

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>01</b>	Young Author's Toolkit, Imagination, Observation	<b>1</b>	<b>02</b>	Poetry: Haiku, Acrostic, Limerick	<b>12</b>
<b>03</b>	Free Verse Poetry	<b>25</b>	<b>04</b>	Journaling: Benefits and Types	<b>33</b>
<b>05</b>	Time to Journal, Critical Thinking	<b>36</b>	<b>06</b>	Creative Nonfiction, Brainstorming	<b>53</b>
<b>07</b>	Writing CNF Story 1 and Story 2	<b>63</b>	<b>08</b>	Fictional Narrative and Plagiarism	<b>71</b>
<b>09</b>	Character, Plot	<b>81</b>	<b>10</b>	Villain, The Others, Setting	<b>86</b>
<b>11</b>	Theme, Point of View, Conflict	<b>93</b>	<b>12</b>	Three Modes of Fiction	<b>103</b>
<b>13</b>	What is Flash Fiction?	<b>117</b>	<b>14</b>	Writing Flash Fiction, Write Story 1	<b>117</b>
<b>15</b>	Flash Fiction Write Story 2	<b>123</b>	<b>16</b>	Revision	<b>133</b>

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

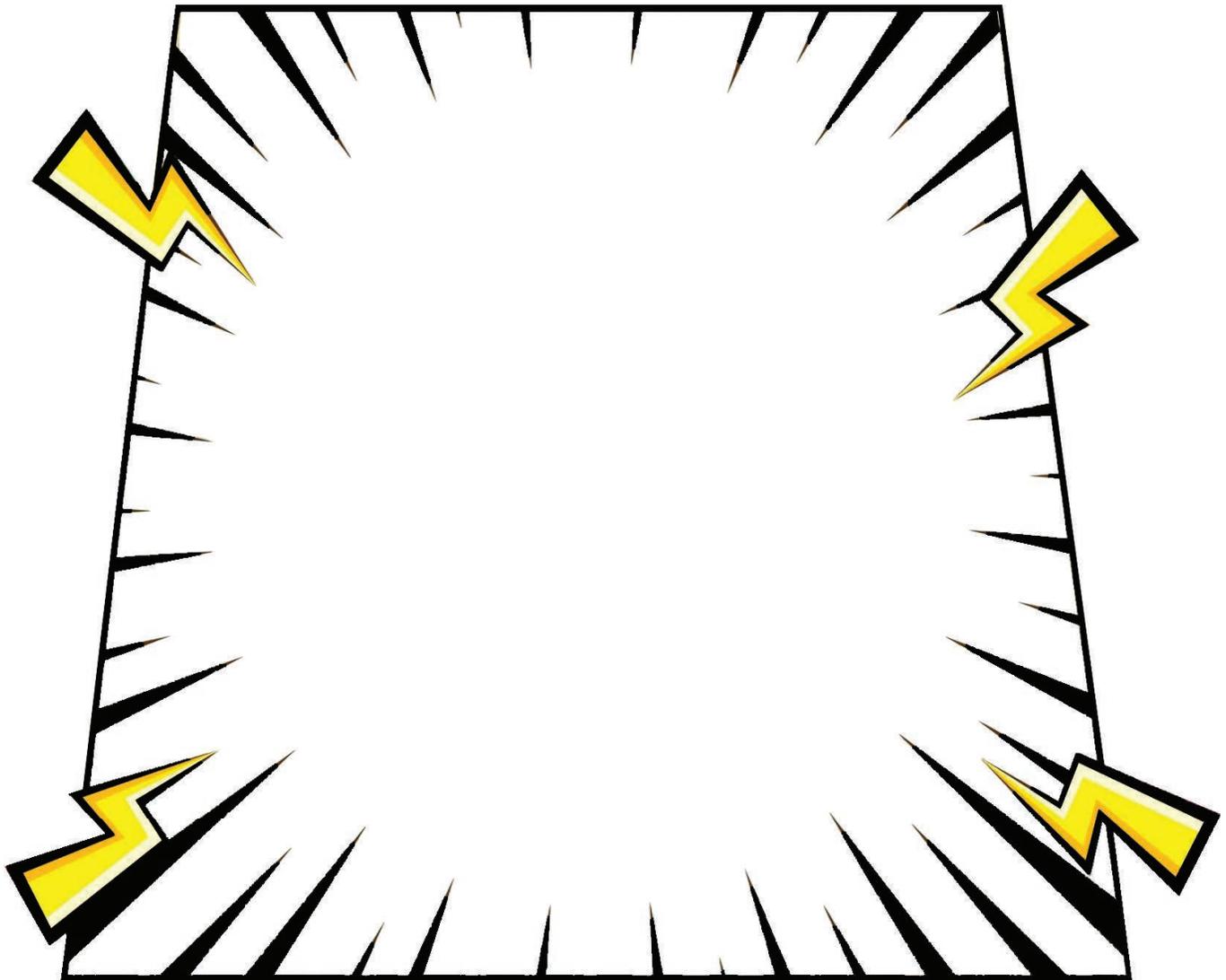
<b>17</b>	What is a Comic Book or Graphic Novel?	<b>141</b>	<b>18</b>	Character(s)	<b>150</b>
<b>19</b>	Plot & Theme	<b>156</b>	<b>20</b>	Settings	<b>158</b>
<b>21</b>	Three Acts, Story Beats	<b>161</b>	<b>22</b>	Scripts	<b>170</b>
<b>23</b>	Drawing 101	<b>172</b>	<b>24</b>	Character Design	<b>178</b>
<b>25</b>	Color: Using Color to Show Meaning	<b>187</b>	<b>26</b>	Thumbnails	<b>190</b>
<b>27</b>	Panels	<b>200</b>	<b>28</b>	Camera Angles & Framing Your Shots	<b>202</b>
<b>29</b>	Lettering	<b>213</b>	<b>30</b>	Cover Design	<b>217</b>
<b>31</b>	Printing Your Graphic Novel	<b>219</b>			

