**STORY**

**Paragraph 1:**

Set the scene: who? where? when? what?

**Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4:**

Development: Describe incidents leading up to the main event and the event itself in detail.

**Final paragraph: Conclusion.**

End the story: refer to moods, consequences, people´s feelings, reactions, comments.

**USEFUL LANGUAGE:**

At first, before, until, while, during, then, after, finally, etc.

Use direct speech and a variety of verb tenses to make your story more interesting.

**TENSES:**

You can use ***past continuous*** to set the scene*: ´It* ***was raining*** *hard and the wind* ***was blowing*** *as Jonathan drove towards the small cottage´*

***Past simple*** to describe the main events of the story: *´Jonathan* ***opened*** *the garden gate and* ***went*** *through the garden towards the front door. He* ***knocked*** *on the door but there was no answer`.*

***Past perfect*** to give a background of the story*: ´Jonathan* ***had been planning*** *to visit the old cottage for months before he was able todo so*´

***Present and past participles*** can also be used to start a sentence***: ‘Scared***, he went round the house towards the back door’. ‘***Running*** very fast, he reached the beach’

**BEGINNING AND ENDING YOUR STORY**

A good beginning is as important as a good ending.

A good beginning should make your reader want to go on with your story. A good ending will make your reader feel satisfied.

You can start by:

* describing the weather, surroundings, people, etc. using the senses.
* Using direct speech
* Asking a rhetorical question ( a question which expects no answer)
* creating mystery or suspense
* referring to your feelings or moods
* addressing the reader directly

You can end your story by:

* using direct speech
* referring to your feelings or moods
* describing people’s reactions to the events developed in the main body
* creating mystery or suspense
* asking a rhetorical question

Avoid using simplistic vocabulary (good – bad – nice – well, etc). Try to use more sophisticated adjectives or adverbs (luxurius, extravagant, threateningly, etc.).

Use a variety of verbs (murmur, whisper, mutter instead of ‘say’

**USEFUL LANGUAGE:**

Absolutely, delightful, enormous, entirely, horrible, massive, microscopic, superb, terrific, thoroughly, horrifying, extremely, gigantic, tiny, nasty, disgusting, huge, terrible, wonderful, unpleasant, fabulous, etc.

**WAYS A PERSON MIGHT SPEAK OR ACT:**

Sarcastically, angrily, threateningly, hurriedly, miserably, confidently, suddenly, urgently, nervously, patiently, calmly.