

5 Key elements of a short story (narrative)	
Character	A person (or animal) who takes part in the action of the story. Short stories usually only have one main character (the 'good' character), and a character that is working against them (the 'baddie')
Setting	The time (past, present or future) and physical location. Authors often describe the landscape, scenery, buildings and the weather to give the reader a strong sense of the setting
Plot	This refers to the beginning, middle and end, as well as events and actions that are central to the story. You'll often find a problem or conflict and a resolution.
Conflict or obstacle	A struggle between two people or things, with the main character often involved. The plot and narrative is often driven by this challenge to give the story a purpose.
Theme	The main message, idea or 'why' of a story. The theme is the central idea, belief, moral or lesson that the writer wants the reader to understand.

Short Story Knowledge Organiser LKS2

What is a short story?

A narrative (story) which often deals with a single incident (event). It will share many features with a novel but is much shorter and can usually be read in less than half an hour. They are often published in magazines or collected into an anthology with other short stories.



- Purpose – Why are we writing?**
- ✓ Keep the reader engaged in a story and wanting to continue reading.
 - ✓ Create a fictional story that follows a character's daily events, usually with a problem to resolve.
 - ✓ Entertain the reader

Paragraphing - TIPTOP	
When should I start a new paragraph?	
T ime	If the time changes, you should start a new paragraph. So for example if you have used one of these words or phrases ('later', 'the next day', 'in December', 'At 2 O'clock') it's probably time to start a new paragraph.
P lace	If the place you are describing changes or your characters move location, start a new paragraph. Use words such as 'nearby', 'in the distance' etc.
T opic	When you need to talk about a new topic or subject, you should start a new paragraph. So, if you're describing a character and you've described their appearance but now you want to talk about their family, this might be a good place to start a new paragraph.
P erson	If you're describing one person and you want to talk about another, you should start a new paragraph. In the same way, when you are writing direct speech, you should start a new paragraph (new line) each time the speaker changes.

- Rules of Direct Speech**
1. Speech marks (" ") are used to show what is spoken aloud by a character.
E.g. "Hello. How are you?" said Billy.
 2. You start the speech marks before the first word spoken.
E.g. He walked at and said, "Good to see you."
 3. You close the speech marks after the last word they speak not at the end of each sentence.
E.g. "Would you like something to drink?" Dan asked.
 4. When someone new speaks you must start a new line.
E.g. "Thank you. Do you have any cola?" Billy requested.
"Of course," Dan answered.
 5. The first word of a new piece of speech must have a capital letter.
E.g. Billy smiled and said, "Perfect!"
 6. The same rules of punctuation must be used in speech such as commas and question marks.
E.g. "Do you want ice?" he continued.
 7. You must always use punctuation to separate what is being spoken and the rest of the writing.
E.g. "No ice thank you," Billy concluded.