

A detailed illustration of a desk setup for creative writing. It includes a large sheet of lined paper with the title "Creative Writing" in the center. To the left are a green notebook, a silver pen, and a yellow pencil with a pink eraser. To the right is a blue spiral notebook with a drawing of a butterfly, hearts, and the word "hello". At the bottom right is a white and orange marker. The background is a light wood-grain surface with some yellow paper shavings.

Creative Writing





This icon indicates that the slide contains activities created in Flash. These activities are not editable.



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This icon indicates coverage of the Language Standards.



This icon indicates that a worksheet accompanies the slide.



This icon indicates teacher's notes in the Notes field.



This icon indicates an opportunity for collaboration or group work.

College and Career Readiness Standards for Writing:

3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.



Creative writing is any form of writing that expresses ideas in an imaginative way. It may be fictional or non-fictional. It may be prose or poetry.

A number of elements are often found in creative writing:

- setting
- figurative language
- imagery
- description
- plot
- conflict
- characters
- dialogue.



First, you will need to brainstorm ideas for the topic of your writing. Then you must develop a plan for your writing task. This includes deciding what will happen, when and why.

When planning a creative short story, think about:

- the parts of your story (opening, development, complication, crisis and resolution)
- the narrator
- the characters
- the setting.



Do you know what happens at each stage in a typical story? Match the narrative terms to their definitions.

Press **start** to begin.

start





All narratives have a **narrator**. The narrator is the person that tells the story.

Read through this animation to find out about the different ways you can narrate a story.

Press **play** to begin.



Prewriting can help you plan your creative writing.
You should think about the narrator, characters,
setting and plot.

Use this mind map to help you with your prewriting.
You can use your keyboard to type in full sentences
and paragraphs, or just a few words and phrases.

Press **start** to begin.

start





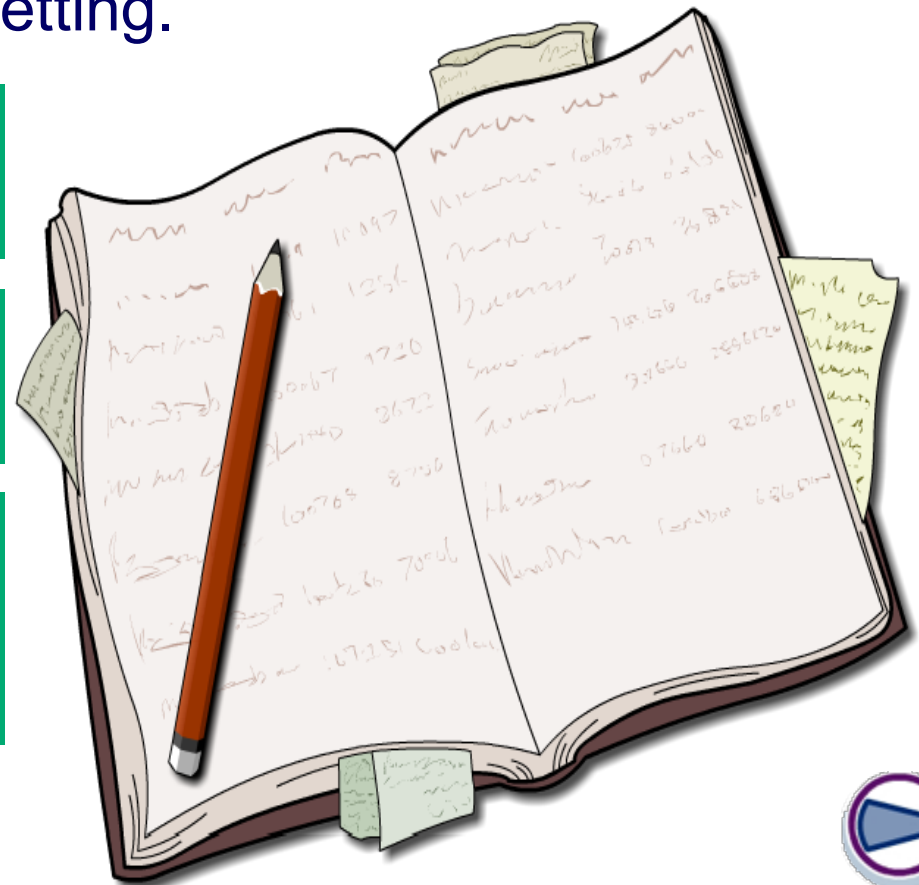
Before you begin writing, think about how you are going to develop the **opening**, or beginning, of your story.

Your opening should introduce the narrator and the main characters and describe the setting.

Will your story have a first- or third-person narrator?

Where and when does the story take place?

Who are the main characters and how will you introduce and describe them?





Read the opening to "The Emperor's New Clothes." What does it tell you about:

- the narrator
- the setting (time and place)
- the characters
- the plot?

Once you have read the opening, press the **Table** button to fill in a graphic organizer.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Once you have the structure of your story planned, it is time to start writing. You can make your writing more interesting by varying the length of your sentences.

Long sentences are good for descriptions:

The castle, large and gray with gruesome gargoyles sticking jaggedly out from it, looked uninviting and haunted.

Short sentences are useful for creating a dramatic effect:

The castle was large and gray with gruesome gargoyles. It looked uninviting. It looked haunted.

When you are writing a story, you may want to include dialogue when characters are speaking aloud or having a conversation with each other. It is important to use correct punctuation to make your dialogue clear and easy to understand.

Press on the highlighted parts of the sentences to read more about how to write and punctuate dialogue.

Press **start** to begin.

start





When writing dialogue, you should include the appropriate punctuation. Punctuation signals to the audience where the dialogue begins and ends, who is speaking and how they are speaking.

Read the dialogue and decide if it has been written correctly or incorrectly.

Press **start** to begin.

start



A good way to develop your narrative and make your writing more intriguing is to describe the characters and setting using figurative language.

Match these figures of speech with their description and the correct example.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Many writers use figurative language to enhance their prose or poetry.

What forms can you spot in this paragraph? Read through the text, then press play to see more information about the techniques that are being used.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Read each of these descriptive sentences. Press on the underlined words to reveal comments about the effectiveness of the word choice, grammar and punctuation of each description.

After reading each sentence, try to write your own descriptive sentence or paragraph about this scene.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Your ending should provide a resolution to your story.
Narrative endings try to do one or more of the following:

- conclude the plot
- leave the reader with some questions answered and some still remaining
- give the impression that the characters and their story live on after the story.

Consider a short fairy tale that you are familiar with and write an alternate ending to it. How does changing the ending change the meaning of the story?



Proofreading and revising are important parts of improving your writing. You should practice proofreading your own writing as well as proofreading others' writing to give tactful and constructive feedback.

Read the following student writing and press on the spelling and grammar mistakes.

Press **start** to begin.

start

