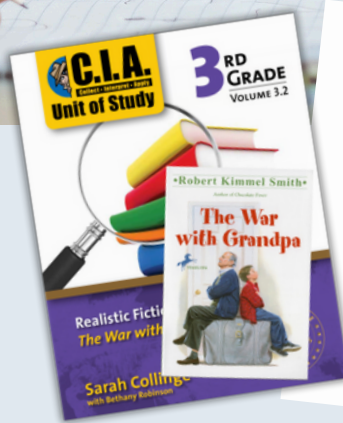
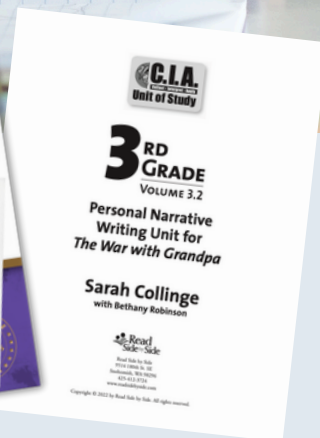




**Grammar, Usage,
and Mechanics,
by Zaner-Bloser**



**Writing Units
by Read Side by Side**



Introduction

Pair *Grammar Usage and Mechanics* units (Zaner-Bloser) with the *Read Side by Side* writing units to create a complete language arts program!

This **scope and sequence document** outlines how to combine these two programs to create five units (each thirty days). Start by

- teaching the grammar unit, and
- follow with the formal writing unit.

Unit 3.1 does not have a paired writing unit.

Spelling is incorporated into the G.U.M. lessons; each unit includes a spelling focus and word list. A must-do/may-do list provides additional spelling practice activities that students can participate in as they finish assignments early. Print this list and share it with your students. To download additional spelling activities, instructions, and word lists visit <https://www.readsidebyside.com/writing>.

Assessment opportunities include:

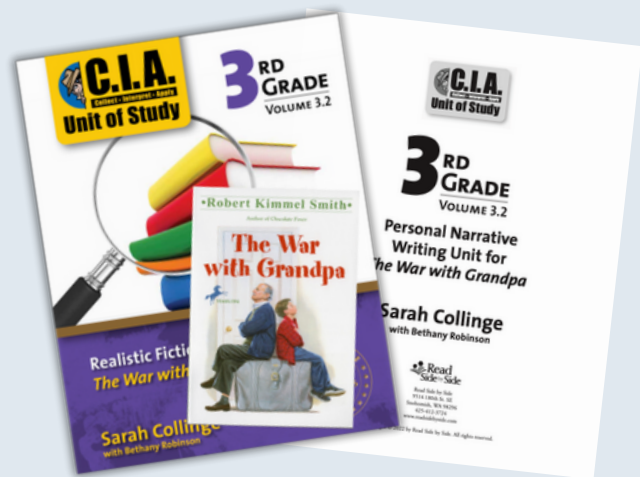
- Spelling Tests,
- Grammar Tests,
- Rubrics (for grading formal writing)

Look for the transfer of spelling and grammar skill into students' formal writing!



Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics
by Zaner-Bloser

[Zaner-Bloser.com/grammar/grammar-usage-mechanics/index](https://www.zaner-bloser.com/grammar/grammar-usage-mechanics/index)



Writing Units

by Read Side by Side

[Readsidebyside.com/writing](https://www.readsidebyside.com/writing)

Unit 3.1 - G.U.M.

15 Lessons for Sentence Structure

1 Spelling Practice: Long e (ee, ea)

2 Simple Sentences

3 The Subject

4 The Predicate

5 Declarative & Interrogative Sentences

6 Imperative & Exclamatory Sentences

7 Prepositional Phrases

8 Sentence Fragments

9 Making Sentences Say More

10 Compound Sentences

11 Complex Sentences

12 Compound or Complex?

13 Avoiding Run-on Sentences

14 Review

15 Posttest

Unit 3.2 - G.U.M.

Unit 3.2 - Writing

15 Lessons for Parts of Speech

15 Lessons for Personal Narrative

1 Spelling Practice: Vowel-Consonant-e

16 Brainstorm Ideas & Plan

2 Nouns

17 Plan: Narrative Writing Map

3 Proper Nouns

18 Plan: Narrative Writing Map

4 Collective & Abstract Nouns

19 Plan: Narrative Writing Map

5 Singular & Plural Nouns

20 Draft: Quadrant 1

6 Irregular Plural Nouns

21 Draft: Quadrant 2

7 Personal & Possessive Nouns

22 Draft: Quadrant 3

8 Action Verbs

23 Draft: Quadrant 4

9 Linking Verbs: *Is, Are, Was, Were*

24 Revise & Edit: Dialogue

10 Adjectives

25 Revise & Edit: Dialogue Tags

11 Adverbs

26 Revise & Edit

12 Coordinating Conjunctions

27 Publish & Share

13 Subordinating Conjunctions

28 Publish & Share

14 Review

29 Publish & Share

15 Posttest

30 Publish & Share

Unit 3.3 - G.U.M.

