



Learning the 6 traits for thinking, speaking and writing.



Source: <https://www.papakuraeducation.co.nz/>

In this worksheet, you will be working the 6+1 traits. You will learn about them and will learn how to use them. Be prepared to enjoy and learn more about our thinking, communicative and writing traits.

All the best,

Miss Pao and Miss Titi

Name: _____

Class: 5th _____

Date: _____, 2020

Let's remember the traits!

WRITING TRAITS

Traits of Writing

Putting it all together!

Ideas
are the main message.
Choose an interesting topic.
Focus on what matters to you.

Organization
is the structure of the piece.
Include a beginning, middle, and ending.

Voice
is the person behind the words.
Make your writing sound like you. Show that you care about the topic.

Word Choice
is the use of rich language.
Use precise language.
Choose specific nouns and active verbs.

Sentence Fluency
is the structure and flow of sentences.
Make your writing smooth and easy to read aloud.

Conventions
are the rules that guide readers toward meaning.
Check spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and grammar.

Presentation
is how the writing looks on the page.
Make the overall appearance pleasing to the eye.

SCHOLASTIC

Source: pinterest

Ideas

- Before we write or speak about a topic, we need to come up with as many ideas as we can.

1. **How many** ideas can you think of in each one of these topics?

Write as many words as you can on each category. Look at the example,

Animals with "a" in their names.	Actions you do with your feet.	School objects	Rooms in a house
Ex. <u>s</u> nake			

2. Complete the sentences with one word from each category. Look at the example.

Ex. A snake is an animal that is sometimes dangerous.

1) A _____ is an animal that _____.







2) An action you can do with your feet is _____.

3) I use _____ at school to _____.

4) In my house, in the _____, we _____.

Organization

- Once we have our ideas, we need to organize them so they can make sense.
 - Can you **organize** this story so it can make sense? **Number** from 1 to 6 the boxes in the correct order.

 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/> 1	 <input type="checkbox"/>
 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>	 <input type="checkbox"/>

- Before we write a story, we need to make sure we know all the **vocabulary** in our story.
 - Match** the words from the story with their Spanish equivalent. Look at the example,

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1) Castle | ___ frijoles |
| 2) Beans | ___ gigante |
| 3) Beanstalk | <u>1</u> castillo |
| 4) Giant | ___ planta de frijoles |
| 5) Throw | ___ escalar |
| 6) Climb | ___ lanzar |

3. Which sentence belongs to each picture? **Write** the number of the picture in the corresponding sentence. Look at the example,

_____ Jack steals gold from a giant.

_____ Finally, Jack cuts the beanstalk to escape from the giant.

1 First, Jack sells his cow for magical beans.

_____ Jack climbs the beanstalk and sees a giant castle.

_____ Then, he gives the beans to his mom, but she throws them away.

_____ Next day, Jack awakes and sees a giant beanstalk.

Sentence Fluency

- When we write a story, we need to make sure that all our sentences have SUBJECT-VERB- PREDICATE.
 1. Underline the subject of the sentences, circle the verb and highlight the predicate. Look at the example,
 - 1) The school is very big.
 - 2) The 5th graders play soccer together.
 - 3) The boy plays soccer at home.
 - 4) The girls study math with their parents.
 - 5) We are very good friends.

2. **Unscramble** the sentences. Look at the example.

1) loves/ cat/ salmon/ My/.

My cat loves salmon.

