

NARRATIVE WRITING UNIT

PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS

RESOURCE INCLUDES

- ✓ 12 Engaging Lessons
- ✓ Detailed Unit & Lesson Plans
- ✓ Scaffolded Notes
- ✓ Google Slides™ Slideshow
- ✓ Levels & Points Rubrics
- ✓ Exemplars & Answer Keys
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ PDF & Google Slides™ Formats

NARRATIVE WRITING NOTES

What Is Narrative Writing?
Narrative writing is a type of writing that is used to tell a ----- Narrative writing can entertain or describe and can be in the form of a novel, a short story, a poem (like an epic), or a memoir/autobiography/biography. Narrative writing can be fiction or non-fiction.

What Is The Difference Between Narrative Writing And Other Types Of Writing?
Narrative writing is ----- from other types of writing in that the author can write however they want – they can break the rules and get away with it! While narrative writing usually has a beginning, middle, and end (similar to an essay), authors can use techniques like cliffhangers, foreshadowing, flashbacks, and multiple points of view to play with narrative structure and, therefore, break the rules of what is usually acceptable in a writing sequence.

NARRATIVE WRITING RUBRIC

Criteria	4	3	2	1
Exposition	Exposition sets the scene, introduces the protagonist, and is well-developed with attention to detail.	Exposition mostly sets the scene and introduces the protagonist.	Exposition partially sets the scene, partially introduces the character, and/or is somewhat developed.	Exposition does not set the scene or introduce the protagonist.
Rising Action and Climax	Rising action and climax introduce the conflict and complications, the decision the protagonist must make, and develops the sequence of the narrative well.	Rising action and climax introduce the conflict and complications, the decision the protagonist must make, and develop the narrative's sequence.	Rising action and climax are partially developed—the conflict, complications, and decisions the protagonist must make require more development.	Rising action and climax are not developed. The narrative is either out of sequence or does not make sense. Ideas are not developed.
Falling Action and Resolution	Falling action and resolution describe the resolution of the protagonist's conflict, wrap everything up, and is well-developed.	Falling action and resolution describe the resolution of the protagonist's conflict, wrap up the narrative, and it is developed.	Falling action and resolution are partially developed – the protagonist's conflict may be partially resolved but may require more development.	Falling action and resolution are not developed. The ending is either out of sequence, does not make sense at all, or is not relevant to the exposition or conflict. Ideas are not developed.
Character Development	Protagonist is well-developed, and minor characters add depth to the narrative.	Protagonist is mostly developed, and minor characters mostly add to the narrative.	Protagonist is partially developed. Minor characters could be added to develop the narrative further.	Protagonist is not developed, and minor characters are not present or do not add to the narrative.
Grammar and Spelling	Narrative has a few errors in grammar and spelling, but they do not impact the narrative.	Narrative has some errors in grammar and spelling, but is easy to understand.	Narrative has errors in grammar and spelling that make it difficult to understand.	Narrative is difficult to read due to errors in grammar and spelling.



2 Peas and a Dog

Middle School Teaching Resources

LESSON OVERVIEW



- Lesson 1 – What is Narrative Writing?
- Lesson 2 – Narrative Brainstorming
- Lesson 3 – Character Sketch
- Lesson 4 – Writing a Narrative Exposition (Hook)
- Lesson 5 – Plot Sequencing: Rising Action & Climax
- Lesson 6 – Narrative Endings: Falling Action & Resolution
- Lesson 7 – Revising and Editing Stations
- Lesson 8 – Publishing Days
- Lesson 9 – Celebration Day
- Bonus #1 – Adding Dialogue
- Bonus #2 – Adding Details and Imagery
- Bonus #3 – Adding Figurative Language

WHAT'S INSIDE?



LESSON OUTLINE



Lesson	Lesson Title	Sug
Lesson 1	What is Narrative Writing?	
Lesson 2	Narrative Brainstorming	0!
Lesson 3	Character Sketch	
Lesson 4	Writing a Narrative Exposition (Hook)	
Lesson 5	Plot Sequencing: Rising Action & Climax	
Lesson 6	Narrat	
Lesson 7	Rev	
Lesson 8		
Lesson 9		

LESSON 1



What is Narrative Writing?

Lesson Overview: Students will learn about what narrative writing is and what distinguishes it from other types of writing.

