Structured Writing Instruction and Writing Checklist aid Learners with Dyslexia in Writing: A Case Study

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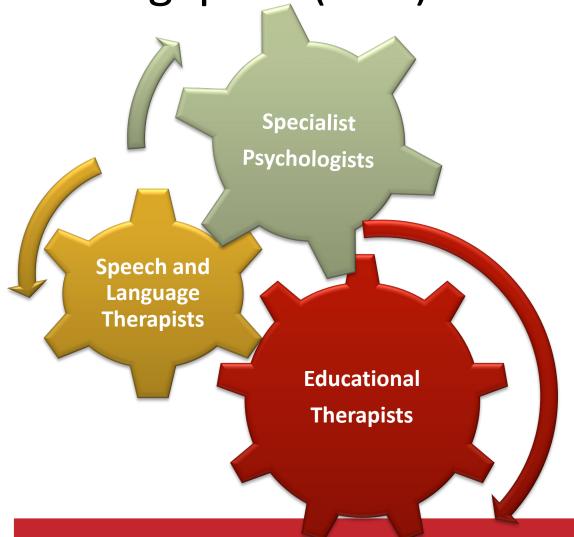
DYSLEXIA ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE

HELPING DYSLEXIC PEOPLE ACHIEVE

About Dyslexia Association of Singapore (DAS)

DAS is a non-profit organisation established to help dyslexic people achieve.

About Dyslexia Association of Singapore (DAS)





About us

Senior Educational Therapists

A combined total of 14 years of teaching experience with learners who have Dyslexia

Members of the Curriculum

Team who develop
curriculum for literacy and
higher-order skills such as
Comprehension and
Writing..

Interested in writing, higher order thinking skills and Edu-Technology



Dyclavia - Defined

Dysiekia – D	(DAS, 2015)
What it is:	What it isn't
Dyslexia is a type of specific learning	It has nothing to do with the person's

difficulty.

Primary difficulties:

Verbal memory

development

Word reading and spelling.

Delayed/Impaired Language

Co-occurring difficulty:

Characteristic feature of dyslexia:

Might love to learn and be motivated

It often occurs alongside other specific

learning differences, such as Dyspraxia

or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)

cannot be cured but Dyslexia can be

overcome with successful specialist

intelligence.

average.

Unmotivated

Having Dyslexia does not mean that

your child's ability to learn is below

It can be cured and it is a disease.

Dyslexia and Writing

 Both children and adults with Dyslexia showed significant difficulties in writing when assessed (Berninger et. al, 2001).

 Berninger's (2006) research reported that the participants with Dyslexia often overcame their reading problems but faced significant problems in spelling and written composition.

Dyslexia and Writing

- Summer, Connelly and Barnett (2016) described that the narrative writing of children with Dyslexia were significantly lower than peers of the same age in the following areas:
 - Ideas and development
 - Coherence
 - Vocabulary
 - Sentence structure
 - Grammar
 - Punctuation



Purpose of Research

 To conduct a year-long case study to explore whether the use of structured writing instruction and student-friendly writing checklist could lead to an improvement in narrative writing skills of learners with Dyslexia.

Research Questions and Hypothesis

How does explicit feedback in the form of a writing checklist:

- 1) improve narrative writing skills in learners with Dyslexia?
- 2) increase motivation towards writing learners with Dyslexia?

Hypothesis:

The writing checklist will raise motivation and improve writing skills in learners with Dyslexia.



Research Aim

 To determine whether the use of explicit instruction, in the form of a writing checklist, will increase learners' motivation and improve their narrative writing skills.

Research Methodology

- A Qualitative research: A case study
- 10 participants from 4 classes at the DAS (comparison & experimental groups)
 - -> Participants were identified based on convenience sampling. Researchers are also the teachers conducting the writing intervention.
 - -> Each class was randomly assigned to be either the comparison or experimental group.

Participants

Comparison group	Experimental Group
6 learners	4 learners

- Each class: Learners from Grades 4-6 (10-12 years old)
- Each participant has been assessed to have Dyslexia
- Participants are learners who are weak in both
 - functional literacy skills (Reading, Spelling), and
 - advanced literacy skills (Writing and Reading Comprehension).



Participants

 Participants attend mainstream primary schools and MOE-Aided DAS Literacy programme at the DAS.

 At DAS: As learners with Dyslexia, the participants need structured, sequential and cumulative instructions in order for them to follow and retain the skills/concepts taught. Thus, overlearning and reinforcement are central to aid their learning.



Research Methodology

- A pre-test and motivation survey was conducted before the start of the intervention.
- Intervention: Both groups experienced the structured writing instruction with feedback given by their teachers on their writing.
- Participants in the experimental group were given a student-friendly checklist during the editing phase as a tool to provide feedback on their writing.
- Participants in the comparison group were given verbal feedback on their writing.



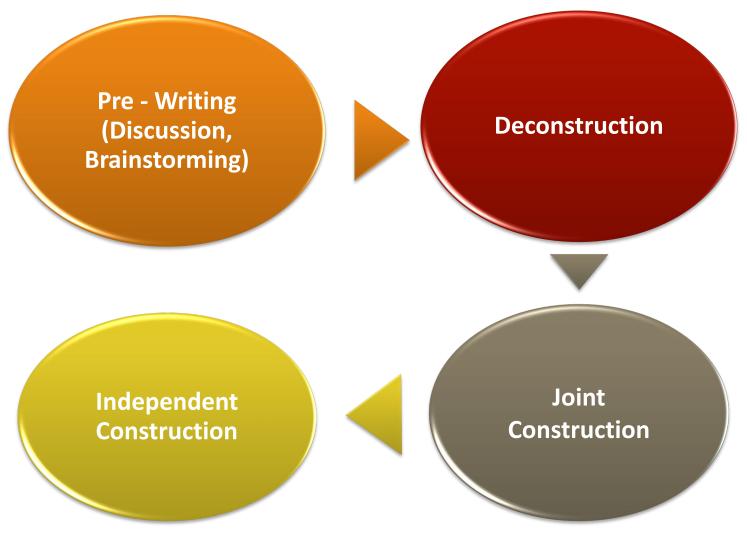
Research Methodology

- A mini-post test and motivation survey were conducted at the end of the intervention (Cycle 1).
- To achieve inter-rater reliability and avoid bias, researchers do not mark their own learners' writing scripts.
- There will be 2 markers to mark each of the learners' scripts to reduce the degree of discrepancy.

Writing Methodology

- Structured writing instruction follows the:
 - i) Process-Genre approach (Badger & White, 2000).
 - ii) An adaptation of the 6+1 Trait Writing ® (Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 2004).
- Structured feedback in the form of a student-friendly checklist is given to learners in the experimental group.
- There are 4 cycles for this study for a year.
- Each cycle consists of the writing stages to write a narrative composition.

