

Unit 8: Lesson 11

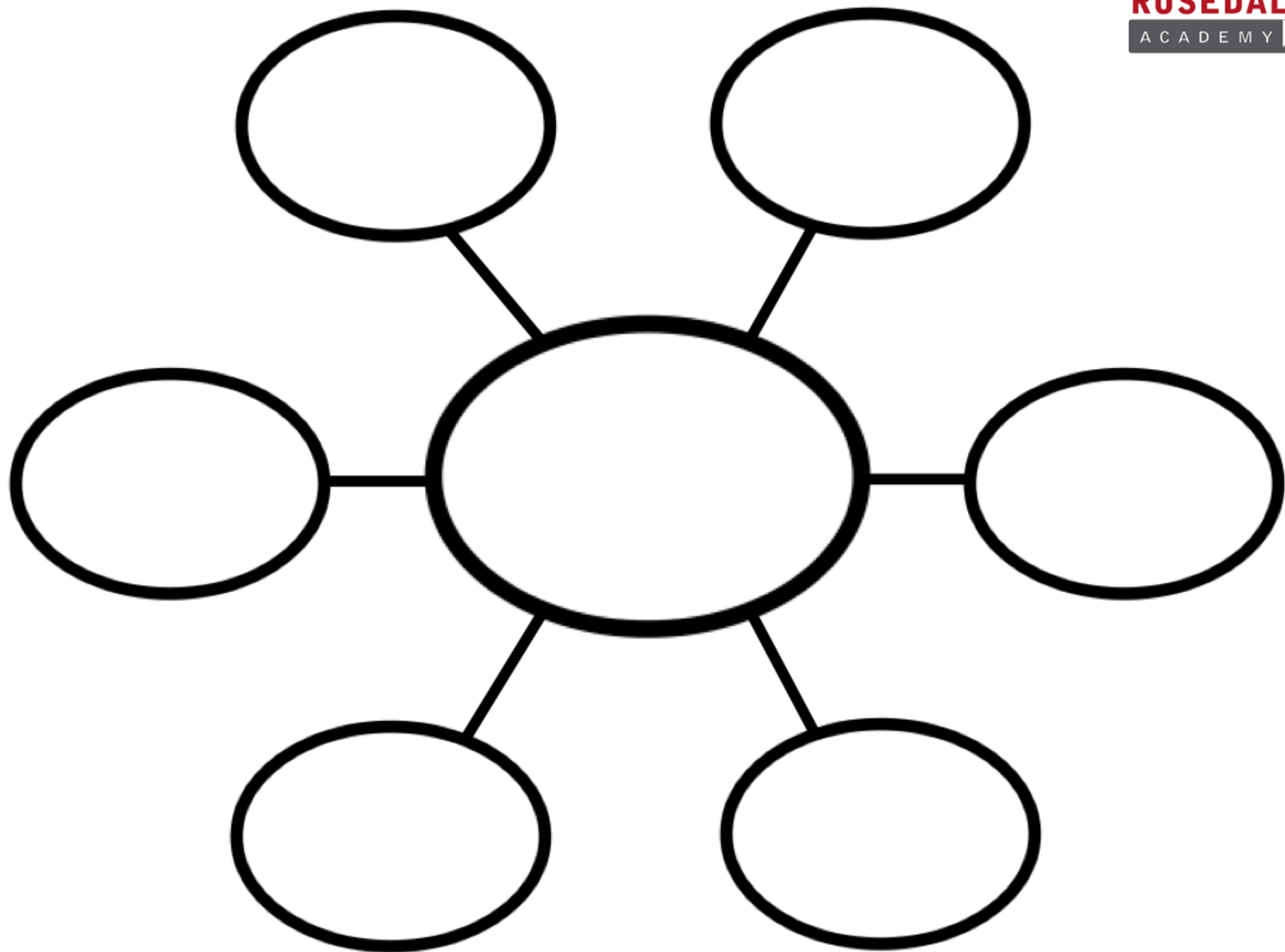
Today we will be learning to:

