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Narrative Writing Diamond

ENTERTAINING BEGINNING

ELABORATIVE DETAIL

Story Critical Character, Setting, Object

SUSPENSE

or anticipation leading to the main event

THE MAIN EVENT

Show action in slow motion, frame by frame, stretch it out! Include description and main character's thoughts and feelings!

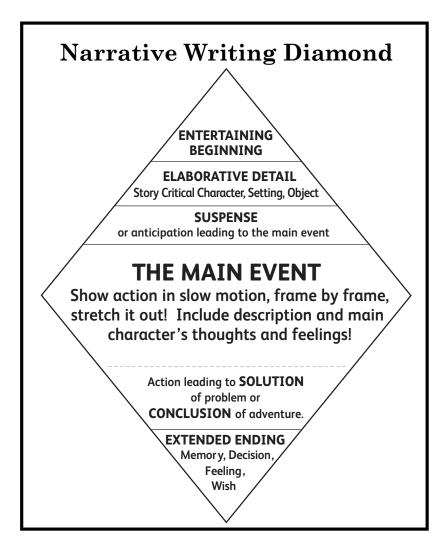
Action leading to **SOLUTION** of problem or **CONCLUSION** of adventure.

EXTENDED ENDING

Memory, Decision,
Feeling,
Wish



See the movement and shape of the plot and reduce the story to its key elements - SUMMARIZE!



This story is about	
The problem/experience/adventure was that	
The problem was solved, experience/adventure concluded when	

Use this same template for summarizing what you read AND to plan what you're going to write!





Informational Pillar

INTRODUCTION

Lead/Topic Sentence

Main Idea #1_____

Detail	Detail
Detail	Detail

Main Idea #2_____

Detail	Detail
Detail	Detail

Main Idea #3

Detail	Detail
Detail	Detail

Conclusion

Summarizing Framework
TOPIC:
MAIN IDEA #1:
MAIN IDEA #2:
MAIN IDEA #3:



Argument Pillar

INTRODUCTION

Lead/Claim Statement

Main Reason #1

Evidence Evidence
Evidence Evidence

Main Reason #2

Evidence Evidence

Evidence Evidence

Main Reason #3

Evidence Evidence
Evidence Evidence

CONCLUSION

Summarizing Framework

TOPIC: _____

MAIN REASON #1: _____

MAIN REASON #2: _____

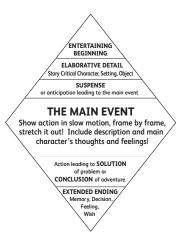
MAIN REASON #3:



Annotation and Analysis Process for Narrative Stories

- · Project story, provide clean copies to students.
- · Identify genre/purpose.
- · Read story aloud to students as they follow along.
- 1. Label the **title** what *genre* does the title hint at?
- 2. Circle the **entertaining beginning**, identify, label the technique.
- 3. Identify the **purpose of the story action** and main character's **motivation**.
- 4. Find **elaborative detail** describing the **setting** mark and label this.
- 5. Underline and label suspense, story tension, conflict.
- 6. Bracket the main event.
- 7. Underline and label the **conclusion/solution** or conclusion of adventure.
- 8. Circle the **extended story ending** and label each technique.
- 9. Identify the **theme**. Have students highlight the parts of the story that indicate theme.
- 10. Circle examples of **foreshadowing** and **irony** within the text.
- 11. Underline any use of **alliteration** or **figurative language** in the title or text.
- 12. Fill in **summarizing framework**. Allow students to prompt you.

This is a story about	
The problem/experience was	
The problem ended/concluded when	



Refer to the NARRATIVE DIAMOND and show them the way it corresponds to the story parts. Collect or have students file their annotated pieces for the Literary Analysis Task and Narrative Extension Task lessons in this resource.

SRP 6



SUMMARIZING FRAMEWORKS

Narrative Writing Summarizing Framework	ζ.
his story is about	
Character	
he problem, adventure, or experience was that	
Main Event	
he problem was solved/adventure, experience concluded when	
Informational Writing Summarizing Framework	ζ
TOPIC:	
MAIN IDEA #1:	
MAIN IDEA #2:	
MAIN IDEA #3:	
etc.:	
Argument Writing Summarizing Framework	
ISSUE:	
CLAIM:	
MAIN REASON #1:	
MAIN REASON #2:	
MAIN REASON #3:	



Annotation and Analysis Process for Informational and Argument Texts

- 1. Identify **title/topic**.
- 2. Number each paragraph.
- 3. Circle and label introduction.
- 4. Bracket and label **body** of the piece.
- 5. Underline **main idea** or **main reason** sentences, place **blurb** in margin (a word or phrase).
- 6. Cross check supporting details to main ideas.
- 7. Box and label the conclusion. Reference main ideas.
- 8. Fill in summarizing framework:

TOPIC: _____

MAIN IDEA #1: _____

MAIN IDEA #2: ______

MAIN IDEA #3: ______ etc.

