

## 5-Step Writing Process

Giving the assignment, "write a paragraph" or "write an essay," is not enough for students with language-based learning disabilities. Most students will skip the very important prewriting tasks that make writing a logical and thorough composition much easier. The steps of the process need to be explicitly taught, modeled, and practiced with guidance.

STEP I	BRAINSTORM ABOUT THE TOPIC.
	List as many ideas and examples as you can in no particular order.
	<ul> <li>Productive brainstorming requires students to have enough background knowledge of a topic to produce language and ideas.</li> </ul>
STEP 2	ORGANIZE YOUR IDEAS.
	Create an outline or graphic organizer that sequences the best ideas from your brainstorm.
	<ul> <li>If the assignment is an essay, categorize your brainstorm into subtopics for each paragraph of the essay.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Additionally, choose from your brainstorm or generate relevant information to support your sub-topics.</li> </ul>
STEP 3	WRITE A <b>ROUGH DRAFT</b> .
	Using your outline or graphic organizer as a guide, write your paragraph or essay using complete sentences. <i>This draft does not have to be perfect, but should be complete</i> .
	<ul> <li>Many students with LBLD benefit from using paragraph templates that cue them to structure their discourse into paragraphs with topic sentences, supports, and concluding sentences.</li> </ul>
STEP 4	PROOFREAD AND EDIT YOUR ROUGH DRAFT.
	Look for mistakes in word choice, grammar, spelling, organization, clarity, etc.
	<ul> <li>This stage is easier for students if the teacher provides a specific checklist of proofreading tasks to complete (underline your topic sentence, change 5 words to add more description, etc.).</li> </ul>
STEP 5	MAKE CORRECTIONS TO CREATE A <b>FINAL DRAFT</b> .
	This final product should reflect all changes noted in the proofreading stage.