

English 3 – Narratives

L.O. To write creatively using direct speech.

Quiz

Tick the correct answer (there may be more than one).

1. What is the purpose of a fairy tale?

- To scare people.
- To tell a moral or lesson.
- To persuade others.

2. What is the first thing to do when you start writing a fairy tale?

- Write the whole story without planning.
- Think about eating lunch.
- Create a plan by deciding on the plot.

3. How can an author adapt a fairy tale?

- Write the fairy tale in modern times.
- Write the exact same fairy tale.
- Write the fairy tale from a different characters' perspective.

DI

Playscripts come alive when they are performed on stage for an audience, but there's no reason that the words on the page of a book shouldn't too! For printed words to jump off the page without actors, they need to be descriptive! We need to use lots of powerful adjectives, adverbs and figurative language (similes and metaphors) to describe the setting and the characters as we 'set the scene' at the beginning of our narrative: the exposition.

GP

Read through the 'Fractured Fairy Tales' (adapted versions of the traditional tales) on the following site:

<http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/interactives/fairytales/> .

Look at the plot diagram you completed in yesterday's lesson, is there anything you'd like to change? Now is the time to make any final tweaks to your plan before you start writing.



DI

To start off the exposition of our narrative, we need to think of describing everything that an audience would see on stage *in our writing* using all of our senses: **sight, smell, touch, sound and taste.**

When writing traditional fairy tales, language is used that adds a magical and enchanting mood (feeling), such as the opening 'once upon a time' and the ending 'happily ever after.' We can use phrases like these in our stories so it will sound like a fairy tale, or a twisted version (depending on your story).

Let's begin by looking at the key features of this type of text.

Narrative Key Features:

- ✓ 3rd person: he, she, they, Henry
- ✓ setting descriptions
- ✓ character descriptions (showing, not telling)
- ✓ dialogue (to develop character and advance plot)
- ✓ figurative language: similes, alliteration, metaphors
- ✓ story plot: basic sequence of events (problem and solution)

GP

Looking back to the work you completed yesterday, we're going to write the *exposition* and *rising action* (up to when they realize they are lost) for our narrative, using it as a guide:

1. "GO INTO THE FOREST AND GET SOME STRAWBERRIES," SAID MOTHER. SO OFF WENT...

Hansel and Gretel (traditional)

Hamster and Gerbil (furry animals)

Handroid and Metal (robots)

Hansel and Petal (flower fairies)

2. IT WAS DARK AND SPOOKY IN THE TREES SO THEY CAREFULLY LAID A TRAIL LEADING ALL THE WAY BACK TO THEIR HOUSE. THE TRAIL WAS MADE OF...

small white stones

nuts, bolts and robot parts

water from the fairy watering can

sunflower seeds and hamster treats

3. WHEN THE BASKET WAS FULL, THEY FOLLOWED THE TRAIL BACK. MOTHER WAS PLEASED. SHE SENT THEM BACK OUT IMMEDIATELY TO FILL UP THE BASKET AGAIN! BUT...

they'd run out of small white stones

they'd run out of sunflower seeds

they'd run out of parts

the water had soaked into the ground

4. "DON'T WORRY!" SAID THE BOY. "I'VE GOT A SANDWICH IN MY POCKET, WE'LL LAY A TRAIL OF BREADCRUMBS INSTEAD." SO THEY DID. BUT THE BREADCRUMBS WERE EATEN BY A FLOCK OF BIRDS. IT WAS DARK AND THEY WERE LOST. SUDDENLY, THEY SAW A LIGHT THROUGH THE TREES. THE GIRL RAN TO INVESTIGATE. "LOOK BROTHER!" SHE CRIED. "IT'S A ...

gingerbread house

scrap metal yard

compost heap castle

luxury hamster cage with a running wheel



5. FROM INSIDE THEY HEARD A VOICE SAYING "COME INSIDE CHILDREN!" IT WAS THE...

Gingerbread witch

Scrap metal witch

Pet shop witch



6. CARRY ON THE STORY FROM THE MOST EXCITING PART.

Think of each number as a new paragraph to help you organize your writing as you write:

1. "GO INTO THE FOREST AND GET SOME STRAWBERRIES," SAID MOTHER. SO OFF WENT...

Hansel and Gretel (traditional)

Hamster and Gerbil (furry animals)

Handroid and Metal (robots)

Hansel and Petal (flower fairies)

2. IT WAS DARK AND SPOOKY IN THE TREES SO THEY CAREFULLY LAID A TRAIL LEADING ALL THE WAY BACK TO THEIR HOUSE. THE TRAIL WAS MADE OF...

You can *of course* add-in or take-out small parts from this example but try not to change the overall structure of the story. Here is an example of how you can adapt this traditional fairy tale:

"Would you please go into the forest to pick some strawberries from the sunny meadow?" asked mother. So off went Hamster and Gerbil to brave the mysteries of the wicked woods to fill their wicker basket with strawberries.

It got darker and spookier the deeper and deeper they went, as they slowly and cautiously they crept in amongst the trees. So they could find their way home, Hamster and Gerbil carefully laid a trail leading all the way back to their house. The trail was made of sunflower seeds and hamster treats.

Once their basket was full, they followed the trail back home again. Their mother was so pleased that she sent them straight back out again to get some more, but they'd run out of sunflower seeds. "Don't worry," said the boy. "I've got a sandwich in my pocket – we'll lay a trail of breadcrumbs instead." So that's what they did.

It was getting late and the woods were even darker than before. Hansel and Gretel decided it was time to go home, but they couldn't find the trail of breadcrumbs they had left behind. They were lost.

IP

Continuing to write from where we left off in the Guided Practice, your task now is to write a setting description for the wild and wicked wood. Also try to show how Hansel and Gretel are feeling as they realize they are lost there.

Remember to be as descriptive as possible so the reader can imagine the story coming to life using all of our senses: **sight, smell, touch, sound and taste.**

Also be sure to include the key features for this type of text.

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