

**The Primary Stage of Grades (4-5)**

**School Year 2022- 2023**

**Name** : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Subject** : English Language

Writing Booklet #1

**Date : / / Class : Grade 5CP(All Sections)**

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**Fiction Writing**

**Objective/s:**

* **Distinguish different features of narrative structure and genres.**
* **Apply the narrative structure to the students’ own writing.**

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**What is fiction?**

A work of fiction is created in the imagination of its author though it may be based on a true story or situation. The author invents the story and makes up the characters, the plot or storyline, the dialogue and sometimes even the setting.

**Genres of Fiction**

**1. Historical Stories:**  are set at a time in the past. They often include:

* unfamiliar vocabulary
* Old-fashioned ideas and phrases.

**2. Fantasy Stories:**  a product of the imagination. They often include:

* Unusual or magical setting, such as other worlds.
* Strange characters, such as made- up creatures or animals that can talk.
* Impossible or improbable actions and outcomes, such as time travel.

**3. Stories from other cultures:**  people tell and write stories all over the world. Stories from other cultures:

* Show us how other people live – their traditions, life style and homes.
* Include people, places, beliefs and activities that are familiar to those cultures.

**4. Stories with issues – authors and viewpoints**

**Stories with issues may:**

* Cover difficult subjects- for example: conversation, bullying, death.
* Make the readers think about difficult questions
* Put across a point of view
* When reading those stories, it is important to consider the viewpoint which the story is written. Authors sometimes express their own view point or write as if the reader is looking through the eyes of the narrator. The narrator is often one of the main characters.

**5. Science Fiction:**  is a genre of speculative fiction dealing with imaginative concepts such as futuristic science and technology, space travel, time travel, faster than light travel, parallel universes and extra-terrestrial life. Science fiction often explore the potential consequences of scientific and other innovations, and has been called “literature of ideas”.

* Science fiction stories are often set in the future or on another planet.
* They use the science and discoveries that we have made to imagine other things that may or may not be possible (strange situation).
* They include technology.
* They make the characters do exciting things.
* Characters are usually aliens, robots, talking spaceships.
* The setting is usually a planet, moon, spaceship, galaxy (out of this world).

Literary Elements of Fiction

**Characterization**-

Characters can be a person, animal, or imaginary being that helps develop the plot of a story. Authors may describe **several aspects** to develop the characters of a story:

1. **physical appearance and personality**
2. **speech, behaviour and actions**
3. **thoughts and feelings**
4. **interactions with other characters**

* **Main Character or Protagonist –** The character that the plot revolves around.
* **Antagonist** – The person, thing or force working against the main character or protagonist. It can include another character, society, a force of nature, or an emotional force within the main character.
* **Secondary Characters** - People from the story who help the plot develop for the main character (does not include every character to the story).

## PLOT –

## The sequence of events surrounding a key problem or conflict in the piece. There are five basic parts of a plot:

1. **Exposition** – The **first part of the plot** in which the author introduces characters, establishes the setting, and gives background information.
2. **Rising Action Events** – The series of events that **build the story toward its climax or turning point**. This is when “tensions rise”.
3. **Climax** – (**or turning point**) The major events that show how the problem for the main character has turned or changed. The **high point of the action**: when main character confronts the major problem and the action helps determine how the story will end. (usually the **most intense part**)
4. **Falling Action Events** – A decision has been made; the problem has been, or has started to be, solved; the last events of the plot line play out. (**how story ends and wraps up**)
5. **Resolution** – The ending. It is intended to **bring the story to a satisfying close** after the falling action.

* **Setting** – Includes the **time** and **place** of the action in the story. *Time* includes past/present/future/year while *place* includes general location/specific area/building. Look for clues at the beginning of a piece.
* **Conflict** –The **problem** that triggers the action of a plot. There are five basic types of conflict in fiction:

1. **person vs. person** (problem with another character) **Ext**
2. **person vs. society** (problem with the laws or beliefs of a group of people) **Ext**
3. **person vs. nature** (problem with the environment) **Ext**
4. **person vs. self** (problem deciding what to do or think) **Int**
5. **person vs. fate** (problem that seems to be uncontrollable) **Ext**

**Internal Conflict**– A situation when a character struggles to decide.

**External Conflict**– A problem the main character is struggling against someone or something else.

### ALSO………

* **Dialogue**- The **words the characters speak**. It can move the plot along and provide information about the characters’ personalities.
* **Dialect** – A form of language spoken by a particular group of people or in a particular area or region. It includes expressions, vocabulary, and the misspelling, mispronunciation, shortening and/or combining of words.

Eg. “Naw”; “pay me a plug nickel”; “fishin’ down at the crick”

* **Theme** – **“The message**” the writer/author is trying to communicate with the reader. Themes often need to be **inferred**. Readers need to “read between the lines” to get what author is trying to imply throughout the story. It is an overarching or universal idea that can be found in other literature. Some common themes:

courage hope loss love sacrifices

loyalty regret strength forgiveness

* **Author’s Purpose –** This is the reason an author writes a piece. Sometimes they’ll tell you; other times you need to infer. There are **four basic reasons** authors choose to write:

1. **to inform or explain**
2. **to entertain**
3. **to persuade**
4. **to reveal the truth**

* **Point of View** – This is the vantage point from which a story is told. Generally, there are two points of view:
  + - **First person point of view**- The story is told by one of the characters. Only that character’s thoughts and feelings are shared with the reader. (author uses *I* or *we*)
    - **Third person point of view**- The story is told by a narrator who watches the story unfold. This narrator can know the thoughts and feelings of all the characters or only those of the main character. (author uses *he, she*, and *they*)

**First Person Narrative:**

The extracts “Kara’s big chance” and “The Iditarod Great Sled Race” are both first person narratives. They are written from the point of view of the main character and not an outside the story narrator.

**Main Features of the first-person narrative:**

* Uses the pronouns “I” and “we”.
* The reader knows what the main character is thinking and feeling.
* The reader sees everything from the main character’s point of view.
* The reader only knows what the main character knows and shares with them.
* The reader doesn’t know what other characters are thinking or feeling.

**Steps of Writing**

Fiction is written in four main stages.

**Step 1: Pre – Writing**

Think about your topic. What do you want to write? What do you want to tell the reader?

**Step 2: Planning**

Write down your ideas as a plan – most probably using a graphic organizer to include the following:

* **The introduction**: This is where we are introduced to the characters and setting.
* **The problem or build up**: This is where something happens.
* **The climax or conflict**: This is the most exciting part of the story. This is what the story is about.
* **The resolution**: This is where the climax (problem) is resolved.
* **The ending or conclusion**: This brings the story to an end.

**Step 3: Drafting**

Write the different stages of the plan in paragraphs - using the correct verb tense. Remember to:

* Remember to indent each paragraph.
* Make the events sound exciting using interesting vocabulary.
* Use speech verbs to tell what the characters said (a dialogue).
* Add a title to your story.

**Step 4: Revising / Editing**

Re-read what you have written and:

* Check the wording, structure, indentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar.
* Make changes on the draft (first draft) as needed.
* Rewrite your story (final draft) that includes all the corrections.

**Marking Fiction**

Fiction is being marked based on the following criteria:

1. **Content**

**The content is the plot of the story (the events of the story).**

You should aim to write a well – crafted story building up the events to produce a satisfying conclusion.

1. **Audience**

**The audience is the reader of your story.**

You should engage the readers through details and allow them to imagine the characters and settings. Try to attract the readers and make them identify the mood and feeling of your story.

1. **Text Structure**

**Text structure is the grouping of ideas together.**

Paragraphs are used to group ideas together and shape the story.

1. **Sentence Structure**

**Sentence structure is how sentences are formed using correct grammar.**

It is also how sentence openings are used and the correct use of connectives.

1. **Punctuation**

**Punctuation is the demarcation of sentences accurately.**

Each sentence should end with a punctuation mark such as a full stop, a question mark, an exclamation mark or a comma. Punctuation is also the use of capital letters when necessary.

1. **Vocabulary**

**Vocabulary is the use of powerful verbs, adjectives, adverbs, speech verbs and specific nouns to create strong images.**

1. **Spelling**

Remember to have your dictionary handy when you are writing. Always check the spelling of words that you are not sure of.

**Writing a first-person narrative story**

Write a short story called “Danger in the Wilderness” where you are the main character. Choose one of the scenarios below.

* + - 1. You (+one other- human or animal) are on a snowmobile in the Alaskan wilderness when you suddenly meet a polar bear.
      2. You (+one other) are in a kayak on a river in the middle of the Amazon jungle when you see the river ahead is about to get very dangerous.
      3. You (+one other) are on a camping trip, deep in the woods when you hear the sound of something very big moving.

**Planning your narrative:**

Plan your story by completing the table below with your ideas. (just write important words or phrases.) Think of an exciting opening to grab the readers attention. Write some powerful adjectives and adverbs you can use to describe the setting and character. Include powerful verbs to keep the action exciting. Add similes or metaphors to help the reader imagine the danger. For the ending, you could leave your story on a cliff-hanger, so the reader has to guess what happens next.

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| The introduction of setting and main character. |  |
| The build-up of the setting and main character. |  |
| The introduction of the main character. |  |
| The build-up of the problem |  |
| The climax |  |
| The resolution |  |

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**First person success criteria:**

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| First person point of view is consistent throughout, using pronouns ‘I’ and ‘we’ |  |
| The setting is well-described (using powerful verbs and adjectives to add interest.) |  |
| The characters are well-described (using powerful verbs and adjectives to add interest.) |  |
| Powerful verbs are used to create exciting action. |  |
| A mixture of short and long (complex, compound) sentences are used to build up tension. |  |
| The action builds up to an exciting climax. |  |
| The past tense is used consistently throughout the story. |  |
| The correct spelling, punctuation and grammar is used throughout the story. |  |
| There is a satisfactory resolution- the story ends on an exciting cliffhanger or the problem is solved. |  |