Critical Concepts 7.4B Non-Fiction Writing Lesson Plans
Turning Graphic Organizers into Writing Responses

After students complete their organizers, model how to turn it into a short paragraph.

Prompt:
Choose one word or sound device from the text. Explain its determined meaning (literal, figurative, or connotative) and analyze how repetition, rhyme, alliteration, or assonance impacts the meaning or tone of the stanza or passage.

Word or Sound Device Identified
Determined meaning (figurative/connotative/technical)
Sound Device effect (repetition, rhyme, alliteration, assonance)
Impact on Meaning/Tone

I Do Model Writing (Paul Revere's Ride) The stanza uses the rhyme between *night* and *light*, which creates a strong musical rhythm. The repetition of the phrase "Listen, my children" draws the reader's attention. Together, these words have a connotative meaning of urgency and warning. The external rhyme makes the passage sound like a chant, giving the stanza a serious and memorable tone.
We Do Model Writing (The Tell-Tale Heart) Poe repeats the word "louder!" several times. The figurative meaning suggests that the heartbeat is not only loud in sound but overwhelming in the narrator's mind. The repetition mirrors his panic, creating a suspenseful and frantic tone.
You Do with Partner Model Writing (Chopo: A Cowboy Ballad) The ballad uses the rhyme between *plain* and *rain* and the alliteration in *"riders raced."* These words carry a connotative meaning of movement and speed. The rhyme creates a steady rhythm, while the alliteration makes the line feel fast. Together, they create an energetic and lively tone.
You Do Independently Model Writing (Footprints on the Seashore) The word *footprints* carries a connotative meaning of memory and legacy, not just marks in the sand. The repetition of the word emphasizes its symbolic importance. This choice creates a reflective and thoughtful tone, showing that the text is about more than walking on the beach—it's about the traces people leave behind.