English Stage 4 (Year 7) – resource booklet

Escape into the world of the novel – part 1

**Phase 1, phase 2 and integrated phase 5 resources**

This document contains the teacher-facing resources and activities that accompany the Year 7 teaching and learning program, ‘Escape into the world of the novel’.

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**Updating the table of contents**

Want to update the table? Have you added content to the document and noticed the page numbers have changed? As you add content to this report, you can update the table of contents to accurately reflect the page numbers within the resource. To update the table:

* Right click on the table and select ‘Update table of contents’ (in the browser version) or ‘Update field’ (in the desktop app). In the browser version, it will automatically update the entire table.
* In the desktop app, you will then need to select ‘Update entire table’. Your table numbers should then update to reflect your changes.

# About this resource

This teacher resource booklet is not a standalone resource. It has been designed for use by teachers in connection to Year 7 resources designed by the English curriculum team for the [English K–10 Syllabus](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/syllabuses/english-k-10-2022) (NESA 2022). These include the Year 7 scope and sequence, Year 7 ‘Escape into the world of the novel’ program and the Year 7 Term 3 sample assessment task, which includes a student work sample.

## Purpose of resource

The content in this resource booklet has been prepared by the English curriculum team, unless otherwise credited. Some of the information is collated from relevant NESA and department documentation. It is important that all users re-read and cross-reference the relevant syllabus, assessment and reporting information hyperlinked throughout. This ensures the content is an accurate reflection of the most up-to-date syllabus content. Links contained within this resource were correct as of 30 October 2023.

## Target audience

These samples are intended to support teachers as they develop teaching and learning resources for their students’ needs. The program and associated resources are not intended to be taught exactly as is presented in their current format. There are instructions for the teacher and instructions for the student throughout the resources and activities. Teachers using this resource booklet should edit and refine these to suit their students’ needs, interests, abilities and the texts selected.

## When and how to use

This teaching and learning program has been designed for Term 3 of Year 7. It provides opportunities for the teacher to strengthen class rapport, while encouraging students to explore and understand new texts and concepts, and experience new ways of learning. Teacher-facing material has been included as a ‘resource’, while student-facing material has been labelled ‘activity’ in this booklet. The resources and activities can be used as an example and adapted for the teacher’s own design of resources. The booklet also serves as an example of how resources and activities can be designed for the [English K–10 Syllabus](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/syllabuses/english-k-10-2022) (NESA 2022). The resources and activities should be used with timeframes that are created by the teacher to meet the faculty and school assessment schedules.

## Texts and resources

A succinct overview of the texts required for the teaching and learning program are outlined in the table below. This brief overview provides the name and details of each text, the syllabus requirement being addressed and points of note.

Table 1 – core texts and their alignment to the text requirements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Text | Text requirement | Annotation and overview |
| Phommavanh O (2019) *Thai-riffic!,* 2nd edn, Penguin Group, Australia. | This novel is a moderately complex text as per the [National Literacy Learning Progression (NLLP) (V3)](https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/resources/national-literacy-and-numeracy-learning-progressions/version-3-of-national-literacy-and-numeracy-learning-progressions/) in that it provides students opportunities to engage with a hybrid text with moderately complex sentence, language and vocabulary. This includes modality, literary devices, idiomatic language and meaning built around multiple perspectives.  **EN4-RVL-01** requires students to read texts that are complex in their ideas and construction. The text helps meet the [Text requirements for English 7–10](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/learning-areas/english/english-k-10-2022/overview#course-requirements-k-10-english_k_10_2022): a work of extended prose by an Australian author which explores intercultural experiences and perspectives from popular and youth cultures. | The novel is broadly a bildungsroman about a young Australian boy of Thai heritage. Readers will engage with the stresses of a first year at high school and the journey of acceptance of one’s identity.  The novel is light-hearted, with family, school and community conflicts balanced by comedic and multimodal elements.  A study of this accessible text will allow for the development of reading skills, the appreciation of genre, and the ways in which composers create an interesting fictional world through characterisation and carefully curated narrative elements. |
| Carroll L (1865) *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*, Macmillan’s Children’s Books. | This novella is a complex text as per the [NLLP (V3)](https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/resources/national-literacy-and-numeracy-learning-progressions/version-3-of-national-literacy-and-numeracy-learning-progressions/). It uses figurative language, complex vocabulary and contains allegorical ideas that lead to multi-layered meanings. While it can be read as a children’s book, it provides opportunities for close reading and stage-appropriate analysis of characterisation and narrative structure.  **EN4-RVL-01** requires students to read texts that are complex in their ideas and construction. The text helps meet the [Text requirements for English 7–10](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/learning-areas/english/english-k-10-2022/overview#course-requirements-k-10-english_k_10_2022): a work of extended prose that is widely regarded as quality literature. | This prose work is widely known and hence ready for consideration in new ways that will engage a young adult reader.  It is a work of Victorian literature that has had a profound influence on popular culture, particularly through its fantasy genre structure and characterisation. The anthropomorphic creatures that the protagonist meets have influenced children’s literature as well as provided material for comedy, psychological analysis and wordplay. |
| MacDibble B (2020) *Across the Risen Sea*, Allen &Unwin Pty Ltd, St Leonards, NSW. | This novel is a moderately complex text as per the [NLLP (V3)](https://www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/resources/national-literacy-and-numeracy-learning-progressions/version-3-of-national-literacy-and-numeracy-learning-progressions/) in that it provides students opportunities to engage with a hybrid text with moderately complex sentence, language and vocabulary. This includes modality, literary devices, idiomatic language and meaning built around multiple perspectives.  **EN4-RVL-01** requires students to read texts that are complex in their ideas and construction. The text helps meet the [Text requirements for English 7–10](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/learning-areas/english/english-k-10-2022/overview#course-requirements-k-10-english_k_10_2022): a work of extended prose by an Australian author which explores intercultural experiences and perspectives from popular and youth cultures. | The novel is a dystopian novel set in a post climate change affected world. Readers engage with the protagonist’s journey to save themselves and the planet. The novel explores human greed, selfishness and sense of community.  A study of this accessible text will allow for the development of reading skills, the appreciation of genre, and the ways in which composers create an interesting fictional world through characterisation and carefully curated narrative elements. |

# Phase 1 – engaging with the unit and strengthening the learning community

The focus of this phase is for students to explore the unique relationship between themselves as readers and the evocative worlds created by the composers of fiction. Students will engage in structured reading and viewing activities. This will challenge and inspire them to consider themselves as readers and investigate what draws them personally into fictional worlds. Students are engaged conceptually through genre and characterisation in the idea of escape, and their relationship with fiction. Students begin exploring the purpose of fiction and how it attempts to engage the audience. Students practise writing by manipulating texts to deepen their awareness of prose fiction, and to reflect on the writing process.

## Phase 1, resource 1 – preparing for reading the text

**Teacher note**: prepare the article for your student cohort prior to reading. Depending on your students, this topic may be upsetting and should be omitted if required. The article [Why millions of girls in Afghanistan can’t go to school](https://www.cbc.ca/kidsnews/post/why-millions-of-girls-in-afghanistan-are-now-barred-from-going-to-school) (Boudjikanian 2022) can be accessed online, linked to a Google classroom or printed as a hard copy. Suggested activities to help students access the article are below.

**Vocabulary activities**

To prepare students for this text, the teacher could:

* issue the glossary (following table) prior to reading and students find visual images to represent each term
* use the glossary during the reading process to look up unfamiliar words
* use the glossary for spelling activities
* break students up into small groups, allocate each group a term, students research the term and report back to the class
* support students to take notes while reading, and record key ideas in the ‘Relevance to the article’ section of the table.

**Table 2 – article glossary**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Term | Definition | Relevance to the article |
| Afghanistan | A country in central Asia next to India and Iran | The country where the article is set |
| Taliban | An extreme Muslim group in Afghanistan |  |
| hurdles | Difficult problems to be overcome |  |
| refugees | People who flee a country often to escape political tensions |  |
| Islamist extremist group | A group of people who follow extreme religious beliefs | A categorisation for the Taliban group |
| waging | To carry on a battle |  |
| ousted | Thrown out |  |
| pandemic | A disease that is experienced throughout the entire country or world |  |
| violation | The act of breaking the law or agreement |  |
| plight | A condition, state or situation |  |

**Extended reading suggestions**

**Prior to reading the article, it may be beneficial for students to conduct some wider reading on the topic or view a short documentary. Here are some possible research options.**

* [Britannica Kids – Afghanistan](https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/Afghanistan/272743) and [National Geographic Kids – Afghanistan](https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/geography/countries/article/afghanistan) – after reading these articles, students should choose information beneath a couple of the subheadings and complete a [Digital Learning Selector – Dictogloss](https://app.education.nsw.gov.au/digital-learning-selector/LearningActivity/Card/661?clearCache=86d7baa0-dff1-cc20-e342-4bf4e8e6ca6b) for each.
* [The Taliban’s takeover of Afghanistan, explained (Brewster 2021)](https://www.cbc.ca/kidsnews/post/the-talibans-takeover-of-afghanistan-explained/) – after reading this article, students should use the [Digital Learning Selector – 5 Whys](https://app.education.nsw.gov.au/digital-learning-selector/LearningActivity/Card/638) process to think more deeply about the Taliban’s takeover of Afghanistan.
* [Afghanistan Anniversary (3:56)](https://www.abc.net.au/btn/classroom/afghanistan-anniversary/14024514) – after viewing the clip, students complete a [Digital Learning Selector – Think, Pair, Share](https://app.education.nsw.gov.au/digital-learning-selector/LearningActivity/Browser?cache_id=1c50a) activity to address a variety of discussion points, including how life has changed for those living in Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover and how life differs for those who have moved to Australia.

## Phase 1, activity 1 – reading the news report text

**Assisted reading suggestions**

The teacher may organise or suggest one of the following ways of reading the text. Alternatively, the class may decide together. Options include:

* Teacher reads aloud and students follow along.
* Students read in small groups, pairs or individually.
* Teacher organises a small group reading and ensure there is at least one strong reader in each group.
* Students to stop at key points to ask key questions and check for understanding. Suggested questions are provided below with the ‘Inferential analysis questions’.
* Students complete a [Jigsaw activity](https://app.education.nsw.gov.au/digital-learning-selector/LearningActivity/Card/546?clearCache=b89b3207-9c55-2ef8-79f6-cbd5f36a6d00) and chunk the text into small sections – different groups could be issued different sections to read and summarise.

**Student activity – inferential analysis questions**

Answer the following questions. You will need to use inferential thinking skills to interpret the additional layers of meaning created by the author’s use of connotation.

