

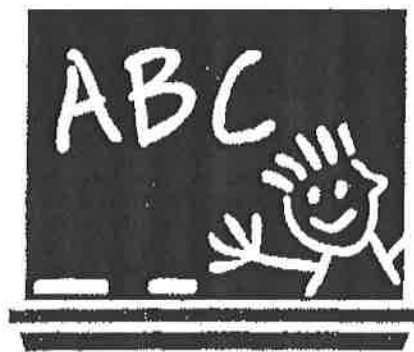
**Fictional and Non-Fictional**

**Narrative**

**Writing**

**Packet**

**Grade - 6th**



**Keep this packet for future writing prompts**



# What is a Non-Fiction Narrative?

Non-fiction narrative writing tells a story about a real experience.

**The most essential elements in a non-fiction narrative story are:**

- 1) Well-developed characters and setting
- 2) A real event that occurred which included either a problem, crisis, action, or adventure.
- 3) An organized sequence of important events and a conclusion (usually 5 or more paragraphs long in all)
- 4) Vivid, descriptive language and details

**Some helpful hints:**

- 1) Longer is not always better. Keep it precise and exciting. Follow your outline and keep the events in order.
- 2) The first paragraph should grab the reader's attention, set the stage and introduce the characters. Does the reader want to read on?
- 3) The middle paragraph(s) should include events leading up to (and including) the big event, action or climax.
- 4) The last paragraph should be the conclusion or resolution. What happened in the end? Don't "drop the ball" here!
- 5) Include a variety of sentence types ( ! ? .) and start some sentences with adverbs and prepositional phrases.
- 6) Make sure you followed the writing prompt or assignment. Re-read it aloud at least once before it is graded. You will catch a few mistakes and maybe even think of some great vivid details or descriptions to add to your story.

# Sample Lesson Plan for Writing a Narrative

## 5-step Plan

(This 5 step plan will take from 3-5 days)

\* Approx. 15-30 minutes per step

### Step 1:

Read your writing prompt (assignment) and plan it out by organizing your thoughts and ideas.

- \* Read the prompt at least twice. Underline key words in the prompt.
- \* Outline the key points or events in your story using phrases or a few words.
- \* Plan on at least 5 paragraphs.

### Step 2:

Write your rough Draft.

- \* Make sure to skip lines or leave enough space for adjustments, additions and editing marks.
- \* Follow your plan from Day 1.

### Step 3:

Revise and edit your paper with an adult.

- \* Check for spelling and grammatical errors.
- \* Is your writing clear, organized, interesting and descriptive?
- \* Do you have an introductory "hook" to engage the reader?
- \* How about a conclusion?

### Step 4:

Rewrite or type the essay. Publish it!

- \* You may also want to add artwork, show ~~it,~~ read it to Grandma, mail it to a friend, display it.

### Step 5:

Have an adult score it using the 4 point rubric.

- \* Think of a few things you did well and a few things you can improve on next time.

You did it! Congratulations!

\*Please turn in the outline, rough draft and final copy to your ~~teacher for~~ writing credit.  
Thank you!

# An Introduction Hook

## Several ways to engage the reader from the start



The function of the *narrative* style is to entertain the reader. In doing so, the writer hopes to grab the reader's interest so the reader will want to read the story.

One method of attracting reader interest is the use of a hook. The hook is approximately one sentence placed at the beginning of the story. Hooks are used in an attempt to generate curiosity in the reader.

The hook is to be followed by the setting and event paragraphs, as usual.



## Hooks to Be Used in Narrative Writing

The Question	<i>Have you ever been afraid to fly? Well I was ...</i>
The Quotation	<i>"Run and don't look back!" my brother shouted.</i>
Hyperbole	<i>That pumpkin was as big as a school bus.</i>
Fragments	<i>Pennies. Pennies everywhere. Far as I could see..</i>
Famous Name/ Place	<i>The Statue of Liberty, there she stood.</i>
Money	<i>Ten million dollars, and all mine.</i>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Planning a Narrative

Title \_\_\_\_\_

## Quick Sketch

Plan your story.

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## Quick Notes

Jot down ideas, descriptions, and feelings for your narrative.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practicing Starting a Narrative

<b>Where</b>	
<b>When</b>	
<b>Action Verb</b>	
<b>Introduce a Character</b>	
<b>Interesting Comment</b>	
<b>Dialogue</b>	

# Narrative Outline

\*Remember, just a word or phrase is fine

Setting: (Place)

Major Characters:

Minor Characters:

Event One:

Detail:

Detail:

Event Two:

Detail:

Detail:

Event Three: (Climax, Big Action)

Detail:

Detail:

Conclusion:



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing the End to a Narrative

<b>Note a Feeling</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Remember a Character</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Think About the Story</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Get the Point</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

# Writing Dialogue

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1. Use quotation marks to show a character's exact words.

*"Where is the dog?" asked Jacob.*

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2. Use a comma, an exclamation point, or a question mark at the end of the character's statement. Notice that the punctuation mark is inside the quotation marks.

*"I will look for the dog," said Jacob.*

*"Let's look for him!" Carlos yelled.*

*"Where do you think he went?" asked Niko.*

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3. Begin the character's statement or question with a capital letter.

*"The dog ran away," said Niko.*

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4. If the character's statement is divided, use a small letter to start the second part of the quotation.

*"The dog dashed out the door," explained Niko, "and he raced across the yard."*

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5. If the character makes two or more statements (complete thoughts), use a capital letter to begin each sentence.

*"I don't want him to get hurt," said Jacob. "Let's go find him."*

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Per: \_\_\_\_\_  
Assign# \_\_\_\_\_

## Using Narrative Transitions

**Definition/Description:** Narrative transitions indicate a new scene or a change in time. They help a reader follow the plot as characters move from one time or place to another. They also help with organization and planning. Look for more examples to add to this list.

a day later	in the late afternoon
after	in the meantime
after that	just as
after we walked a mile	just before dawn
afterward	just then
almost as quickly	later
an hour later	later on
around noon	meanwhile
as	never
as soon as	next
at dawn	one evening
at dusk	quickly
at first I saw	right away
at the same time	several weeks later
before	some time later
by four o'clock	soon
by the time I arrived	suddenly
during	that night
early in the morning	the following day
finally	the next day
for a while	then
for the next few days	when
hours went by	when spring came
immediately	when we arrived
in between the time	while
in just twenty minutes	within minutes



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_  
Assign # \_\_\_\_\_

# SCARY STORIES

## Minimum Story Requirements:

- The paper is to have a beginning, middle, and an end a total of 5 paragraphs.
- You must have a TYPED ROUGH DRAFT and FINAL DRAFT.
- Before turning your final draft into Mrs. Lane, it should be edited by an adult.
- The final draft must be typed or written in black pen.
- All steps of writing (title page, rough draft, and final draft) must be turned in together. Remember to have the most recent draft on top descending to the first step you completed in the writing process (1. Cover page 2. Final draft 3. Rough draft).
- An illustrated title page (includes your title, author (you), date, class period) and a drawn and colored detailed picture of the scene of your story must be included (no white showing). **Typed and colored in class**
- No GRUESOME details (blood, killing, weapons, etc.)

## The Beginning will include (Paragraph 1): Type in class and submit \_\_\_\_\_

- Start with a compelling opening that catches the reader's interest (Hook)
- Details that set the scene for the entire narrative, describing your **setting** and **character/s** in detail. Use sensory details.
- A conflict, problem, or something the character wants

## The Middle will include (Paragraphs 2-4): Work on in class \_\_\_\_\_ finish for homework

- Events are in chronological order from beginning to end.
- Statements that connect events through the narrative are expected.
- Use concrete language and sensory details to elaborate upon each event making the events seem real.
- Make sure your story has a climax (the point when readers will be most scared)
- Include some falling action that leads to the end

## The End will include (Paragraph 5): On your own for homework

- Describe the resolution (how the problem was solved- OR was it.....)
- Describe how the characters feel, look, and act now that their struggle is over.