Stages of writing



(Badger & White, 2000)



Cycle 1

- 1) Pre-test and motivation survey 1
- 2) Feedback is given to participants for their pre-test.
- 3) Intervention for both groups
- 4) Mini-post test 1 and motivation survey 2
- 5) Feedback given to participants for their minipost test 1.



Motivation Survey on Writing

- An adaptation from Elbow & Belanoff's (1989) "A
 community of writers: A workshop course in writing"
 and a student attitude writing survey
 (http://www.region15.org/filestorage/158/2563/5086/attitude_survey portrait.pdf).
- Components in the motivation survey includes:
 - Attitude towards writing (3-point likert scale)
 - Writing process (5-point likert scale)
 - Short answered questions on learners' writing topic interests, writing experience in school and their confidence in their writing skills.

1. Motivation Survey

Attitudes towards writing

Motivation Survey 2 on Writing

(Adapted from A Community of Writers by Peter Elbow and Pat Belanoff and Student Writing Attitude Survey-

nttp://www.fegion15.org/niestorage/158/2505/5080/attitude	_survey-portrait.pdf)
Name:	Date:
Level:	Gender: Male / Female
Dear student,	
This survey is to let your teacher know how you feel towards honestly as you can. There are no right or wrong answers.	writing. Please answer as
If you do not understand any of the questions asked, ask your take about 10 min to finish the survey. Thank you	teacher for help. You should
$\boldsymbol{Directions}$: There are three parts to this survey. Read each questions.	nestion carefully and answer all
$Attitude \ towards \ writing \ (General) \textit{Circle your answers}$	

2. Writing Process (rating scale) Tick in the given boxes



Section A: ATTITUDE TOWARDS WRITING

Circle your answers.

Here is an example:

<u>++-</u>			
I like to write using a pencil than a pen.	Yes	Sometimes	No
I like to show my writing through drawings.	Yes	Sometimes	No No
2. Drawing pictures help me get ideas for my writing	Yes	Sometimes	No No
3. I enjoy writing compositions.	Yes	Sometimes	No No
4. Writing is hard.	Yes	Sometimes	No No
6. I enjoy writing in			

➤ Writing Process

For each question, tick in one of the boxes.	5. On a topic that I do not know much about (could be an assignment or examination topic) I am able to come up with the vocabulary words to use fairly quickly and independently?
5=All the time 4=Most of the time 2=rarely 1=never	5=All the d=Most of the time 3=sometimes 2=rarely 1=never 1=never
Here is an example:	
1. On a topic that I do not know much about, I need my teacher's help.	6. On any given topic, I need my teacher to brainstorm ideas to gether with me before I can write.
5=All the d=Most of the time d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of the time d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of the d=most of the time d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of the d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of the d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of the d=most of the time d=most of the d=most of th	5=All the 4=Most of the 3=sometimes 2=rarely 1=never time time
Let's begin!	
2. If I like or know the writing topic, I am able to come up with ideas fast and independently- not be stuck?	7. I am able to organise my ideas logically and in the right sequence independently.
5=All the 4=Most of the 3=sometimes 2=rarely 1=never time	5=All the time 4=Most of the time 2=rarely 1=never
	8. I am able to organise my ideas and thoughts logically and in the right sequence using a
	writing organiser (e.g. story mountain).
3. If I like or know the writing topic, I am able to come up with the vocabulary words to use	5=All the 4=Most of the 3=sometimes 2=rarely 1=never



Motivation Survey 1 and 2

 Differs only for the short answered questions to assess participants' motivation.

➤ Short Answer Questions (Open-Ended)

Motivation Survey 1

4. Would you have more confidence if writing is taught to you in a clear, step-by-step

Motivation Survey 2

1. How do you feel whenever you are asked to write?	1. How do you feel whenever you are asked to write now?
2. What topics do you like to write about? (E.g. Sports, Food, Holiday, Games etc)	2. What topics do you like to write about now? (E.g. Sports, Food, Holiday, Games etc)
3. How do your teachers in school teach writing?	3. Are you more confident now that writing is taught to you in a step by step way?
	Thank You!



manner?

Data Analysis for Cycle 1

- Pre-test & Mini post-test 1
- Motivation survey 1 and 2
- Participants' writing scripts were marked based on the adapted writing rubric.

Assessing learners' writing

- A narrative writing rubric was adapted based on the 6+1 Trait Writing ® Rubric (Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 2004).
- The rubric was developed for learners
 - i) whose predominant difficulties are reading, spelling and phonological awareness
 - ii) are beginner writers
- The writing rubric was used to assess participants' writing.



2) Writing Rubrics

	Rubrics for Narrative Writing					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			2	
	riteria	4	3	2	1	0
	Introduction	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated All ideas are relevant to the story I evidence of HLI is seen and expanded sufficiently Reader's attention is effectively captured	Settling, characters and time are clearly stated 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HU is seen but not sufficiently expanded	Has two of the following: setting, characters, time 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HLI	Only has one of the following: setting, characters, time Strong of the Ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HLI	Absence of setting, characters, and time. Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of HLI
Ideas	Problem	All ideas are relevant to the story Characters and setting/s are well expanded The presence of a problem is evidently seen and well-developed	Characters and setting/s are well expanded T5% of the ideas are relevant to the story The presence of a problem is evidently seen but not well-developed	Characters and setting/s are appropriate but not well expanded 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story An attempt to include a problem	Development of characters and setting is minimal and simplistic 25% of the ideas are relevant to the story Absence of a problem.	I ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of the development of characters and setting. Absence of a problem
	Conclusion	All ideas are relevant to the story Problem is resolved and well-developed Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	Problem is resolved but not well-developed for it is in the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	 An attempt to resolve the problem 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion is rather abrupt 	Absence of a solution Conclusion is rather abrupt 25% of the Ideas are relevant to the story	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of a solution and conclusion
Org	anization	The structure showcases the main idea Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. Transitions are smooth and varied An inviting lead and a developed ending are present Format assists reader's orientation	Structure is easy, clearly present and complete in a predictable manner Transitions are varied I deas are placed logically and sequentially. An inviting lead and concluding sentence are present Format is accurate	Structure is clearly present in a predictable manner Transillons are simple and repetitive ("and" and "then"). A beginning, middle, and predictable ending are present Format is accurate	Ideas are written logically, but not sequentially Transitions are simple and scarce ('and' and 'then'). A bare beginning and middle are present – no end. Format is generally accurate	Structure not evident or in random order Willing show attempt to order and sequence. Absence of transitions and sequencing. A beginning is attempted – but no middle or end. Formatting is emerging (left-right orientation, text placement, spacing)
,	Voice	The character's feelings are well-conveyed Usage of words/phrases makes the story original Engages the audience	The character's feelings are well-conveyed Engages the audience	Feeling(s) are present in the writing with words/punctuation Attempts to engage the audience	A general feeling are expressed in a few words/punctuation Attempts to engage the audience	No feeling is captured in words and/or pictures No awareness of the audience
Wor	d Choice	Word selection is effective in creating an image in the reader's mind through skilful usage of words Uses accurate verbs, precise nouns, appropriate adjectives and phrases	Word selection is appropriate in creating a clear image in the reader's mind Uses appropriate verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases	Word selection is ordinary in creating an image in the reader's mind. Uses simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Witten words/phrases convey topic with some help from pictures Uses simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Written words are at the emergent stage Words are difficult to decode Used simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases which not all are relevant. Repeats common words /phrases.
	entence luency	95% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Competency in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied and helps the development of the story	75% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Some ability in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied	50% sentences are complete Sentence types show minimal variation Sentences are simple Some variation of connectives	25% sentences are complete Sentences are simple and repetitive in structure Connective transitions like 'and' and 'then' are present and repetitive.	Sentences are incomplete or incoherent
Cor	nventions	95% accuracy in the use of punctuation 95% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear paragraphing 95% accuracy in tenses 95% grade level words spelt Consistent indentation	T5% accuracy in the use of punctuation T5% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear paragraphing T5% accuracy in tenses T5% grade level words spelt First line indented	50% accuracy in the use of punctuation 50% accuracy in the use of capital letters Some attempt at paragraphing but lacks coherence 50% accuracy in tenses 50% grade level words spelt mostly correctly	25% accuracy in the use of punctuation 25% accuracy in the use of capital letters Minimal or no attempt at paragraphing and lacks coherence 25% accuracy in tenses 25% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling decodable	10% accuracy in the use of punctuation 10% accuracy in the use of capital letters No attempt at paragraphing 10% accuracy in tenses 10% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling



3) Lesson Plans (Cycle 1)

DAS-MAP Curriculum Team's Writing Research Cycle 1 Term 1, 2016: 4th Jan - 7th Feb 2016

Writing Lesson Plans - To tick components carried out.

Lesson	Lesson	Resources	Activities	Notes
/Week	Objectives			
1/Wk1	-	-	-	-
2/Wk1	- Administer	- CBA test kit	Administer pre-test (30mins)	Absentees:
	Pre-test			
3/Wk 2	- Students to	- Student's	1) Students to fill up consent	To pass letter and
	complete	consent form	form	consent forms to
	Student's	- Survey sheet	2) Administer motivation	students.
	consent form		survey 1 (20mins)	
	- Administer			Absentees:
	Motivation			
	survey 1			
4/Wk 2	Pre-writing	- Picture	Class discussion on topic: At	To collect consent
	stage	stimulus (at the	the playground	forms
		playground) =>	- Introduce topic and	
		Exam Paper 2,	vocabulary words	Absentees:
		pg 3 - Word splash		
		- word spiasn		
5/Wk3	- Give	- Rubrics	Inform students how they did	Absentees:
_,	feedback on	(experimental)	for pre-test and what to look	
	students'	- Student-	out for to improve their writing	
	writing	friendly	(Control - oral feedback.	
		checklist	Experimental - using rubrics	
		(experimental)	and checklist)	
6/Wk3	Deconstruction	- Sample	Introduce text structure	Absentees:
		written text (to	-> Sequencing of events in a	
		find)	story mountain	
		- Story	-> Highlight importance of	
		mountain	paragraphing, indentation	
7/Wk 4	Deconstruction	- Student-	Introduce language features	Absentees:
		friendly	-> Highlight tenses, importance	
		checklist	of punctuation (Control - orally,	
		(experimental)	Experimental - checklist)	
8/Wk4	Joint-	- Story	Plan writing topic: At the	Absentees:
		mountain	playground in a story mountain	I
 	construction	mountain	playground in a story mountain	l
	construction	mountain	-> Recall vocabulary words and	

DAS-MAP Curriculum Team's Writing Research Cycle 1 Term 1, 2016: 4th Jan - 7th Feb 2016

9/Wk5	Independent writing (mini post test 1)	- Story mountain from Week 3 - Writing sheet - Student- friendly checklist (experimental)	To write out their first draft based on story planned -> Recall tenses, punctuation and paragraphing (Control - remind orally, Experimental group: use checklist to check writing)	Absentees:
10/Wk5	Administer motivation survey 2	- Survey sheet	Administer motivation survey 2 (20mins)	Absentees:

Lesson /Week affected	Date to conduct lesson	Resources	Lesson objectives & Activities	Notes



4a) Student-friendly Checklist (Experimental group)

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••

For the purpose of DAS-MAP Curriculum Team's writing research 2016 only For Experimental Group My Checklist for Narrative Writing Instructions: Answer each question by highlighting the smiley face Questions to think about Special features Does my story start with two-finger spacing? •• 2 Have lused paragraphs? ⚾ Does my story follow the story mountain - introduction, problem, ① conclusion? 4 Does my story include 'who', 'what', 'when', 'where'? • 5 Does my story follow the writing title? $^{\odot}$ Have I described the events in the order that they had •• happened?

For the purpose of DAS-MAP Curriculum Team's writing research 2016 only

9	Do all my sentences start with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark?		<u></u>
10	Does my writing have interesting a	ction words?	•••
11	11 Have I used the correct tenses (present / past) for my story?		•••
Ple	her remarks / comments : ase provide at least one strength a ce of work	nd one area of improvement f	orthis
Str	ength(s)	Area(s) of Improvement	EFFORTI



Does my story include words linked to the title?

8 Have I described the characters and their feelings?

4b) Feedback Form(Comparison group)

For the purpose of DAS-MAP Curriculum Team's writing research 2016 only

For Control Group

My Feedback for Narrative Writing Other remarks / comments: Please provide at least one strength and one area of improvement for this piece of work Strength(s) Area(s) of Improvement



5) Writing Exemplar (Deconstruction)

AZ -64 exemple:

At the playground

One Sunday morning, Mum and Dad brought my sister and I to the playground near our house. I was so excited to go out and play that I almost forgot to wear my sports shoes.

Once we reached there, I skipped ahead by myself and passed people who were cycling and skating. I was so happy. I skipped so fast that I did not even know that I had gone far away from the playground and I was now lost. I was so scared that I started to cry. Just then, a nice lady cyclist stopped to ask me why I was crying. I told her I was lost. She asked for Dad's handphone number and called him. She offered me a ride to the playground where Mum, Dad and my sister will wait for me.

When I saw my parents, I hugged them very tightly. Feeling relieved, I began to play happily. I slid down the slides, went up and down the see-saw with my sister and even made sandcasties. It was a fun day, and I learnt never to walk ahead by myself again.