1. How do the opening sentences of the text immediately orient the reader into the concerns of the piece?
2. How do the final sentences conclude the key concerns of the piece?
3. What connotations are attached to the word ‘right(s)’ throughout the article?
4. How is a perspective about education conveyed through the text? Consider in particular how emotive language is used to communicate the perspective.
5. How does the text position the audience to reconsider their own perspectives on ‘right(s)’?

## Phase 1, activity 2 – identifying the effect of language features in a text

**Teacher note**: EAL/D students requiring extra support may need to be provided with a visual glossary.

**Glossary**

* **Contextual vocabulary** – precise words used in relation to the background or situation.
* **Emotive language –** language that creates an emotional response.
* **Facts –** proven truths about a topic.
* **Gaze –** the relationship between the human subject of the text and the viewer through looking.
* **Headings and subheadings** – words that are used at the top of a page or section to provide a title that explains what it is about.
* **Hyperlink** – text, image, frame or button that when clicked or tapped will open another webpage, website, image, sound, document or application, such as email. Hyperlinks are often used within documents to link to other pages or sections.
* **Quotations –** exact wording from the text or person can provide strong evidence of techniques or theme.
* **Rhetorical question –** a question which does not require an (often obvious) answer. It is asked for the sake of emphasis or effect. A rhetorical question is a figure of speech.

1. **Your group has been assigned a language feature to identify in the text.**
2. **Each group member should identify one example in the text.**
3. **Add your examples to the collaborative document.**
4. **Identify the effect of their use.**

**Table 3 – LEE table**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Language feature | Evidence | Effect |
| Rhetorical question |  |  |
| Emotive language |  |  |
| Quotations | “Each person can do something, whether it be posting on social media, talking to your class about it, or starting conversations within your family,” said Oates. | This call to action from Oates gives readers a solution as to what they can do personally about the situation. |
| Facts |  |  |
| Hyperlinks |  |  |
| Contextual vocabulary |  |  |
| Gaze |  |  |
| Heading and subheadings |  |  |

## Phase 1, activity 3 – benefits of reading

1. Use the first row of the table to record the main ideas from your viewing of view [Top 10 Benefits Of Reading Books (6:10)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0uCjNzEMHc).
2. List your Top 5 reasons to read in order of preference.

Table 4 – benefits of reading

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Preference | Top benefits of reading books | Justification |
| Main ideas |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |

## Phase 1, adjusted activity 3 – benefits of reading scaffold

1. Use the table to list your top 5 reasons to read in order of preference.

Table 5 – adjusted scaffold benefits of reading

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Five benefits of reading books | Preference (1–5) |
| Reading expands vocabulary. |  |
| Reading improves your imagination. |  |
| Reading reduces stress. |  |
| Reading improves your knowledge. |  |
| Reading improves your writing skills. |  |

1. Now select your top 2 reasons and use the scaffold to write a paragraph.

**Table 6 – sentence starter template**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sentence stem | Your answer |
| The top 2 benefits of reading on my list were |  |
| I chose |  |
| as my first preference because I believe that |  |
| I also think my second preference, |  |
| is an important reason as |  |
| I now understand that reading |  |

## Phase 1, resource 2 – preparing for Britannica Kids fiction article

**Pre-reading resource: planning the ingredients for a good story**

When you are cooking, your meals need particular ingredients, combined in a certain way, to ensure that they are good to eat. Similarly, stories need certain ingredients to guarantee that they will be interesting to the reader and get the writer’s message across to the audience.

**Think about this: what do you think are the essential ingredients that are needed to make a story a ‘good’ story?**

Remember, your responses should be general enough that they can apply to all good stories. For example, if you write ‘dragons’ as an essential ingredient, this would mean any story without a dragon could not be considered a good story. Instead, if you like reading stories with dragons in them, you might like to think about what the dragon brings to the story. Is it an interesting or exciting character? Does it bring a sense of wonder or fantasy to the story? Does it bring excitement and action to the plot?

**Teacher note:** students should be provided with access to the [Britannica Kids – fiction](https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/fiction/323194) article after they have completed their initial brainstorm. A differentiated article [Britannica Kids article – fiction (Kids)](https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/fiction/400074), which also has read aloud capability, could also be used.

## Phase 1, activity 4 – what makes a good story?

**Teacher note:** this activity and concept is based on [*Inferring meaning of unfamiliar words*](https://www.futurelearn.com/info/courses/pte-success/0/steps/164881#:~:text=Look%20at%20the%20words%20and,or%20antonym%20in%20the%20text.&text=Look%20at%20information%20given%20later,to%20give%20you%20a%20clue.&text=Look%20to%20see%20if%20there,word%20in%20the%20unknown%20word.) (Griffith University 2023). It is like **Phase 1, activity 3 – benefits of reading**, the activity can be scaffolded by providing some initial ingredients or sentence stems.

This activity asks you to think about the elements, or ingredients, that go into making a story a ‘good’ story.

1. Brainstorm your list of ‘ingredients’ in the first column. In brainstorming your list, you should consider:
2. the stories that you have enjoyed personally – what made them so enjoyable?
3. popular stories and films that you have heard of – what do these have in common?
4. stories that you have disliked – what was missing?
5. As you read the text for a second time, tick off all your brainstorm ingredients that are mentioned in the text in the second column.
6. Add any new ingredients to the third column.
7. In pairs, discuss which expectations were included and what was missed.

Table 7 – ingredients of fiction

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ingredients brainstorm | Identified in text | Additional ingredients |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

An important skill when reading is to infer the meaning of unfamiliar words through context. The following steps will assist you in making meaning of these words. Use this strategy whenever you encounter unfamiliar words.

1. Re-read the [Britannica Kids– fiction](https://kids.britannica.com/students/article/fiction/323194) article
2. Identify 2 unfamiliar words and write them in the second and third columns.
3. For each word, complete the process activities outlined in the first column.

**Table 8 – steps for using contextual clues**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Process | Unfamiliar word 1 | Unfamiliar word 2 |
| Identify an unfamiliar word. |  |  |
| Identify its part of speech. |  |  |
| Look at the words and sentences around it. Find its synonym or antonym in the text. |  |  |
| Look at the information after the word to see if there is a clue to its meaning. |  |  |
| Look to see if there is a smaller or more common word in the unknown word. |  |  |
| Try a synonym in the sentence. Does it make sense? |  |  |
| Inferred meaning |  |  |

## Phase 1, resource 3 – fiction cards

**Teacher note:** cut up the provided cards and place each set in a paper bag. You will probably need 5 sets of cards depending on your class size. You may like to laminate the cards for future use.

**For differentiation:** for an adapted set of cards, a broad example could be added under the definition. For instance, under ‘Elements of conflict to create drama’ you could add ‘an argument or disagreement’.

This would allow a talking point for Life Skills learners to create extra context, then link to the concrete examples you provide in the resource booklet's tables.

**Table 9 – fiction cards**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Elements of fiction | Elements of fiction |
| Elements of conflict to create drama | **Use of figurative language** |
| Believable, memorable characters | **Sizzling starts** |
| Subplots of events | **Dynamic and interesting dialogue** |
| Detailed and descriptive setting | **Satisfying endings** |
| Strong voice (allows responder to understand the character’s perspective) | **An insightful theme or message** |
| Interesting literary world | **Draws an emotional response from the responder** |

## Phase 1, resource 4 – categorising texts

**Teacher note:** print a set of sample texts and a set of categories for each student pair from the following tables. Each pair should match the text with the correct category. At the completion of this activity, students should discuss their choices and any anomalies groups may identify.

**Table 10 – sample texts**

|  |
| --- |
| Sample texts |
| 1. WENDY. Of course it's awfully fascinating! Would you teach John and Michael to fly too?   PETER (indifferently). If you like.  WENDY (playing rum-turn on JOHN). John, wake up; there is a boy here who is to teach us to fly.  JOHN. Is there? Then I shall get up. (He raises his head from the floor.) Hullo, I am up!  WENDY. Michael, open your eyes. This boy is to teach us to fly. |
| 1. PLAIN MUFFINS   2 cups flour, 3 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt,  2 tablespoons fat, 1 to 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup milk  Break the egg into a mixing bowl, beat it. Add the milk to it. Melt the fat, add it to the egg mixture. Measure the dry ingredients thoroughly. Add them (through a sifter) to the other ingredients. Mix quickly and thoroughly and drop into buttered muffin pans. Bake in a hot oven (200 degrees Celsius.) from 25 to 30 minutes. |
| 1. Remembrance Day (also known as Poppy Day or Armistice Day) is observed on 11 November each year to recall the end of hostilities of World War I in 1918. Hostilities formally ended "at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month," in accordance with the Armistice, signed by representatives of Germany and the Entente at about 5:15 a.m. that morning. The war officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 28 June 1919. |
| 1. Comic image with the title Onward! and Faster!!! |
| 1. Bedtime by Lizzie Lawson   "It's bedtime, bedtime, Cissy dear,  It's time to put away,  Your little Noah's ark dear  Until another day,  You know it isn't right at all  To tire yourself with play.” |
| 1. The woman was about 180 centimetres tall with a slender build. She was Caucasian with a pale coloured skin tone. The woman had shoulder length, straight blond hair that was pulled back in a ponytail. Her eyes were large and green in colour. |
| 1. Nearly all the sports practised nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. On the village green, where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise: but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare. |
| 1. When Dorothy stood in the doorway and looked around, she could see nothing but the great gray prairie on every side. Not a tree nor a house broke the broad sweep of flat country that reached the edge of the sky in all directions. The sun had baked the plowed land into a gray mass, with little cracks running through it. Even the grass was not green, for the sun had burned the tops of the long blades until they were the same gray color to be seen everywhere. Once the house had been painted, but the sun blistered the paint and the rains washed it away, and now the house was as dull and gray as everything else. |
| 1. *Thai-riffic!* By Oliver Phommavanh is an hilarious book that follows the journey of ‘Lengy’ as he starts high school. It is a coming-of-age story that follows the events that help him to find his own identity. Recommended for pre-teens or young adults, I give this book a 4 out of 5 rating. |
| 1. Who wants to be the most successful school in the region? Who wants to win the debating championship? Who wants to go down in history as the school’s best competitors? If you answered yes, then we are seeking your assistance. As a school, it is important we step up to these opportunities, showcase our abilities and prove to everyone that we are the best! So, who is with me? Sign up at lunch time today. |

**The next table contains the category cards.**

**Table 11 – categories**

|  |
| --- |
| Categories |
| Narrative story |
| Poem |
| Procedural text – recipe |
| Description |
| Comic strip |
| Non-fiction historical text |
| Play script |
| Essay |
| Book review |
| Speech |

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* De Redder D (2023) Book review, NSW Department of Education.
* De Redder D (2023) Speech, NSW Department of Education.