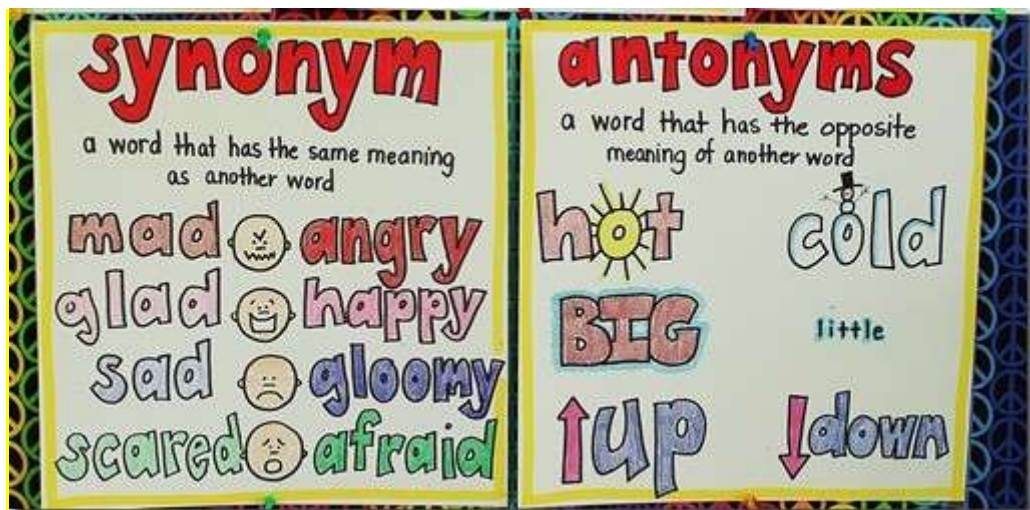
2) Friend/ My/ rugby/. /plays

3) Saint/ ever/ George's/ is/ the best /college/ school/!

4) We/ every/ pray to/ English/ God/ class/.

Word choice

- We always need to know as many useful words to write or express our ideas. **One way** of learning a lot of vocabulary is learning **synonyms and antonyms**. They are:



Source: Tes

1. **Look** at the words. **Highlight** the antonym (opposite) of each word. **Use the dictionary** to check the meaning of each word. Look at the example,

Beautiful	pretty	ugly	attractive
Easy	difficult	simple	clear
Happy	sad	cheerful	joyful
Fun	diversion	entertaining	boring
Old	ancient	young	aged
Rich	poor	billionaire	wealthy

- Another useful way of learning vocabulary is learning **cognates**. **Cognates** are words that are written in a similar way in other languages like Spanish.

Example: **cooperación = cooperation**

2. **Which** are the **meanings** in Spanish of these words? }

- 1) Motor: _____
- 2) Radio: _____
- 3) Generous: _____
- 4) Dentist: _____
- 5) Organic: _____
- 6) Actor: _____
- 7) Animal: _____

Conventions

- To write good sentences, we always need to check if they are well-written. We need to check: **punctuation, capitalization, grammar and spelling.**

When we write, we need to be careful with how we write words. Some common mistakes are:

It is "WITH", not whit.

It is "BECAUSE", not becos.

It is "VERY", not berry.

It is "WEDNESDAY", not wenesday.

1. **Correct** the spelling of the following words. **Rewrite** the sentence.

Use the dictionary to check the words.

Look at the example,

- 1) I have tree brothers and one sister. (clue: number)

I have three brothers and one sister.

- 2) The clouds look so whithe today. (clue: color)

- 3) My mom is the most beutiful woman there is. (clue: synonym of pretty)

- 4) This present is four my brother. It is a monster truck! (clue: in Spanish= para)

For capitalization, you need to consider:



Source: Teachers Pay Teachers

1. **Underline** and **correct** the capitalization mistakes in each sentence.

Rewrite the sentence and consider the rules shown before.

Look at the example

1) I am very happy. i have a new dog called pepa.

I am very happy. I have a new dog called Pepa.

2) my birthday is on march 9th.

3) My friends carla goes to puerto varas every summer.

4) pedro likes soccer and so do i.

Voice

- Voice is when you tell from your own words, your stories and feelings.

1. **Complete** the sentences with your own thoughts.

1) I think English is important because _____

2) In English, I am good at _____
because _____

3) I think I need to improve in English my _____
because _____

4) In English class, I promise to _____



Source: Aletheia