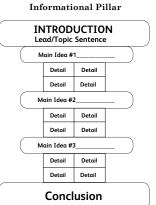
ISSUE:____

CLAIM: _____

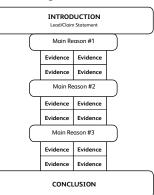
MAIN REASON #1:____

MAIN REASON #2:____

MAIN REASON #3:_____



Argument Pillar



Menu for Beginnings

- **AN ACTION** Put the main character in the setting doing something interesting and relevant.
- A SOUND A story-relevant sound effect or a description of a sound is a great attention getting technique.
- **DIALOGUE** Have the main character say something that expresses a feeling, creates worry, or raises the reader's interest or curiosity. It could be an EXCLAMATION.
- A THOUGHT/QUESTION Show what the main character is thinking or worrying about.

In order to generate these beginnings, the author asks him/herself some specific questions:

Action: What would you do?

A Sound: What would you hear?

Dialogue/Exclamation: What would you say or exclaim?

A Thought/Question: What would you be thinking, wondering or worrying?



Below you will find a generic list of detail generating questions that you may apply when creating elaborative segments of story critical characters, settings, and objects.

MENU OF DETAIL GENERATING QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS ABOUT A STORY CRITICAL CHARACTER -

• How tall/big was this character? • What color hair/eyes? • How old was the character? • What kind of eyes/nose/mouth/ears did he/she have? • What kind/color of hair did he/she have? (long, short, curly, straight, etc.) • What kind of marks, scars, or distinguishing characteristics did he/she have? • What was he/she wearing? • What kind of expression was on his/her face? • How did this character make you feel? • Who or what did this character remind you of?

QUESTIONS ABOUT A STORY CRITICAL SETTING -

• What was the temperature/weather like? • What kinds of trees/plants grew there? • How did the air feel? • What kinds of animals were there? • What kinds of buildings were there? • What kind of objects were around? • What kinds of sounds did you hear? • How did you feel about being there? • What did you smell?

QUESTIONS TO ASK ABOUT A STORY CRITICAL OBJECT -

• What color was it? • What did it feel like? • What was its shape? • What size was it? • How old was it? • What was it made of? • What did it smell like? • What kind of sound did it make? • How heavy was it? • Who did it belong to? • Where did it come from? • What did it remind you of?

Notice that none of these are yes/no questions! Detail generating questions must be specific and must ask for particulars — not true/false/positive/negative! These are just some suggestions. Not all of them are applicable all the time, nor are these the only questions you can ask - you can think of other effective questions to add to this list.



Menu for Suspense

Story Questions:

 What might your main character be wondering or worrying?

Word Referents:

Brainstorm a number of alternative ways to refer to the character or object you plan to reveal. Then ask the usual questions that apply to elaboration
but, substitute the word referents for the named character or object.

Magic of Three:

- Name a red flag word or phrase to grab the reader's attention.
- What might you hear/see/feel/sense that hints at the revelation?
- What is your reaction to this hint?
- What do you discover? (Nothing, the first two times.)



THE MAGIC OF THREE TEMPLATE

Red Flag word/phrase	, 1st. HINT:	
No discovery:		
Reaction:		
Red Flag word/phrase	, 2nd. HINT:	
No discovery:		
Reaction:		
Red Flag word/phrase	, 3rd. HINT:	
Revelation/Discovery:		

RED FLAG WORDS AND PHRASES

Suddenly

A moment later

In the blink of an eye

Without warning

The next thing I knew

Instantly

To my surprise

(add your own)



MAIN EVENT

Don't Summarize! Make a Scene!

FULLY ELABORATED MAIN EVENTS are made up of a balance of:

- ACTION
- DESCRIPTION
- THOUGHTS/FEELINGS
- DIALOGUE/EXCLAMATION

And just for fun...

SOUND EFFECT

Here are the productive questions that help to generate a fully elaborated MAIN EVENT:

ACTION: What did you do?

(Tell it in slow motion, S-T-R-E-T-C-H I-T O-U-T!)

DESCRIPTION: What did you see, hear, feel?

THOUGHTS/FEELINGS: What were you wondering, worrying, feeling?

DIALOGUE/EXCLAMATION: What did you say or exclaim?

SOUND EFFECT: What did you hear?



Menu for Extended Endings

- A MEMORY:
 What did you remember most?
- FEELINGS:
 How did you feel about what happened?
- ► WISH or HOPE:
 What would you wish or hope?
- DECISION:
 What did you decide?
- DEFINING ACTION: What did you do?