## Phase 1, resource 5 – using the Frayer model

**Teacher note:** prompt students to ask clarifying questions in relation to the terminology. Students may need some of the language explained or defined. A Frayer model can be used to assist students in developing a deeper understanding of a word. For a version of this template that you can edit, visit the Department’s page, [Digital Learning Selector – Frayer diagrams.](https://app.education.nsw.gov.au/digital-learning-selector/LearningActivity/Card/553) The Frayer model, as pictured below, has been adapted from *Closing the Vocabulary Gap* (Quigley 2018:155).

The Frayer model is a graphic organiser that can help us unpack unfamiliar vocabulary we encounter in texts. To use the Frayer model, we complete the following steps:

1. Place the target word – the word you would like to understand – in the middle square of the diagram. Look up the definition of the target word in a dictionary. Choose the most appropriate definition and re-write it in your own words.
2. Next, look at the ‘characteristics’ section of the diagram. In this section, write down words or phrases that you have come across in the dictionary definition that give us more of an idea of the target word.
3. To consolidate your understanding of the word, use it in a sentence.
4. To consolidate understanding, look for non-examples to include in the last section of the table.

Figure 1 – Frayer model with definitions

The below diagram is an example of using the Frayer model for the word ‘personification’.

Figure 2 – example Frayer model for the word ‘personification'

1. Explore the word ‘escape’ using the Frayer model.

Figure 3 – Frayer model for the word ‘escape’

## Phase 1, activity 5 – understanding representation

Use the Frayer model diagram to develop a deeper understanding of the word ‘representation’.

Figure 4 – Frayer model for the word ‘representation’

1. View [Understanding representation video (2:46)](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/english/textual-concepts#/asset9) and add additional information to your diagram.
2. Examine the representation poster. What else could you add to your Frayer diagram?

Figure 5 – poster representing the concept representation

This poster provides a visual representation of the concept representation. It shows a character standing on a block posing for a painting. There is painter painting two portraits of the person. Each portrait represents the character standing on top of the block in a different way. The text at the bottom of the image reads: Representation is how we depict objects, ideas
or issues when we compose a text.
They are not neutral or necessarily natural depictions of the world.
They are influenced by our experiences, beliefs, cultural background
and audience. The type of text and its form affect the codes and
conventions the composer may choose to create their depictions.

## Phase 1, activity 6 – representations of landscapes and landforms in film

**Teacher note:** select a short clip from one of the suggested films to show the class. It should be selected based on your understanding of locations with which your students would most likely be familiar. Add extra texts or delete the texts listed if they are unfamiliar to students.

**Student activity instructions**

1. **Reflect on when you have been to the location in real life or seen the location on the news or other media. Note your observations in the second column.**
2. **View the film clip.**
3. **In the fourth column, note down how the location is represented in the text – use adjectives and 5 senses.**

**Table 12 – representations of landscapes and landforms in film**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Australian location | Real life or own perception of the location | Film | How the location is represented in the text (literary world) |
| Sydney Harbour |  | [Finding Nemo Arrival To Sydney (2:47)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=foOcHy7A3rM) |  |
| Mount Warning |  | [Ferngully (5:13)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kpOJU6tLG8o) |  |
| Northern Australian rainforest |  | [Crocodile Dundee (2:40)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BwrrJo5gN10) |  |
| Australian countryside or farm |  | [Babe (2:12)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yuzXPzgBDvo) |  |
| Dampier, Pilbara region of Western Australia |  | [Red Dog (2:21)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GTExiWzvJlo) |  |
| Sydney and Bellingen |  | [Danny Deckchair (2:14)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b5Ner-0gm_w) |  |

## Phase 1, activity 7 – symbolism and representation

**Teacher note:** text choices may need to be adapted for EAL/D students who have limited knowledge of popular youth texts in Australian society. This activity should be adapted to suit the background knowledge of student cohorts.

1. Examine the images.
2. Match the image with the name of the correct world from the resource list.
3. Based on this activity, make an inference of the meaning of ‘literary worlds’ and write in it in your workbook.

**Resource list:**

* "[Alice in Wonderland (Illustrator: Hudson, 1922?) Croquet with the Duchess](https://www.flickr.com/photos/43021516@N06/4382428611)" by [Toronto Public Library Special Collections](https://www.flickr.com/photos/43021516@N06) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/?ref=openverse).
* ‘Hogwarts’ representation, Photo by [RAMSHA ASAD](https://unsplash.com/@ramshaaah?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) on [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/photos/cdPtfnJYD7E?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText).
* ‘Hundred acre woods’ representation, photo by [Annie Spratt](https://unsplash.com/@anniespratt?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) on [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/photos/6f4joY6ziTk?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText).
* ‘Middle Earth’, Photo by [Jeff Finley](https://unsplash.com/@jeff_finley?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) on [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/photos/bK8Wlaq7NaA?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText).
* ‘Narnia’ representation, Photo by [Szymon Fischer](https://unsplash.com/@mrsimonfischer?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) on [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/photos/vyNBFUbSsbs?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText).
* ‘North Pole’ representation, Photo by [Norman Tsui](https://unsplash.com/@arainbowman?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) on [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/photos/KBKHXjhVQVM?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText).
* ‘Panem’ representation, Photo by [De'Andre Bush](https://unsplash.com/@deandre?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) on [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/photos/GG2m6AEnlmU?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText).
* "[The Wizard of Oz (1939)](https://www.flickr.com/photos/89093669@N00/3088211926)" by [twm1340](https://www.flickr.com/photos/89093669@N00) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/?ref=openverse).

**Table 13 – matching images with literary worlds**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Image | Literary world |
| An image of a lion, scarecrow, tin man and a girl walking on a yellow brick road towards a green castle.. |  |
| A castle on a snowy hill surrounded by snow plains. |  |
| A little girl standing next to a queen in front of a castle. |  |
| A reindeer with big antlers pulling a sleigh in the snow. |  |
| A road sign that says Hogwarts which is pointing towards a huge building on a rocky mountain. |  |
| A lush green countryside that has small doors built into the sides of little hills. |  |
| A newspaper headline that says - world of Pooh - surrounded by baby's breath and flowers. |  |
| A person in a red dress holding up her arm with her fingers raised. She is overlooking a valley with a city in the distance. |  |

**Teacher note:** the correct responses for the literary world match activity are below.

**Table 14 – inference answers**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Image | Literary world |
| An image of a lion, scarecrow, tin man and a girl walking on a yellow brick road towards a green castle.. | ‘[The Wizard of Oz (1939)](https://www.flickr.com/photos/89093669@N00/3088211926)’ by [twm1340](https://www.flickr.com/photos/89093669@N00) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/?ref=openverse). |
| A castle on a snowy hill surrounded by snow plains. | ‘[Narnia](https://unsplash.com/photos/brown-concrete-building-on-snow-covered-ground-during-daytime-vyNBFUbSsbs)’ representation, photo by [Szymon Fischer](https://unsplash.com/@mrsimonfischer?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) is licensed under the [Unsplash License](https://unsplash.com/license). |
| A little girl standing next to a queen in front of a castle. | ‘[Alice in Wonderland (Illustrator: Hudson, 1922?) Croquet with the Duchess](https://www.flickr.com/photos/43021516@N06/4382428611)’ by [Toronto Public Library Special Collections](https://www.flickr.com/photos/43021516@N06) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/?ref=openverse). |
| A reindeer with big antlers pulling a sleigh in the snow. | ‘[North Pole](https://unsplash.com/photos/reindeer-pulling-sled-KBKHXjhVQVM)’ representation, photo by [Norman Tsui](https://unsplash.com/@arainbowman?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) is licensed under the [Unsplash License](https://unsplash.com/license). |
| A road sign that says Hogwarts which is pointing towards a huge building on a rocky mountain. | ‘[Hogwarts](https://unsplash.com/photos/blue-and-white-concrete-building-under-blue-sky-cdPtfnJYD7E)’ representation, photo by [RAMSHA ASAD](https://unsplash.com/@ramshaaah?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) is licensed under the [Unsplash License](https://unsplash.com/license). |
| A lush green countryside that has small doors built into the sides of little hills. | ‘[Middle Earth](https://unsplash.com/photos/the-hobbit-house-bK8Wlaq7NaA)’, photo by [Jeff Finley](https://unsplash.com/@jeff_finley?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) is licensed under the [Unsplash License](https://unsplash.com/license). |
| A newspaper headline that says - world of Pooh - surrounded by baby's breath and flowers. | ‘[Hundred acre woods](https://unsplash.com/photos/the-world-of-pool-illustration-beside-flowers-6f4joY6ziTk)’ representation, photo by [Annie Spratt](https://unsplash.com/@anniespratt?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) is licensed under the [Unsplash License](https://unsplash.com/license). |
| A person in a red dress holding up her arm with her fingers raised. She is overlooking a valley with a city in the distance. | ‘[Panem](https://unsplash.com/photos/woman-in-red-shirt-standing-on-top-of-mountain-during-daytime-GG2m6AEnlmU)’ representation, photo by [De'Andre Bush](https://unsplash.com/@deandre?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText) is licensed under the [Unsplash License](https://unsplash.com/license). |

## Phase 1, resource 6 – sample definition

**Sample definition:**

**Literary world – a made-up place or setting that belongs to a fictional story. It can be based on a real location but can also be completely made up.**

**Reason – based on the image representing the North Pole, this is a setting based on a real place with real creatures such as reindeer, but they are altered to fit into the magical world of Santa.**

## Phase 1, activity 8 – prepositions and prepositional phrases

**Glossary**

* **Preposition –** a word that begins an adverbial phrase or an adjectival phrase indicating time, place, manner, causality, for example in, on, after, before, by, under, over, of, through.
* **Prepositional phrase –** units of meaning within a clause that begin with a preposition. They indicate **how, when, where or why**, for example 'She ran into the garden', 'He is available from nine o'clock'.

1. View [Meet the preposition | The parts of speech | Grammar | Khan Academy (3:48)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3wQ5dgFPms).
2. Identify the prepositions in the following sentences:
3. Amanda’s dog is inside its kennel.
4. During the carnival, Simon lost his shoe.
5. Wendy went to the party with Mike.
6. The horse galloped over the road and into the paddock.
7. The koala climbed up the tree.
8. Yesterday, I ate chips.
9. View [Prepositional phrases | The parts of speech | Grammar | Khan Academy (5:37)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7dOBMUESkqk).
10. Underline the prepositional phrase and **bold or circle** the prepositions in the following sentences:
11. The man on the stage is a fantastic actor.
12. Junior hides under the bed.
13. After the show, we went to the museum.
14. Mum was hiding our presents in the cupboard.
15. Mark went skating with his friend.
16. Without asking permission, Sam wrote his name on the board.

