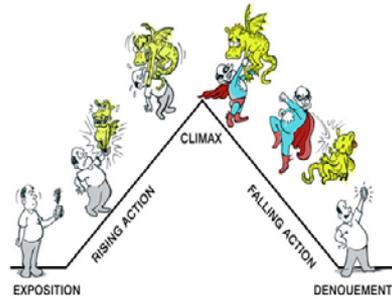


**Year 7 Semester 4  
Explorations in  
Creative Reading and  
Writing:  
The Novel/  
Characterisation  
booklet**



**What is narrative writing?**

'Narrative' is really just another word for 'story'. So 'narrative writing' just means 'writing stories'.

**5 part Narrative Structure**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Exposition     | Also known as the introduction. This where the story begins, usually with everyone being happy and everything being normal. |
| Rising Action  | This is when things start to happen. Often a problem is introduced that the characters will have to solve.                  |
| Climax         | This is the most exciting part of the story where everything is chaos.  |
| Falling Action | This is where the characters are fixing the problem they had to deal with, often working together.                          |
| Denouement     | This is the part of the story where everything returns to normal and happiness is restored (well, sometimes!).              |

**Paragraphing TiP ToP**

**When should I start a new paragraph?**

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Time</b>   | If the time changes, you should start a new paragraph. So for example if you have used one of these words or phrases ('later', 'the next day', 'in December', 'at 2 O'clock') it's probably time to start a new paragraph.      |
| <b>Place</b>  | If the place you are describing changes or your characters move location, start a new paragraph. Use words such as 'nearby', 'in the distance' etc.   |
| <b>Topic</b>  | When you need to talk about a new topic or subject, you should start a new paragraph.   |
| <b>Person</b> | If you're describing one person and you want to talk about another, you should a new paragraph. In the same way, when you are writing direct speech, you should start a new paragraph (new line) each time the speaker changes. |

**Showing vs. Telling**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Showing is...</b>   | <b>Telling is...</b>   |
| Using description, action and dialogue to help the reader experience what is happening in the story. | Summarising what is happening for your reader using factual language. This can be boring in narrative and is better suited to non-fiction. |

**Creating Characters**

You can create characters by:

- Describing their appearance and actions.
- Giving them dialogue.
- Showing what other characters think of them.

**Describing Setting**

You can create setting through descriptive devices such as:

- Adjectives
- Metaphors and similes
- Interesting noun and verb choices
- Imagery, inc. the 5 senses

## Year 7 Semester 1: Explorations in Creative Reading and Writing: The Novel/ Character booklet

What is a short story?

A prose narrative which often deals with a single incident or event. It will share many features with a novel, such as characters and themes but is much shorter and can usually be read in less than half an hour.

### Features of stories

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Plot       | What happens in the story. Also called the narrative. |
| Setting    | Where the story takes place.                          |
| Characters | The people in the story.                              |

### Language Terminology

**Noun** A word for an object, person, place or thing.

**Adjective** A word that modifies (describes) a noun.

**Verb** A word that denotes an action or state of being.

**Adverb** A word that modifies (describes) a verb.

**Metaphor** Describing something by saying it is something else. E.g. That boy is a monster.

**Simile** Describing something by comparing it to something else, using the words 'like' or 'as'.

**Personification** Making an object or thing perform an action usually associated with humans.

**Alliteration** A series of words that begin with the same sound used next to or near each other.

### Narrative Perspective

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1st person                                    | Told from the perspective of the speaker/narrator. Uses the pronouns 'I', 'My', 'we', 'our' etc.  |
| 2nd person                                    | Speaks directly to the reader, suggesting that they are somehow involved in the story. Uses the pronouns 'you', 'your', 'our' etc.  |
| 3rd person (omniscient, limited or objective) | Told from the perspective of a narrator who can see everything that happens and knows what the characters are feeling and thinking (omniscient). You can also get 3rd person limited (the thoughts and feelings of one character) and 3rd person objective (where only the dialogue and actions of the characters are described). |

### Additional Notes: