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# **Narrative Writing Diamond**



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





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:		-



RP 3

# **Opinion** Pillar





## student Reference Page

### Annotation and Analysis Process for Narrative Stories

- 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**. Highlight the parts of the story that indicate theme.

#### 10. Fill in summarizing framework.

This is a story about \_\_\_\_\_ The problem/experience was

The problem ended/concluded when



### SUMMARIZING FRAMEWORKS

### Narrative Writing Summarizing Framework

This story is about \_\_\_\_\_

Character

The problem, adventure, or experience was that \_\_\_\_\_

Main Event

The problem was solved/adventure, experience concluded when \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC:
MAIN IDEA #2:
MAINITEA #9.
MAIN IDEA #3:
etc.:

<b>Opinion Writing Summarizing Framework</b>		
TOPIC:		
MAIN REASON #1:		
MAIN REASON #2:		
MAIN REASON #3:		
etc.:		



.

### Annotation and Analysis Process for Informational and Opinion 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**:

MAIN IDEA/REASON #1: \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC:

MAIN IDEA/REASON #2:

MAIN IDEA/REASON #3: \_\_\_\_\_\_ etc.





## **Literary Analysis Questions**

Locate evidence from the text to identify character, setting, problem, solution and theme. Use the appropriate symbol on top of the evidence when you find it and label it with the appropriate literary element. (Color code the evidence instead of using the symbols.) Remember that in some stories there will be more than one piece of textual evidence.

Use this summary every time you read a story.

This story is about \_\_\_\_\_

The problem/adventure/experience was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The problem was solved, experience or adventure concluded when\_\_\_\_\_

Main point of view character: Who was the main point of view character?

Setting: Where and when did the story take place?

**Problem/Adventure:** What was the main character's problem or adventure?

**Solution/Conclusion:** How was the problem solved or adventure concluded?

**Theme:** What was the big idea of the story?

#### **Sentence Starters for Providing Evidence:**

- The author shares \_\_\_\_\_.
- We see this as the main character \_\_\_\_\_.
- The text states, "\_\_\_\_\_".
- The reader realizes this when \_\_\_\_\_.
- The theme is clearly shown when \_\_\_\_\_.
- The author writes \_\_\_\_\_.
- We find this out when \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is clear when \_\_\_\_\_.

 $\overrightarrow{x}$ 



# **Literary Elements**





## Student Reference Page

# Literary Elements Sentence Starters

SETTING	MAIN CHARACTER	
The author revealed the setting as	The author revealed as	
·	the main character.	
We notice the	In the story, we find out that	
The main character finds him/herself at	In this story	
is the setting for this story.	The reader realizes	
	We recognize	
	PROBLEM/ADVENTURE	
The author reveals the solution as	We learn that the problem/adventure	
·	is	
In the story, the reader discovers	The main character's problem is	
We realize that the main character		
finally	The reader sees the problem/ adventure as	
Clearly, we see that the main	As the story unfolds we find	
character can		
	EME	
The theme of the story was		
The reader realizes that		
The author shows us	·	
Clearly the theme was	·	
As the story unfolds we see		

(Copy 2-sided with SP 9 to create cards)





This is a story about \_\_\_\_\_.

The problem/adventure was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The problem was solved/adventure concluded \_\_\_\_\_\_.

### THINKING ABOUT READING – INFERENTIAL THINKING

This is the kind of thinking you must use when the author only hints at or infers something in a story. It's like a clue for the reader to figure out.

Example: John smiled and jump up and down when Grandma showed up at the door.

How is John feeling? The reader can *infer* that John is happy to see his Grandma.

# Questions to help the reader dig a little deeper into the story to infer what the author did not tell:

How did the main character feel in the story?

How do you know? What is the evidence?

How did any of the other characters feel in the story?

How do you know? What is the evidence?

What did the main character learn from her/his experience? How do you know? What is the evidence?

### Sentence Starters for Inferential Thinking:

It was clear \_\_\_\_\_ was feeling.

The reader sees this when \_\_\_\_\_.

The main character felt \_\_\_\_\_.

We know because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ felt \_\_\_\_\_.

The author says \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The main character learned \_\_\_\_\_\_.

### THINKING ABOUT READING – EVALUATIVE THINKING

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

Example: I was so happy the time my Grandma came to spend the week with us just like the main character. To show how happy I was I ran to the door and yanked it open when I saw her drive up.

# Questions to help the reader dig a little deeper into a story to evaluate it.

Did you ever have a similar situation? When? How did you feel in your situation? What did you learn from your experience? How/why did you empathize with the main character?

### **Sentence Starters for Evaluative Thinking:**

I'll never forget the time I	_•
Just like the main character I	<u> </u> .
A similar experience was	
I felt, just like	
When I think about it	
My experience was the same as because _	
I learned	
I felt the same as when	
Just like , I learned .	

# **COMMON LITERARY THEMES**

- Acceptance
   Courage
- Cooperation Honesty
  - Kindness Loyalty
    - Responsibility
- Appreciating what you have
  - Forgiveness
  - The Value of Hard Work
    - Everyone is different
  - Learning from Mistakes
    - Be Yourself
    - Importance of Family
      - Friendship
      - Determination

Can you think of any others?

## 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.

Below you will find a generic list of detail generating questions that you may apply when creating elaborative segments of settings.

## MENU OF DETAIL GENERATING QUESTIONS - SETTINGS

#### **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?

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	Just then	All of a sudden		
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.



## SENTENCE STARTERS FOR RESPONSE TO NARRATIVE STORIES:

- The title of this story was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- This story is about \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- The problem was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- What \_\_\_\_\_\_ really wanted was \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- The adventure began when \_\_\_\_\_.
- The author had us in suspense when \_\_\_\_\_
- The story got exciting when \_\_\_\_\_.
- I felt \_\_\_\_\_, when \_\_\_\_. (nervous, scared, happy, relieved, excited, sad)
- The problem was solved when \_\_\_\_\_.
- The adventure concluded when \_\_\_\_\_.
- (main character) learned that \_\_\_\_\_.
- This story reminds me of the time when I \_\_\_\_\_.
- I recommend this story because \_\_\_\_\_.
- I do not recommend this story because\_\_\_\_\_.