Materials Needed:

- Access to reliable technology computer, data projector, Wi-Fi
- Narrative Writing Slideshow
- Video: [HOW TO WRITE A NARRATIVE ESSAY – Middle School](#)
- Narrative Writing Guided Notes
- Sort & Match Student Practice Sheets (photocopy one set per pair or small

**DETAILED
UNIT PLAN &
LESSON PLANS**

Time-Saving Tip: As your students complete their graphic organizer throughout these lessons, read them over and give them a rough draft and final narratives, you have an idea of where and/or feedback on the attached rubric. That way, when you get feedback long before they have to turn in their narrative know if they are on the right track.

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

Common Core	
7th Grade Reading Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.7.2 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.7.3 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.7.4 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.7.5 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.7.6 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.7.10 	7th Grade Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3A • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3B • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3C • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3D • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3E
<h1 style="background-color: purple; color: white; padding: 10px;">CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT</h1>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.7.3 • CCSS.ELA-Literacy.L.7.5 	
Grade 7 – 2023 Ontario Curriculum	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose and Audience D1.1 • Developing Ideas D1.2 • Organizing Content D1.4 • Reflecting on Learning D1.5 • Producing Drafts D2.1 • Printing, Handwriting, and Word Processing D2.2 • Voice D2.3 • Point of View and Perspective D2.4 • Revision D2.5 • Editing and Proofreading D2.6 • Producing Final Texts D3.1 • Publishing and Presenting Texts D3.2 • Reflecting on Learning D3.3 	

WHAT'S INSIDE?



ANSWER KEY

What Is Narrative Writing?

Narrative writing is a type of writing that is used to tell a story. Narrative writing can entertain or describe and can be in the form of a novel, an epic), or a memoir/autobiography. Narrative writing can be fiction or non-fiction.

TEACHER MODEL/EXAMPLE

Category	Technique #1:	Technique #2:
Setting	Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rupert the beagle dreams of playing with Lolita, his cousin, chasing each other in the sand at the beach. He wakes up, realizes it was a dream, and remembers that Lolita is no longer with the family. 	Foreshadowing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grey, gloomy day. Rupert dreaming about playing with Lolita. Wakes up and gets a bad feeling in his stomach. The weather and his gut feeling foreshadow what is about to happen.
	Flashback <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He gets a sinking feeling in his stomach, like something bad has happened. He starts to spiral. 	Question <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would Granger play with him? Where was Lolita? Playing was his favourite activity, but his new brother had only been with the family for about a week, and Rupert was still getting used to his habits. Lolita wasn't there anymore. Where did she go? He was more anxious without her confidence to guide him.
Conflict	Sound Effect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boom! Rupert jerked his head up as he sat panting in the crate. Lolita wasn't in the crate with him, so he was more anxious than usual. He didn't understand what was happening. She always came into the crate with him when the humans had other humans over. He wondered where she went. 	Dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start the narrative with the scene where Lolita leaves in a car. Rupert and Lolita are shouting at each other, trying to figure out where she is going. This introduces the conflict immediately while introducing the protagonist (Rupert the beagle) and Lolita (his cousin and minor character), using dialogue.

ANSWER KEYS

Narrative writing types of writing

and multiple point of view narrative structure. The rules of who writes the writing sequence

What Is The Difference Between Narrative Writing And Other Types Of Writing?

NARRATIVE WRITING NOTES

What Is Narrative Writing?

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Narrative writing is a type of writing that is used to tell a _____. Narrative writing can entertain or describe and can be in the form of a novel, a short story, a poem (like an epic), or a memoir/autobiography/biography. Narrative writing can be fiction or non-fiction.

What Is The Difference Between Narrative Writing And Other Types Of Writing?

What Is The Difference

Narrative writing is _____ from other types of writing in that the author can write however they want – they can break the rules and get away with it! While narrative writing usually has a beginning, middle, and end (similar to an essay), authors can use techniques like

SCAFFOLDED NOTE-TAKING OPTIONS



WHAT'S INSIDE?



SORT & MATCH

1. Cut out each definition.
2. Read each definition.
3. Sort each definition into the type of writing category on the next page.
4. After your teacher checks your work, glue the examples onto the graphic organizer.

Makes a claim.

Tells a story.