Touchor's cook Vocabulary words/phases in bold At the playground Text structure First paragraph: One Sunday morning, Mum and Dad brought my Introduction who sister and I to the playaround near our house. I was so excited to go out and play that I almost forgot to wear my sports shoes. Once we reached there, I skipped ahead by myself and passed people who were cycling and Second paragraph: skating. I was so happy. I skipped so fast that I did not Problem even know that I had gone far away from the Solution playaround and I was now lost! I was so scared that I started to cry. Just then, a nice lady cyclist stopped to ask me why I was crying. I told her I was lost. She asked for Dad's handphone number and called him. She offered me a ride to the playground where Mum, Dad and my sister will wait for me. When I saw my parents, I hugged them very fightly. Third paragraph: Feeling relieved, I began to play happily. I slid down the Conclusion slides, went up and down the see-saw with my sister and Language features even made sandcastles. It was a fun day, and I leamt Punctuation never to walk ahead by myself again. Indentation Subjects/nouns

AZ =54 exemplar

Vocabulary -

words/phases in bold Text structure

First paragraph: Introduction

What When

Why

Second paragraph:

Body Problem Solution

Third paragraph:

Language features

Punctuation Indentation

Subjects/nouns

Exempler -Student's copy

At the playground

One Sunday morning, Mum and Dad brought my sister and I to the playground near our house. I was so excited to go out and play that I almost forgot to wear my sports shoes.

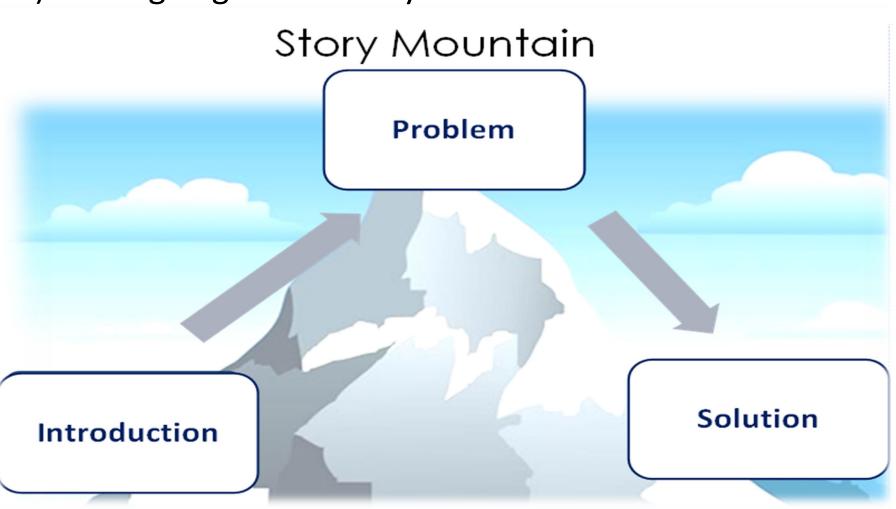
Once we reached there, I skipped ahead by myself and passed people who were cycling and skating. I was so happy. I skipped so fast that I did not even know that I had gone far away from the playground and I was now lost! I was so scared that I started to cry. Just then, a nice lady cyclist stopped to ask me why I was crying. I told her I was lost. She asked for Dad's handphone number and called him. She offered me a ride to the playground where Mum, Dad and my sister will wait for me.

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6) Writing Organizer- Story-Mountain



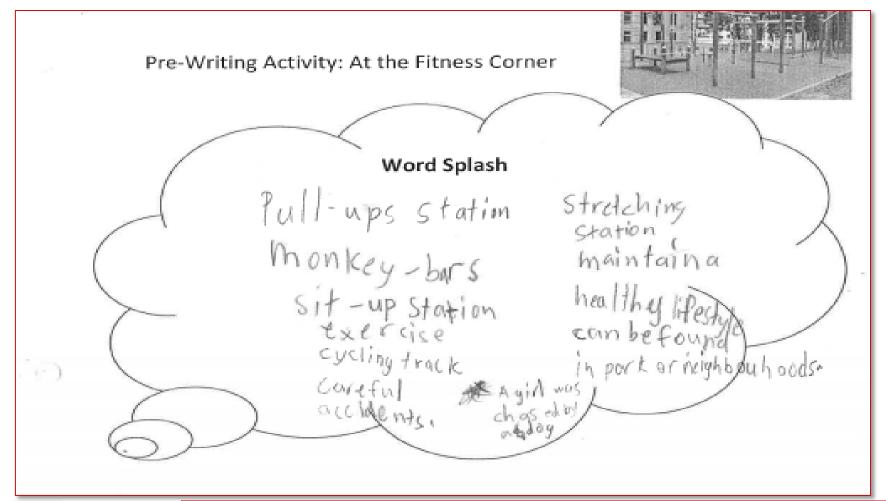


Pre-test(Picture A)by Student G

TI: The said
(Pripile) (Brittersty Part)
outpuls in batter the purch There amon doving you
beside elidren sec-saw
and beseit the man there I wo Churan play sixor theis
a smell girl is tep hersrebet.
hold baby and beeideher
There ica girl hole a beyt heseit there is a
family & seeins here iso
tamil. The is troy pond beself the pond towo boy
are gasing inthe purch and infrund the
uncle biogele beside uncle
ald ungalistiding a bicecl beset The ungal
Here is a girl play will a jumpning robe be ain.
the id a barg
the girl a boy play with hes foot hall be me bearing
in to ald up to .
Throwing I will be the dustin
enge and ladder
beseit he there isthree girl placing snec and leder.

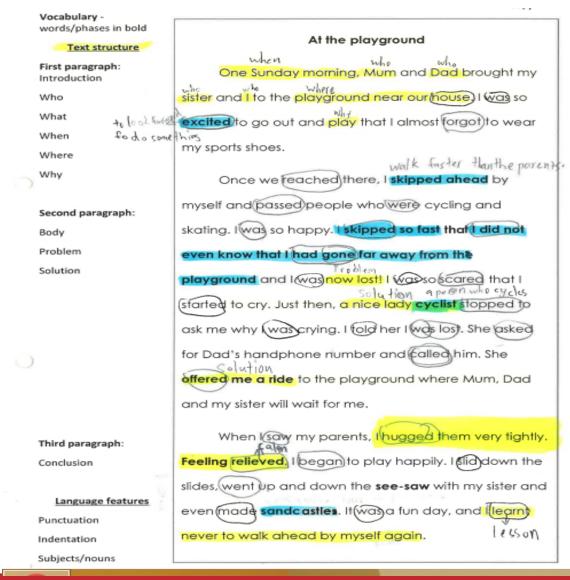


Pre-writing activity (word splash)