Unit 3.3 - Writing

15 Lessons for Usage

15 Lessons for Persuasive Writing

1 Spelling Practice: Suffixes: *-s, -es, -ed*

16 Brainstorm Ideas & Plan: Introduction

2 *Your* and *You're*

17 Brainstorm Ideas & Plan: Body Paragraphs

3 *Their, They're, and There*

18 Plan: Conclusion

4 *Its* and *It's*

19 Plan: Title & Illustration

5 Use Determiners: *A* and *An*

20 Draft: Introduction

6 *Better* and *Worse*

21 Draft: Body Paragraphs

7 Irregular Verbs: *Bring, Sing, Ring*

22 Draft: Body Paragraphs

8 More Irregular Verbs: *Come* and *Go*

23 Draft: Conclusion

9 More Irregular Verbs: *Give* and *Take*

24 Revise: Tug at the Reader's Heart

10 More Irregular Verbs: *Eat* and *Sleep*

25 Revise: Use Strong Language

11 Reflexive and Indefinite Pronouns

26 Revise & Edit

12 Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

27 Publish & Share

13 Use Determiners: *This, That, These, Those*

28 Publish & Share

14 Review

29 Publish & Share

15 Posttest

30 Publish & Share

Unit 3.4 - G.U.M.

Unit 3.4 - Writing

15 Lessons for Grammar

15 Lessons for Expository Writing

1 Spelling Practice: Suffixes: *-ness, -ment*

16 Brainstorm Ideas & Plan: Introduction

2 Subject Pronouns

17 Plan: Body Paragraphs 2 & 3

3 Object Pronouns

18 Plan: Conclusion

4 Choosing Subject & Object Pronouns

19 Plan: Title & Illustration

5 Using *I* or *Me* with Another Name

20 Draft: Introduction

6 Subject-Verb Agreement

21 Draft: Body Paragraphs

7 Making Forms of *Be* Agree

22 Draft: Body Paragraphs

8 Present & Past Tense Verbs

23 Draft: Conclusion

9 Future Tense Verbs

24 Revise

10 Negatives

25 Edit: Capitalize Proper Nouns

11 Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

26 Revise & Edit

12 Comparative & Superlative Adverbs

27 Publish & Share

13 Comparing with Adjectives & Adverbs

28 Publish & Share

14 Review

29 Publish & Share

15 Posttest

30 Publish & Share

Unit 3.5 - G.U.M.

Unit 3.5 - Writing

15 Lessons for Mechanics

15 Lessons for Narrative

1 Spelling Practice: Consonant Doubling

16 Brainstorm Ideas & Plan

2 Writing Sentences Correctly

17 Plan: Narrative Writing Map

3 Proper Nouns

18 Plan: Narrative Writing Map

4 More Proper Nouns

19 Plan: Narrative Writing Map

5 Initials & Abbreviations

20 Draft: Quadrant 1

6 Book Titles

21 Draft: Quadrant 2

7 Possessive Nouns

22 Draft: Quadrant 3

8 Contractions

23 Draft: Quadrant 4

9 Commas in a Series

24 Revise & Edit: Dialogue

10 Commas After Introductory Words

25 Revise: Elaboration & Alliteration

11 Friendly Letters

26 Revise & Edit

12 Writing Quotations

27 Publish & Share

13 Direct Quotations

28 Publish & Share

14 Review

29 Publish & Share

15 Posttest

30 Publish & Share

Spelling Must-Do:

___ Sort words by spelling pattern.

___ For each word: look, say, think, write, and check.

___ Write a meaningful sentence for each word.

___ Other:

Spelling May-Do:

___ Take a practice test.

Self-correct using the circle-dot method.

