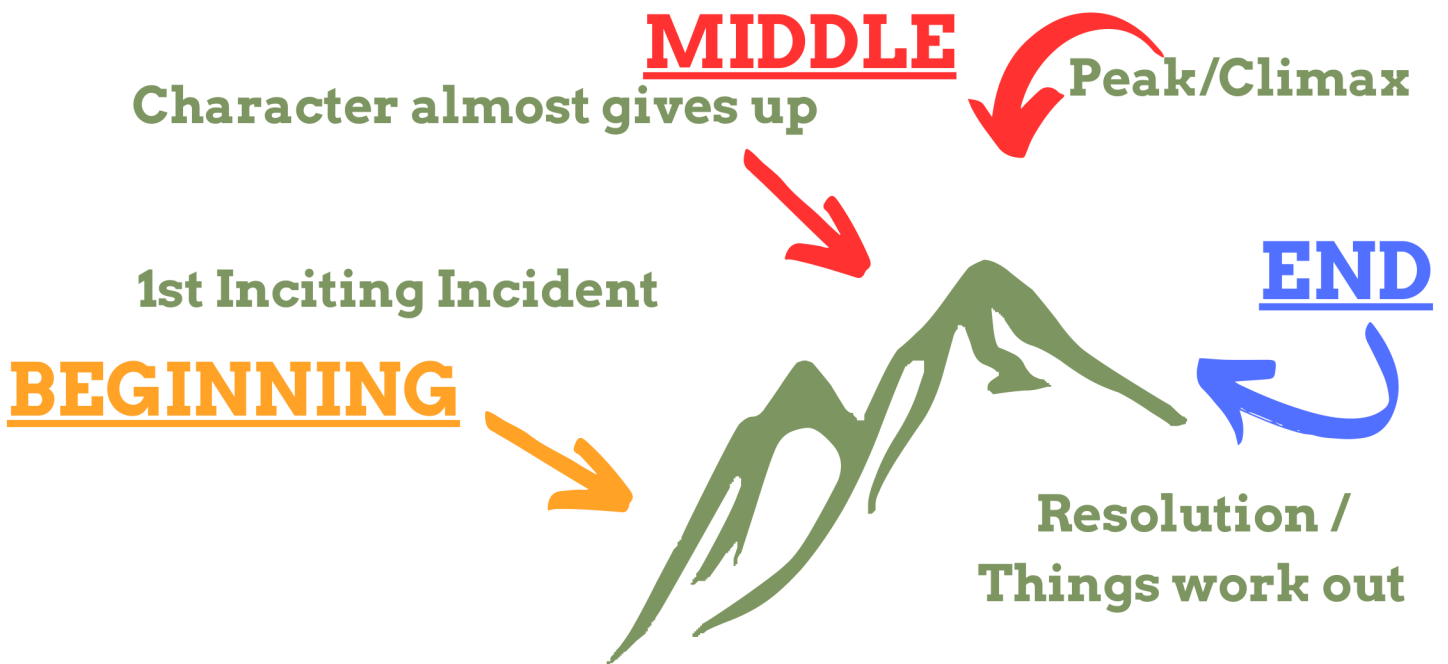


WRITING

Show Don't Tell: Use descriptive words to make a mental picture that you can see just by reading the words.

Have a 3 main parts to your “story mountain”

STORY MOUNTAIN



1. **Beginning:** Meet the characters, setting, show a typical day
2. **Middle: Problem Happens** - Some sort of obstacle happens, a problem arises, this is the longest part of the story. Explain all the things the character tries to do to solve this problem, even failing at first.
 - a. **Character almost gives up:** seems like the hero cannot go on
 - b. **Peak/Climax:** The character(s) have a breakthrough and figure out how to solve the problem(s).
3. **End:** All of the story lines/characters get closure/solutions. You can leave some little things unanswered here for another story in the future.

MACRO EDITS

- Make sure your story structure makes sense.
- Map out your hero's character with a character analysis.
- Does the story have a story mountain? **Beginning, Middle, End**

Example: Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

Introduction: setting /place, introduce main character, time of day/year, narrator identified and consistent (whose point of view)
Ex. England, early 1900's, Harry Potter - orphan, mistreated, 3rd person narrated

1st Problem/Inciting Incident: What obstacles are your hero facing?
Shelter, food, lost something, sadness, etc.

Ex: Aunt & Uncle treat him poorly, does not know he is a wizard, at the zoo Harry made the glass disappear and the snake is released. Owl shows up with letters, Hagrid comes to take him to Hogwarts to study wizardry.

Character Almost Gives Up: It appears that the Hero is in too deep, things just keep getting worse. Ex: Time is running out to secure the Sorcerer's Stone, Harry is discouraged

Peak/Climax: Exciting incident that the story has been leading up to. Hero finds a breakthrough to solve the problems. Ex: When Harry goes down the trap door, he finds Professor Quirrell looking for the stone instead of Snape. Quirrell has Voldemort's face behind his turban.

Solution/Resolution: All of the story lines come to an end and get closure. Ex. Harry gets the stone. Quirrell died. Harry saves the school from Voldemort. Harry goes back home to the Dursley's, but knows he'll be back with his friends at Hogwarts next year.

MICRO EDITS

SENTENCE LEVEL EDITING

Direct and Indirect Quotations

Spelling

Correct Capitalization and Abbreviations

Correct Punctuation - commas, periods, question marks, exclamation points

Voice - First, Second, Third Person (Limited & Omniscient)

First: Author tells story from the main character's perspective. Ex. uses "I" or "me" or "we"

Second: Talks directly to the reader uses "you", rarely used in fiction writing

Third: Author uses "he, she, and they" to describe what the main characters are doing.

Ex. Harry Potter

Powerful Vocabulary -

Replace "really" and "very" or remove them

Use strong adjectives and adverbs

Ex. Really big → Huge, Gigantic

Ate quickly → devoured

Formatting - This varies for Picture vs Chapter books

Font size

Margins

Spacing

Layout