## Oral Presentation of Story:

- Be prepared to become a storyteller and retell your story to the rest of the class. When retelling your story you can use 3x5 cards, or glance at your final draft, but do not read it.
- Practice retelling your story to family members and friends.

**Rough Draft (printed from home) is due on \_\_\_\_\_**

**Final Draft due on \_\_\_\_\_**

Rough Draft

# Important Parts of a Narrative

Rough Draft

**BEGINNING-** What happened first?????Who are your characters????? What or where is the setting?????  
Now is a good time to set the stage for your story.

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**MIDDLE-** What happened next????? What can you tell your reader that will help them picture your story????? What happened that was especially interesting????? (include descriptive adjectives and sensory word images)

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**MIDDLE-** What happened next????? What can you tell your reader that will help them picture your story????? What happened that was especially interesting????? (include descriptive adjectives and sensory word images)

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**MIDDLE-** What happened next that can bring a climax or a point of conflict to make your story interesting and keep your reader guessing to where the story is going?????

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**CONCLUSION-** Describe the resolution how the problem was solved. How did you feel, look, and act now that your struggle is over????? What did you learn?????

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# Revising Your Narrative



<p><b>1. Remember</b></p>	<p>your <b>goal</b> is to <b>SHOW</b>, not just <b>TELL</b>, the story.</p>
<p><b>2. Use</b></p>	<p><b>sensory detail</b>—words and phrases that help readers see, hear, smell, or feel what is happening in the story. Circle examples of sensory detail in your first draft. Add or improve the sensory detail.</p>
<p><b>3. Circle</b></p>	<p>the “<b>to be</b>” <b>verbs</b> and replace them with action verbs. Change “are running” to “raced”; change “was thinking” to “pondered.”</p>
<p><b>4. Check</b></p>	<p>for <b>sentence variety</b>. Highlight the first word or phrase in each sentence. If they look or sound alike, rewrite them. Try rearranging the sentence structure or make different word choices. Play with the words.</p>
<p><b>5. Look</b></p>	<p>at your paragraphs. Stories need <b>short and long paragraphs</b>. Read the story aloud. Ask yourself if more short paragraphs are needed or if a few very short paragraphs could be combined into a longer piece.</p>
<p><b>6. Find</b></p>	<p>the <b>story transitions</b> that you have used in the first draft. Mark these words. Take time to improve the <b>transitions</b> so that the story flows.</p>
<p><b>7. Add</b></p>	<p>information or description that will help your readers <b>remember your characters</b>. Bring characters to life by explaining their thoughts and actions.</p>
<p><b>8. Help</b></p>	<p>your reader <b>picture the setting</b> of the story. Try describing the day, the weather, small animals or objects, buildings, nature, the sky, or some unusual characteristic of the place where your characters live.</p>
<p><b>9. Reread</b></p>	<p>the end. Is it smooth? Will your reader <b>remember the end</b>? How does it connect with the beginning of the story and with the conflict/climax of the story?</p>
<p><b>10. Improve</b></p>	<p>your story! This often means drafting, editing, and revising several times.</p>

# Revise, Edit, and Proofread



<b>Revise</b>	<p>Make changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• improve story</li><li>• rethink word choice, characters, descriptions, events, sequencing, sentence structures, and so on</li></ul>
<b>Edit</b>	<p>Find (and fix) mistakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• in drafts</li><li>• in capitalization, usage, punctuation, spelling (CUPS)</li></ul>
<b>Proofread</b>	<p>Find and fix errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• in final copy</li><li>• before sharing and publication</li><li>• with CUPS, spacing, indenting, and so on</li><li>• made while word processing or writing the final, formal copy</li></ul>

“Remember, it is no sign of weakness or defeat that your manuscript ends up needing major surgery. This is a common occurrence in all writing, and among the best writers.”

—William Strunk and E.B. White,  
*The Elements of Style*