## Phase 1, resource 7 – prepositions and prepositional phrases answers

1. Identify the **prepositions** in the following sentences.
2. Amanda’s dog is **inside** its kennel.
3. **During** the carnival, Simon lost his shoe.
4. Wendy went to the party **with** Mike.
5. The horse galloped **over** the road and **into** the paddock.
6. The koala climbed **up** the tree.
7. **Yesterday,** I ate chips.
8. Underline the prepositional phrase and **bold or circle** the prepositions in the following sentences:
9. The man **on** the stage is a fantastic actor.
10. Junior hides **under** the bed.
11. **After** the show, we went **to** the museum.
12. Mum was hiding our presents **in** the cupboard.
13. Mark went skating **with** his friend.
14. **Without** asking permission, Sam wrote his name **on** the board.

## Phase 1, resource 8 – interactive writing

**Teacher note:** the teacher might like to trial the ‘Interactive writing’ technique (Daffern and Mackenzie 2020) as an introduction to this task. Interactive writing is a co-constructed writing strategy which aims to support student brainstorming and compositional skills. The teacher orchestrates class discussion and shares the pen with students, while guiding the collective text towards the skills and outcomes desired.

A routine for an interactive writing lesson will involve the following steps:

1. Teacher curates a class brainstorm of ideas about setting, character and other features of the orientation on a graphic organiser.
2. Teacher uses a black marker and students a coloured one to contribute. Teacher thinks aloud and asks guiding questions such as ‘What might the character be doing at this point?’
3. Teacher leads the co-construction of the text using class ideas. Students are invited, strategically, to contribute, while the teacher corrects errors and guides the writing so that students practise new skills and demonstrate known ones. Teacher encourages, in particular, use of target vocabulary and syntax from this Phase.
4. Teacher continues thinkaloud through entire process to demonstrate text creation and cycles of evaluation and re-drafting.
5. Opportunities for reading aloud the developing text are set up by the teacher.
6. Teacher guides completion of co-constructed text and supports students to increasingly write words, phrases and clauses independently.
7. At a key point, teacher invites students to continue independently or to write their own versions.

## Core formative task 1 – imaginative orientation

**Teacher note:** guide students through each of the activities with explicit focus on the sample reflective activities to build self-monitoring capacity.

This task will give you an opportunity to explore ways to craft an orientation that enables the responder to ‘escape’ into the text.

**Writing an imaginative orientation**

1. Use the ideas from the [Eerie encounter game](https://www.scootle.edu.au/ec/viewing/L1281/index.html) to craft an orientation for your own story. Your orientation should be approximately 100–200 words in length.
2. You may like to use the scaffold below to assist your writing.
3. Examples have been included for each language or structural device provided.
4. Put your own example in the third column and use it in your full piece if you like it (you may need to adjust it slightly to fit).
5. Don’t forget to start with an action!
6. Type or write your orientation in full on a separate document for peer editing.

**Table 15 – writing scaffold**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Language checklist | Example | Your text |
| Action | Whack! The branch slapped me across the face hard… real hard. |  |
| Dialogue | “Help me!” I yelled as I raced across the paddock. |  |
| Description | Its face (or what I thought was its face) drooped down to brush against the burnt grass as it turned towards me. |  |
| Describe what is happening. | I couldn’t believe it! Right there in front of me stood a creature I had never seen before – not on television or even in a book. |  |
| Introduce protagonist. | How could I, just a school kid, be in this situation? I should be sitting back at home with a mouthful of chips and Grand Theft Auto blasting on the TV. I can tell you, this is not my idea of fun. |  |
| Establish setting. | But here I am… somewhere in the middle of nowhere smack bang in a paddock filled with corn stalks with no idea of how to get home. |  |
| Use figurative language (SHAAMPOO)  Simile  Hyperbole  Alliteration  Assonance  Metaphor  Personification  Oxymoron  Onomatopoeia | The night was as black as soot.  It was bigger than a skyscraper.  As always, Alex answered the alarm.  A small call rang out.  A tsunami of emotions hit me.  The branch clawed at my face.  It was a bright night.  “Whoosh!” |  |

1. Use the checklist to ensure you have included appropriate features of an engaging orientation.

**Table 16 – checklist for an engaging orientation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Technique | Used |
| I have used an action, dialogue or description in the first sentence. |  |
| My opening sentence grabs the responder’s attention. |  |
| I have used vivid language (adjectives, adverbs, figurative language). |  |
| I have introduced the audience to my protagonist. |  |
| I have established some form of setting. |  |
| My introduction has between 5–10 sentences. |  |
| I have checked for accurate spelling and punctuation. |  |

1. Look at the sample writing task and self-reflection. Does yours look similar?

**Sample writing task for Core formative task 1 – imaginative orientation**

There was a bright light and a spaceship landed on the ground in front of me. My friend Pete said we had to hide but I didn’t want to. He’s a big scaredy pants so he ran off. I just stood there and looked at the ship. It was grey and shaped like a frisbee. I touched it and it was smooth and cold. Then it moved. I stepped back and heard a big noise. A big door opened and three strange creatures walked down the ramp. I thought it was cool but I was a bit nervous of what would happen.

**Sample self-reflection for Core formative task 1 – imaginative orientation**

1. **This is a sample of self-reflection. Do you think it has enough detail? Annotate ideas to provide more information.**

**Table 17 – sample checklist for an engaging orientation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Technique | Used |
| I have used an action, dialogue or description in the first sentence. | Kind of |
| My opening sentence grabs the responder’s attention. | Yes – spaceship |
| I have used vivid language (adjectives, adverbs, figurative language) | Not really |
| I have introduced the audience to my protagonist. | Kind of |
| I have established some form of setting. | Not really |
| My introduction has between 5–10 sentences. | Yes |
| I have checked for accurate spelling and punctuation. | Yes |

1. Swap your work with a peer and provide feedback on each other’s work using the peer feedback scaffold. If the technique has been used, identify it and write it in the third column. If it has not been used, make a suggestion in the third column instead.

**Table 18 – peer feedback scaffold**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Language device or feature | Used | Example or suggestion for improvement |
| Action, dialogue or description has been used in the first sentence. |  |  |
| Opening sentence grabs the responder’s attention. |  |  |
| Vivid language (adjectives, adverbs, figurative language) has been used. |  |  |
| The protagonist has been introduced. |  |  |
| Setting has been established. |  |  |
| Introduction has between 5–10 sentences. |  |  |
| Accurate spelling and punctuation. |  |  |

**Sample peer feedback for Core formative task 1 – imaginative orientation**

1. **Consider how the sample peer feedback could be used to improve the sample writing task for Core formative task 1 – imaginative orientation. What do you think are the 2 most important suggestions the writer should use?**

**Table 19 – sample peer feedback scaffold**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Technique | Used | Example or suggestion for improvement |
| Action, dialogue or description has been used in the first sentence. | No | A blinding light flashed in front of me. |
| Opening sentence grabs the responder’s attention. | No | Start with dialogue – for example: “Whoah! What’s that?” Pete yelled as a blinding light flashed in front of us. |
| Vivid language (adjectives, adverbs, figurative language) has been used | No | Use show don’t tell and SHAMPOO. |
| The protagonist has been introduced. | Sort of | “I” – we know his friend is Pete and the protagonist is braver than Pete – could add in some more information. |
| Setting has been established. | No | Where are you? Describe this in your introduction. For example: I was standing in the middle of the local cricket pitch. You could tell it hadn’t had a lick of water for quite some time as my steps had crunched as I paced across it. |
| Introduction has between 5–10 sentences. | Yes | No changes needed. |
| Accurate spelling and punctuation. | Almost | There  Capital letter for person’s name – Pete.  Use dialogue.  Proofread your work carefully. |

1. **Now look at your own feedback. Does it have sufficient detail? If not, give it back to your peer for additional feedback.**
2. **When you have enough feedback, select the 2 most important feedback suggestions and improve your writing.**
3. **Now read the sample improved piece of writing. Is it better? Can you highlight the parts where feedback was used?**

## **Phase 1, resource 9 – sample improved orientation**

**Sample improved piece of writing for Core formative task 1 – imaginative orientation**

“Whoah! What’s that?” Pete yelled as a blinding light flashed in front of us.

I couldn’t believe my eyes as a disc as big as a giant’s frisbee hovered above us. We stood frozen in place as we peered up at this miraculous sight. We were standing smack bang in the middle of the local cricket pitch. You could tell we hadn’t had a lick of rain for quite some time as my steps had crunched as I paced across it. Now, as the giant frisbee drew nearer, I worried the intense heat bouncing off it, would set the whole town on fire.

“Jeez, Max! What are you doing just standing there? We’ve got to get out of here!” yelled Pete as he spun on his heels to escape. Pete’s always been a big wuss – when he was 5, we went to a circus and he ended up crying like a baby because the clown came up to him and shook his hand. So it didn’t really surprise me that he was now just a fleeting shadow in the distance beyond the outer fence of the cricket grounds.

[188 words]

1. Go back and make any further changes to your work.

## Phase 1, resource 10 – spelling (refining checklist part 1)

**Teacher note**: a refining checklist has been added to the writing process for every core formative task in this program. Use the following process, which starts with spelling then adds one refining focus for each task, to support students to refine writing.

To support student refining, the teacher could:

* guide students through the examples and understanding indicated in the annotated text in the table
* support student extension by finding other examples in the core text
* support paired and independent student refining practices by asking students to use the sample and its annotated examples to check and improve their own writing in Core formative task 1.

Table 20 – model text and annotations for refining spelling

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Model text | Annotations – spelling |
| “Whoah! What’s that?” Pete yelled as a blinding light flashed in front of us.  I couldn’t believe my eyes as a disc as big as a giant’s frisbee hovered above us. We stood frozen in place as we peered up at this miraculous sight. We were standing smack bang in the middle of the local cricket pitch. You could tell we hadn’t had a lick of rain for quite some time as my steps had crunched as I paced across it. Now, as the giant frisbee drew nearer, I worried the intense heat bouncing off it, would set the whole town on fire.  “Jeez, Max! What are you doing just standing there? We’ve got to get out of here!” yelled Pete as he spun on his heels to escape.  Pete’s always been a big wuss – when he was 5, we went to a circus and he ended up crying like a baby because the clown came up to him and shook his hand. So it didn’t really surprise me that he was now just a fleeting shadow in the distance beyond the outer fence of the cricket grounds. | ‘frisbee’, ‘peered’, ‘heels’ and ‘fleeting’ – Double 'e' is often used to make a long vowel sound. It is a common convention in English spelling, but it is not always consistent.  'quite' – indicating extent or degree (as opposed to its homophone ‘quiet’). This is an opportunity to start a ‘homophone’ spelling list.  ‘bouncing’ and ‘outer’ – The combination of ‘ou’ is a common and tricky one. It is a diphthong and pronunciation is not always consistent with spelling. Compare ‘outer’ to ‘brown’.  ‘off it, would’ – The comma is not needed and is used incorrectly.  'We've' – a contraction of two words: 'we' and 'have'. An apostrophe replaces the missing letters.  ‘Surprise’ – commonly misspelt word - often the 'r' is left out, or the 's' is replaced with 'z'. What other commonly misspelt words are included here? |

## Phase 1, resource 11 – novel suitcase

**Teacher note:** the philosophy of this activity is to engage students in the text and inspire a desire to read it. Therefore, the teacher should attempt to be creative in their choices and presentation.

