

Access 4

Skill: Narrative Techniques and Sequencing

Body Paragraphs

- Come between the introduction and conclusion of a story, or in the middle of a story
- Where the writer tells about the series of events that explain or reveal how the main character (or characters) tries to solve the central problem
- The action builds to its most exciting or suspenseful point, the climax
- Often written in sequential, or time-order, text structure to tell what is happening to the characters
- Includes supporting details that tell what the characters are thinking, feeling, doing, or saying at this point in the story
- Typically focuses on one event or on one character's dialogue

Transitions

- Connecting words and phrases that clarify the relationship between (or among) ideas or events in a text
- Shows connections between (or among) ideas within and across sentences and paragraphs
- Used by writers to move the events of a story forward, help readers understand how events are related, and to indicate the overall organizational structure of a text

Restate the Definition

Review the bullet points about body paragraphs and transitions and then define what a body paragraph and transition is in your own words. Use complete sentences in your definition.

Body Paragraphs: _____

Transitions: _____

*W.6.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

*SL.6.1c Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comment that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion.

Transition Words

There are many kinds of transition words. Read each example. Then write your own sentence using another transition word from the same category in the chart.

Comparing words tell how two or more things are alike.

Example: Juan and Mira have the **same** color hair.

Contrasting words tell how two or more things are different.

Example: Yesterday was rainy, **but** today is sunny.

Cause-effect words tell why or how something happens.

Example: We will take the early bus **so that** we arrive on time.

Time order words tell when something happens.

Example: I have soccer practice **after** school.

Spatial order words tell where something is in relation to something else.

Example: The ball rolled **behind** the chair.

You can refer to this chart to help you use transition words in your own writing.

Comparing words	<i>like , same , also , similarly , in the same way</i>
Contrasting words	<i>unlike , although , but , yet , however , on the contrary</i>
Cause-effect words	<i>so , because , since , therefore , thus , as a result , if . . . then</i>
Time order words	<i>first , next , then , after , finally , soon , now , later , at last</i>
Spatial order words	<i>near , far , in front of , in back of , next to</i>

*W.6.3c Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.

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Write a Body Paragraph

Use the questions below to plan and organize your body paragraph.

What are the characters doing?

What are the characters thinking or feeling?

Will one of your characters say anything in this paragraph? What will the character say?

What is one sentence using a transition word that you could use in your paragraph?

Write your body paragraph.

*W.6.3c Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.

*W.6.5 With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.