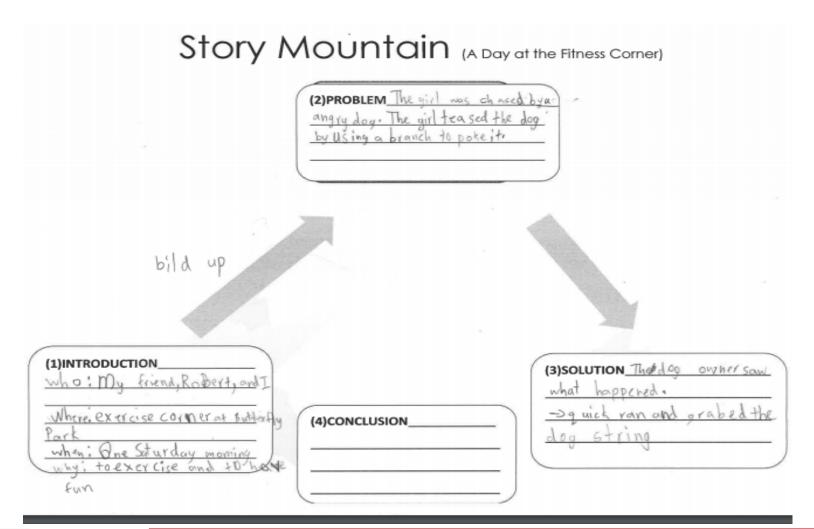


Deconstruction





Joint-construction





Independent
writing
(mini post-test,
Picture B) by
Student G

Writing Activity: Write a story based on the given picture
my friend Robert becided go to the exercise corner at Butterfy Park we want to exercise and to have some fun
Suddenly There were a girl was
chosed by a angry dog he couse the girl
teased the dog by using a small branch to
poke it and the dogs owner saw what
happened and vanquickly and grabed
the day's string.
Me and Robert Sam that the girl
Sayed sorry to the dogsowner. The dogs
Owner asepeped her sorry.



Results - Student G

compile (Butterfly Park)

compile (Butterfly Park)

pupuls in batter fly purik there aman doving yoga

beside and bescit the man there Two Churan play sicor their

a swell girl is tep hers rebet.

There a boy troing hes lietter in to the buspin here and Information to a boy old with hes fact hall be me bearing in the girl a boy old with hes fact hall be me bearing in the all ungal in the mode of the paid in the start of the bearing in the girl a boy old will a jumpping rope bearing in the girl a boy old will with hes fact hall be me bearing in to ald ungal throwing hes lietter in to the buspin best he there is the terms in to the buspin when the bearing in the start in the buspin and the series of the buspin when the bearing in the heart in the buspin and the there is three girl placing specand leader.

Pre-test



Results - Student G (Pre-test)

Student 6: 5/24 Rubrics for Narrative Writing						
Criteria		4	3	2	1	0
Ideas 2/3 = 1	Introduction 2	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated All ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HLI is seen and expanded sufficiently Reader's attention is effectively captured	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HLI is seen but not sufficiently expanded	Has two of the following: setting, characters, time 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HL1	Only has one of the following: setting, characters, time 25% of the Ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HL1	Absence of setting, characters, and time. Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of HLI
	Problem 0	All ideas are relevant to the story Characters and setting/s are well expanded The presence of a problem is evidently seen and well-developed	Characters and setting/s are well expanded 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story The presence of a problem is evidently seen but not well-developed	Characters and setting's are appropriate but not well expended 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story An attempt to include a problem	Development of characters and setting is minimal and simplicate 25% of the Ideas are relevant to the story Absence of a problem.	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of the development of characters and setting. Absence of a problem
	Conclusion 0	All ideas are relevant to the story Problem is resolved and well-developed Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	Problem is resolved but not well-developed 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	An attempt to resolve the problem 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion is rather abrupt	Absence of a solution Conclusion is rather abrupt 25% of the Ideas are relevant to the story	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of a solution and conclusion
Organization 0		The structure showcases the main idea Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. Transitions are smooth and varied An inviting lead and a developed ending are present Format assists reader's orientation.	Structure is easy, clearly present and complete in a predictable manner Transitions are varied Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. An inviting lead and concluding sentence are present Format is accurate	Structure is clearly present in a predictable manner Transitions are simple and repetitive (and and then). A beginning, middle, and predictable ending are present Format is accurate	Ideas are written logically, but not sequentially Transitions are simple and scarce ('and' and then'). A bare beginning and middle are present—no end. Format is generally accurate	Structure not evident or in random order Writing show attempt to order and sequence. Absence of transitions and sequencing. A beginning is attempted – but no middle or end. Formatting is emerging (left-right orientation, text placement, spacing)
Voice 0		The character's feelings are well-conveyed Usage of words/phrases makes the story original Engages the audience	The character's feelings are well-conveyed Engages the audience	Feeling(s) are present in the writing with words/punchusition Attempts to engage the audience	A general feeling are expressed in a few words/punctuation Attempts to engage the audience	No feeling is captured in words and/or pictures No awareness of the audience
Word Choice		Word selection is effective in creating an image in the reader's mind through skilful usage of words Uses accurate verbs, precise nouns, appropriate adjectives and phrases	Word selection is appropriate in creating a clear image in the reader's mind Uses appropriate verbs, neuns, adjectives and phrases	Word selection is ordinary in creating an image in the reader's mind. Uses simple verbs, nours, adjectives and phrases. May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Written words/phrases convey topic with some help-from pictures Uses simple webs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Written words are at the emergent stage Words are difficult to decode Used simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases which not all are relevant. Repeals common words /phrases.
Sentence Fluency		95% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Competency in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied and helps the development of the story	75% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Some ability in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied	50% sentances are complete Sentance types show minimal variation Sentances are simple Some variation of connectives	25% sentences are complete Sentences are simple and repetitive in structure Connective transitions like 'and' and 'then' are present and repetitive.	Sentences are incomplete or incoherent
Con	ventions 1	95% accuracy in the use of punctuation 95% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear peragraphing 95% accuracy in tenses 95% grade level words spelt Consistent indentation	T5% accuracy in the use of punctuation T5% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear peragraphing T5% accuracy in tenses T5% grade level words spelt First line indented	50% accuracy in the use of punctuation 50% accuracy in the use of capital letters Some attempt at paragraphing but lacks otherence 50% accuracy in tenses 50% grade level words speit mostly correctly	25% accuracy in the use of punctuation 25% accuracy in the use of capital letters Minimal or no attempt at paragraphing and lacks otherence 25% accuracy in tenses 25% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling decodable	10% accuracy in the use of punctuation 10% accuracy in the use of capital letters No attempt of paragraphing 10% accuracy in tenses 10% grade level words spell correctly. Phonetic spelling



Results - Student G

Mini-post test (Cycle 1)

Writing Activity: Write a story based on the given picture
It was a fine saturday. He and
my triend Kober beady do to the exercise
Corner at Butterfy Park we want to exercise
and to have some fun
Suddenly There were a girl was
choiced by a angry dog he couce the girl
teased the dog by using a small branch to
poke it and the dogs owner saw what
happened and vanquickly and grabed
the day's string.
Me and Robert Sam that the girl
saved sorry to the dog's owner. The dog's
Owner asepeped her sorry.