A ‘novel suitcase’ is a way of introducing a topic to the class. In the case of a novel, it can hold items that represent setting, characters and events. The aim is to engage students in wanting to find out more about the text being studied as well as to help them make predictions about what the book is about.

The suitcase should contain 5 items (either literal or inferential depending on class context) that represent the text being studied. Each item is removed from the ‘suitcase’ and students reflect on what it could represent about the story. Students can do this in a number of ways:

* think individually and record their ideas
* share with their pair
* share what each represents as a class
* class plenary – what might the book be about?
* write a list of ideas.

**Table 21 – suggestions for *Thai-riffic!* suitcase items and their representation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item for suitcase | Representation |
| Thai takeaway menu | Family business, Lengy’s culture, Lengy’s struggle with his identity |
| Water gun | Traditional cultural activity, cleansing ways of thinking, past ideas, choices |
| Sticky notes | School, teachers, reminders of doing the right thing, maturity |
| Family portrait | Lengy’s family, others’ families, importance of family, embracing your own identity |
| Pen in a notebook | Food critic, school project, working together, pride, understanding self |

## Phase 1, activity 9 – prediction chart

**Teacher note: the** [**NSW Centre for Effective Reading**](https://cer.schools.nsw.gov.au/intervention/teacher-resources.html)provides resources that guide assessment processes and teaching strategies that support all students, especially those with reading difficulties. The ‘making predictions’ template for this activity has been adapted from page 15 of the Comprehension Handbook(a downloadable PDF).

1. **Complete the table with your initial predictions based on the cover of the book.**
2. **Read the blurb of the book and add to your predictions.**
3. **Read the opening 7 pages of *Thai-riffic!* and add to or amend your predictions.**

**Table 22 – making predictions template**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Text feature | What I see | Prediction |
| Title of the novel |  |  |
| Illustrations on the front cover |  |  |
| Colours used |  |  |
| Font |  |  |
| Blurb content |  |  |
| Blurb layout |  |  |
| Orientation |  |  |

## Phase 1, resource 12 – strategies for introducing a novel

**Teacher note:** introducing a text can be done using a range of different approaches. It is not an expectation that students complete all of the suggested activities. The following strategies could be used for any text being studied. The focus is on supporting students to collect information, make and refine predictions about the text and deepen their understanding of context.

* Understanding context – revisit prior understanding of the term ‘context’.
* [Context](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/resources/glossary)– an environment or situation (social, cultural or historical) in which a text is responded to or created. Or wording surrounding an unfamiliar word, which a reader or listener uses to understand its meaning.
* Research the contextual setting of the text and create a presentation or brochure to demonstrate learning. Students could include:
* a setting description
* a suburb/venue map
* things to do in the area
* demographics
* the cultural beliefs of members of the local population.
* View or listen to an interview with the author and make predictions about the connection between the interview content and the novel.
* Visit a related location (in-person or virtually) to gain background knowledge.
* Listen to a guest speaker discuss the significance of a location or plot point from the story.
* Visit a museum related to the text and guide students as they examine images, recordings and artifacts.
* Curate a gallery walk – the teacher can select a series of objects, images, excerpts from non-fiction texts or other items and guide students as they examine the materials.

## Phase 1, resource 13 – list of prediction words from Across the Risen Sea

**Teacher note: this resource aligns with the student activity in Phase 1, activity 10 – parts of speech.**

1. The teacher reads an extract from the text [(This Off Day](https://www.google.com.au/books/edition/Across_the_Risen_Sea/pCHhDwAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover) – first page).
2. The teacher reads the specific words to the class, allowing enough time for the students to decide which column it belongs to in the table in **Phase 1, activity 10 – parts of speech**. (It may be necessary to re-read the word in its sentence for students to identify its part of speech.)
3. Check the answers at the end of the activity and reinforce why each word belongs in each category.

**Table 23 – list of words with answers**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Part of speech | Word | Part of speech |
| Rusty Bus | proper noun | **friend** | noun |
| beach | noun | **swimming** | verb |
| Margy | proper noun | **Neoma** | proper noun |
| grouchy-tired | adjective | **gasping** | verb |
| sea | adjective or noun | **newborn** | adjective |
| Jaguar | proper noun | **sweaty** | adjective |
| scrambles | verb | **buzzing** | verb |
| loo | noun | **salvagers** | noun |

## Phase 1, activity 10 – parts of speech

**Definitions:**

* Nouns: refer to a person, place or thing
* Verbs: refer to the actions of the subject of the sentence
* Adjectives: enrich a sentence by describing nouns

1. As your teacher reads individual words from the novel, list the words in the correct column.

**Table 24 –** parts of speech

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nouns | Verbs | Adjectives |
|  |  |  |

## **Phase 1, activity 11 – comparative and superlative adjectives**

**Comparative adjectives** show change or make comparisons. Than is a special kind of comparative adjective as it compares one thing with another. For example, she is taller than I am.

**Superlative adjectives** use the and show the greatest extent of something. For example, the girl is the biggest of the 2 children.

**Rules:**

* We usually add *–er* and *–est* to one-syllable words.
* If an adjective ends in –e, we add –r or –st.
* If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant.
* If an adjective ends in a consonant and –y, we change –y to –i and add –er or –est.
* We use more and most for most 2 syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with 3 or more syllables.
* These 2 syllable words can use –er or –est or more or most: common, cruel, gentle, handsome, likely, narrow, pleasant, polite, simple, stupid.
* The adjectives good, bad and far have irregular comparatives and superlatives and don’t follow the rules.

**Table 25 – examples of adjectives, comparatives and superlatives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| big | bigger | the biggest |
| small | smaller | the smallest |
| expensive | more expensive | the most expensive |
| good | better | best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| far | farther/further | farthest or furthest |

1. Complete the table with the missing adjectives, comparatives and superlatives.

**Table 26 – adjectives, comparatives and superlatives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| nice |  |  |
|  | larger |  |
|  | more careful |  |
|  |  | most interesting |
| rough |  |  |
|  | heavier |  |
| bad | worse |  |
|  |  | most polite |
|  |  | longest |
|  |  | narrowest |

1. Write the comparative and superlatives for the following adjectives from the reading:

**Table 27 – creating comparatives and superlatives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| burnt |  |  |
| tired |  |  |
| scared |  |  |
| friendly |  |  |
| heavy |  |  |

## **Phase 1, resource 14 – comparative and superlative adjectives answers**

Answers for **Phase 1, activity 11: missing adjectives, comparatives and superlatives**.

**Table 28 – adjectives, comparatives and superlatives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| nice | nicer | nicest |
| large | larger | largest |
| careful | more careful | most careful |
| interesting | more interesting | most interesting |
| rough | rougher | roughest |
| heavy | heavier | heaviest |
| bad | worse | worst |
| polite | more polite | most polite |
| long | longer | longest |
| narrow | narrower | narrowest |

Answers for **Phase 1, activity 11: comparative and superlative adjectives** for the following adjectives from the reading.

**Table 29 – creating comparatives and superlatives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
| burnt | more burnt | most burnt |
| tired | tireder | tiredest |
| scared | more scared | most scared |
| friendly | friendlier | friendliest |
| heavy | heavier | heaviest |

## **Phase 1, activity 12 – matching vocabulary to story elements**

1. In pairs, use the words you have been given to categorise the elements or ingredients of the story. Some have been done for you – you will need to add in the remaining words.

**Table 30 – vocabulary and elements matching**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Elements or ingredients of a story | Words from the novel |
| Setting – the time and place where the story is set | Rusty Bus |
| Plot – the events that happen in the story | scrambles |
| Characters – who is in the story | Neoma |

## **Phase 1, resource 15 – creating predictive sentences**

The below table can be used to support student understanding (or review) of sentence types.

**Table 31 – glossary of sentence terminology**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Terminology | Meaning | Effect | Example |
| Appositive | A noun that immediately follows and renames another noun in order to clarify or classify it. | Used to reduce wordiness, add detail, and add syntactic variety to a sentence. | My husband, Johnathon, is a farmer. |
| Compound sentence | Two simple sentences joined by a subordinating conjunction. | Reduces wordiness and is used to compare things or show a cause-and-effect relationship. | For  And  Nor  But  Or  Yet  So |
| Complex sentence | An independent clause joined to a dependent clause with a subordinating conjunction. | Creates sophistication in writing by adding more information. | My husband is a farmer although he is also an electrician. |
| Dependent clause | A phrase that doesn’t make sense on its own and starts with a subordinating conjunction. | Adds additional or clarifying information to a sentence. | although he is also an electrician. |
| Independent clause (simple sentence) | Has a noun and a verb and makes sense. | Provides information. | My cat is black. |
| Subordinating conjunction | A word or phrase that links a dependent clause to an independent clause. | Indicates that a clause has informative value to add to the sentence's main idea, signalling a cause-and-effect relationship or a shift in time and place. | After  Although  As  When  While  Until  Because  Before  If  Since |

## **Phase 1, resource 16 – genre**

**Teacher note**: English textual concepts posters are available for download on the [NSW Education English K–12 website.](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/english/textual-concepts) Students will explore genre in greater detail in a later phase.

1. Students view the Department of Education resource [‘Understanding genre video (3:00)’](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/english/textual-concepts/genre).
2. In pairs or individually, they create a definition for genre in their workbooks.
3. Students examine the poster and annotate any additions to their definition.

**Figure 6 – genre poster**

****

## Phase 1, activity 13 – genre match

**Teacher note:** EAL/D students may have limited understanding of these texts, which are popular in the Western canon. This activity may be a good opportunity to allow for EAL/D students to draw on examples of texts from their first languages to demonstrate their understanding of the concept of genre.

1. Match the genre with the correct description and example text. You may like to do this by colouring the matching components for each genre in one colour.

