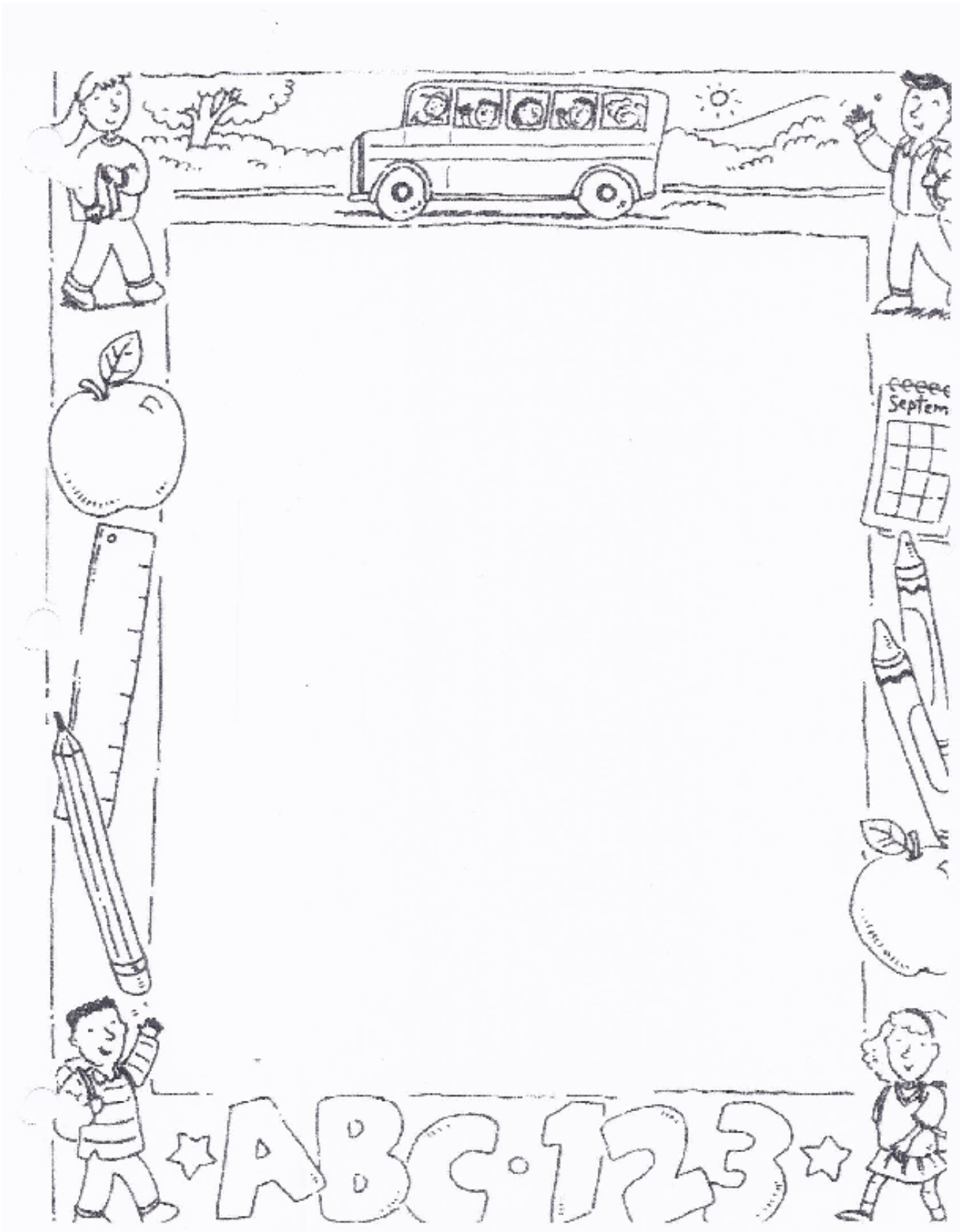
Comments:

PROMPTS

See additional prompts online:

For a list of prompts, see page 39 in this folder.

