

## BUILDING BLOCKS OF WRITING CONTINUUM

	EMERGENT	EMERGENT/EARLY	EARLY	EARLY/TRANSITIONAL
	Pre-alphabetic to Partial Alphabetic Phase	Partial Alphabetic to Full Alphabetic Phase	Full Alphabetic to Consolidated Alphabetic Phase	Consolidated Alphabetic to Skilled Reader Phase
Print Mechanics  Print mechanics refers to the structure, formation, and representation of symbols connected to written language systems.	<ul> <li>experiments with mark making</li> <li>begins to represent own name</li> <li>begins to represent letters</li> <li>begins to represent some upper- and lower-case letters</li> <li>begins to experiment with print conventions (e.g., spacing, left-to-right directionality)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>represents own name</li> <li>represents most letters</li> <li>represents most upper- and lower-case letters</li> <li>represents letters/words using left-to-right and top-to-bottom directionality</li> <li>represents letters/words using conventional spacing and letter sizing</li> <li>identifies and applies some mechanics (hand posture, grip, paper placement, use of assistive/augmentative technology, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>represents own full name and names of others with upper-case letter at beginning</li> <li>identifies and applies print conventions (upper- and lower-case letters, directionality, conventional spacing, margins)</li> <li>identifies and applies mechanics (hand posture, grip, paper placement, use of assistive/augmentative technology, etc.)</li> <li>experiments with representation (print, cursive, stylized fonts, symbols, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognizes and applies handwriting mechanics (hand posture, grip, paper placement, use of assistive technology, etc.)</li> <li>uses print conventions and mechanics for clarity and legibility</li> <li>prints, represents, or writes in cursive, upper-case and lower-case letters</li> <li>demonstrates left-to-right and top-to-bottom directionality</li> <li>uses conventional spacing between words and sentences</li> <li>begins to use indents and spacing for simple paragraphs and separate sections</li> </ul>
Spelling involves encoding orthographically mapped sounds, phonics patterns, syllable types, and words.	<ul> <li>begins to use letters to represent sounds</li> <li>begins to match some letters to sounds in spoken language</li> <li>uses abbreviated letter-sound mapping (omits consonants and vowels)</li> <li>uses some phoneme segmentation during invented spelling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>attempts to spell and represent single syllable words: consonant-vowel-consonant words (sit, cat, hop, etc.), vowel-consonant words (it, up, on, etc.), and consonant-vowel words (to, me, so, etc.)</li> <li>begins to spell out loud and finger spell to determine the sounds in a word</li> <li>represents some of the sounds in a word (e.g., "hc" for "hockey" and "mtk" for "monster truck"</li> <li>begins to use short vowel sounds in writing</li> <li>begins to show awareness of predominant sounds within words in invented spelling</li> <li>uses invented spelling or groups of words to represent a thought, idea, or to explain an illustration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>spells and represents single syllable words: consonant-vowel-consonant words (sit, cat, hop, etc.), vowel-consonant words (it, up, on, etc.), and consonant-vowel words (to, me, so, etc.)</li> <li>uses some affixes in spelling (un-, re-, -s, -es, -ed, -ing, etc.)</li> <li>identifies and applies knowledge of open and closed syllable types (sit, cat, hop, to, me, so, etc.)</li> <li>spells words in chunks of letter patterns</li> <li>uses vowels in invented spelling</li> <li>demonstrates clear correspondence between number of letters in spelling and number of sounds in word (i.e., no additional letters or sounds not represented in spelling)</li> <li>begins to use irregular spellings and high frequency words in writing/representing</li> <li>begins to use knowledge of some syllable types to spell/write unknown words, including: <ul> <li>digraphs (ea, ee, ie, etc.)</li> <li>marker-e (can/e, tub/e, pin/e, etc.)</li> <li>r-influenced vowels (ar, er, ir, or, etc.)</li> <li>three-letter blends (scr, thr, spl, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>spells, writes, and represents words with: <ul> <li>digraphs (ea, ee, ie, etc.)</li> <li>diphthongs (ow, ou, etc.)</li> <li>r-influenced vowels (ar, er, ir, or, etc.)</li> <li>three-letter blends (scr, thr, spl, etc.)</li> <li>other sounds for "y" (yard, my, silly, gym, etc.)</li> <li>le syllable types (handle, puzzle, middle, etc.)</li> <li>affixes (dis-, un-, re-, -s, -es, -er, -est, -ed, -en, -ing, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>uses knowledge of phonics patterns and syllable types to spell unknown multisyllabic words</li> <li>spells a variety of high frequency words (regular and irregular spellings)</li> <li>uses grade-appropriate conventional spelling (tier two and three vocabulary relevant to grade level)</li> </ul>