4 Point Narrative Writing Rubric

- **0 Unscorable!** Wrote nothing, illegible or wrote about something different from the prompt.
- 1 Still has a Way to Go! Shopping list. Too short. Hard to understand. Not enough details and interesting words.
- 2 Still needs Work! It has a little bit of detail, but mostly general details like nice, good, red, blue, very, etc. It has an okay beginning, middle and end. Lacks a single entertaining MAIN EVENT! Does not include the main character's feelings or reactions. Needs more elaboration to make it interesting.
- **3 Good!** Has a beginning, middle, end, organized. Has some specific elaborative details and remains focused on the important events. Needs more elaboration to make it interesting. Although there is a single main event, the piece lacks a balance of action, description, and dialogue for a significant, single, and entertaining main event. Does not include enough of the main character's feelings or reactions. Includes evidence of most parts of the writing diamond.
- 4 Great! Fantastic! Has a strong beginning, middle and end. It is interesting and entertaining. Stays focused on the important events. There is clear evidence of every section of the writing diamond and lots of great description. Author uses interesting words, vivid vocabulary and sentence variety. There is a mixture of action, description, feelings and dialogue. This story is smooth and easy to read.



Narrative Writing Rubric

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Organization	Clear beginning, middle, end Sequence of events unfolds naturally Consistent use of a variety of transitional strategies	Beginning, middle, end Sequence is loosely connected Some transitional strategies	Basic beginning, middle, end Confusing in parts and hard to follow Few, if any, transitional strategies	No story sequence Events are random and hard to follow No transitional strategies
Entertaining Beginning	Begins using a variety of strategies to establish the character, setting and story purpose Draws the reader immediately into the story and compels them to read on	Begins using a simple strategy to establish the character, setting and story purpose Brief and may not compel the reader to read on	Begins in a didactic way Does not compel the reader to read on	Lacks an entertaining beginning Does not compel the reader to read on
Elaborative Detail	Creative descriptive and sensory details "Shows" character emotion Uses a variety of detail generating questions with story critical characters, settings, and objects Interesting words and sentence variety	Some specific descriptive and sensory details "Shows" character emotion Uses some detail generating questions with story critical characters, settings, and objects Some sentence variety	Few relevant descriptive and sensory details "Tells" character emotion Does not focus on story critical characters, settings, and objects Little variety in sentence structure	Lacks descriptive and sensory details Shows no character emotion Does not focus on story critical characters, settings, and objects Little or no variety in sentence structure
Suspense	Skillfully provides sense of anticipation or tension using red flag words/ phrases and story questions	Some sense of anticipation or tension using red flag words/ phrases and story questions	Little sense of anticipation or tension using red flag words/ phrases and story questions	Lacks a sense of anticipation or tension
Main Event	Single, significant main event with a balanced mix of strategies Maintains focus Interesting word choice and sentence variety	Single, significant main event with some strategies Maintains focus Some interesting word choice and sentence variety	A series of actions or steps Lacks focus Weak word choice and little sentence variety	Uses a summary statement
Extended Ending	Skillful extended ending Strong sense of closure	Somewhat satisfying ending Sense of closure	Ends abruptly	No sense of closure
Vocabulary, fluency, mechanics	Precise and appropriate vocabulary Thorough understanding of mechanics with few errors in spelling, usage, punctuation, or capitalization Fluent response	Adequate vocabulary Average understanding of mechanics with adequate spelling, punctuation, capitalization, or usage Errors do not interfere with the readability	Simplistic and general vocabulary Incomplete understanding of mechanics with frequent errors in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, or usage Errors affect the readability	Vague and inappropriate vocabulary Frequent errors in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, or usage Difficult to read or understand

LITERARY ELEMENTS The "Building Blocks" of Story

Character/Point of View — Readers see the story through the 5 senses of the main point of view character who is telling the story.

Setting — Time and place, when and where the story takes place. (This sets the mood and tone.)

Plot — Sequence of what happens in a story — beginning, middle and end.

Motivation — What the main character wants (This drives the story action.)

Conflict — Challenge the main character must overcome to get what she/he wants.

Theme — Underlying controlling idea that drives the story.

Foreshadowing — A hint about what is to come later in the story.

Irony — The contrast between what might be expected to happen and what actually does happen.

Figurative Language — Similes, metaphors and other such figures of speech that go beyond the strictly literal to make writing more powerful and descriptive.

Alliteration — A literary device in which several words that start with the same letter (usually a consonant) appear together to create a memorable passage, word referent or title.



THINKING ABOUT READING

Inferential Thinking

This is the kind of reasoning you must use when the author hints at or *infers* something in a story, but doesn't state it outright.

Ex. When Marc told his joke Claire rolled her eyes and shook her head.

The reader **infers** that the joke wasn't very funny.

Evaluative Thinking

When we think in this way we compare what happened in the story to something in our own lives. This helps us empathize with and understand the story situation better.

Ex. It was just like the time when I got separated from my family at the amusement park. I know what it's like to feel scared.



Literary Analysis Questions

Locate evidence from text to identify character, setting, motivation, and conflict. (Color Code)

 Who is the main point of view character?(red)
• What is the setting ?(green)
• What is the main character's motivation ? What does she/he
want ?(blue)
• What is the conflict ? (What stands in the way of the character's
motivation?)(orange)
• What is the plot :
This story is about
The problem/adventure/experience was
·
The problem was solved, experience or adventure concluded
when
·
• What is the theme ?(purple)
Examples of:
Figurative Language
Irony
Foreshadowing

