## **Recommendations on Teaching Writing**

Increase	Decrease
<ul> <li>Student ownership and responsibility such as:</li> <li>helping students choose their own topics and goals for improvement</li> <li>using brief teacher-student conferences</li> <li>teaching students to review their own progress</li> </ul>	Decrease teacher control of decision-making such as:
<ul> <li>Class time spent on writing whole, original pieces through:</li> <li>establishing real purposes for writing and students' involvement in the task</li> <li>instruction in and support for all stages of the writing process</li> <li>prewriting, drafting, revising, editing</li> </ul>	Decrease time spent on isolated drills on "subskills" of grammar, vocabulary, spelling, paragraphing, penmanship, etc.  Decrease writing assignments given briefly, but with no context or purpose, completed in one step
Teacher modeling writing – drafting, revising, sharing – as a fellow author and as demonstration of process	Decrease teacher talk about writing
Learning of grammar and mechanics in context, at the editing stage, and as items are needed.  Writing for real audiences, publishing for the class and for wider	Decrease isolated grammar lessons, given in order determined by textbook, before writing is begun  Decrease assignments read only by teachers
communities	Decrease assignments read only by readiners
Making the classroom a supportive setting for shared learning using: <ul> <li>active exchange and valuing of students' ideas</li> <li>collaborative small-group work</li> <li>conferences and peer critiquing that give responsibility for improvement to authors</li> </ul>	Decrease devaluation of students' ideas through  students viewed as lacking knowledge and language abilities  sense of class as competing individuals  work with fellow students viewed as cheating, disruptive
Writing across the curriculum as a tool for learning	Decrease writing taught only during "language arts" period – i.e., infrequently
<ul> <li>Constructive and efficient evaluation that involves:</li> <li>brief informal oral response as students work</li> <li>thorough grading of just a few student-selected, polished pieces</li> <li>focus on a few errors at a time</li> <li>cumulative view of growth and self-evaluation</li> <li>encouragement of risk taking and honest expression</li> </ul>	Decrease evaluation as negative burden for teacher and student such as:  • marking all papers heavily for all errors, making teacher a bottleneck  • teacher editing paper and, only after completed, rather than student making improvements  • grading seen as punitive, focused on errors, not growth

Zemelman, et al. Best Practice: New Standards for Teaching and Learning in America's Schools. Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Heinemann, 1998.