



Year 5

LESSON THREE

How a story is structured

(A)

Preparation

- ◆ Prepare a Keyword Summary from example story.
- ◆ Prepare and display a Keyword Summary writing frame.
- ◆ Set up Website Story

Overall Learning Intentions (OLI)

**“A story is a ‘tumbling’ of different ideas,
With a KEYWORD SUMMARY, a pattern appears,
The beginning, the middle and the end are not the same,
You sequence a story by making a FREEZE-FRAME.”**

Communal Learning

- ◆ Read aloud the OLI
- ◆ Read aloud and add to the word horde and action chest.
- ◆ Predict where the story will be after 5 minutes.

Play the story

- ◆ Ask the children what they understand by a Keyword Summary.
- ◆ Explain that a keyword summary is useful to a storyteller as an aide memoir. It summarises what happens next with one word.

Model it with your example story and ask them to help you.

- ◆ Explain that each key word is like a stickle brick and can have a number of people, events and objects attached to it.
- ◆ Then together make a KS with your chosen story.
- ◆ Using the KS discuss where you as a class can agree where the beginning, middle and end is in the story. (See appendix One)

Shared Learning

- ◆ Find a space in the room and decide on a moment from an allotted phase of the story, beginning, middle or end.
- ◆ Talk about what is happening in that moment. Freeze-frame that moment.

Plenary

Come back to the horseshoe. Arbitrarily choose 4 ‘talk partner’ groups and ask them to exhibit their freeze-frame. Ask the rest of the class to put them in sequence.

Then in sequence the talk partners narrate their freeze-frames without exhibiting them. As a class compare the narration with the Keyword Summary.

Repeat until everyone has performed as time allows.

Add to the Word-Hoard and Action Chest
Repeat the OLI

Suggested Daily Writing Task

- ◆ Make a Keyword Summary of the story using different words to the class one.