School Writing Worksheet



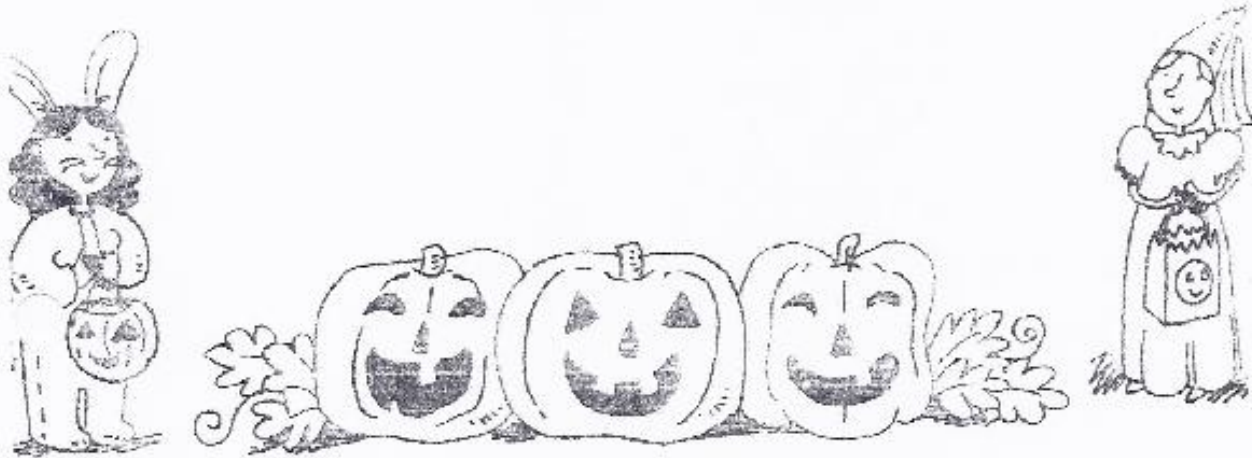
Kids Writing Worksheet



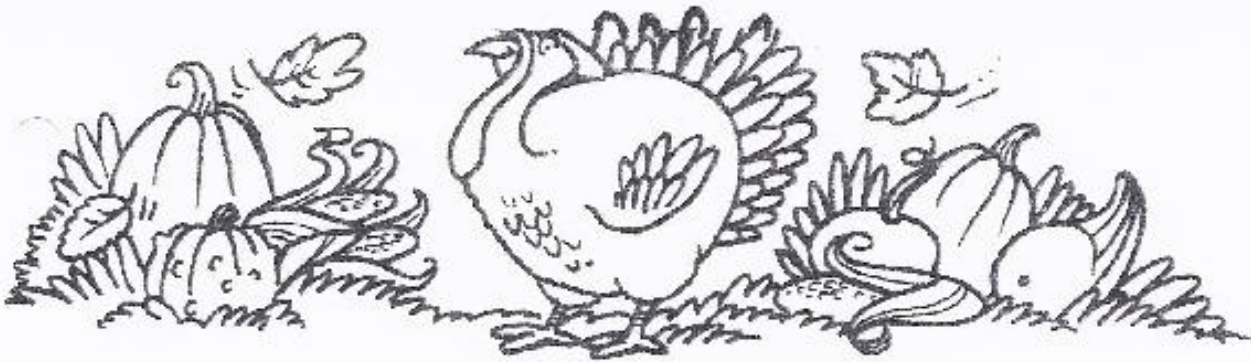
Halloween Writing Worksheet with Name

Name _____

Date _____



Thanksgiving Writing Worksheet with Name



Name _____