Informs the reader about a topic.

Has a main character.

Follows a sequential plot line.

Claim

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES

SELF-EDITING SHEET 							
Instructions: Choose at least 2 of the 4 editing strategies below that you think will help you edit your narrative for grammar and spelling. Complete them and fill out the column on the right.							
Read your narrative from the bottom up. This can help you find grammatical errors. Start with the last sentence, and then read the sentence before that, and so on. Make corrections as you read.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Did this strategy help you find any errors?</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How did this strategy help you?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Did this strategy help you find any errors?	Yes	No	How did this strategy help you?		
Did this strategy help you find any errors?	Yes	No					
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Read your narrative out loud . This can help you catch errors you might not catch while reading silently. Make corrections as you read.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Did this strategy help you find any errors?</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How did this strategy help you?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Did this strategy help you find any errors?	Yes	No	How did this strategy help you?		
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FINAL NARRATIVE: TEACHER EXAMPLE

Jane Smith

Ms. Doe

ELA 7 Period 1

June 29, 2023

Rupert's Great Adventure

The sun streamed down on Rupert as he raced across the sand. He smiled off his beagle face. He shook his whole body and took off, grinning. "I can't believe I caught her," he thought. *I can do it!* He lifted his head, set his sights on Lolita. She flew out of his reach, and the chase was on. As he chased Lolita, he didn't care. He was having a fantastic chase with his cousin! It was a jolt, he woke up.

Rupert startled out of the daydream and sighed. His new brother, Lolita, He missed Lolita, even though, if he was honest with himself, Grandpa had told him that Rupert wanted to admit. They both preferred to catch a ball than to play with the rare times she was out.

Lolita, who wasn't as playful as he was, was more anxious without her. His anxiety would dissipate, and he would have a nap.

"Lolita!" Rupert cried. "Where are you going?" He sat panting by the door, hoping for a glimpse of his cousin in the big metal box on wheels.

"I don't know!" Lolita shouted back. "I can't see anything! It's too dark!"

NARRATIVE WRITING RUBRIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
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Falling Action and Resolution	Falling action and resolution are well-developed and provide a clear ending to the story.	Falling action and resolution are mostly developed.	Falling action and resolution are partially developed—the protagonist's conflict may be partially resolved but may require more development.	Falling action and resolution are not developed. The ending is either out of sequence, does not make sense at all, or is not relevant to the exposition or conflict. Ideas are not developed.
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EXEMPLARS & RUBRICS

LESSON 1 & 2



NARRATIVE WRITING NOTES

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SORT & MATCH

1. Cut out each definition.
2. Read each definition.
3. Sort each definition into the type of writing category on the next page.
4. After your teacher checks your work, glue the examples onto the graphic organizer.

Makes a claim.

Portrays feelings.

Tells a story.

Claim is debatable.

Informs the reader about a topic.

Uses techniques such as flashbacks, foreshadowing, etc.

WHAT IS NARRATIVE WRITING?

BRAINSTORM SHEET



Teacher Initials:

Instructions: Fill out this sheet and have your teacher initial for approval when you have chosen your topic.

Brainstorm Narrative Non-Fiction Topics

(Circle Your Final Choice)

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-

NARRATIVE BRAINSTORMING

-
-

LESSON 3 & 4



CHARACTERIZATION NOTES

What Is Characterization?

ANSWER KEY

Traits Of A Major Character (P

What Is Characterization?

Characterization is how an author **creates** a character. There are two types of characterization: **direct** and **indirect**.

- Direct characterization: when the author **tells** the reader about a character's personality traits.
- Indirect characterization: when the author **shows** the reader about a character's personality traits.

CHARACTER SKETCH

Minor C

Minor Characters

Minor characters **support** the protagonist. They usually play a different role in the story to help move the story along in relation to the protagonist. Here are some roles that minor characters can play:

- **Help** the protagonist (solve a problem, tell them something about their personality, help the protagonist change, etc.)
- **Hinder** the protagonist (gives the protagonist conflict or complications)
- Bounce ideas off of (think the protagonist's best friend or **sidekick**)
- Show a **different** side to the protagonist that other minor characters don't see (that helps propel the narrative forward)
- And many more!

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NARRATIVE EXPOSITION NOTES

What Is A Narrative Exposition?