**Table 32 –** genre match

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Genre | Description | Example text |
| Adventure | A story where the reader has to solve a puzzle | *One of Us Is Next* – Karen M. McManus |
| Science fiction | A story about future technology, time or space travel | *Barack Obama* – Barack Obama |
| Thriller or suspense | A story about fantastic events and magical creatures | *Harry Potter* *and the Philosopher’s Stone* – JK Rowling |
| Humorous or comedy | A coming-of-age story where the main character shows growth of maturity | *The Hunger Games* – Suzanne Collins |
| Mystery or detective | A story about an exciting journey for the main character | *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves* – The Brothers Grimm |
| Love story or romance | Story set in a futuristic world that has obvious shortcomings | *The Lightning Thief (Percy Jackson and the Olympians)* – Rick Riordan |
| Legend | A story about someone’s life written by someone else | *Bridge to Terabithia* – Katherine Paterson |
| Fable | Horror stories about crime or murder | *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* – Sir Arthur Conan Doyle |
| Biography | A fictional story where the main characters are non-human | *Thai-riffic!* – Oliver Phommavanh |
| Fairytale | A funny story with a happy ending | *A Wrinkle in Time* – Madeleine L'Engle |
| Autobiography | A romantic story about love and relationships | *The Hare and the Tortoise* – Aesop |
| Bildungsroman | A story about someone’s life written by that person | *50 cent* – Jj Vance |
| Dystopian | A traditional story about heroes from the past | *Love from Scratch* – Kaitlyn Hill |

## Phase 1, resource 17 – genre match answers

The correct responses for the genre match activity are below.

**Table 33 –** genre match answers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Genre | Description | Example text |
| Adventure | A story about an exciting journey for the main character | *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* – JK Rowling |
| Science fiction | A story about future technology, time or space travel | *A Wrinkle in Time* – Madeleine L'Engle |
| Thriller or suspense | Horror stories about crime or murder | *One of Us Is Next* – Karen M. McManus |
| Humorous or comedy | A funny story with a happy ending | *Thai-riffic!* – Oliver Phommavanh |
| Mystery or detective | A story where the protagonist has to solve a puzzle | *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* – Sir Arthur Conan Doyle |
| Love story or romance | A romantic story about love and relationships | *Love from Scratch* – Kaitlyn Hill |
| Legend | A traditional story about heroes from the past | *The Lightning Thief (Percy Jackson and the Olympians)* – Rick Riordan |
| Fable | A fictional story where the main characters are non-human | *The Hare and the Tortoise* – Aesop |
| Biography | A story about someone’s life written by someone else | *50 cent* – Jj Vance |
| Fairytale | A story about fantastic events and magical creatures | *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves* – The Brothers Grimm |
| Autobiography | A story about someone’s life written by that person | *Barack Obama* – Barack Obama |
| Bildungsroman | A coming-of-age story where the main character shows growth of maturity | *Bridge to Terabithia* – Katherine Paterson |
| Dystopian | Story set in a futuristic world that has obvious shortcomings | *The Hunger Games* – Suzanne Collins |

## Phase 1, activity 14 – how does genre engage responders?

**Teacher note:** when showing films or film clips, you must ensure that the classification is appropriate for your students. You may like to use the [Text selection notification](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/leading-curriculum-k-12/explaining-curriculum-pcc/texts-used-in-classrooms/text-selection-notification) provided on the Department’s website. If you have not done so already, please review the [Controversial issues in schools policy](https://education.nsw.gov.au/policy-library/policies/pd-2002-0045) and the procedures for use. Sample permission forms are available on the [Leading English 7–12](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/english/leading-english-k-12/leading-english-7-12) page of the department’s website.

1. As you view each clip, identify its genre. Remember, some clips may have several genres.
2. Write down at least 2 conventions you notice in the clip that fit the genre.
3. Indicate whether this particular genre invites you into the text with a Yes or No.
4. Consider: has your opinion on your favourite genre changed?
5. Complete the [favourite genre](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ShareFormPage.aspx?id=muagBYpBwUecJZOHJhv5kc4fVcO91xlNuopc7PjoDUNUQTFaOE1GOFNGSEpNWk9GMzRUNFcwMUZQSyQlQCN0PWcu&sharetoken=gMP989ThkkxuAnQLFKEo) form.

**Table 34 –** genre and conventions in film

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Film clip | Genre | Conventions | Invites me in? Yes or No |
| [The Rescuers - Trailer #1 – 1977 (2:52)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xwryNsCchog) (G) |  |  |  |
| [Rio (2:06)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bf6zeRwk5LE) (G) |  |  |  |
| [WALL·E Trailer (2008) (2:31)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_kslEYbMr1g) (G) |  |  |  |
| [The Nightmare Before Christmas (1993) (1:25)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wr6N_hZyBCk) (G) |  |  |  |
| [The Great Mouse Detective (1986) Trailer (1:15)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-aEr0kOQNU) (G) |  |  |  |
| [The Swan Princess (2:14)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RgUCPG2G50s) (G) |  |  |  |

## Phase 1, resource 18 – how does genre engage responders? answers

Potential answers are below, but these responses are not absolute.

**Table 35 –** genre and conventions in film answers

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Film clip | Genre | Conventions | Invites me in? Yes or No |
| [The Rescuers - Trailer #1 – 1977 (2:52)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xwryNsCchog) (G) | Adventure | Journey to find something  Danger, antagonist  Pass test to succeed |  |
| [Rio (2:06)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bf6zeRwk5LE) (G) | Comedy | Humorous jokes  Slapstick comedy |  |
| [WALL·E Trailer (2008) (2:31)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_kslEYbMr1g) (G) | Science fiction | Out of space  Robots  Astronauts |  |
| [The Nightmare Before Christmas (1993) (1:25)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wr6N_hZyBCk) (G) | Horror | Talking living house  Dark features  Scary music |  |
| [The Great Mouse Detective (1986) Trailer (1:15)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-aEr0kOQNU) (G) | Crime or detective | Solve a puzzle  Detective  Problems to be dealt with |  |
| [The Swan Princess (2:14)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RgUCPG2G50s) (G) | Romance | Feelings between 2 people  Loss and finding someone  Soul mates |  |

## Phase 1, activity 15 – the Explanation Game

1. In your group, ask yourselves: How are we invited to escape into texts through genre?
2. Each group member can record their initial observations in the first column.
3. Work together to complete the rest of the columns.
4. Select your best idea to share with the class.

**Table 36 – the Explanation Game**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Initial observation – how am I invited into the text? | Explanations or hypotheses – how does it do this? | Reasons or justifications – why does it do this? |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Phase 1, activity 16 – response to the novel’s orientation

1. After reading the novel’s orientation, complete the table with the relevant information.

**Table 37 – initial response to the text**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stimulus question | Response |
| What genre is the novel? |  |
| Where is it set? |  |
| What is the context of the story? |  |
| What was the most interesting part of the orientation? |  |

1. Write a personal reflection responding to the question: how are we invited to escape into texts? Use the following prompts to guide your response:
2. In what ways does the novel appeal to you? Why?
3. Does the setting and context allow you to feel familiar with the plot? Explain.
4. Can you see similarities to things in your own life? Discuss.
5. How important is the genre in inviting or engaging you in the text?
6. Do you think you can ‘escape’ into this book? Why or why not?

# Phase 2 – unpacking and engaging with the conceptual focus

In this phase, students begin to explore the conceptual focus of the program – the ways in which narrative and characterisation invite an escape into the worlds of fiction. They investigate how their experiences of reading fiction are influenced by the choices made by writers in their use of the codes and conventions of imaginative writing. Students will begin their engagement with a core text and respond to a range of model texts to develop an informed personal perspective. They will investigate how an exploration of these worlds can lead to a broadening engagement with others, the world and their understanding of their own personal, emotional and intellectual responses.

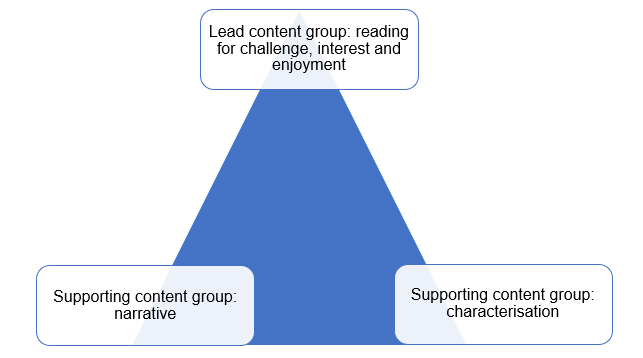
Students will consider the way that narrative elements such as rising tension, and aspects of characterisation such as the choice of point of view, create effective narratives. They experiment with these features in their own writing and reflect on the impacts of their own choices as the composers of imaginative texts.

Building from Stage 3, students should understand how narrative conventions engage the reader and apply this understanding when creating texts. They analyse how patterns in narratives set up expectations and experiment with these patterns in their own writing. From early in Stage 4, students will continue to refine their reflective writing and deepen their understanding of the recursive nature of the writing process as they will experiment with elements of narrative.

## Phase 2, resource 1 – adapted conceptual framework

**Teacher note**: the following diagram has been provided to support teacher planning and implementation following an ‘adopt and adapt’ model. This adaptation of the conceptual framework triangle illustrates the way in which this phase of the program has been conceived and planned. Since the key objective of this phase is on student engagement with the conceptual focus, it is important to clarify the key concepts and explain how their interaction leads to ‘conceptual understanding’ (see Stern, Ferraro and Mohnkern 2017).

Figure 7 – adapted conceptual framework diagram of Phase 2 (for teacher reference)



Notes on how to use the diagram above:

* We would normally take our concepts from within EN4-URA-01, EN4-URB-01 and EN4-URC-01. Since this phase is early in the program and the focus is on the ways that reading helps us make connections to the world around us, a content group from EN4-RVL-01 has been chosen as the lead content group as it is central to all teaching and learning in this phase.
* The diagram points us towards the relationships between concepts. They are a way to leverage conceptual thinking and a focus on a specifically subject English approach to a topic. We are interested in the ways in which narrative might encourage us to read for the challenge of broadening understanding of the world. Students consider the ways choices within narratives interact with choices in characterisation, such as the point of view a story is told from. Finally, they investigate how narrative and characterisation codes and conventions can allow texts to serve different personal and social purposes.

## Phase 2, resource 2 – villains revealed

**Teacher note:** examples of film texts from which (age-appropriate) scenes can be shown to demonstrate the villain being revealed either at the end or at the beginning include the following. Note that this is intended as a short stimulus activity and it may not be necessary to view scenes. A curated student-led discussion (students must receive teacher approval before discussing a text) of their viewing experiences may be more appropriate. PG classified content can be shown with parental permission and in alignment with [The Controversial issues in schools policy](https://education.nsw.gov.au/policy-library/policies/pd-2002-0045). As per the policy, principals are responsible for approving such texts. Text selection notification and permission samples are provided on the English curriculum [Leading English 7–12 webpage](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/english/leading-english-k-12/leading-english-7-12#:~:text=DOCX%2080.59%20KB)-,The%20texts%20used%20in%20classrooms,-Texts%20are%20used).

