

DIFFERENT TYPES OF**Narratives**

Narratives usually begin with an engaging lead, contain rising action until it reaches its most intense part (climax), falling action, and then an ending that brings resolution to the reader.

Different types of narratives include:

- **Folktale:** a story that is orally narrated to others; reveals a truth about life or something that happens in nature.
- **Epic:** a long poem that describes heroic acts of a protagonist
- **Fable:** a story that provides a lesson with the help of animal characters that act like people
- **Captivity Narrative:** story about people and their suffering, capture, escape and rescue; explains human emotions
- **Fantasy:** imaginary characters and an imaginative event
- **Short Story:** primarily pays attention to one character and one event
- **Play:** generally performed on stage where the characters communicate through dialogue
- **News:** based on current events that are presented to an audience
- **Realistic Fiction:** contains characters and settings that are based on a real life event
- **Historical Fiction:** describes the historical events that have happened in the past; contains fictional characters
- **Biography:** stories of famous people
- **Autobiography:** a detailed description of a writer's own life
- **Novel:** explains fictional events and characters
- **Myth:** explains the wonders of nature and the mysteries of life; describes impossible happenings; explains the accomplishment of the hero
- **Nonfiction Narrative Writing:** based on real stories and facts

Name: _____

Date: _____

UNDERSTANDING

Point of View

Below are four of the main types of point of view that authors use in narrative writing to convey the narrator's perspective and description of events. After writing down the definitions, see if you can decide which point of view the excerpts at the bottom are examples of. Once you've completed this activity, decide which point of view you will use to write your own narrative.

FIRST PERSON:

FIRST PERSON OMNISCIENT:

THIRD PERSON:

THIRD PERSON OMNISCIENT:

Decide which point of view the following excerpts are examples of (write your answer in the space below each excerpt):

<p>Nina trembled at the sight of Jonathan, wondering if he remembered her. Jonathan looked back at her nervously, contemplating the same thing.</p>	<p>JoAnn planned her lunch carefully. She wanted to make sure she brought enough for her friend Lisa, who always seemed to forget hers.</p>	<p>I could tell by my mother's voice that she was angry. I hoped desperately that she would listen to my story and forgive my lateness.</p>	<p>My father looked out the window, wondering to himself, <i>Where do I go from here?</i></p>
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NARRATIVE WRITING**ANSWER KEY***transition words*

Utilize these transitional word categories when rewriting your narrative to help you compose even better transitions between paragraphs and sentences.

TO SHOW TIME: first, second, third, later, next, eventually, finally, meanwhile, sooner, then
TO SHOW PLACE: above, amid, beyond, nearby, through
TO ADD INFORMATION: furthermore, in addition, for example, equally important, besides
TO COMPARE AND CONTRAST: similarly, however, even though, in the same way, on the other hand
TO SHOW A RESULT: consequently, thus, therefore, hence, in conclusion, finally
TO EMPHASIZE AN IDEA: indeed, most important, above all

To gain more practice utilizing transition words, using a different color pen, add FOUR transition words where you think they would be the most effective. For each transition word you include, justify why you chose that word and specific spot for it (you can simply write your justification in the margins).

It was my father's birthday, and I was determined to do something special for him. He loved food more than anything, but I was really young and didn't know what I could make. I thought and thought about it. **Eventually**, I decided to make him a pizza. It seemed easy enough.

I wanted to make my own dough, but it seemed too tricky. So I grabbed some corn tortillas instead. **Similarly**, I didn't have pizza sauce, but I had ketchup. I squeezed it over the tortillas. The directions said to use mozzarella cheese, but we didn't have any. So I put slices of bright yellow cheese on top.

Finally, I was too young to use the oven, so I popped it in the microwave for five minutes. What a mess! **However**, what I could scrape out of the microwave looked okay. My dad said it was the best pizza he had ever tasted, so I made it for his next three birthdays, too.

ENGLISH**cheat sheet**

Use this cheat sheet to help you with writing stronger sentences!

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE:

(a few examples)

Simile: a comparison using like or as

Example: She was as clever as a fox.

Metaphor: a direct comparison

Example: His hair was white snow.

Hyperbole: an extreme exaggeration

Example: There are a million rules to remember!

Onomatopoeia: a word that imitates the sound it makes

Example: *Zip!* She zipped her sweater up to her neck.

Personification: giving human traits to nonhuman objects.

Example: The wind howled loudly.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE:

A phrase that starts with a preposition (anything a plane can do to a cloud - under, over, through, around ...) and ends with a noun

Example: He ran *across the room*.

ADJECTIVE:

Modifies nouns and pronouns

Example: This is a *tasty* dessert!

ADVERB:

Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb (usually ends in -ly)

Example: Please walk *carefully* on the icy path.

CONJUNCTION + INDEPENDENT CLAUSE:

A group of words with a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought; the conjunctions used as a connecting word before the independent clause are: *and, but, for, or, nor, so, and yet*.

Example: She was tired, so she went to bed.

DEPENDENT CLAUSE:

A group of words that has a subject and a verb, but does not make a complete thought. .

Examples: *before the sun rose; while he worked; since you're here*

Name: _____

Date: _____

NARRATIVE WRITING

creating endings

The DREADED ending!

So, how do you end your personal narrative with an IMPACT?!

The ending should bring resolution to the reader so no questions are left unanswered. It allows the author to reflect on the experience he or she wrote about. Below are eight different types of endings for narrative writing. Before starting your draft, use the empty boxes to brainstorm some ideas for each type of ending.

<p>QUESTIONS</p> <p>The author asks the reader a question that keeps him or her thinking about the story.</p>	<p>HUMOR</p> <p>The author ends with a funny thought that relates to the story.</p>
<p>REFLECTION</p> <p>The narrator reflects on the important parts of the story/experience and explains why they are significant.</p>	<p>CLIFFHANGER</p> <p>The author leaves the reader in suspense and wanting more.</p>
<p>TWIST</p> <p>A surprise or unexpected twist is revealed at the end.</p>	<p>EMOTIONAL</p> <p>The story leaves the reader feeling emotional (i.e., happy, sad, etc.)</p>
<p>CIRCULAR</p> <p>The ending circles back to the start of the story (the same idea or even the same words).</p>	<p>LESSON</p> <p>A lesson that the protagonist learned is explained.</p>

QUESTIONS
REFLECTION
TWIST
CIRCULAR

HUMOR
CLIFFHANGER
EMOTIONAL
LESSON

Narrative Writing Rubric

Performance	Inadequate (1)	Developing (2)	Adequate (3)	Accomplished (4)	Mastery (5)
Lead (x3) _____/15	Lacks a lead; fails to address the topic of the narrative	Undeveloped lead with poor or insufficient overview of the topic	Simple lead; introduction and summary of topic included	Convincing lead; vibrant identification of topic	Innovative, appealing lead; well-written, detailed, engaging introduction; identifies topic
Rising Action (x3) _____/15	No relevant details are included to build suspense	Choppy inclusion of details; doesn't build suspense of problem	At least one relevant detail escalates the problem	Multiple relevant details draw attention to the problem	Suspense is created and the problem is escalated through inclusion of multiple relevant details
Climax (x3) _____/15	No climax is included in the narrative; no turning point in story	Climax of story is abruptly included in narrative; does not represent a turning point in the story	Climax of story may be difficult to identify; may not represent a true turning point in the narrative	Climax of story is identifiable and woven into narrative	Climax of story is easily identifiable and adeptly woven into the narrative
Falling Action (x3) _____/15	No relevant details are included that lead toward the resolution of the narrative	Choppy inclusion of details; questions are left unanswered	At least one relevant detail leads toward the resolution	Occurs immediately after the climax; relevant details lead toward the resolution	Occurs immediately after the climax; multiple relevant, engaging details lead toward the resolution
Ending (x3) _____/15	Lacks an ending; fails to bring resolution to the narrative	Ending leaves reader with some questions	Simple ending; no evidence that the techniques from the mini lesson were applied	Convincing and vibrant ending	Innovative, appealing ending; well-written, detailed; leaves reader with no unanswered questions
Descriptive Language / Strong Vocabulary (x3) _____/15	Descriptive language and strong vocabulary are not present in narrative	Narrative includes scattered and basic examples of figurative language and strong vocabulary (i.e., overused simile)	Precise and consistent use of figurative language and strong vocabulary enhances narrative	Substantial and precise use of figurative language and strong vocabulary throughout essay adds seamless imagery	Captivating use of figurative language and strong vocabulary effortlessly woven through the narrative
Mechanics (x2) _____/10	Elements of spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization are misunderstood	Substantial errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization make reading narrative difficult	Some errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization; basic ideas are clear	Infrequent errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization; ideas are clear	Few or no errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capitalization

PEER EDITING

station three - strong vocabulary

Read through your partner's entire narrative.

- Circle 5-10 words that could be more descriptive (i.e., *very, went, go, said, nice, good, great, bad, etc.*)
- Use the thesaurus provided to offer some suggestions in the margins of the narrative with stronger vocabulary choices.
- Then put a star next to sentences that students could make stronger/more descriptive.



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PEER EDITING

station five - endings

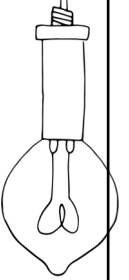
Read through your partner's ending. Put a box around it, and identify the type of endings being used.

question, reflection, twist, circular, humor, cliffhanger, emotional, lesson

- What could your partner add to make this ending stronger?
- Is there a word or even a sentence that could be more effective?
- Does the ending provide you with a clear resolution?
- If not, what needs to be added?

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