

It was the last evening of the music festival and it had been raining for two days non-stop. “I’ve had a great time, but I’m really looking forward to going home and getting warm and dry!” I said to my friends.

Look at this extract and answer the questions:

- 1) What type of writing may it be?
- 2) What characteristic features of this type can you name?

Writing a STORY

Paragraph plan (guess and check)

Para 1: Introduction (set the scene)

Para 2-3: Main body (events in the order they happened)

Para 4: Conclusion (end the story, describe feelings)

Read the story on p.90 and answer the questions.

Where did the story take place?

Who were the main characters?

What was the weather like?

What happened in the end?

Put the events of the story in the correct order.

A	7	There was a violent storm.
B	5	The procession began.
C	3	The girls took a look around.
D	2	The girls arrived in Notting Hill.
E	10	The girls had coffee together.
F	8	Sarah saw Rachel's umbrella.
G	4	Thousands of people lined the streets.
H	1	The girls travelled to London by train.
I	6	Sarah got separated from Rachel.
J	9	The girls were reunited.

What makes a good story?

Setting the scene

***Adjectives
Adverbs***

Expressing feelings

Using a variety of verbs

Linkers

***Beginning/
ending the story***

Participles

Setting the scene

What does it mean? (your ideas)

Now read.

To start a story you need to set the scene:

- ✓ who the main characters are**
- ✓ where they were**
- ✓ what time of year it was**
- ✓ what the weather was like**
- ✓ why they were there**

Work in pairs and set the scene for your own story.

Adjectives Adverbs

What does it mean? (your ideas)

Now read.

A variety of adjectives and adverbs livens up your story. Use more sophisticated adjectives and adverbs instead of simple ones: fabulous = good, wonderful = nice, beautiful = breathtaking, etc.

Do ex.6b and 7a on p.91 in SB.

Expressing feelings

What does it mean? (your ideas)

Use a dictionary to fill in the table.

ADJECTIVE	SYNONYM	ANTONYM
1. Scared		
2. Exhausted		
3. Anxious		
4. Angry		
5. Thrilled		
6. Sure		
7. Miserable		

***Using a
variety of
verbs***

***What does it mean? (your ideas)
What verbs can you use instead of
“said”?
What verbs are used in the story on
p.90 instead of “said”?***

Now read.

***Use verbs, such as “thought, begged,
replied, cried out, screamed, wondered,
exclaimed, whispered”, etc. to avoid
repeating “said” all the time.***

Do ex.9b on p.92 in SB.

Linkers

What does it mean? (your ideas)

Now read.

When narrating an event, use linking words to link your ideas and/or write longer, more complex sentences.

What linkers can you use for (write your ideas in your exercise-books):

- ***adding points***
- ***expressing opposing ideas***
- ***expressing cause/effect***
- ***expressing time***

Now check on p.92 and do ex.10b on p.93 in SB.

***Beginning/
ending the
story***

What does it mean? (your ideas)

You can start your story by:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

You can end your story by:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

***In pairs return to the scene you have set. Think
about the beginning and the ending of your story.***

Participles

What does it mean? (your ideas)

Now read.

Use present and past participles to join sentences into longer ones to make your narration more exciting.

Practice:

- 1) I **shook** with anger. I ran after Toby.
(present participle)
- 2) He **was confused**. He asked for help.
(past participle)

Now check on p.94 and do ex.13b on p.94 in SB.

To sum up!

Creating a mental image

- Who were the characters? (age, relationship)*
- What did they look like? What were they like?*
- When did your story take place? (year, season, time of the day)*
- What was the weather like?*
- Where did your story take place?*
- Why were the characters there?*
- What were they doing? (information the reader needs in order to follow the story)*

Developing the story

- What events happened? (Make a plotline)*
- What happened in the end?*
- How did the characters feel in the end?*