* Scooby Doo – there is a reveal in most episodes. See for example the ‘[Unmasking classic villains compilation (25:20)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4JLLv1lE7A)’ (YouTube)
* Note that Murder, She Wrote, Murder on the Orient Express (1974) and Young Sherlock are all PG rated and certain scenes can only be shown with parental permission and in alignment with [The Controversial issues in schools policy](https://education.nsw.gov.au/policy-library/policies/pd-2002-0045).

Discussion prompts for teacher-directed discussion:

1. Do you enjoy stories more or less if you know who the villain is from the beginning?
2. The narrative usually increases in intensity before the villain is revealed (or a false reveal). What makes for good ‘narrative structure’ in this situation? (The teacher may check understanding of key terminology here. Note the conventions association with ‘rising tension’ is introduced in a later activity.)

## Phase 2, activity 1 – match and sort

**Teacher note: this activity can be adjusted by providing half the class with the structural elements of narrative and the other half with the definitions. Students move around the classroom to find their ‘match’. When all have been matched correctly, all students complete the table below. This activity has been** adapted from [Stage 5 reading – text structure and features](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/literacy-and-numeracy/teaching-and-learning-resources/literacy/teaching-strategies/stage-5/reading/stage-5-text-structure-and-features).

1. Match the structural elements of narrative in the column on the left, with the definition or purpose in the column on the right.

Table 38 – match and sort activity student activity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Structural element of narrative | Definition |
| Title | The historical and geographical location in which the story takes place. |
| Orientation | The point in a narrative where the conflict or tension is at its highest intensity. |
| Setting | A struggle between 2 opposing forces. It can be internal; a character may experience struggle with themselves. It can be external; a character may struggle with another character or a situation. |
| Characters | A short phrase or word that reflects the theme or premise of the text. |
| Complication | Occurs after the climax or complication, when the point of tension eases. |
| Conflict | The events leading to a complication or to the climax (in a story, a chapter of extended prose, or a novel). |
| Rising tension | The people, animals or entities in the text. |
| Climax | Occurs after the climax or complication, when the point of tension eases. |
| Falling tension | An event that significantly challenges the character(s). The tension rises to this point, then resolves before further tension. An effective complication must change the course of the story and challenge the protagonist’s ‘desire line’. |
| Resolution | Introduces characters and setting. May fill in relevant background information or hint at the narrative arc or instigating problem of the story. |

**Teacher note:** the correct answers have been provided below.

Table 39 – match and sort activity teacher answers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Structural element of narrative | Definition |
| Title | A short phrase or word that reflects the theme or premise of the text. |
| Orientation | Introduces characters and setting. May fill in relevant background information or hint at the narrative arc or instigating problem of the story. |
| Setting | The historical and geographical location in which the story takes place. |
| Characters | The people, animals or entities in the text. |
| Complication | An event that significantly challenges the character(s). The tension rises to this point, then resolves before further tension. An effective complication must change the course of the story and challenge the protagonist’s ‘desire line’. |
| Conflict | A struggle between 2 opposing forces. It can be internal; a character may experience struggle with themselves. It can be external; a character may struggle with another character or a situation. |
| Rising tension | The events leading to a complication or to the climax (in a story, a chapter of extended prose, or a novel). |
| Climax | The point in a narrative where the conflict or tension is at its highest intensity. |
| Falling tension | Occurs after the climax or complication, when the point of tension eases. |
| Resolution | The outcome of a complication that then sets up new rising tension. |

## Phase 2, resource 3 – story, plot and narrative

**Teacher note:** although the terms story, plot and narrative are often used interchangeably, there are significant nuances in their meaning which should be taught explicitly to students.

Table 40 – story, plot and narrative definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
| Story | A more generic term that usually refers to type (a love story) or purpose and effect (humorous or educative). The focus is on ‘what happened’ as opposed to why or how it is structured. |
| Plot | The arrangement of the set of events in a story. Plot may refer to the sequence of events or significant action and depend on cause and effect. |
| Narrative | The techniques and conventions by which a story is created. In its simplest form, narrative refers to a set of events occurring in a time sequence, but most narratives also use features such as character and setting to tell the story. |

Students are supported to apply their understanding of the terms ‘story’, ‘plot’ and ‘narrative’ by completing the table below to describe each of these terms using a text with which you are familiar. It may be a text that has been used in class or one that students have engaged with outside of class.

An example using ‘Cinderella’ has been provided as a model.

Table 41 – modelled example using ‘Cinderella’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Cinderella |
| Story | This is a fairy tale about a kind, but mistreated young woman who finds her ‘happily ever after’. It is a story with a moral or message. |
| Plot | The poor protagonist is helped by magic to meet a prince who falls in love with her. She becomes a princess because her foot fits the shoe she left behind. |
| Narrative | This ‘rags to riches’ narrative engages readers because it appeals to their sense of justice. The ‘good’ characters are rewarded with a happy ending while the ‘bad’ characters suffer. |

This version can be used after students have listened to the story as extra practice.

Table 42 – modelled example for ‘Not in the lesson plan’

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | ‘Not in the Lesson Plan’ |
| Story | This is an entertaining (funny and dramatic?) story of a teacher’s decision to take his class to the park. |
| Plot | The school’s decision not to allow recess leads to the teacher’s plan to take his class to the park. The teacher’s desire to play with every student leads to a climactic accident and injury. |
| Narrative | This ‘accident’ type of anecdotal narrative is engaging because it is set in a school (and park) and involves a subversion when it is the teacher who suffers the accident in the climax. |

## Phase 2, activity 2 – identifying the structural elements of narrative in a text

**Teacher note: the following text is taken from ‘The Moth’ website. The Moth Story Slams are competitions where people tell true, personal stories relating to a specified theme. Exploring this platform for storytelling and running a class or interclass story slam would provide an opportunity for HPGE students to enrich their learning.**

Complete the pre-listening activities focused on prediction.

1. Predict what the story will be about based on the title ‘Not in the Lesson Plan’.
2. Predict the order in which the following plot elements will occur:
3. chasing a student
4. wrapping a shirt around a head
5. students in straight and silent lines.

**Teacher note: explicit links between prediction and terminology can be made here. As plot refers to the sequence of events, so cause-and-effect sentences and linking words may be a valuable focus.**

**Consider using some of the following linking words and phrases to help you to write cause-and-effect sentences to recreate the plot:** as a result, because, because of, caused by, consequently, for that reason, that is why, therefore, thus.

1. Listen to the podcast ‘[Not in the Lesson Plan (7:42)](https://themoth.org/stories/not-in-the-lesson-plan)’.
2. Work in pairs to summarise the story using keywords. Practise retelling the story using the keywords.
3. As a class, reconstruct the story. Use a range of transition words to create the cause-and-effect sentences that reflect the plot.
4. The teacher is determined to prove himself **because he is concerned about what his colleagues think of him.**
5. **As a result of the school’s strict rules \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fill in the blank)**
6. The teacher’s first year of teaching had not gone well; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, (insert a linking word or phrase) he believed he needed to prove himself to the other teachers.
7. Using the plot diagram template, match the details of the story to the structural element of the narrative that they explore.

**Teacher note:** use a plot diagram template from **Phase 2, resource 6 – blank narrative structure diagram** for students to match the details of the story with the structural element of narrative that they reflect. This plot diagram template is available as a downloadable PDF or as editable PowerPoint slides can be found on the [Planning, programming and assessing English 7–10 webpage](https://education.nsw.gov.au/teaching-and-learning/curriculum/english/planning-programming-and-assessing-english-7-10) with the other resources for this program. The image of a ‘jungle gym’ below can be provided to support students to build a mental picture of the story with which they will engage.

The following image is of a ‘jungle gym’. This term is used in America to describe playground equipment.

Figure 8 – image of a jungle gym

A group of children playing at a playground on playground equipment, also called a jungle gym.



[‘Jungle Gym’](https://www.flickr.com/photos/edenpictures/8764083341/in/photolist-emsdDc-i4DBc-pHT6i-hA1pYA-8hAQJk-8nLFqs-6jeMSC-a4RqFV-oUgeKq-fzMqiH-yrtDR-iB8v4B-b1fqAg-GvvJF-4qDE6G-i4DBb-gyNH3G-Jf5YNU-ouCH4-5veQdH-8SgWrU-a9UmxY-33K7zA-uFWqWu-93iqDp-pS8E5U-g4SYJZ-4C86iY-Hj1EH-842Km-ab49Po-J15iLF-5CRns3-LjgA1S-pScLs-7Ug4DV-89yEBz-CRrUUt-6wsjiR-5mygrp-QG1kp3-9eWhvN-76fGFF-MtNbQu-dBu9PX-fUY6zg-JvBsGC-jY3LfK-5VzdN-FH6WWA) by [Eden, Janine and Jim](https://www.flickr.com/photos/edenpictures/) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/).

**Teacher note**: the table below provides possible answers for the identifying and matching the structural elements of narrative in a text activity.

Table – identifying and matching the structural elements of narrative in a text: teacher answers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Structural elements of narrative | Details from the story |
| Orientation | The storyteller is 23 years old, in his second year of teaching. His first year of teaching has not gone well. |
| Complication | The storyteller is determined to prove himself to his class and all the other teachers. |
| Conflict | The school where the storyteller works is very strict – there is no recess scheduled in the day. It is ‘a kid’s nightmare’. |
| Rising tension | The storyteller starts taking his students to the park. The school is more concerned about ‘straight lines’ than anyone getting hurt. The class walk to the park and it is a beautiful day. The storyteller plays with all the groups of students. One student wants to be chased. |
| Climax | The storyteller runs at full speed into the jungle gym and blood starts pouring down his face. |
| Falling tension | The storyteller informs the students calmly that they are ‘going to go back early today’ and he manages his head wound. He tells the school that there is good news and bad news; someone got hurt but it wasn’t a student. The students ask their teacher ‘does it hurt?’ as they walk back to school. Medical attention is provided to the teacher and he has 9 staples in his head and is not allowed to work for the rest of the day. |
| Resolution | The storyteller has learned the lesson that you can’t control everything. |

**Transcript for ‘Not in the lesson plan’**

Not in the Lesson Plan (reproduced with permission from *The Moth* website)

James Hamilton

[00:00:19] When I was 23, I was going into my second year of teaching, and I was obsessed with being an excellent teacher. Like, I had a chip on my shoulder about it, and I had a chip on my shoulder about it because my first year of teaching had not gone that well. And the general vibe with the veteran teachers was that I couldn't cut it. Like, at some point in the last year, they maybe concluded that I didn't have my stuff together. I don't know if it's because I was so young or because I was so inexperienced or maybe because I clearly didn't own an iron, and all my shirts were very wrinkled…um…

[00:01:08] So, going into year two, every day, walking into my fourth-grade classroom was a chance for me to, like, show a new group of kids and prove to all these other teachers that I had my stuff together. Like, you know, every time we had to walk out on the hall, my lines were the straightest, my lesson plans were the most thorough, and while I didn't buy an iron, I did find a type of shirt that doesn't even get wrinkled.

