

Story Maps and Story Writing

If you are writing a paragraph in response to a story, you first make a map of the story (a Story Map) that lists the most important parts of the story.

If you are writing a story yourself, you will want it to be organized enough so that the reader could make a Story Map from it. The reader will want to picture the characters and the setting, and to identify the beginning, middle, and end of the story. (If your story is about solving a problem, then the reader will want to identify the problem, the solution, and the events that help solve the problem!)

The best way to guarantee that your story will be organized is to plan it out first! Create the Story Map that you will want your readers to create, and then add all the details, description, and action that help the reader to have a picture of it in their head!

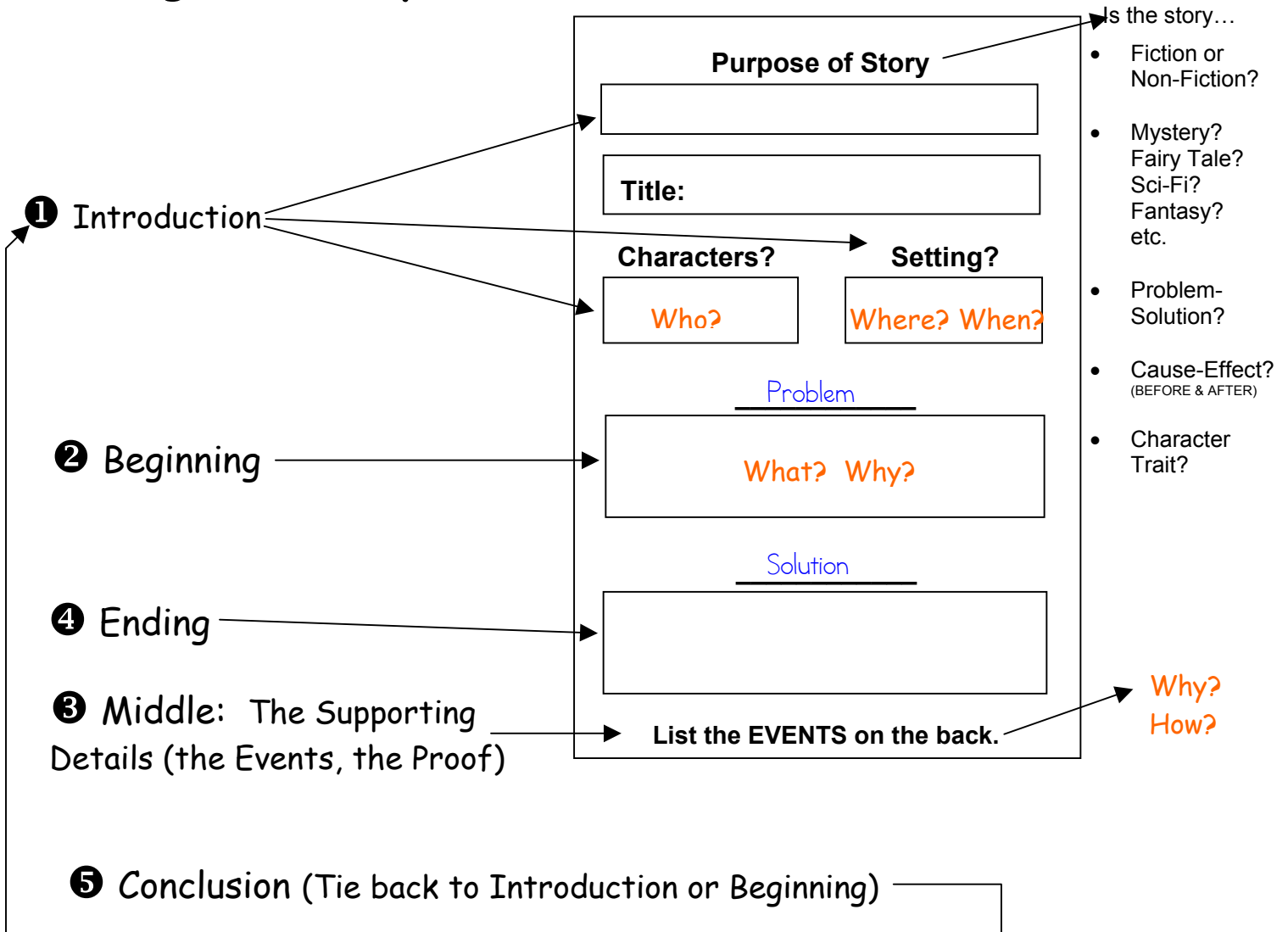
When you are writing a paragraph in response to a story, you first introduce what the story's generally about, along with something about the setting and/or a character. Then you describe the problem (beginning of the story), the events that help solve the problem (middle of the story), and the solution (end of the story). You finish it with a concluding sentence.

If you turned each of those sentences into its own paragraph, you would have a story with lots of details that help the reader have a picture in their mind of what's going on. So to write a story, first create a Story Map using your imagination.

Formula or Recipe for:
 Writing a Paragraph in Response to a Story,
 and for
 Writing a Story

Order	Writing a Paragraph in Response to a Story (sentences)	Writing a Story (paragraphs)	Job
1	Introductory Sentence	Introductory Paragraph(s)	The "main idea" of the whole paragraph or story - state what the paragraph or story is going to be generally about. The setting and/or character(s) may be described.
2	Beginning of the story	Beginning of the story	Depending on the purpose of the paragraph or story, this may describe a problem, or what something or someone is like before they are changed, or a character trait.
3	Events (middle of story)	Events (middle of story)	Provide evidence that supports the purpose (how to get from the beginning to the end - from the problem to the solution, from before the change to after the change, etc.).
4	Ending of the story	Ending of the story	Depending on the purpose of the paragraph or story, this may be the solution, or what something or someone is like after they have been changed, etc.
5	Concluding Sentence	Concluding Paragraph	To tie back to the Introductory Sentence or Paragraph (the beginning). To restate the message or purpose of the paragraph or story.

Planning the Story



<p>Paragraph #1</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the scene – setting, characters. • “Paint a picture” with details & juicy words. 	<p>Paragraph #2</p> <p>PROBLEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Details! • 	<p>Paragraph #5</p> <p>EVENT #3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Details! • 	<p>Paragraph #6</p> <p>EVENT #4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Details! •
<p>Paragraph #3</p> <p>EVENT #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Details! • 	<p>Paragraph #4</p> <p>EVENT #2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Details! • 	<p>Paragraph #7</p> <p>SOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Details! • 	<p>Paragraph #8</p> <p>CONCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Use Juicy Words and Details to Paint a Picture in the mind of the Reader!