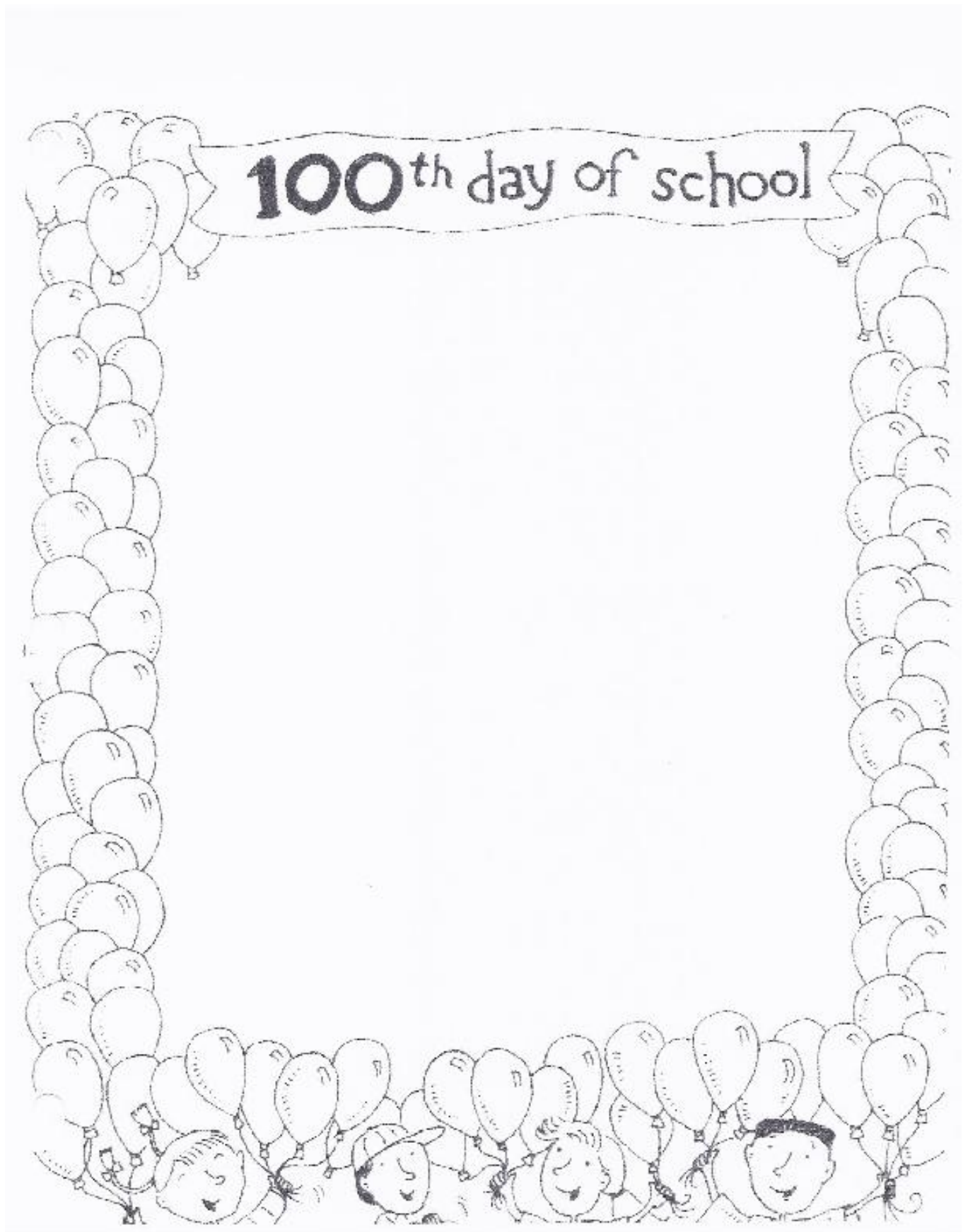
November _____,

Thanksgiving is a day
to give thanks.

I am thankful for

_____.

100 days of School Writing Worksheet



Valentine Writing Worksheet with name

Name _____

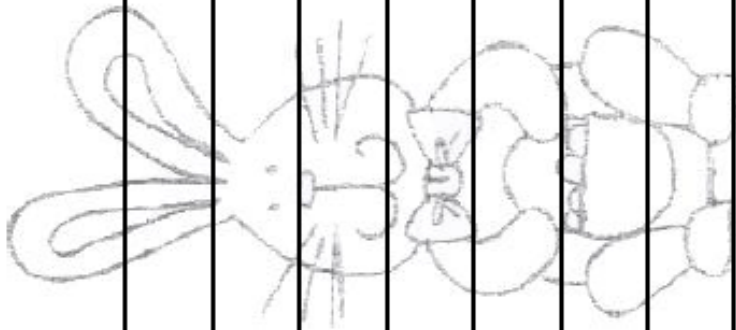
Date _____

Valentines Day is
here!

