

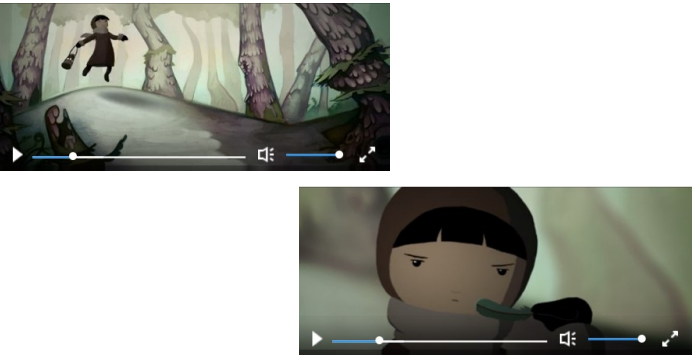


Can I use a thesaurus and my creativity to find the best vocabulary for my story?

Events	Things to think about	Vocabulary/phrases/similes/synonyms
 <p>Long ago in...</p> <p>In a forgotten corner ...</p>	<p>The girl found a dead bird.</p> <p>What is her name?</p> <p>What time of day is it? Where is she?</p> <p>What can she see? How is she feeling?</p>	
 <p>With a heart full...</p> <p>Determined to....</p>	<p>What she decide to do?</p> <p>How is she feeling?</p> <p>Can you open a sentences with an ing or ed opener?</p> <p>How does she go into the forest?</p> <p>What is the forest like? How would you describe it?</p>	
	<p>How does she search?</p> <p>How far does she go?</p> <p>What does she spot? What does she now know? How is she feeling?</p>	

Can I use a thesaurus and my creativity to find the best vocabulary for my story?

Events	Things to think about	Vocabulary/phrases/similes/synonyms
	<p>How does she approach the undergrowth (bush)?</p> <p>What suddenly happens?</p> <p>How does the Fox appear? What does it look like? How does it move? How does she feel?</p> <p>Describe how it gets away and looks back at her</p>	
	<p>The chase is on!</p> <p>How does the fox move through the forest.</p> <p>How does the little girl chase him? How is she feeling? How much time passes?</p> <p>What makes the fox stop– why does he stop? How is he feeling?</p>	
	<p>She catches him, and pins him down. Describe the tussle. How do they react to one another? Are they frightened shaking? What is the emotion here? What are their bodies doing?</p> <p>What does she realise? What does she know or feel?</p>	

Can I use a thesaurus and my creativity to find the best vocabulary for my story?

Events	Things to think about	Vocabulary/phrases/similes/synonyms
	<p>How does the weather change? Why is she lost? Why does she collapse? How is she feeling?</p>	
	<p>The fox returns? How does he approach her? What does he do? She wakes? What does she realise? How does she feel?</p>	
	<p>Passing of time: What time is it now? What does the Fox hear? How does he run away? How does the girl feel when he leaves? What can she hear? How does she feel when she sees her parents? What is said? Can you combine dialogue and action?</p>	
	<p>How will you end this legend? What has changed about the little girl?</p>	

Toolbox for a Legend Year 5

Plot and organisation

There is a hero who goes on a moral quest. There is a monster or enemy to be defeated.

The hero's thoughts feelings are clear throughout

The places are mystical and far way

PARAGRAGHS are used to indicate a change of time or place

Sentence

Third person and past tenses

Adverbial phrases are used to describe: where, when the action takes place and for how.

These can open a sentence.

Sentences can open with ing (for action) and (ed) for emotion.

Extended noun phrases are used to describe place, feeling and actions with more detail.

Sentence are demarcated with full stops (subject and verb– the character and what they are doing).

Commas are used to separate clauses and phrases inside sentences.

Relative clause to add more information about the character (The prince, who

Dialogue uses inverted commas and is blended with action.

Similes are used to make the description even more exciting

Working at:

Writing target

Developing

Expected

Greater Depth

Writing a legend

Myth & Legend Toolkit

Hero	Monster	Weapon
Heroine	Quest	Moral
Special power	Sage or guide	

Introduce the hero and the setting- Long, long ago!



The hero has to leave to go on a quest



A monster or enemy needs to be defeated and they are.
The Hero receives help (could be magical)



Completes the quest returns home a hero

Plot and organisation

There is a hero who goes on a moral quest. There is a monster or enemy to be defeated.

The hero's thoughts feelings are clear throughout

The places are mystical and far way

PARAGRAGHS are used to indicate a change of time or place

Exciting descriptive sentences set in the past

Third person and past tenses

Adverbial phrases are used to describe: where, when the action takes place and for how.

These can open a sentence.

Sentences can open with ing (for action) and (ed) for emotion.

Extended noun phrases are used to describe place, feeling and actions with more detail.

Sentence are demarcated with full stops (subject and verb– the character and what they are doing).

Commas are used to separate clauses and phrases inside sentences.

Relative clause to add more information about the character (The prince, who)

Dialogue uses inverted commas and is blended with action.

Similes are used to make the description even more exciting