Sentence structure refers to the elements of simple, compound, and complex sentences.	<ul> <li>uses drawings, letters, and approximations to record meaning</li> <li>begins to use sequence when representing ideas visually and orally</li> <li>begins to express feelings, opinions, and imaginative ideas orally, through pictures</li> <li>begins to experiment with meaningful documentation of own thoughts or oral language</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>begins to create simple sentences (e.g., subject-verb-object)</li> <li>begins to ask questions using pictures and other representations</li> <li>begins to represent or write complete thoughts and sentences</li> <li>experiments with spacing and punctuation</li> <li>uses one-to-one correspondence when presenting representations and written ideas</li> <li>begins to use articles and pronouns</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>begins to represent legibly and with clarity</li> <li>uses repetitive simple sentences and patterns (I like; and then, etc.)</li> <li>begins to create compound and complex sentences</li> <li>uses conversational language</li> <li>writes complete sentences (with and without appropriate punctuation)</li> <li>experiments with punctuation (periods after every word, use of exclamation mark, use of question mark, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>uses tier one, two, and three vocabulary to communicate and enhance the meaning in written works/representations</li> <li>begins to write longer and more complex sentences</li> <li>uses compound and complex sentences to share ideas and experiences</li> <li>experiments with paragraph form</li> <li>writes with increasing clarity and fluency</li> <li>uses consistent regular past tense</li> <li>begins to use irregular past tense</li> <li>uses nouns, pronouns, and verbs correctly</li> <li>uses simple words to indicate comparisons (but, so, however, etc.)</li> <li>uses descriptive language (adjectives, active verbs, adverbs, etc.)</li> <li>begins to use commas, apostrophes, and quotation marks</li> <li>uses reference materials (anchor charts, dictionaries, word walls, environmental print, etc.)</li> </ul>
Composition  Composition involves strategies for drafting, organizing, writing, and representing cohesively and with clarity.	<ul> <li>explains pictures and story representations</li> <li>begins to represent or tell a story, properly sequenced</li> <li>begins to identify story elements</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>begins to generate ideas in writing (pictures, jot notes, etc.)</li> <li>begins to organize ideas in writing (story map, story plan, etc.)</li> <li>chooses particular forms for specific audiences and purposes</li> <li>begins to gather information for research</li> <li>uses strategies for prewriting (storytelling, drawing, creating, shared experiences, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>generates ideas for writing and representing (peer and class discussions, topic lists, personal interests, models, etc.)</li> <li>organizes ideas in writing and representing for a specific purpose (drawings, graphic organizers, story boards, etc.)</li> <li>gathers information for research</li> <li>identifies audience and purpose for writing and representing</li> <li>begins to communicate intended purpose of written works</li> <li>uses strategies for prewriting (storytelling, drawing, sharing experiences, discussion, etc.)</li> <li>uses strategies for revising, editing, and presenting (read to self or partner, review wording for spelling and clarity, expand upon thoughts or ideas etc.)</li> <li>begins to evaluate personal representations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>generates and organize ideas for writing and representing (discussions, topic lists, personal interests, models, drawings, graphic organizers, research, key words, headings, etc.)</li> <li>identifies general topic and purpose (experiences, opinions, facts, feelings, etc.)</li> <li>communicates intended audience and purpose of written works</li> <li>uses form and formatting to match intended purpose</li> <li>presents information in a logical sequence</li> <li>elaborates on complex topics</li> <li>links ideas in a variety of ways, creating some flow to the writing (e.g., When it stopped raining)</li> <li>links ideas using a variety of connecting words (and, then, so, first, next, finally, because, etc.)</li> </ul>

ideas

presents information to support or refute

• introduces information or topic in opening

writes persuasively or to form an argument

creates various written or represented forms based on personal interest and choice

topic or purpose

details

creates various written or represented forms

based on personal interest and choice

focus, basic sequence, and supporting

re-reads and revises written works for

drafts a piece of writing that is has a topic

includes an obvious conclusion restating the

clarity, word order, and spelling based on personal observations and teacher or peer feedback

edits written works using a simple checklist

for conventions (upper-case/lower-case, punctuation, and spelling)

shares a finished piece of work with others (bulletin board, orally, online, etc.)

