ENGLISH

Lesson 1

Year 5

Topic: Analysis of a written comparison

Exploring a narrative text 1

Today you will:

- understand the effect of text structures and language features of a narrative on an audience.

Resources

Text

Thiele, C and Ingpen, R 1974, *Storm-Boy*, Weldon Publishing, Sydney (optional)

Digital

Slideshow — Features of a narrative

Find and prepare

Sheet 1 — English glossary Year 5

Sheet 2 — The storm (save for future lessons)

Sheet 9 — Figurative language

Key terms

expanded noun groups, flashback, flotsam and jetsam, idiom, language features, onomatopoeia, personification, plot elements, simile

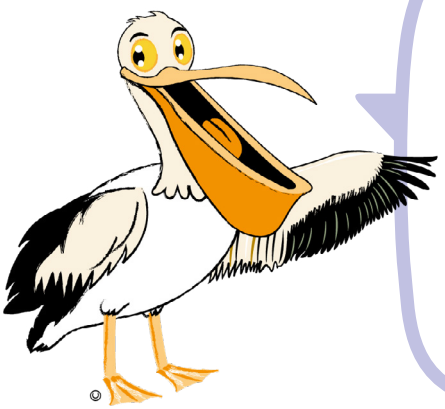
For definitions and explanations of terms, please see the Glossary.

Lesson

Understand prior knowledge of a narrative

Note

In these lessons, you will be comparing a print narrative and a film. You should choose an age-appropriate book that has been made into an age-appropriate film. For example: *Storm Boy* by Colin Thiele; *The lion, the witch and the wardrobe* by C.S Lewis; and *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell. You should ensure that your parent/carer and your teacher approve of your chosen book and film.



I'm Pip the pelican. I was born in a Coorong lagoon in South Australia, where the mouth of the Murray River joins the sea. This estuary (lower river mouth) is a breeding ground for a wide variety of Australian birds. I moved to sunny Queensland for the lifestyle and weather. One of my best friends, Mr Percival, is in the book and the film *Storm-Boy. Storm Boy* is an example of a book which was made into a film.

My name is Sandy and my favourite pastime is fishing. Today you will be reading a short narrative called *The storm*. This story is about an event that happened to me. Do you remember the plot elements of a narrative? It might be a good idea to review features of a narrative, including orientation, complication, climax and resolution. Let's take a look at a slideshow presentation.



1. View the **Slideshow — Features of a narrative** to review plot elements in a narrative.

   This slideshow reviews the plot elements of a narrative:

   - orientation
   - complication
   - climax
   - resolution.



Slideshow

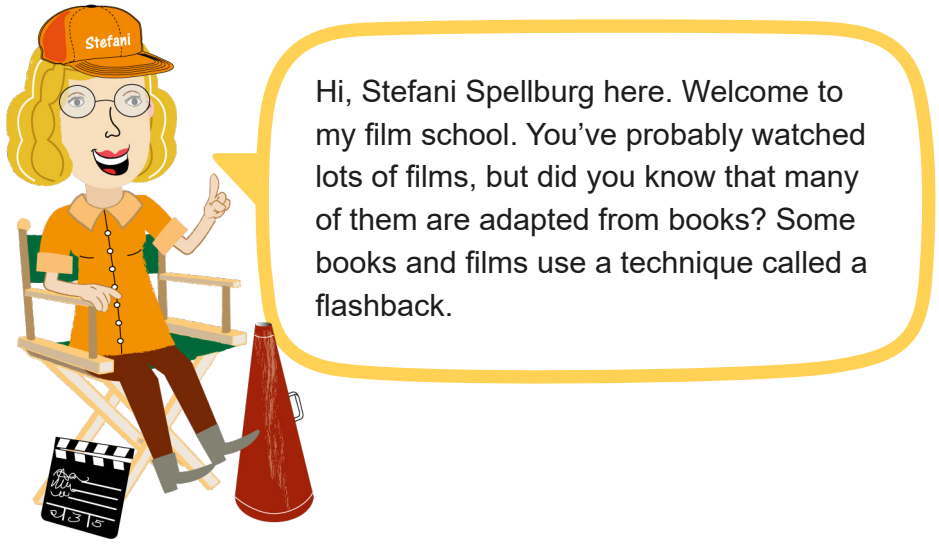
Language features, purpose and audience in a narrative

Language features in a narrative support meaning. They include:

- sentence structure
- vocabulary
- punctuation
- use of poetic language such as alliteration, metaphor, assonance and personification.

The purpose of a narrative is to tell a story of events or experiences, real or imagined, to entertain an audience. A narrative is told through its setting, events, characterisation and dialogue.

The audience is the intended group of readers, listeners or viewers the writer or filmmaker is addressing.



Examine text structure and language features of a narrative

You will now look at the types of text structure and language features used in a narrative text.

Flashback: a scene in a narrative that takes the narrative back in time from the current point the story has reached. They are often used to recount events that happen before the current point in the narrative and provide background information. Examples in a text might include: 'Over the previous summer …' or 'The other day …'. Some authors tell the reader about the conclusion of the story at the beginning of the story.

Open **Sheet 1 —** English glossary Year 5. These are important terms that will be used throughout the unit. Ensure you are familiar with them and return to this sheet whenever you need to review the terms.

2. Read **Sheet 9 —** Figurative language to remind you of types of figurative language used in imaginative texts. Complete the questions on the sheet.

Figurative language includes metphors, similies, idioms, personification and onomatopoeia.



3. Open **Sheet 2 —** The storm and read the short story before answering the following questions.

   a. Identify words in the text that indicate a flashback from the current point in the story.

   b. Who is the main character? What words does the author use to describe the main character?

   c. What words does the author use to describe the setting? Find two examples in the text.

   d. Describe the main event or action taking place in the story.

   e. Identify the complication in the story.

f. Identify the climax in the story.

g. How is the story resolved?

Expanded noun group: a group of words building on a noun. Noun groups can be expanded using articles ('the', 'a', 'an') plus one or more adjectives. Writers often combine nouns and adjectives to create more detailed descriptions of characters, events and setting.

Consider the noun 'pelican' in this example:

- The pelican flew over the tops of the waves.

By adding adjectives to the noun 'pelican', we have a more detailed description:

- The white, feathery pelican flew over the tops of the waves.

h. Identify the articles, adjectives and nouns used in the following noun groups. An example is provided.

Noun group	Article	Adjectives	Noun
the white feathery pelican	the	white, feathery	pelican
the soft dry sand			
the steamy horizon			
dark grey clouds			
a gentle ocean breeze			

i. Identify figurative language from **Sheet 2** in the table below. Indicate if the words from the short story are an example of personification, onomatopoeia, idiom or a simile. The first one has been done for you.

Text	Figurative language
One person's trash is another person's treasure.	idiom
… as the temperature climbed.	
The frothy white waves crested higher and higher as they churned like a washing machine.	
Crash! Bang! Crack!	

j. What effect does the use of figurative language have on you when you read it?

Reading

Remember to complete your daily reading. Read the first few chapters of your chosen novel. Chapter length varies in novels. Some novels only have 1 or 2 pages to a chapter and others have many pages. You should read about 10 to 15 pages for books up to 150 pages, and up to 20 to 25 pages for books over 200 pages in length.

You can read when you first wake up, during free time, or at bedtime.

At the end of each text, reflect upon:

- your enjoyment level
- interesting points about your reading and the text.

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