The exposition of a narrative is a fancy way of saying the _____ The exposition sets up the story, provides background, sets the _____ the protagonist and possibly other minor characters, and sometimes introduces the main _____. There are different techniques you can use to do these things in the _____ to set up _____ is one of the easiest ways _____ is one of the easiest ways narrative. Dialogue means that a character is his can immediately introduce the protagonist characterization traits you learned about last class. reference sheet for dialogue rules. ts: Starting a narrative with _____ effects, also known as is helpful because it catches the reader's _____ so etc. your h n. a ve key without logical _____ in the leaves the reader questioning and wanting more, the reader.

WRITING AN EXPOSITION

Instructions: Fill out the graphic organizer below to brainstorm your exposition. Try two techniques for each category, then circle the one you want to use.

Category	Technique #1	Technique #2
Setting		
Character		
Conflict		

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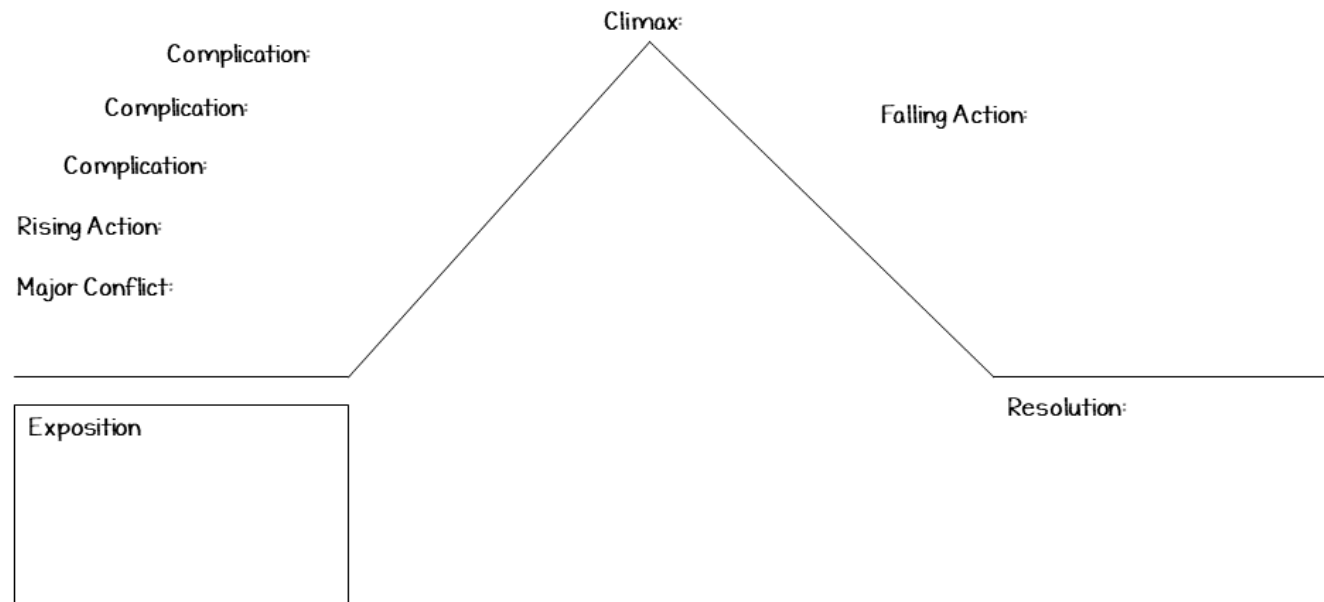
WRITING A NARRATIVE EXPOSITION (HOOK)

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LESSON 5 & 6



PLOT DIAGRAM



**PLOT SEQUENCING:
RISING ACTION &
CLIMAX**

NARRATIVE ENDINGS GUIDED NOTES

An unexpected or "-----" ending resolves the main conflict but with a plot or character twist. The reader may not see the twist coming, or the author may leave clues for the reader so they know,

the character doesn't know. For example, the mystery of the stolen art is solved, but the detective discovers the criminal is the detective's brother, a dilemma. This could set up an unexpected plot, which might start the series.

MATCH THE ENDING

Instructions: Read each passage. In the box below each passage, write the type of ending. Use the word bank and your notes to help.