Results - Student G (Mini-post test 1)

Student 6: 15/24 Rubrics for Narrative Writing						
Criteria		4	3	2	1	0
Ideas 10/3 = 3	Introduction 4	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated All ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HLI is seen and expanded sufficiently Reader's attention is effectively captured	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story tevidence of HLI is seen but not sufficiently expanded	Has two of the following: setting, characters, sime 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HLI	Conly has one of the following: setting, characters, time 25% of the Ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HLI	Absence of setting, characters, and time, Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of HLI
	Problem 3	All ideas are relevant to the story Characters and setting's are well expanded The presence of a problem is evidently seen and well-developed	Characters and setting/s are well expanded 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story The presence of a problem is evidently seen but not well-developed	Characters and setting's are appropriate but not well expanded 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story An attempt to include a problem	Development of characters and setting is minimal and simplistic 25% of the Ideas are relevant to the story Absence of a problem.	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of the development of characters and setting. Absence of a problem
	Conclusion 3	All ideas are relevant to the story Problem is resolved and well-developed Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied dosure	Problem is resolved but not well-developed 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied dosure	An attempt to resolve the problem 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion is rather abrupt	Absence of a solution Conclusion is rather abrupt 25% of the ideas are relevant to the story	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of a solution and conclusion
Organization 3		The structure showcases the main idea Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. Transitions are smooth and varied An inviting lead and a developed ending are present Format assists reader's orientation	Structure is easy, clearly present and complete in a predictable manner Transitions are varied Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. An inviting lead and concluding sentence are present Format is accurate	Structure is clearly present in a predictable manner Transitions are simple and repetitive (and and then). A beginning, middle, and predictable ending are present Format is accurate	Ideas are written logically, but not sequentially Transitions are simple and scarce ('and' and 'then'). A bare beginning and middle are present—no end. Format is generally accurate	Structure not evident or in random order Writing show attempt to order and sequence. Absence of transitions and sequencing. A beginning is attempted – but no middle or end. Formatting is emerging (left-right orientation, text placement, spacing)
Voice 2		The character's feelings are well-conveyed Usage of words/phrases makes the story original Engages the audience	The character's feelings are well-conveyed Engages the audience	Feeling(s) are present in the writing with words/punctuation Attempts to engage the audience	A general feeling are expressed in a few words/punctuation Attempts to engage the audience	No feeling is captured in words and/or pictures No awareness of the audience
Word Choice		 Word selection is effective in creating an image in the reader's mind through skillful usage of words Uses accurate verbs, precise nouns, appropriate adjectives and phrases 	Word selection is appropriate in creating a clear image in the reader's mind Uses appropriate verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases	Word selection is ordinary in creating an image in the reader's mind. Uses simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	some help from pictures	Written words are at the emergent stage Words are difficult to decode Used simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases which not at are relevant. Repeats common words (phrases.)
Sentence Fluency		 95% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Competency in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied and helps the development of the story 	75% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Some ability in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied	50% sentences are complete Sentence types show minimal variation Sentences are simple Some variation of connectives	25% sentences are complete Sentences are simple and repetitive in structure Connective transitions like 'and' and 'then' are present and repetitive.	Sentences are incomplete or incoherent.
Conventions 3		95% accuracy in the use of punctuation 95% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear pergraphing 95% accuracy in tenses 95% grade level words apell Consistent indentation	T5% accuracy in the use of punctuation T5% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear paragraphing T5% accuracy in tenses T5% grade level words spelt First line indented	50% accuracy in the use of punctuation 50% accuracy in the use of capital letters Some attempt at paragraphing but lacks coherence 50% accuracy in tenses 50% accuracy in tenses 50% accuracy in tenses	25% accuracy in the use of punctuation 25% accuracy in the use of capital letters Minimal or no attempt at paragraphing and lacks otherence 25% accuracy in tenses 25% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling decodable	10% accuracy in the use of punctuation 10% accuracy in the use of capital letters No attempt at paragraphing 10% accuracy in tenses 10% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling



Results - Student C

would father Ali and bicycle out side because riden 5/020

Pre-test



Results - Student C (Pre-test)

Student C: 1/24 Rubrics for Narrative Writing						
Criteria		4	3	2	1	0
	Introduction 2	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated All ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HL is seen and expanded sufficiently Reader's attention is effectively captured	Setting, characters and time are clearly statled 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HLI is seen but not sufficiently expanded	Has two of the following: setting, characters, time 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HL1	Only has one of the following: setting, characters, time 25% of the lideas are relevant to the story Absence of HLI	Absence of setting, characters, and time, Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of HLI
Ideas 4/3=1	Problem 0	All ideas are relevant to the story Characters and setting/s are well expanded The presence of a problem is evidently seen and well-developed	Characters and setting's are well expanded 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story The presence of a problem is evidently seen but not well-developed	Characters and setting's are appropriate but not well expended 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story An attempt to include a problem	Development of characters and setting is minimal and simplistic 25% of the lideas are relevant to the story Absence of a problem.	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of the development of characters and setting. Absence of a problem
	Conclusion 2	All ideas are relevant to the story Problem is resolved and well-developed Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	Problem is resolved but not well-developed 75% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied dosure	An attempt to resolve the problem 50% of the ideas are relevant to the story Conclusion is rather abrupt	Absence of a solution Conclusion is rather abrupt 25% of the ideas are relevant to the story	Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of a solution and conclusion
Organization 0		The structure showcases the main idea Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. Transitions are smooth and varied An inviting lead and a developed ending are present Format assists reader's orientation	Structure is easy, clearly present and complete in a predictable manner Transitions are varied Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. An inviting lead and concluding sentence are present Format is accurate	Structure is clearly present in a predictable manner Transitions are simple and repetitive (and and then). A beginning, middle, and predictable ending are present Format is accurate	Ideas are written logically, but not sequentially Transitions are simple and scarce (and and then). A bare beginning and middle are present—no end. Format is generally accurate.	Structure not evident or in random order Writing show attempt to order and sequence. Absence of transitions and sequencing. A beginning is attempted – but no middle or end. Formatting is emerging (left-right orientation, text placement, spacing)
Voice 0		The character's feelings are well-conveyed Usage of words/phrases makes the story original Engages the audience	The character's feelings are well-conveyed Engages the audience	Feeling(s) are present in the writing with words/punchuarion Attempts to engage the audience	A general feeling are expressed in a few words/punctuation Attempts to engage the audience	No feeling is captured in words and/or pictures No awareness of the audience
Word Choice		Word selection is effective in creating an image in the reacter's mind through skilful usage of words Uses accurate verbs, precise nouns, appropriate adjectives and phrases	Word selection is appropriate in creating a clear image in the reader's mind Uses appropriate vertis, nouns, adjectives and phrases	Word selection is ordinary in creating an image in the reader's mind. Uses simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Written words/phrases convey topic with some help from pictures Uses simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Written words are at the emergent stage Wrords are difficult to decode Used simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases which not all are relevant. Repeats common words (phrases.
Sentence Fluency		96% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Competency in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied and helps the development of the story	75% of sentences are complete Sentence types show variation Some ability in sentence complexity is demonstrated Connectives are varied	50% sentences are complete Sentence types show minimal variation Sentences are simple Some variation of connectives	25% sentences are complete Sentences are simple and repetitive in structure Connective transitions like 'and' and 'then' are present and repetitive.	Sentences are incomplete or incoherent
Conventions 0		96% accuracy in the use of punctuation 96% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear pesagraphing 96% accuracy in tenses 96% grade level words spelt Consistent indentation	T5% accuracy in the use of punctuation T5% accuracy in the use of capital letters Clear paragraphing T5% accuracy in tenses T5% grade level words spell First line indented	50% accuracy in the use of punctuation 50% accuracy in the use of capital letters Some attempt at paragraphing but lacks coherence 50% accuracy in tenses 50% grade level words speit mostly correctly	25% accuracy in the use of punctuation 25% accuracy in the use of capital letters Minimal or no attempt at paragraphing and lacks coherence 25% accuracy in tenses 25% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling decodable	10% accuracy in the use of punctuation 10% accuracy in the use of capital letters No attempt at persyraphing 10% accuracy in tenses 10% grade level words spelt correctly. Phonetic spelling