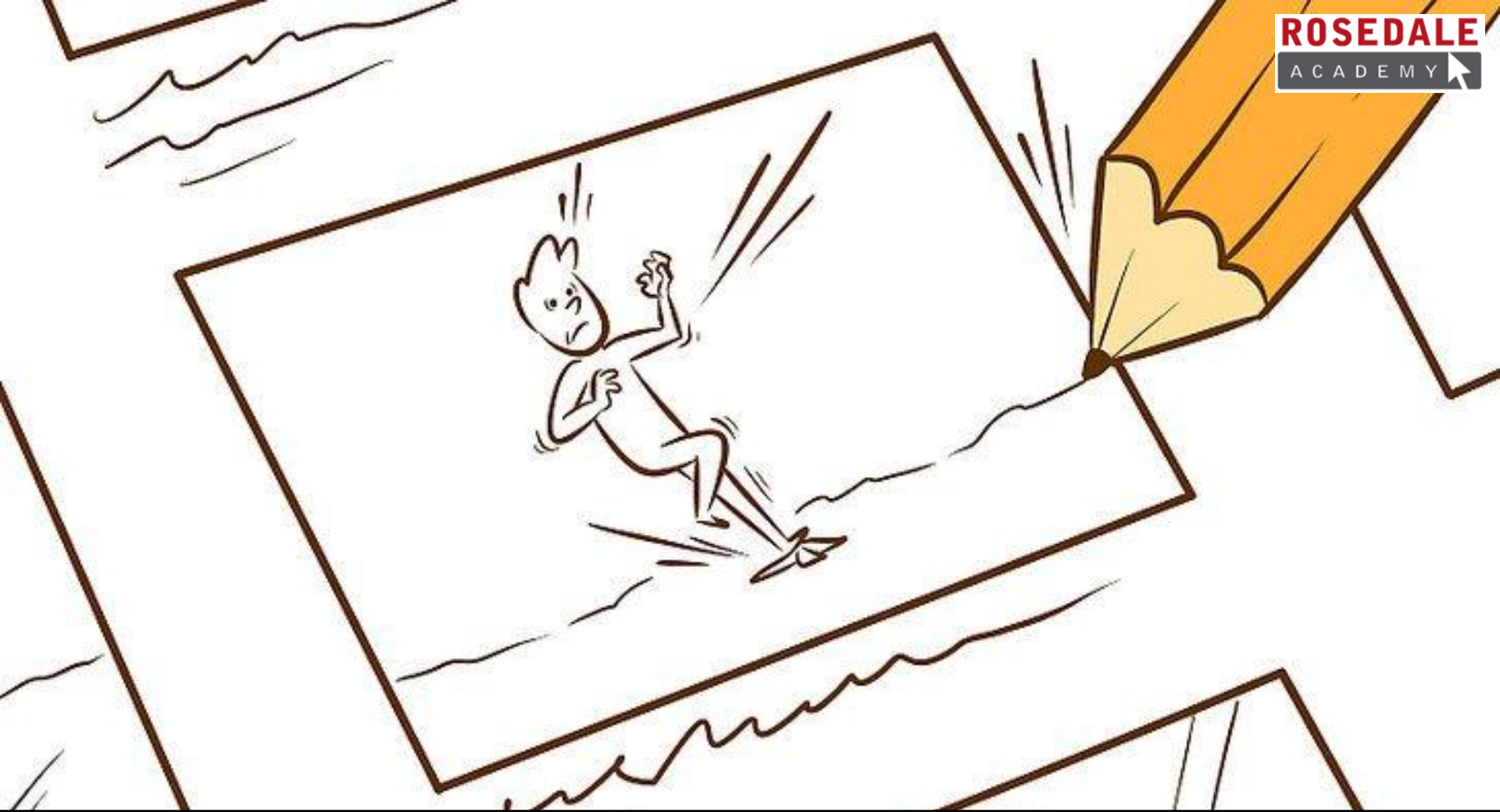
Write a personal short story!



Brainstorming







Once we pick our topic from our brainstorming sheet, we need to create a **STORYBOARD**. A storyboard, tells the main events of the story in the order they happened.

BEGINNING

MIDDLE

END

INTRODUCTION

CLIMAX

CONCLUSION

Conflict and Characters are introduced!

All of the Excitement

Wrapping Up of the Story

Name _____

Story Map



Setting

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing the story setting.

Characters

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing the story characters.

Beginning

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing the beginning of the story.

Middle

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing the middle of the story.

End

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing the end of the story.

Strategies for Writing a Story Beginning

"Bzzzzzzzz!" The sound of my alarm clock droned in my ears as I struggled to come awake. With a start, I sat straight up in my bed. This was my big day. I had to be on time.

© Gay Miller

Onomatopoeia

**Same Story
Five Different
Beginnings**

Shock has been known to kill ten year olds. It can cause their brains to explode and their heart to stop dead still. These facts raced through my mind.

I stood dumbfounded at the door of my fifth grade classroom. I wish I had stayed in bed!

Interesting Fact

The sun was warm on my back as I raced toward the waiting yellow school bus. As I nestled into the worn leather seat, I was greeted by the friendly voices of other excited kids. The look on my face was one of confidence and contentment. With a jerk, the bus rumbled down the street and I was on my way to one of the worst days of my life.

© Gay Miller

Vivid Description

Have you ever had a day when you wished you had stayed in bed? As I rushed to catch the bus on what I thought would be a perfectly normal day, I had no idea that it was ahead of me.

Question

"Hurry or you'll be late!" called my mother from the bottom of the stairs. "Today of all days you want to be on time." If I had only know what that day would bring, I would have stayed in bed.

© Gay Miller

Dialogue

**Book Units
Teacher**

Grabbers, Hooks, & Leads

Grabbers, Hooks, and Leads are interesting beginnings to catch your reader's attention at the start of your story.

Examples:

Start with a question:

Begin by asking a question to catch the reader's attention. It will give hints about what the story will be about.

Have you ever been to a museum? Let me tell you about an exciting trip that my family took to a museum this summer.

Sound Effects:

Use onomatopoeia or sound words to grab the reader's attention.

Boom! Crash! The wind was howling outside of my house. We were having a terrible thunder storm. I was very scared.

Ready, Set, Action!

Begin by starting your story with an exciting, intense, or scary moment.

The cave was dark and everything was silent. I couldn't even see my hand in front of my face! I knew this adventure was going to be something that I would never forget!

Talking or Dialogue:

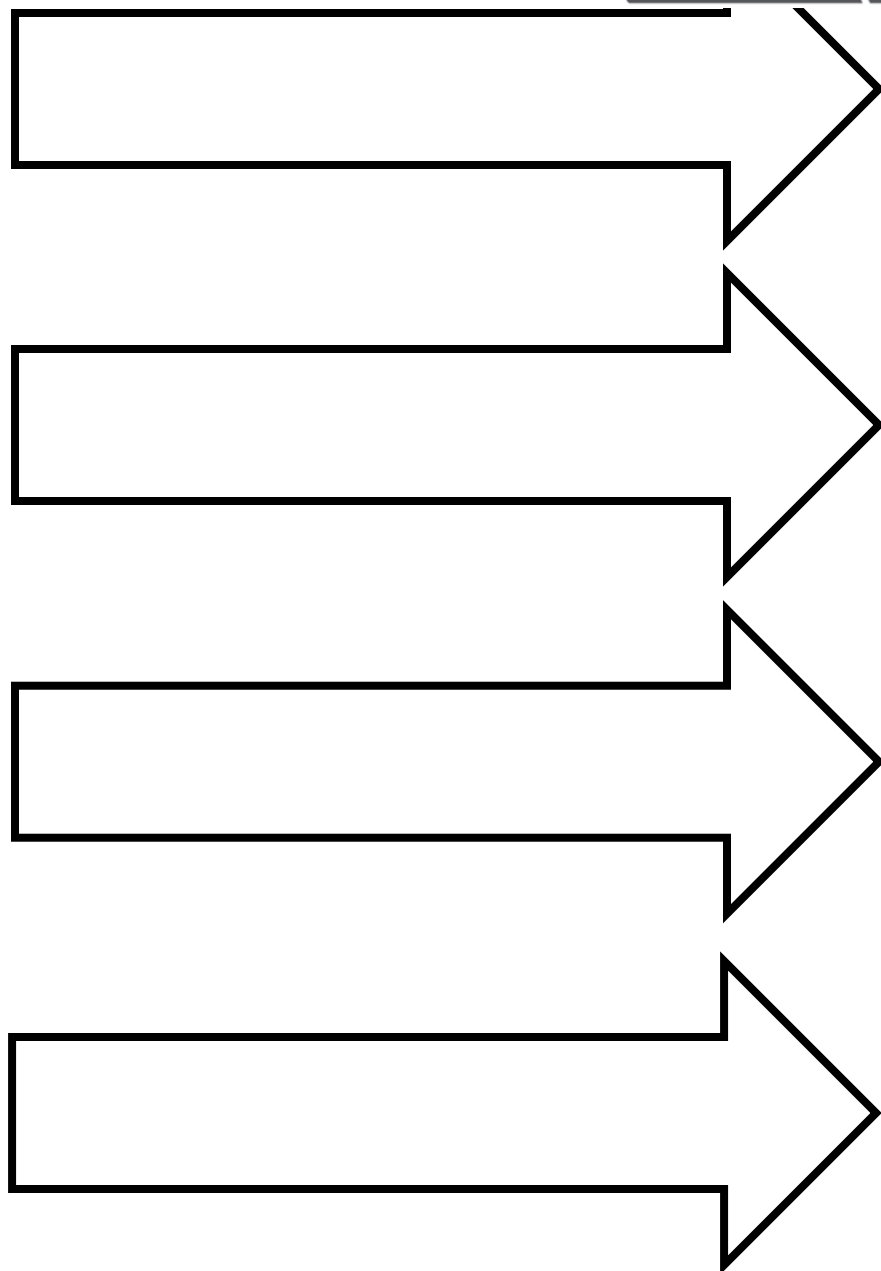
Start with a conversation or character speaking.

"Hold on tight", my dad yelled. We just finished buckling in, as the coaster jerked into motion. This was my first roller coaster ride!

Paint a Picture:

Use details to help your reader visualize what is happening in your story.

The sun was bright and it was a beautiful day. The sand was burning our feet, so we quickly ran and jumped into the water.



Drafting procedures:

Use the ideas from your story map.

Skip lines while writing to leave space for corrections later.

Make sure you use sentences and paragraphs.

Begin with an introduction, using the characters, setting, and problem.

Draft the beginning of the story.

Draft each event adding details that may not have listed on the story map.

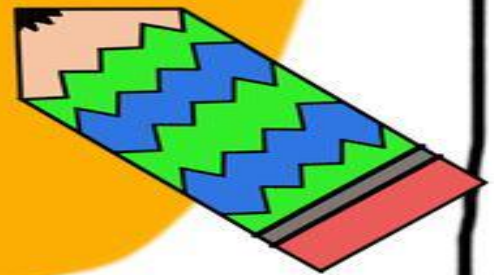
Draft the conclusion or ending of the story.

****Do not worry about mechanics: spelling, punctuation, or capitalization!****

then
next after that
Finally

First

How
to...



Main characters

Setting

Problem of the story

A story event

A story event

How the problem is solved

The ending

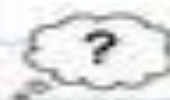
Clever Conclusions



Good writers have clever conclusions at the end of their story!



Feeling: I felt like the luckiest kid on earth that day.



Question: Do you think I'll ever get to go swimming again?



Lesson: From now on, I will always remember to bring a towel to the pool.



Advice: If you want my advice, I think you should go swimming more often!



Cliffhanger: Although I had a great time, nothing could have prepared me for what happened next...

CLOSINGS FOR WRITING



CLOSE WITH ADVICE FOR YOUR READER:

Give some advice for the reader. Tell them something that they should learn or do about your writing.

CLOSE WITH HUMOR:

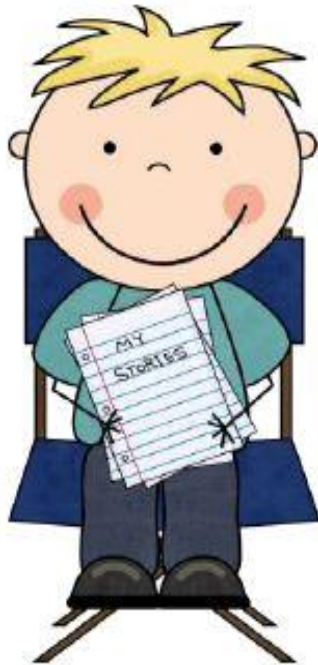
Can you think of something funny that happened about what you are writing about?

CLOSE WITH A QUESTION:

Is there something you would like to leave the reader wondering?

CLOSE WITH A QUOTE:

Quote a person in your writing.



CLOSE BY REWORDING THE BEGINNING:

Tell the reader the important information that was also in the beginning.

CLOSE WITH A FEELING:

Tell or show the reader how you feel about your topic or main idea.

CLOSE WITH A FACT:

Tell your reader an interesting fact you learned or know about your topic. You might surprise your reader.

Author's Editing Checklist



Did you start your sentences with a capital letter?

☐ Yes

☐ No



Did you put spaces in-between your words?

☐ Yes

☐ No



Did you use end marks at the ends of your sentences?