___ Play spelling Tic-Tac-Toe.

___ Circle the prefix, box the suffix.

___ Other:

Additional Spelling Activities for Home or School

Circle - Dot

Use this strategy with students to help them check their spelling words after the pre-test. Students will check the spelling of each word, letter by letter. They will draw a dot under every correct letter. If they wrote an incorrect letter or left a letter out, they will draw a little circle. This allows them to see the parts of the word that gave them trouble. They then write the word a second time, this time correctly. (Blackline master can be found at readsidebyside.com/writing)

Circle the Prefix, Box the Suffix

This strategy helps students decode multisyllabic words by identifying word parts. For any words with affixes on their list, students will circle any prefixes, box any suffixes, and then underline the root word. It may also be helpful for them to place a dot above the vowels to help them identify the syllables.

Find 5 NEW Words That Fit the Pattern

To encourage students to extend their understanding beyond the assigned list, have them find 5 words that are not already on their spelling list. These words can be from books, from words they hear, from signs in their environment, or from words they already know, but may not be able to spell. These words can be extension words to challenge students on the final test, or simply to practice working with the word pattern.

Look, Say, Think, Write, Check

Provide students with a 3-column piece of paper that has the spelling words written in the left column. (Or provide a blank page that students can write their own words on - this would require teachers to check words for accuracy before students begin.) Have students fold the first column over the middle column before they begin. (Blackline master can be found at readsidebyside.com/writing)

Step 1: LOOK carefully at the word on the left. **LOOK** closely at the letters to notice the visual details.

Step 2: SAY the word and notice the parts to remember.

Step 3: Cover the first column to hide the word. **THINK** about how the word looks.

Step 4: Say the word softly and then **WRITE** it from memory in the second column.

Step 5: Uncover the word and **CHECK** it with the word in the first column.

Step 6: REPEAT these steps in the last column.

Step 7: If the word is spelling wrong in the last column, add the word to the first column and try again.

REPEAT THESE STEPS FOR EVERY WORD.

Additional Spelling Activities for Home or School

Phoneme Segmentation

This activity allows students to see which letters and letter combinations make up the sounds in their spelling words. This will help them visualize their words.

Provide students with a piece of graph paper. They will segment each of their spelling words into their basic phoneme chunks, placing a different phonemic chunk in each box. **Example: p/ea/ce**

Spelling by Analogy

This strategy encourages students to use words they know how to spell, to spell a word they don't know how to spell. Depending on the spelling word, it may be helpful for student to identify words they know to help them.

For example:

government (Think: "I'll break it into syllables.")

gov/ern/ment (Think: "I'll think of words I know that look or sound like these.")

love/fern/tent (Think: "I need to remember that silent 'n' in the middle.")

'loveferntent' by analogy becomes government

Spelling Tic-Tac-Toe

Students will play with a partner. They need one list between them. Decide who goes first. On each student's turn, the partner will give them a word off of the list. If they spell it correctly, they get to mark either an X or an O. They will continue to switch off giving a word and spelling a word. The first person to get 3 in a row, wins. If the student spells a word incorrectly, they lose their turn and the other partner gets to go.

Take a Practice Test

Students will need a testing partner. The partner will give a word from the list for the other partner to write down. Once all the words have been given, students will self-correct their practice test. They should use the Circle-Dot Method to check their spelling to see what parts of the word they still need to learn.

Additional Spelling Activities for Home or School

Word Study and Word Sort

Following an explicit lesson about the spelling pattern for the weekly spelling words, students should practice sorting them according to common spelling principles. This allows students to think about their words and identify patterns that will help them learn how to spell their words. They can also identify tricky parts that may make the words difficult to learn.

Have students create word cards, one word card for each spelling word. Encourage students to sort the words in at least **two** ways. Then have them identify a sorting rule and write their words in the corresponding columns. ALL the words should fit in a column; there should not be any leftover words. (Blackline master can be found at readsidebyside.com/writing)

Write Meaningful Sentences

In addition to learning the correct spelling of words, it is also important for students to understand how to use those words in their writing. This will encourage them to continue to use them which will help cement them into their spoken and written lexicon. It is important to teach students what makes a sentence meaningful. Sentences should include enough context clues to help demonstrate what the word means.

Non-example: I saw a stream.

Example: I saw a trout swimming in the clear waters of the stream.

Appendix

Additional Word Lists

- Additional 'ea' and 'ee' words
- Additional 'VCe' words
- Additional Present and Past Tense verbs
- Additional -ness words and -ment words
- Additional C-V-C words

Spelling Activity Resources

- How Do You Use the Circle-Dot Method to Check Spelling?
- What Does it Mean to Circle the Prefix and Box the Suffix?
- What is Look, Say, Think, Write, Check?
- What is Phoneme Segmentation?
- What is Spelling by Analogy?
- What is a Word Study with Word Sorting?