Results - Student C

Mini-post test (Cycle 1)

Me and my friends climbing at the monkey-Bar at the pasir Ris. Is sunday morning. friends scared to climbing at the mankey-Bor. he girl accidentally stepped on the dog's The dog chased the girl she was scared. She run awa. tripped over a stane. The dog was sad the StoppedL stpping. The owner came and said sorry.



Results - Student C (Mini-post test 1)

Stude	Student C: 9/24 Rubrics for Narrative Writing						
C	Criteria	4	3	2	1	0	
	Orientation 2	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated All ideas are relevant to the story I evidence of HLI is seen and expended sufficiently Reader's attention is effectively captured	Setting, characters and time are clearly stated 75% of the Ideas are relevant to the story 1 evidence of HLI is seen but not sufficiently expanded	Has two of the following: setting, characters, time 50% of the Ideas are relevant to the skry Absence of HLI	Only has one of the following: setting, characters, time 25% of the ideas are relevant to the story Absence of HLI	Absence of setting, characters, and time. Ideas are not relevant to the story Absence of HLI	
Ideas 5/3=2	Complication 2	Characters and Settingls are well expanded The presence of a problem is evidently seen and well-developed	Characters and Setting/s are well expanded The presence of a problem is evidently seen but not well-developed	Characters and Setting/s are appropriate but not well expanded an attempt to include a problem	Development of characters and setting is minimal and simplistic Absence of a problem.	Absence of the development of characters and setting. Absence of a problem	
	Solution 1	Problem is resolved and well-developed Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	Problem is resolved but not well-developed Conclusion provides a feeling of satisfied closure	an attempt to resolve the problem Conclusion is rather abrupt	Absence of a solution Conclusion is rather abrupt	Absence of a solution and conclusion	
Organization		The structure showcases the main idea I does are placed logically and sequentially. Transitions are smooth and varied An inviting lead and a developed ending are present Format assists seader's orientation	Structure is easy, clearly present and complete in a predictable manner Transfillions are somewhat varied Ideas are placed logically and sequentially. An inviting load and concluding sentence are present Format is accurate	Structure is clearly present in a predictable manner More simple transitions used. A beginning, middle, and predictable ending are present Format is accurate	Ideas are written logically, but not sequentially Transitions are simple and repetitive ('and' and 'theri'). A bare beginning and middle are present—no end. Format is generally accurate	Structure not evident or in random order Wirling show attempt to order and sequence. Absence of transitions and sequencing. A beginning is extempted – but no middle or end. Formsting is emerging (left-right orientation, picture and text placement, spacing)	
	Voice	The character's feelings are clear Usage of words/phrases are varied. Engages the audience	The character's feelings are clear Engages the audience	Identifiable feeling(s) are present in the writing Aware of the auckence	Feeling is expressed in a few words/punctuation Generally aware of the audience	A general feeling is captured in words and/or pictures No awareness of the audience	
Word Choice		Word selection is effective in creating an image in the needer's mind through skillful usage of words Uses accurate verts, precise nouns, appropriate adjectives and phrases	Word selection is appropriate in creating a clear image in the reader's mind Uses appropriate verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases	Word selection is ordinary in creating an image in the reader's mind. Uses simple varts, nours, adjectives and phrases May repeal use of common words./ phrases.	Written wordsiphrases convey topic with some help from pictures Uses simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases May repeat use of common words / phrases.	Written words are at the emergent stage Words are difficult to decode Used simple verbs, nouns, adjectives and phrases which not all are relevant. Repeats common words (phrases.	
Sentence Fluency		Connectives are varied and helps the development of the story	Connectives are varied	Sentences are simple Some variation of connectives	structure Connective transitions like 'and' and 'then' are present and repetitive.	Sentances are incomplete or incoherent	
Conventions 2		95% accuracy in the use of punctuation and capital letters Clear paragraphing 85% accuracy in tenses 95% grade level words spett Consistent indentation	75% accuracy in the use of punctuation and capital letters Clear paragraphing 75% accuracy in tenses 75% grade level words spelt First line indented	50% accuracy in the use of punctuation and capital letters Some attempt of paragraphing but lacks coherence 50% accuracy in tenses 50% grade level words speit mostly correctly	25% accuracy in the use of punctuation and capital letters Minimal or no attempt at paragraphing and lacks coherence 25% accuracy in tenses Phonetic spelling decodable Simple words are spelled correctly	10% accuracy or no use of punctuation and capital letters No attempt at paragraphing 10% accuracy in tenses Phonetic spelling Simple words are spelled correctly	

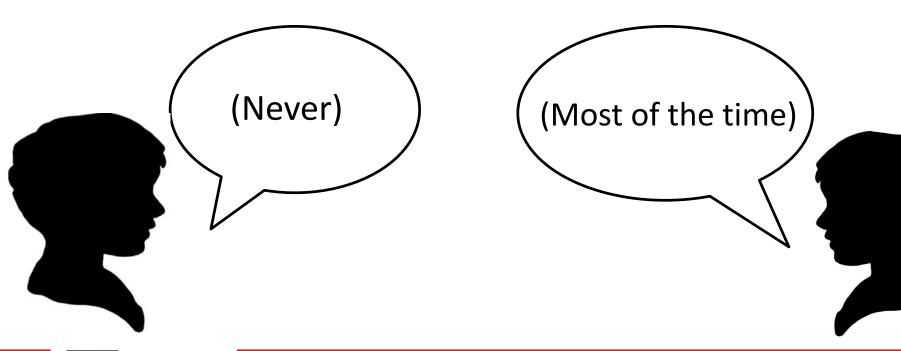


Results – Motivation Survey (Student G)

Section B: Writing Process

Qn 10: I am aware that a narrative text (or story) needs an introduction, a build-up, a problem, a solution and a conclusion.