Narrative Endings

- Resolved
- Unexpected or Twist
- Full Circle
- Ambiguous or Unresolved

As the old oak tree swayed in the gentle breeze, Lily and Max stood at the edge of the enchanted forest. Their magical adventure had come to an end, and they were faced with a choice: to stay in their familiar world or venture deeper into the

The three little pigs celebrated their victory, realizing that their hard work and perseverance had paid off. They laughed, grateful for their safe and cozy home. For the first time in a long while, they felt forward, the three pigs were happily in their home, remembering the resilience and perseverance of their parents.

The thief's voice was heard as the detective closed the door. The thief, ready to run, said, "You think you've caught me, but there's one thing you don't know. I'm your long-lost sibling. Stunned, the detective's world shattered as they realized they had unknowingly pursued their own family, torn between loyalty and duty, leaving them with an agonizing decision.

overwhelming sense of accomplishment, realizing that her journey had led her back to the very stage where it all began, but as a transformed and empowered performer.

**NARRATIVE ENDINGS:
FALLING ACTION &
RESOLUTION**

LESSON 7, 8, 9



SELF-EDITING SHEET

POSITIVE PEER FEEDBACK

REFLECTION

Instructions: Choose at least 2 of the 4 editing strategies below that you think will help you edit your narrative for grammar and spelling. Circle them and fill out the column on the right.

Instructions: As you participate in our gallery walk, read the narratives and give positive feedback. Fill out each column. Make sure you are specific in your feedback and say why you think what you think.

Instructions: After participating in the narrative gallery walk, answer the reflection questions below.

Read your narrative from the bottom up. This can help you find grammatical errors. Start with the last sentence, and then read the sentence before that, and so on. Make corrections as you read.

Did this strategy help you find any errors? Yes

How did this strategy help you?

Narrative Title and Author

Positive Feedback (Be Specific)

What was your favorite part of the narrative gallery walk?

Read your narrative **out loud**. This can help you catch errors you might not catch while reading silently. Make corrections as you read.

Did this strategy help you find any errors? Yes

How did this strategy help you?

Was it sharing your narrative with others from the class?

Read for each **type of error**. For instance, read over your narrative while focusing only on punctuation. Then, read it again while focusing only on capitalization. Circle these things if you need a visual. Make corrections as you read.

7. REVISING & EDITING STATIONS
8. PUBLISHING DAYS
9. CELEBRATION DAY

Did this strategy help you find any errors? Yes

How did this strategy help you?

What was your favorite part of the gallery walk? or why not?

How could the activity be improved for the future?

Run your narrative through Grammarly, Google Read&Write, or other computer software. Make corrections afterwards.

BONUS LESSONS



DIALOGUE RULES NOTES

What is Dialogue?

DIALOGUE PRACTICE SHEET

Instructions: Read each sentence. Capitalize and punctuate each sentence correctly according to dialogue rules. Check your notes if you need a refresher on the rules. Use the other punctuation and context of the sentence to determine which part is the dialogue.

I love this game! I exclaimed as I sat next to my brother. Can I play?

Rule #1:

He replied Sure, but don't mess up my points.

I smirked at him and said don't worry, I'm better than you!

Rule #2:

My brother snorted and laughed. Ok, sure. Let's battle! He looked sideways

ADDING DETAILS & IMAGERY NOTES

What Are Details And Imagery For A Narrative?

Good stories, stories that really engage a reader, are full of _____ and _____

that bring a story to life. Imagery shows the reader what is important to add to a story to continue reading. Here are some things to your narrative.

How To Add Details To A Narrative

- Ask yourself the 5 W's and H then _____ details to your narrative.
 - ✓ Who?
 - ✓ What?
 - ✓ When?
 - ✓ Where?
 - ✓ Why?
 - ✓ How?
- Describe the important detail than the normal.
- Use _____ "whined," "screamed"
- Use more _____ loudly, the putrid-

ADDING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE NOTES

What Is Figurative Language?

How To Add Figurative Language Into A Narrative

- ✓ **BONUS #1 - ADDING DIALOGUE**
- ✓ **BONUS #2 - ADDING DETAILS AND IMAGERY**
- ✓ **BONUS #3 - ADDING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**



LESSON FORMATS



PDF

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



DIGITAL

✓ Google Slides

RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE