Spin the wheel for writing fun! Writing Wheels provide a creative start to a paragraph or short story and will get students excited about writing and storytelling!

This set includes two double-sided wheels:
- Wheel 1: written writing prompts
- Wheel 2: picture writing prompts and blank

Setup
Unscrew the back fitting from the wheels. Place the desired wheels on either side of the easel, and keep the applicable side facing out. Tighten the back fitting.

Suggested Activities

Storytelling
Instruct a student to spin a wheel. On the spot, have the student tell a story or create a statement about the subject indicated on the wheel. This story can either be real or made up, but it must incorporate the prompt shown on the wheel.

Start and Story
Have a student spin the wheel and then write a story about the topic displayed at his or her desk. Perform this activity with every student or reserve it for individual students who are having trouble thinking about what to write. Keep the Writing Wheels in a writing center for students to consult when they are stumped for a writing topic.

Writing in a Pair
Have students pair up for a writing activity. One student will spin the wheel and then, separately,
both students will write about the topic displayed. After they have completed their stories, they should compare the stories to see how they differ or relate. If time permits, read a couple of stories to the whole class. Also, perform this activity with the whole class writing about the same prompt. Students can write a story with a partner to help their creativity and teamwork.

**Journal Writing**
In this activity, the teacher will spin the wheel to generate a journal topic. All students will start their journal entries with the same prompt.

**Create Your Own Wheel**
Use the blank side of Wheel 2 to create your own writing prompts or, for variety, tape other pictures onto the blank wheel.

*Note: Write on the blank side with a dry- or wet-erase marker. Test your marker on the corner of the wheel to ensure that marks erase. The marker’s age may determine how well it erases. Pages will warp if saturated with water.

**Intervention Strategies**
- **Read Aloud**: Students can easily catch their own writing errors by reading their texts aloud or by whispering their writings to themselves.
- **Questioning Techniques**: Remind students of the 5 Ws: Who, What, Where, When, and Why. All of these questions should be answered in the students’ writing.
- **Daily Writing**: Short daily writing builds writing fluency, familiarizes students with writing, and builds student confidence. Use fun prompts that all students can answer to encourage writing.
- **Writing Fluency**: Assign a time every day for students to write in a journal. Keep track of word count and misspellings. Track these scores over a period of time.
- **Oral Discussions**: Have students talk to each other about writing topics. These discussions can spark ideas and help students organize their thoughts.
- **Modeling**: Provide clear and concise examples of good writing for students to use as reference. Specifically show how the samples relate to writing techniques being developed in the classroom. Do not assume young writers can recognize such techniques on their own.