Before Intervention (Cycle 1) After Intervention (Cycle 1)



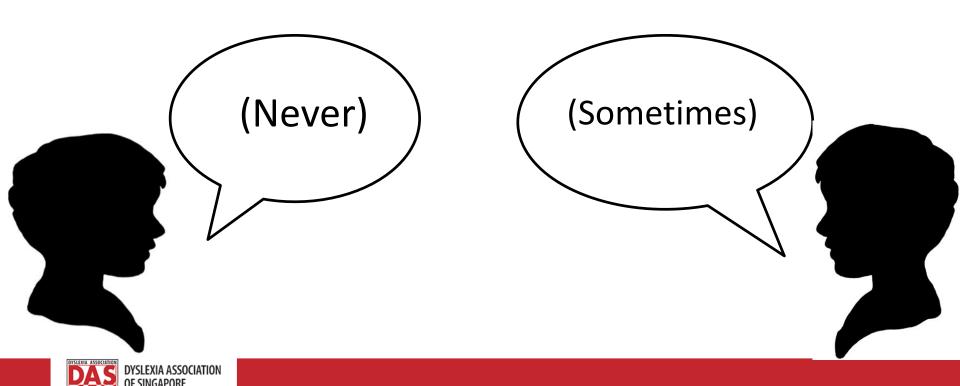


Results – Motivation Survey (Student C)

Section B: Writing Process

Qn 10: I am aware that a narrative text (or story) needs an introduction, a build-up, a problem, a solution and a conclusion.

Before Intervention (Cycle 1) After Intervention (Cycle 1)



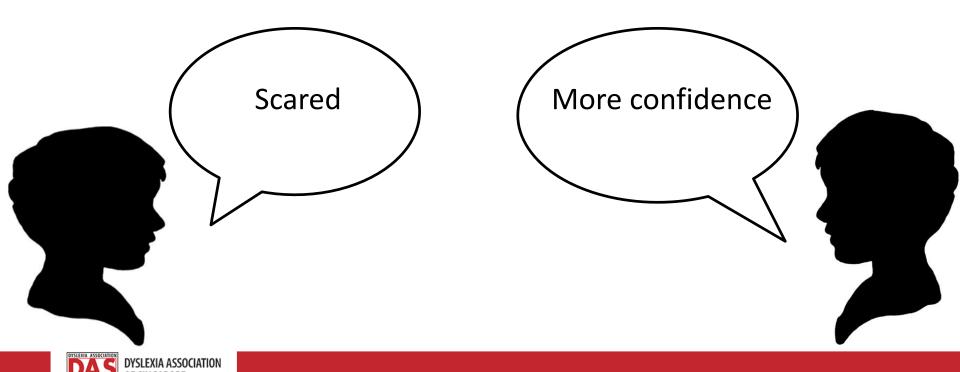
Results – Motivation Survey (Student G)

Section C: Short-Answer Question

Qn 1: How do you feel whenever you are asked to write?

Before Intervention (Cycle 1)

After Intervention (Cycle 1)



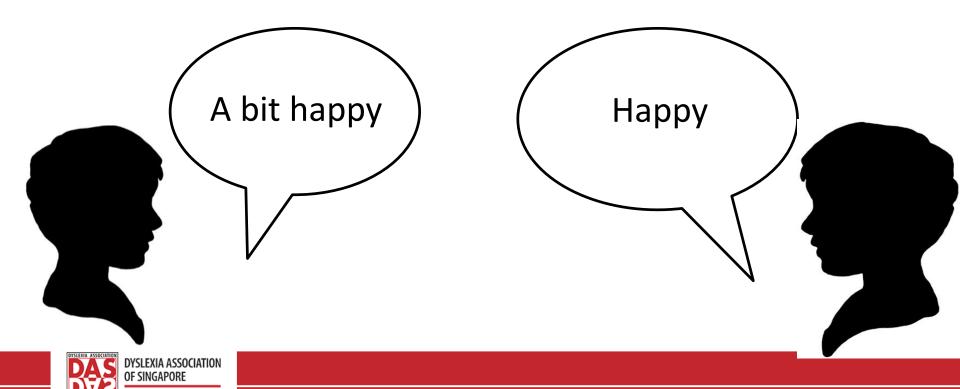
Results – Motivation Survey (Student C)

Section C: Short-Answer Question

Qn 1: How do you feel whenever you are asked to write?

Before Intervention (Cycle 1)

After Intervention (Cycle 1)



Results – Motivation Survey (Student G)

Section C: Short-Answer Question

Qn 4: Would you have more confidence if writing is taught to you in a clear, step-by-step manner?



Results – Motivation Survey (Student G)

Section C: Short-Answer Question

Qn 4: Are you more confident now that writing is taught to you in a clear, step-by-step manner?



Results – Motivation Survey (Student C)

Section C: Short-Answer Question

Qn 4: Would you have more confidence if writing is taught to you in a clear, step-by-step manner?





Results – Motivation Survey (Student C)

Section C: Short-Answer Question

Qn 4: Are you more confident now that writing is taught to you in a clear, step-by-step manner?



Present Limitations (Cycle 1)

- 1. Did not have 100% attendance.
- 2. Intervention was only 2 hours per week.
- 3. The lessons must be cumulative and structured and can only proceed if learners have understood what was taught.
- 4. Learners selected are within the requirements of the research but may not be homogeneous in terms of their literacy needs, independence level, guidance given to learners.

Future Research

Overall Aim:

To encourage learners to gradually rely less on the checklist as they become more independent, and confident in their writing.

Future Research

- The research will continue for another 3 school terms.
- Participants will be required to take a mid-year writing test (end Term 2). A Post writing test will be conducted towards the end of the research.
- Interviews with the participants and their parents will be conducted to collect richer data.
- Information from the motivation surveys will be further analysed to determine if there has been increase in the participants' motivation levels.

Summary

- A year-long case study on writing at DAS
- For learners with Dyslexia (Grades 4-6)
- Based on a structured writing instruction
- Feedback provided on participants' writing
- Used a writing rubric adapted from 6+1 Trait
 Writing® to improve learners with Dyslexia's
 narrative writing skills and to increase
 learners' motivation level.

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QUESTIONS?





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DYSLEXIA ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE