

Year 6 English Autumn 1

Narrative Story 500 Word Competition Extended Third Person Narrative Adventure Story

	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Third Person Narrative	boardwalk	A path made of wooden boards, especially on or near a beach.
	debris	Pieces of materials left after something has been destroyed.
	ominous	Giving a sign that something bad, threatening, or unpleasant is going to happen.
	personification	Giving human feelings, actions or characteristics to objects or ideas.
	subside	Become calmer, quieter or less intense.
	surge	A sudden increase in the amount or number of something.
	wireless	Old-fashioned term for a radio.
500 Word Narrative Story	atmosphere	The feeling or mood that a writer creates for the reader.
	anticipation	The feeling a reader gets when they are waiting for something to happen next.
	curious	Eager to learn or know something, inquisitive, or unusual.
	hesitant	Unsure, pausing, or slow to act due to feeling doubtful, nervous or uncertain.
	remarkable	Unusual, extraordinary, or excellent.
	revelation	Making a secret or hidden fact known to others.
	significant	Important or noticeable.
	suspense	Feeling excited or uncertain while waiting to find out what happens next
	vulnerable	Easily hurt, harmed, or attacked, whether physically or emotionally.

Figurative Language: Figurative language is the use of non-literal phrases or words to create further meaning in writing or speech. Writing in this way creates a vivid picture in the mind of your reader!

e.g. Lucy swims like a fish. (simile)

The sky is a blanket of diamonds. (metaphor)

The bony fingers of the tree in winter. (personification).

Descriptive Devices:

Expanded Noun Phrases: e.g. A strange and curious stranger.

Adverbs: e.g. *desperately* shuttering their windows.

Adjectives: Well-chosen descriptions of nouns can transform your writing.

500 word narrative story competition top tips:

The Hook:

The beginning of your story needs to hook the reader from the very first line. Try to create a dramatic opening that will make readers want to carry on reading to find out what happens.

Show, don't tell:

As you write your story, think about what you want the reader to see. Choose details that help the reader to imagine the action. It can be more powerful to show how a character is feeling through descriptive details rather than telling them directly. e.g. "A tear ran down Alice's face" works better than "Alice was sad".

Craft the perfect ending:

This is where you need to wrap up the plot of your story. Whether it's sad, scary or strange, the ending you choose needs to leave the reader feeling satisfied that they have read a great story.

Make every word count:

Carefully select your vocabulary to have the most impact on your reader.

Third Person Perspective

This is written in the third person from an outside perspective. Use the pronouns *it*, *they*, *them* etc.

Simple Past and Progressive Tense

The simple past tense is used for actions that were completed in the past, e.g. It looked like a war zone.

The past progressive tense is used for actions that took place in the past over time, e.g. A storm was coming.

Sentence Types

Shorter sentences are used to convey urgency and create impact, e.g. They went through a side door, The tree shifted. There was an ominous crack.

Accurate Punctuation of Dialogue

Dialogue can be used to tell the story as characters describe events through what they say and how they say it, e.g. "The phone lines are down so I need you to go and find, Dad. I have to talk to him. Go!"

Here we know what has happened and the use of short sentences, even just one word as a command, convey a sense of urgency.

Remember to put the words spoken inside the speech marks. The reporting clause can go before, after and even in the middle of the words spoken.

A new line is used for a new speaker.