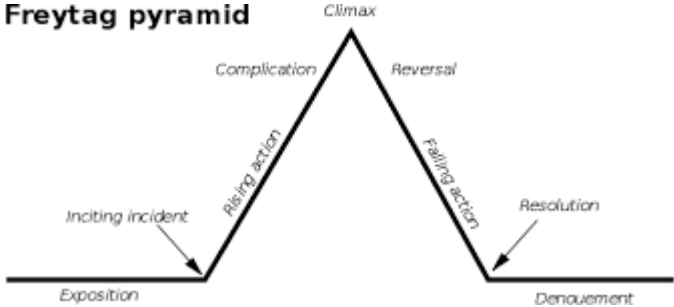


Year 7 – Narrative Story Writing

Creating Characters	Literary Techniques	QR Codes
Creating characters: think about age, gender, appearance, where they live, family & friends, job, hobbies & interests, personality. What has made them the person they are? Protagonist: The main character in the story (the hero or heroine). They may be the narrator of the story themselves or the writer might use a third-person narrator who tells the story from the perspective of the protagonist. For example, the protagonist in the <i>Harry Potter</i> stories is Harry Potter himself. Antagonist: A character who tries to prevent the protagonist from achieving their goals. They are often the protagonist's enemy or the villain in a story. For example, the main antagonist in the <i>Harry Potter</i> stories is Lord Voldemort, but Draco Malfoy is also one an antagonist. Anti-hero: A central character (sometimes the hero) who has a mix of likeable qualities but also plenty of less admirable ones. An example of an anti-hero would be Hans Solo in <i>Star Wars</i> or Jack Sparrow in <i>Pirates of the Caribbean</i>. Dynamic: Dynamic characters change significantly over the course of the story. Over the course of the series, Harry Potter grows up and becomes a lot less naïve. Static: Static characters are the opposite of dynamic ones – they essentially stay the same throughout the story. Professor McGonagell is an example of a static character. Confidante: The confidante is the character who is most trusted by the protagonist. They are often the protagonist's friend and share their secrets and their concerns. Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger are confidante characters.	Pathetic fallacy – where the environment is given human emotions to reflect a character's mood. Example: <i>'The trees shivered in the chilly breeze.'</i> Simile – where one thing is compared to another using 'like' or 'as'. Example: <i>'The dagger sank into his flesh like a knife into soft butter.'</i> Metaphor – where an object is said to be something that isn't literally true but captures its essence. Example: <i>'He realised, in that moment, that a web of lies had drawn him here'.</i> Personification – where something that isn't human is given human attributes. Example: <i>'The drain giggled as the blood trickled into it.'</i> Symbolism – the use of objects to represent ideas Example: Dr Roylott's hunting crop symbolises his violent personality. Onomatopoeia – where the sound of a word is very similar to its meaning. Example: <i>'She dropped the gun which thudded on to the floor.'</i> Oxymoron – where two words with opposing connotations are combined. Examples: old news, deafening silence, open secret, living dead. Zeugma – where a word is used to apply to two others in different senses. Example: <i>'She held his hand and her breath.'</i> Kenning – a compound noun phrase. Example: blood-shadow (blood stain), winter's blanket (snow). Atmosphere – the use of settings to create a particular feeling for the reader. Example: <i>'The alleyway was dark and silent.'</i>	Punctuation Guide  Recommended Mystery Stories  Michael Morpurgo: How to write great stories 
Narrative Structures	Crafting Sentences & Paragraphs	
Freytag pyramid  Hook Openings: Start in mid-action; use direct address; begin with dialogue; introduce a puzzle; create an intense or intriguing atmosphere. Flashbacks: jump back to a time before the main events of the story. Nested narratives: create a story within a story. Satisfying endings: use a cyclical structure; create a cliff-hanger; a solution to the mystery.	Minor sentence: an incomplete sentence that still makes sense. Example: <i>'Utter nonsense.'</i> Simple sentence: a sentence with a single clause and a single subject. Example: <i>'She lifted the blind.'</i> Compound sentence: A sentence that connects two independent clauses with a co-ordinating conjunction. Example: <i>'She lifted the blind and peered out of the window.'</i> Complex sentence: A sentence that consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. Example: <i>'Slowly and carefully, she lifted the blind.'</i> Imperatives: sentences that are commands. Example: <i>'Don't get your fingerprints on the murder weapon.'</i> Declaratives: sentences that are statements. Example: <i>'He looks guilty to me.'</i> Interrogatives: sentences that are questions. Example: <i>'What are you planning to do to me?'</i> Exclamations: sentences that use exclamation marks. Example: <i>'Run!'</i> ISPACED sentence starters: ing words; similes; prepositions; adverbs; conjunctions; ed words, dialogue. TIPTOP paragraphs: Start a new paragraph when you you change Time, Person, Topic or Place.	