☐ Yes

☐ No



Did you reread your writing?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Publishing:

Share your writing with others!



Read aloud.

Act it out.

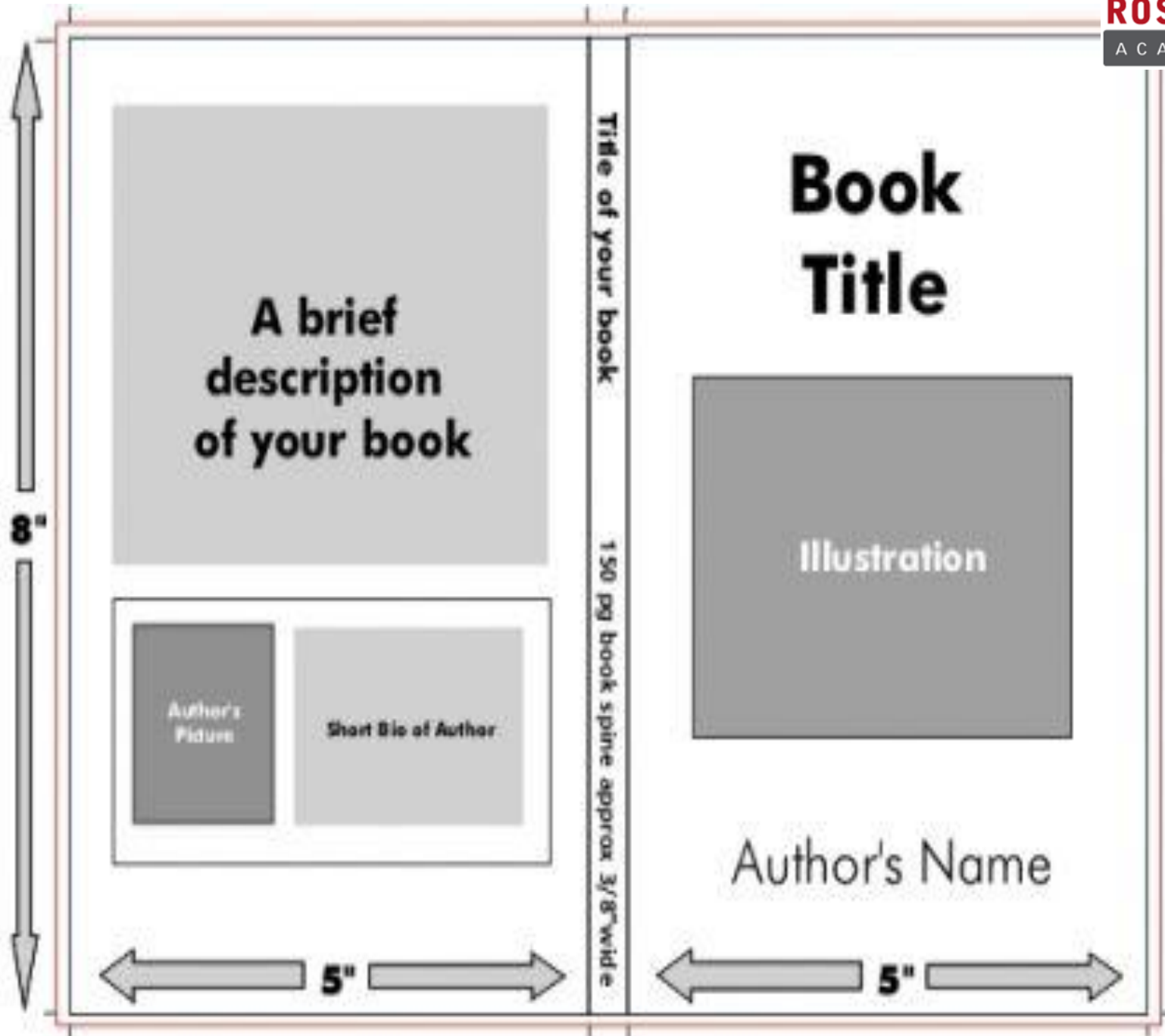
Illustrate your story.

Post it online.

Try to get published!

Listen to someone else read it.







Price: _____

© Copyright 2007, www.gutenberg.org.uk

[illegible]



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. There are five sets of these lines.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. There are five sets of these lines.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. There are five sets of these lines.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. There are five sets of these lines.

Prewrite



Draft



Revise



Edit



Publish

