

Identifying and Writing for an Audience Mini Lesson. I hope your class will enjoy these activities. If you found this lesson helpful, you

If you found this lesson helpful, you may wish to download my free *Author's Purpose Lesson*.

Thank you for downloading the

http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Authors-Purpose-Lesson

# Other products created by Gay Miller may be found at:

http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Gay-Miller







## **Common Core Standards for Audience**

3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade
	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.4.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.5.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.6.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)
				CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.5 With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed. (Editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 7 here.)
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.3.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.4.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.5.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.6.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

## Discussion

- Could you go to the store and buy clothes for someone, if you didn't know the size of the person?
- Would it make a difference if you were buying clothes for one of your parents or a smaller brother or sister?

Writing can be the same way.

- Would you write the same if the audience was . . .
  - a group of teachers?
  - a group of classmates?
  - the mayor of Mountain City?
  - people reading a newspaper article?

### Activity 1 Brainstorm

Have students brainstorm a list of people in which they could write. List student responses on the board as students name them.

Examples:

adults	peers	relatives such as aunts or uncles	grandparents
teachers	classmates	Governor of Tennessee	the President of the U.S.
young children	principal	senators or congressmen	counselor
president of a company	mayor	doctor	best friend

Ask these questions:

- $\circ$  Would you write the same way to each of the people listed during the brainstorming activity?
- Which people would you address formally? informally?
- Which people from the list would you invite on an outing?
- Which people from the list would you state your opinion on a topic?
- Which people from the list would you ask to change a law? a rule?

# Activity 2 Card Activity

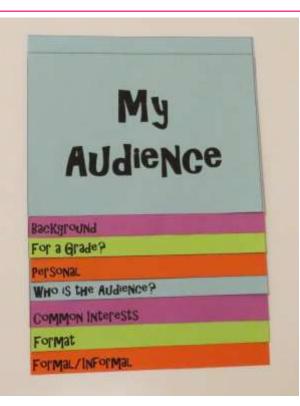
- 1. On the following three pages you will find cards with writing samples. Run these onto cardstock and laminate for repeated use. Have students work in small groups to identify the audience for each type of writing.
- 2. Sort cards by categories. For example:
  - Formal/Informal
  - Personal/Impersonal
  - Written/Spoken Language

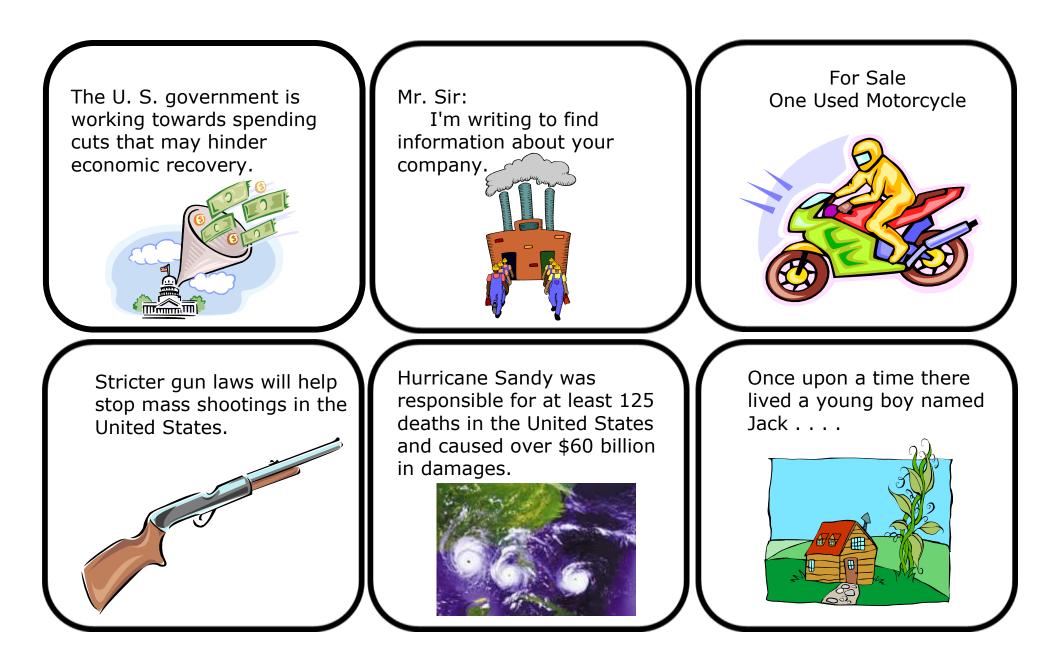
## Activity 3 Organizer

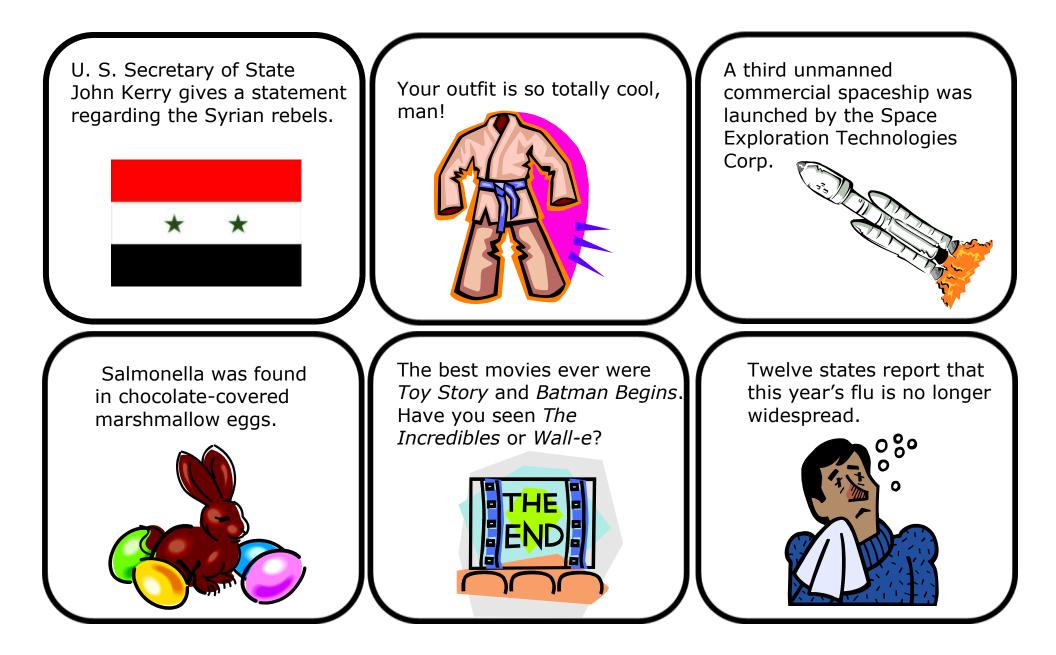
The flip chart organizer contains a series of questions students must ask themselves when beginning a writing project. The questions are intended to help students focus on audience expectations.

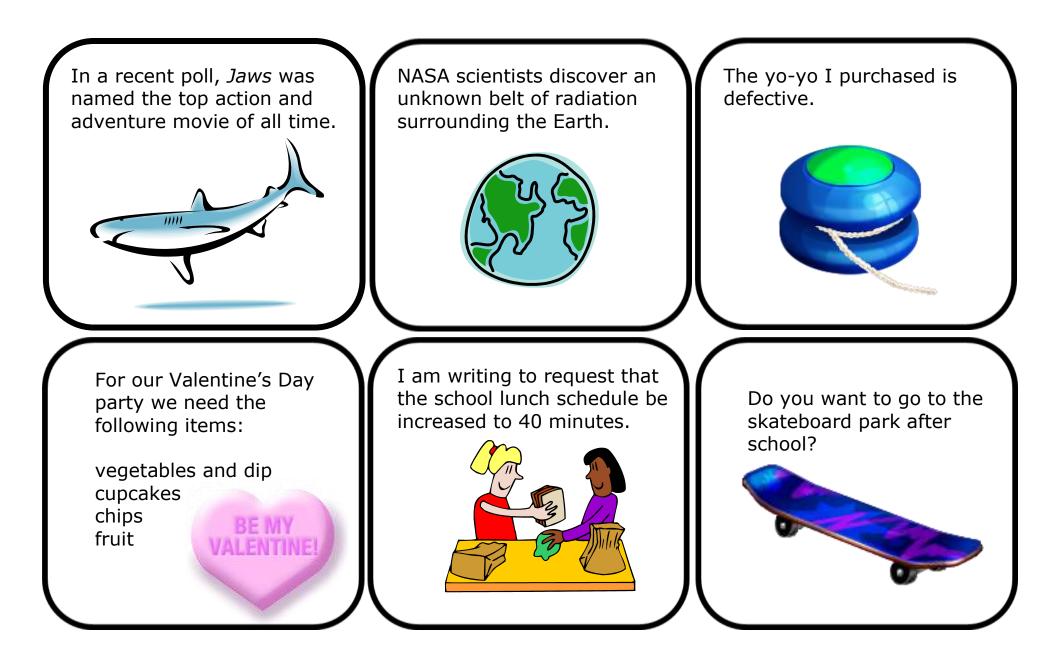
To create the organizer copy pages 8-11 onto colorful paper. Cut out the rectangles on the lines indicated. Place a thin line of glue across the top of each rectangle on the back side. Glue the pages at staggering lengths so that the title across the bottom of each page may be read.

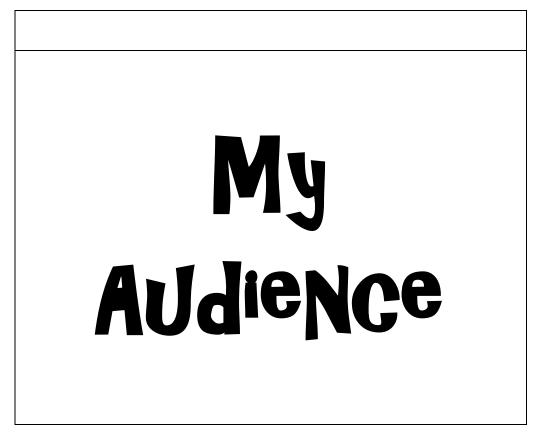
Have student use this organizer when beginning each new writing project. In time after repeated use, students will begin to ask themselves these questions without the use of the organizer.











Is this writing for . . .

young children? peers? adults? males? females?

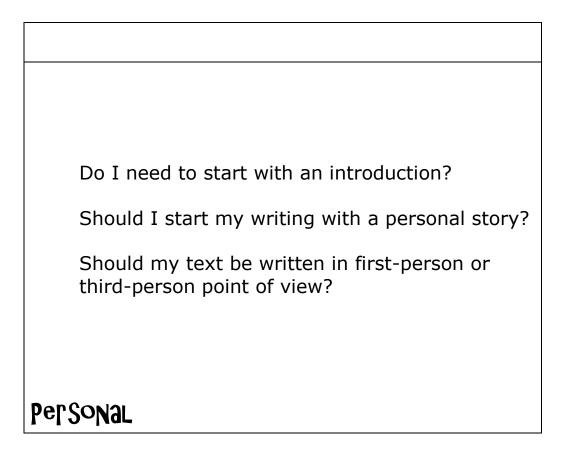
#### WHO IS THE AUdieNce?

Does my writing need to be formal or informal?

Is this writing for . . .

friends or family? experts? a person with authority?

#### Formal/INFormal



What does this audience have in common?

Does my audience have specific political, social, or religious beliefs?

### Common Interests

What is the background of my audience?

Will my audience understand technical terms?

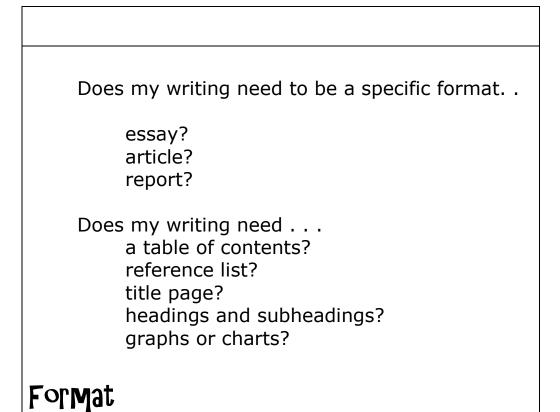
Will my audience need explanations or definitions?

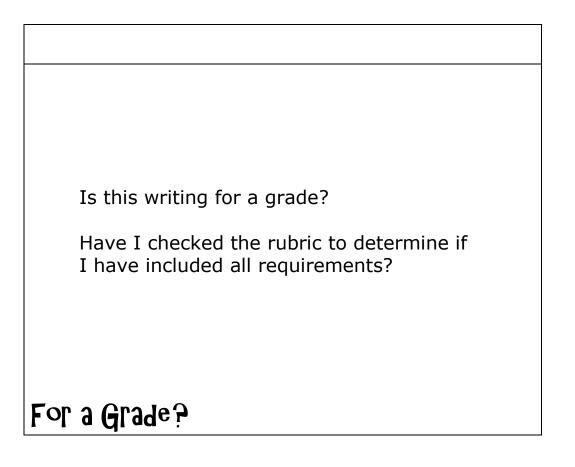
Will my audience expect me to cite references?

Will my audience want primary or secondary sources?

Will my audience expect my facts to be current?

#### Background







Ń

Graphics from: www.mycutegraphics.com

http://office.microsoft.com/enus/images/

You can find additional teaching resources, student projects, and more at my website.

Ó

 $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$ 

Ó

 $\dot{x}$ 

www.bookunitsteacher.com



 $\dot{a}$ 



 $\dot{\mathcal{T}}$ 

Visit my Teacher Pay Teacher Store for additional products.

http://www.teacherspayteachers. com/Store/Gay-Miller