Easter Writing Worksheet

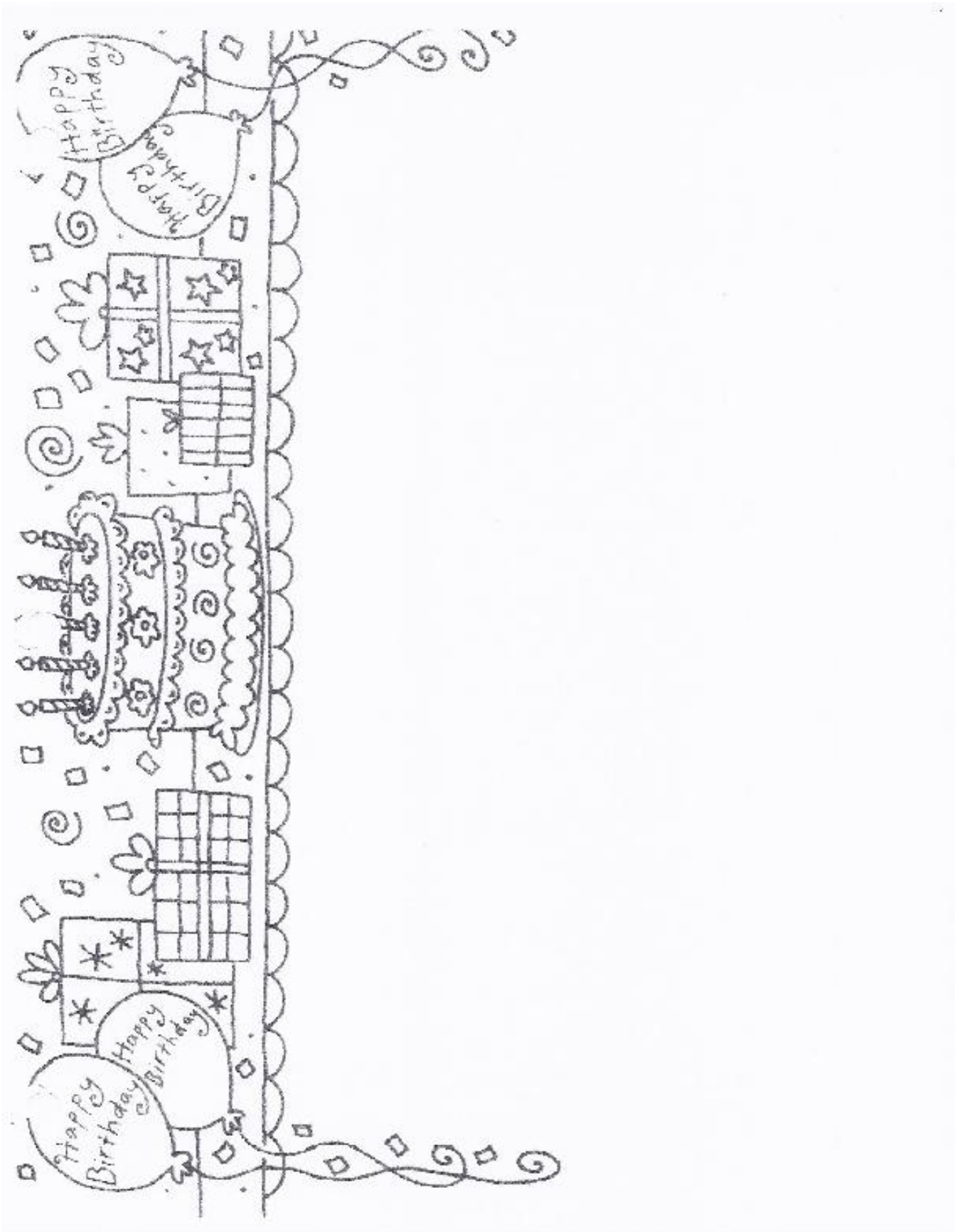
My Easter Story

Easter	bunny	eggs	basket	April
search	flowers	spring	hunt	chocolate

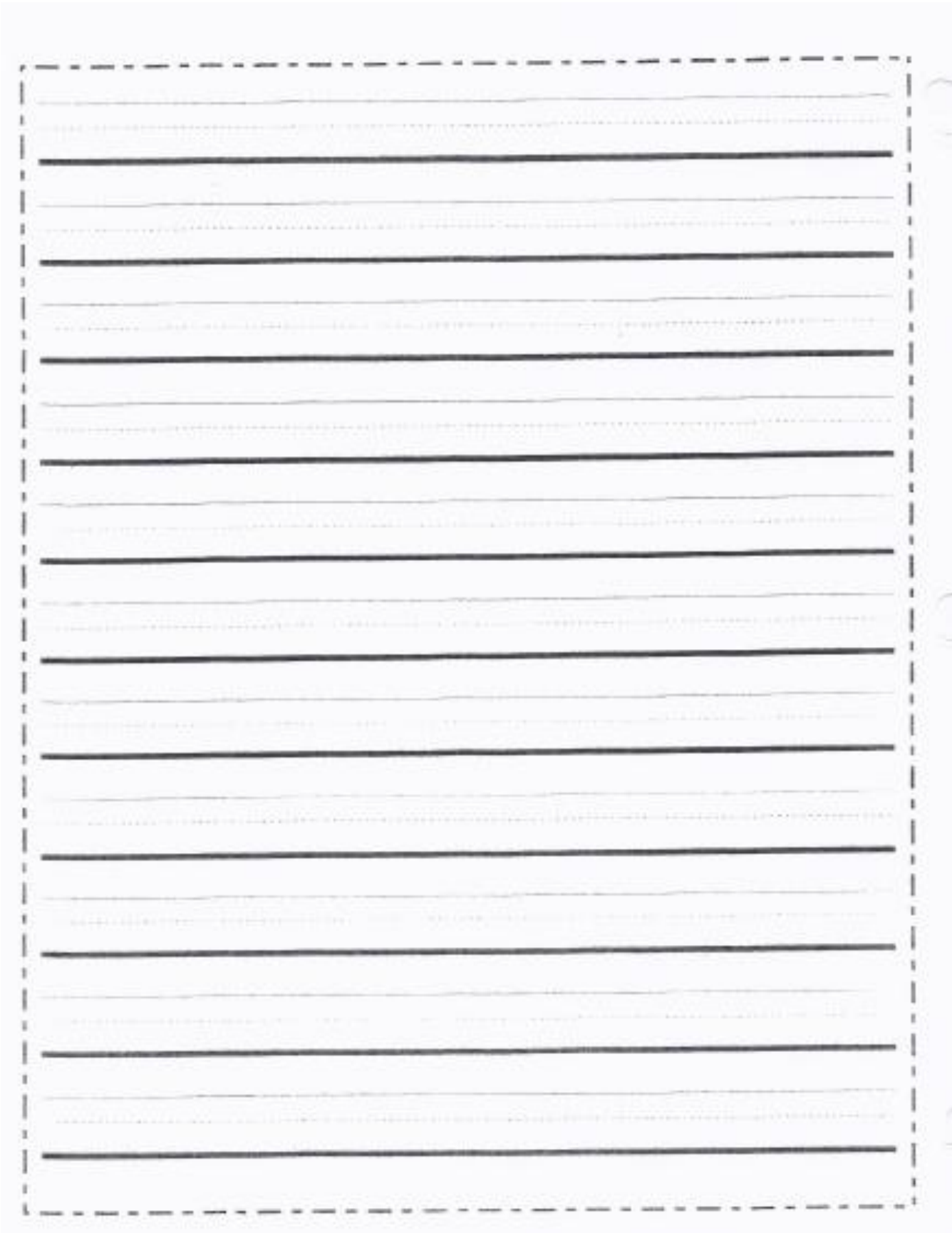


By _____

Birthday Writing Worksheet



Blank Writing Worksheet



SENTENCES

Types of sentences

Declarative - Telling sentence, ends with a period .

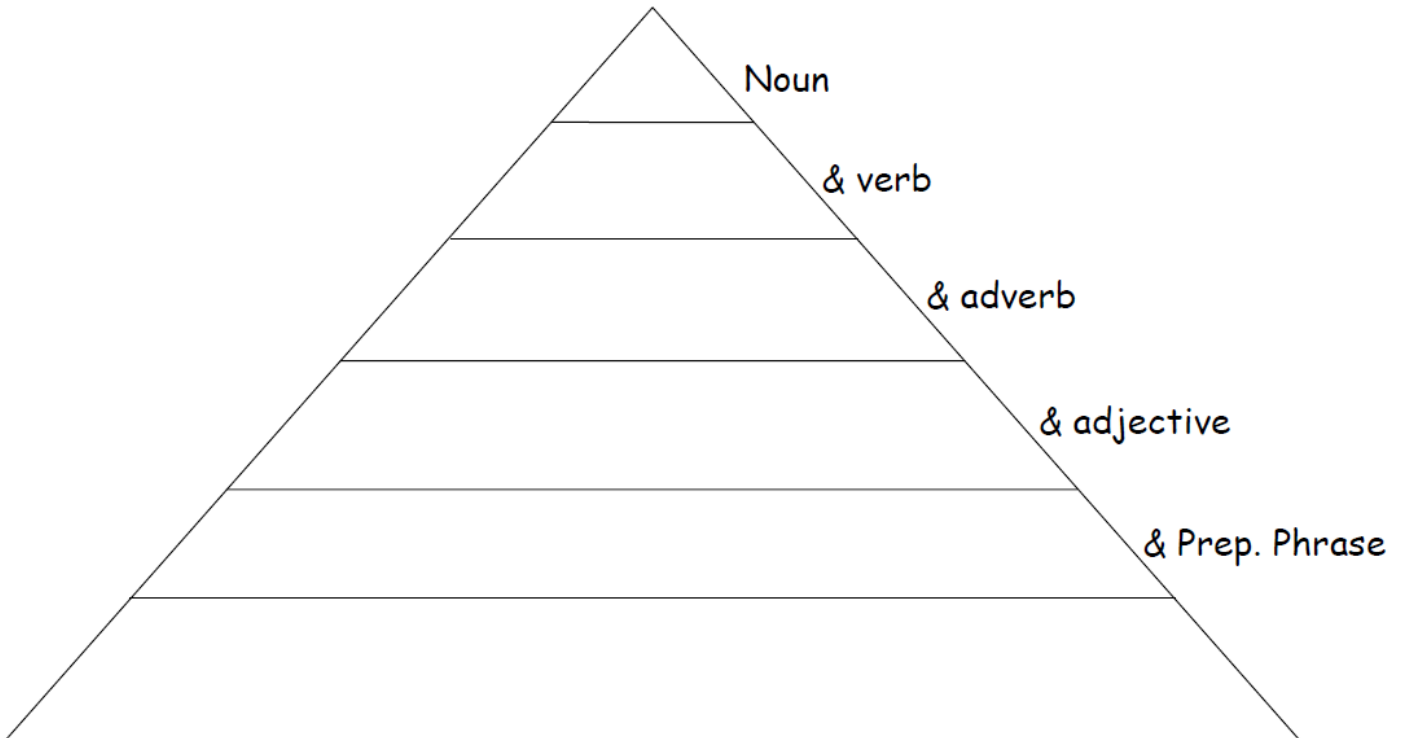
Interrogative - Asking sentence, ends with a question mark ?

Imperative - Demanding sentence, ends with a period .

Exclamatory - Shows strong feeling, ends with an exclamatory point !

Introduce Other Sentence Strategies

Triangle Sentences



TRANSITIONAL WORDS

K-2 Transitional Words

Time words:

First

Second

Third

Next

Last

Finally

Again

Soon

After

Afterwards

Later

When

Then

To compare:

Also

In fact

Meanwhile

However

Still

Further

Furthermore

On the other
hand

Although

Likewise

Yet

To support:

Therefore

For instance

For example

As a result

In addition

In conclusion

Certainly

GRAMMAR

Frequent Mistakes

Incorrect: I seen it. I done it. I done my homework.

Correct: I have seen it. I had done it. I have done my homework.
or I did my homework.

Do NOT use the past participle of a verb without an auxiliary or helping verb.

Tenses of verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle (past participle must be used with a helping verb)
see	saw	seen
do	did	done
run	ran	run
say	said	said

Incorrect: It was so fun.

Correct: It was so much fun.

So is an adverb telling how much. Fun is a noun meaning pleasure or enjoyment. Adverbs (in this case so) may not modify nouns! Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs only!

Correct Use of Good and Well

Incorrect: He did good. She sang good. We done good.

(Two mistakes. Good should be well and done is a participle and needs auxiliary/helping verb.)

Correct: He did well. She sang well. We did well.

Good is an adjective and can only modify nouns not verbs. Well is an adverb and is used to modify verbs. If you have an action verb as did, done and dang all you need an adverb to modify the verb.

Sometimes well can be an adjective—if it is describing a person’s health.

(Please note both adjectives and adverbs are modifiers. If they modify a noun, pronoun, phrase or clause acting like a noun the modifier is an adjective. If the modifier modifies a verb, adverb, or other adverb then the modifier is an adverb.)

Correct Use of May and Can

Can means are you able to do something as in:

Can you fix this bike for me?

May means to ask permission as in:

May I go to the movies?

Correct Use of Pronouns

Incorrect: Me and Johnny went to the movies.

Correct: Johnny and I went to the movies.

Politeness!

Always put the other person first in any situation where you are speaking or writing about yourself and someone else. Also when using a compound subject use the nominative case of the pronoun: I, we, you, he, she, it, they. When a pronoun is used as a direct or indirect object of the verb or of a preposition, whether simple or compound, put the other person (Politeness) first, and use the objective case of the pronoun:

She gave the tickets to Johnny and me. Or She gave us the tickets.

Incorrect: It is me. This is him.

Correct: It is I. This is he.

In these sentences the pronoun is used as the subject complement/nominative so the pronoun must be in the nominative case. This type of sentence has a linking verb and a subject complement/nominative completing the subject by renaming the noun or pronoun equally on the right side of the verb.

Incorrect: Who do you want to see?

Correct: Whom do you want to see?

Whom in this sentence is the direct object and must be in the objective case. (Who is a subjective pronoun in the nominative case.)

Using the correct word

Incorrect: Are books (It is often said that way.)

Correct: Our books

Are is an auxiliary/helping verb.

Our is a second person possessive pronoun.

Incorrect: I am anxious to go on vacation.

Correct: I am eager to go on vacation.

Anxious means worried or troubled. Eager means looking forward to it.

Homophones

There in that place

Their a pronoun meaning belonging to them

They're a contraction meaning they are

Here in this place

Hear listen with your ear

Its a pronoun meaning belonging to it

It's a contraction meaning **it is**




Frequently heard mispronounced words:

Speaking words happens more quickly than writing or typing and often words are slurred or abbreviated in speaking. For example: Many times the speaker will drop the g in a word ending in –ing: going becomes gunna. I am gunna go to the store rather than I am going to the store.

She's runnin' for for office rather than she is running for office.

I was shiverin' from the cold, rather than I was shivering from the cold.

***Remember your job:**

-  is not to correct others' speech. (Speech is more casual than written language and is delivered faster, so grammatical mistakes will happen.)
-  is to correctly use grammar in your writing (and then hopefully in your speech).
-  is to find your mistakes and correct your own writing.

*ONLY if you are asked to help edit someone else's writing, do you correct their mistakes.

What is a sentence?

A sentence must contain a subject and a predicate (main verb).

*Every predicate includes a verb or verb group, but not every verb or verb group is a predicate. (Without a main verb, it is a fragment.)

*A subject must be a noun, pronoun, or a group of words that can act as a noun.

Verb

Verbs may be in past or present tense. A participle may not act as a main verb without a helping or auxiliary verb:

do/does/did, have/has/had, or am/is/are/was/were that agrees with the subject. Also helping verbs called Modals may be used **can/could, will/would, shall/should, may/might, or must.**

Types of verbs:

Main verb-conveys main action, happening, or state of being.

Linking verb conveys a state of being (is), relates to the senses (tastes, feels, smells appears), or indicates a condition (grows, feels)

Auxiliary verb (helping verb) employed by the main verb to show tense, mood or voice. These are:

Modals which include can/could, may/might, shall/should, will/would and others. Other auxiliary verbs include do/does/did/done, be/am//is/are/been, was/were, have/has/had when combined with other verbs.

Nouns

A noun as a subject is the central actor in a sentence; it may be simple, complete, or compound.

A noun as the recipient of the action on of the verb is a direct object.

A subject complement/nominative completes the subject by renaming the noun or pronoun equally on the right side of a linking verb.

“She was the winner.” Or “The teacher was a resident of the town.”

Verbs such as taste, become, looked, stayed and others can act as linking verbs not just is/are/was/were.

A noun can be an indirect object if it is the recipient of an in direct or secondary action.

“Give me a break.” Or “We made our customers special cupcakes.”

A noun can be an appositive by renaming it adjacent to the subject.

Bill, my friend, met me at the restaurant.

A noun can act as the object of a preposition.

“to the store”.

A noun can act as an adverb when used as an adverbial object.

“I saw him this morning.”

A noun can be used as an adjective when it modifies a noun.

“mail truck” or “garden pest”.

A noun can be a direct address/vocative.

“John, please come here.”

A noun can be an object when it renames the direct object.

“The team named the bulldog or mascot.”

A noun can be a gerund (A verb turned into a noun by adding –ing).

teaching/learning/texting.

A noun can be an infinitive (to plus a verb). However not all infinitives are nouns.

Any group of words that can take the place of a pronoun can act as a noun.

They saw my sister and me. (Us); I know where they are. (that/this); The man in the black hat (he) is standing.

Pronouns

Pronouns can be in different case:

Pronouns can be subjective, the subject of a sentence.

I/we, you, he/she, it, they

Pronouns can be objective, the object in a sentence.

me/us, you, him, her, it, them

Pronouns can be possessive showing ownership.

my/ mine, our/ours, yours, his/hers/its/theirs

Pronouns can be relative.

who/whose/whom, which what that

Pronouns can be interrogative.

Who/Whose/whom? Which? What?

Pronouns can be demonstrative and refer to an antecedent.

this/these, those/that

Pronouns can be reflective.

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Pronouns can be reciprocal and refer to individual parts of an antecedent.

“each other”

Pronouns can be indefinite

any, each, some, anybody/anything/anyone, everybody/everything, everyone, someone/somebody/something

(Please note both adjectives and adverbs are modifiers. If they modify a noun, pronoun, phrase or clause acting like a noun the modifier is an adjective. If the modifier modifies a verb, adverb, or other adverb then the modifier is an adverb.)

For example: good is an adjective, well is an adverb when describing how an act was completed, but well is an adjective when describing a person's health.

Adjectives

Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns. They answer the questions which, what kind of, or how many about the noun or pronoun.

Adjectives are compliments after linking verbs: The children are happy

Adjectives can be comparative. (having different levels of intensity)

Positive:	Comparative:	Superlative:
good	better	best
happy	happier	happiest

Noun adjectives can be nouns that modify other nouns as baby sitter, truck driver.

Proper adjectives are formed by adding –ful, -ing, -an, -ish, -less, -like to a proper noun:

American, Middle Eastern, English, Congressional

Any group of words (phrases or clauses) that follows a noun and does not rename the noun is used as an adjective:

The car that he drove is expensive.

Limiting adjectives or determiners convey whether the nouns are general or specific, how many there are, and which ones it is:

- A. Articles—a, an, the
- B. Demonstrative—this, these that, those
- C. Indefinite—any, each, few, some, other
- D. Interrogative—what, which, whose
- E. Numerical—one, first, two, second, three, third, four fourth
- F. Possessive—my, your, their, others
- G. Relative—what, which, whose, whatever, and others.

Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They answer the question how, when, where, and why.

Adverbs sometimes end in *-y*, but not always.

Adverbs can be comparative.

Positive:	Comparative:	Superlative:
far	farther	farthest
well	better	best

Conjunctive adverbs modify by creating logical connections:

- A. Addition—also, furthermore, moreover, besides
- B. Contrast—however, still nevertheless, nonetheless, instead, otherwise
- C. Comparison—similarly, likewise
- D. Result or summary—therefore, thus, consequently, accordingly, hence, then
- E. Time—next, then, meanwhile, finally
- F. Emphasis—indeed, certainly

An adverb can introduce an adjective clause as in:

The cabin where we stayed was small.

Prepositions

Prepositions begin prepositional phrases. The list of preposition must be memorized.

about	among	between	from	over	until
above	around	beyond	in	past	unto
across	at	but	into	through	up
after	before	by	like	throughout	upon
against	behind	down	of	to	within
along	below	during	off	toward	with
amid	beneath	except	on	under	without
	beside	for		underneath	

Interjections

Interjections are words or expressions that convey surprise or strong emotion. Alone they are followed by an exclamation point. As part of the sentence they are set off by a comma.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words, phrase, and clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions connect two grammatically equivalent structures:

- A. Addition—and
- B. Contrast—but, yet
- C. Result or effect—so
- D. Reason or cause—for
- E. Choice—or
- F. Negative choice—nor

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to connect equivalent grammatical structures.

- A. Both...and
- B. Either...or
- C. Neither...nor
- D. Not only...but (also)
- E. Whether...or
- F. Not...so much as

Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses that are not as important as the independent clause.

- A. Time—before, after, once, since, until while
- B. Reason, choice or cause—as, because, since, rather than, whether
- C. Result or effect—in order that, so, so that, that
- D. Condition—if, even if, provided that, unless
- E. Contrast—although, even though, though, whereas














List of additional prompts on the Berkeley County Writing Web Site

From the **Berkeley County Web Site**, go to **Departments, Federal Programs, and Title I Resources for Schools**.

Or click on the following link.

<http://berkeleycountyschools.org/Page/342>

From here, you will find additional files under the following categories:

-  **ACCESS FOR TEACHERS**
-  **ACRONYMS POSTERS**
-  **ACTIVITIES**
-  **ADDITIONAL HELPS**
-  **EDITING**
-  **ESSAYS**
-  **FLIP CHARTS**
-  **FORMS FOR RECORDING SCORES**
-  **GRAMMAR**
-  **PROMPTS**
-  **RUBRIC**
-  **SENTENCES**
-  **WEBS**

**This list is subject to change as additional information is needed and added.*