## Using Your Imagination

Imagination is the ability to think of ideas, pictures, or stories that are not happening in real life. It helps you create new things in your mind.

For example, when you make up a story about talking animals or imagine a place that does not exist, you are using your imagination. Writers use imagination to create characters, settings, and events that bring stories to life.

Try this: Look around you and identify an object or a person. Then, in the box below, use your imagination to create a new idea or picture with it, just like the example of the flying broomstick.



Read the below sentences with the pair of common nouns in bold. Think about how you could describe the nouns, then rewrite the sentence with a sensory adjective for each noun.

**Example:** The dog lay on the blanket. >>> The **sleepy** dog lay on the **soft** blanket.

1. Caroline rode her **bike** through the **grass**.
2. Rodrigo ate **cookies** from the **bag**.
3. The **bear** was pawing through the **garbage**.
4. Chris sat on the **bench** eating a **snack**.

*Sensory Word Bank:*

blue	noisy	shiny	sweet	red	hot
dark	heavy	bumpy	squeaky	soft	hungry
healthy	chocolate	green	cold	brown	sticky

Good job! Remember to use those sensory details when you journal.

*On the following worksheet, you will go somewhere, either indoors or outdoors, find a comfortable spot to observe the area, and write down your thoughts.*

## General Writing Advice

In this course, you will practice a lot of different writing styles, including poetry, creative nonfiction, flash fiction, and a picture book. Let's have some fun together with these projects by starting out with some good advice to help you.

*Create Interesting Characters: Think about characters with unique personalities, strengths, and weaknesses.*

*Show, Don't Just Tell: Instead of just saying what's happening, try to show it with your words. Describe the sights, sounds, tastes, and feelings in your story.*

**Remember, every writer starts somewhere, and the more you write, the better you'll become. Keep dreaming and creating!**

*Here are some tips for creative writing:*

*Reading helps you become a better writer, so explore all kinds of books and stories.*

*Have fun creating something new. When you have fun, your readers will too!*

# Elements of Fiction

There are five main elements to every story, as follows:

**1**

## Character

Often referred to as the protagonist or main character. A character in a story is a person, animal, or even a thing that acts, talks, and has feelings, just like the people you meet in real life.

**2**

## Plot

The plot is the sequence of events that happen from the beginning to the end of the story. The plot is based on the story goal, which is what your character wants or needs to happen, and the plot is what they go through to get it.

**3**

## Setting

A story's setting is where and when the story happens, like in a big castle long ago or in a busy city today.

**4**

## Theme

A story's theme is the big idea or message that the story is trying to tell us, like being kind to others or never giving up.

**5**

## Point of View

The point of view (POV) is the way a story is told, showing what the person telling the story sees, thinks, and feels.

# CHARACTER

THE CHARACTER...

CHARACTER DESCRIPTION...

DID YOU LIKE THIS CHARACTER?  
WHY OR WHY NOT?

CHARACTER'S PERSONALITY...

WHAT DID THE CHARACTER DO  
IN THIS STORY?

## Tell, Don't Show

“Tell, don't show” in fiction is when the author simply tells us what's happening without describing it in a fun or interesting way.

For example, instead of showing us how excited Isaac is by saying, “Isaac's heart raced as he tore open the present, his eyes lighting up with joy,” the author might just say, “Isaac was excited to open his present.”

When you use telling in the right places, it helps your story flow and gives your readers information they need to know about what is happening without slowing the story down too much.

So, remember to mix showing and telling in your writing to create a perfect balance. Sometimes you'll want to show action and emotions, and other times, telling will help you get your point across quickly and clearly.



*Read Remy & Finn; Mischief in the Meadow. Practice writing both showing and telling on the next page:*



# BUILD A STORY

CHOOSE A...