[00:01:40] Every detail accounted for. And my school was very rigid, like, strict curriculum, long school days, and no recess. So, it's like a kid's nightmare. And the other teachers would complain about this no recess policy, but I took it on myself to find a solution. The solution that I came up with is that on Fridays, I would take my class to the park, and would let them play for a while. And, it was about eight blocks from our school, which meant that technically, it was a field trip, not a recess. So still within the rules. And, if you'd ask any of the kids, they'd say that despite the fact that, like, eight blocks is a very long way for fourth graders to walk, they thought this was the best idea ever. And their now favorite teacher, Mr. Hamilton, came up with it.

[00:02:44] And the school was surprisingly okay with this on two conditions. One, the kids had to walk in and out of the building in straight and silent lines. And two, no one could get hurt and I was like, ‘Weird that you put straight lines before no one getting hurt.’ But also, ‘I don't know if you've noticed, but my lines are very straight.’

[00:03:10] Um…So, one day we go to the park. It's like perfect weather, everyone's in a particularly good mood, and I always make a point of playing with every group of kids. So, I did it all. I did the swings, I did the slide, you know? I did the jungle gym and there was one kid, and all he wanted was for me to chase him. And so, like, he would run into the field, and I'd follow him, and then he'd run around the swings, and I'd follow him. And then he went under the jungle gym, and I followed him. He's a fourth grader, which is the perfect height to run full speed under a jungle gym that is mostly made of sheets of metal and sharp edges. And I am two full feet taller than him, which is not the perfect height to run under a jungle gym at full speed.

[00:04:08] So, when I stood up even a little bit, I just put my head going full speed right into one of these sharp metal edges, and I like, stumbled out and was holding my head. I don't know if you remember being 10 years old, but it's very funny when your teacher gets hurt.

[00:04:29] It's like the funniest thing in the world. So, there was this kid Thomas, who just pointed and laughed, and as he's laughing, we lock eyes just as blood starts going down my face. So, his laugh was kind of like, ‘Hahahaha!—Oh, no, no!’ And I just hold my head and very calmly go, ‘You, know, we're going to go back early today, um…so y’all can just line up right over there.’ While they're lining up, I go behind a car and take off my dress shirt and take off my undershirt and wrap my undershirt around my now very bloody head and button my dress shirt back all the way up, which, by the way, still not wrinkled.

[00:05:31] And I call the school, and I say, ‘Hey, good news and bad news. Bad news, someone got hurt.. ah…. Good news, not a student. Ah, you'll see what I mean when I get back.’ Assuming I get back. Um…and we begin this eight-block trek back to the school, which, again, a long distance for 10 year olds under normal circumstances, particularly long when your teacher has an active head wound.

[00:06:06] And I'm just trying to keep it cool, you know?. I'm just having conversations and saying things like, ‘You know, this is why I tell you to sit up so straight in class. A lot of blood flowing up there, a lot of blood.’ And every couple of blocks, ah, one of the kids just goes quietly, ‘Does it hurt?’ And I go, ‘No, no,’ which it didn't, but internally, I was like, ‘This doesn't hurt, ‘cause that's how shock works, um...’

[00:06:42] And I get all the way back to the school, and they're waiting for me and even in the chaos, I'm like, aware that my like, seemingly brilliant plan has ended with egg on my face. By egg, I mean my own blood. And, they take me to the urgent care, and I get nine pretty painful staples in my head, and then I do what seems reasonable, and I go back to work, and the school is like, ‘No, you can't teach.’ And I'm pretty sure I know why. I'm like, ‘This is because you don't think I know what I'm doing. You think that I'm bad at my job.’ And what they…the reason they gave me was that, ah, ‘You're wearing an urgent care shirt, your hair is caked with blood, and you probably have a concussion.’

[00:07:39] There was lots of things that my 23-year-old self should have learned. Um…I should have learned to not care what other people were thinking. I should have cared, or I should have learned that you're inevitably going to bleed in front of the people that you least want to see you bleed. But those aren't like lessons that you can just teach one day and learn. Those are things you have to learn painfully over and over and over and over again. But the one thing I did learn is that you can't control everything.

[00:08:09] And I learned that, because no matter how good my lesson plans were or how straight my line was, I was just always going to be the teacher who cracked his head open. That was just it. Thank you.

## Phase 2, activity 3 – reordering the rising tension

**Teacher note:** consider cutting up the table in this activity so students can physically reorder the events. Alternatively, divide the class in half and allocate one ‘event’ to each student (events may need to be added or removed depending on the number of students in the class). Students then arrange themselves in a line that reflects the order of events.

1. Re-read the first chapter of *Thai-riffic!* (‘Flyer Attack’).
2. Reorder the series of events from the chapter that create the rising tension.
3. Using the [Think, Pair, Share](https://pz.harvard.edu/resources/think-pair-share) thinking routine, consider ‘what do the series of events of the chapter have in common?’
4. The table below describes the series of events that create the rising tension in ‘Flyer Attack’. Put these in the correct order, or in the order that you think they should appear.

Table 44 – reordering the rising tension

|  |
| --- |
| Rising tension from ‘Flyer Attack’ in *Thai-riffic!* |
| Lengy uses a hose to wet the flyers. |
| Kitchai leaves a flyer in Mr Roberts’ letterbox. |
| The letterboxes are full. |
| Lengy is forced to wear a bright red shirt and cap with ‘Thai-riffic!’ written on them. |
| Lengy and Kitchai come across letterboxes that display the sign ‘no junk mail’. |
| Lengy meets Angelo. |
| Lengy finds letterboxes in which to deliver his flyers. |
| Lengy discovers that there are 20,000 flyers to deliver. |
| Lengy begins to remove the catalogues from the full letterboxes. |
| Lengy has a confrontation with ‘a red-headed kid’. |
| Lengy wets Mr Roberts with the hose. |
| Kate is also handing out flyers for her parents’ business. |
| Lengy is embarrassed to see his photograph has been included on the new menu and on the restaurant flyer. |
| Lengy and Kitchai deliver paper planes made from flyers to Mr Roberts’ door. |
| Wind begins to blow the flyers all around. |
| Lengy and Kitchai have to deliver flyers for Thai-riffic! |
| Lengy encounters Kate and Hayley. |

**Teacher note:** the table below provides the answers for reordering the rising tension activity.

Table 45 – Rising tension in ‘Flyer Attack’ from *Thai-riffic!*

|  |
| --- |
| Rising tension from ‘Flyer Attack’ in *Thai-riffic!* |
| Lengy and Kitchai have to deliver flyers for Thai-riffic! |
| Lengy is embarrassed to see his photograph has been included on the new menu and on the restaurant flyer. |
| Lengy discovers that there are 20,000 flyers to deliver. |
| Lengy is forced to wear a bright red shirt and cap with ‘Thai-riffic!’ written on them. |
| Lengy and Kitchai come across letterboxes that display the sign ‘no junk mail’. |
| Lengy meets Angelo. |
| Lengy finds letterboxes in which to deliver his flyers. |
| The letterboxes are full. |
| Lengy begins to remove the catalogues from the full letterboxes. |
| Lengy has a confrontation with ‘a red-headed kid’. |
| Lengy encounters Kate and Hayley. |
| Kate is also handing out flyers for her parents’ business. |
| Kitchai leaves a flyer in Mr Roberts’ letterbox. |
| Lengy and Kitchai deliver paper planes made from flyers to Mr Roberts’ door. |
| Wind begins to blow the flyers all around. |
| Lengy uses a hose to wet the flyers. |
| Lengy wets Mr Roberts with the hose. |

## Phase 2, activity 4 – considering the effect of rising tension

The rising tension can serve a greater purpose than merely revealing plot; this structural convention of a narrative is used by writers to draw their readers into the world of a novel.

1. From the series of events that create the rising tension of ‘Flyer Attack’, select 3 and explain how these events impact both the protagonist and the reader. An example has been provided for you as a model.

Table 46 – considering the effect of rising tension

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Event | Impact on the character | Impact on the reader |
| The letterboxes are full. | Lengy has a problem that he will need to solve. | We feel empathy for Lengy because nothing is going right for him. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Phase 2, activity 5 – think, puzzle, explore prompts

Consider your developing thoughts about how and why we are drawn into the imaginary worlds of novels.

1. Use the following prompts for small group discussion about your experiences with novels:
2. What is usually your favourite part of the narrative structure of a novel?
3. Why do we read novels?
4. Why do writers continue to write novels?
5. Why do companies still invest in novels rather than just making films?
6. Do you enjoy rising tension?
7. Use the ‘Think, Puzzle, Explore’ thinking routine to develop your understanding of the novel form. Record your ideas on a Jamboard.
8. Think – what do you think you know about the novel as a textual form?
9. Puzzle – what questions or puzzles do you have about the novel as a textual form?
10. Explore – how might you work together to explore your puzzles about the novel as a textual form?
11. The title of this program is ‘Escape into the world of a novel’. Substitute the word ‘escape’ with other ‘ways into’ the world of a novel. For example, ‘dive’, ‘creep’, ‘road’.
12. Discuss with a peer the connotation of a range of the substituted words. Some questions to guide your discussion include:
13. How do these words reflect the possibilities of how readers can interact with a novel?
14. How does the structure of a novel affect the way a reader interacts with it? For example, if a novel begins with the climax, do we ‘dive in’? If it begins with the resolution, do we ‘creep in’ as we piece the story together?
15. Which word best reflects the way that you interact with a novel?

## Phase 2, resource 4 – prompts for physical Likert scale

Students physically position themselves on a line (the scale) indicating whether they strongly agree, agree, have no opinion, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements:

* The book is always better than the movie.
* There is no point in watching the film if you have read the book (or vice versa).
* Stories are arranged in the same ways in novels and films.
* The rising tension in the story is what keeps us hooked.
* I am bored in the bits between the action.
* I like it when different characters ‘tell’ the story.

## Phase 2, resource 5 – vocabulary building

The following notes support the student exploration of etymology and morphology related to the root words ‘nov’ and ‘cine’. The teacher will use this information to support student vocabulary activities in the teaching and learning program.

**Words that include the root ‘nov’**: novice, novelty, innovation, renovate, supernova

**Opportunities for exploring parts of speech in context**: teacher explicit instruction of one example:

* Noun – innovation, innovator
* Verb – innovate
* Adjective – innovative

**Dual meanings of the word ‘novel’**: both a work of extended prose fiction, and ‘new’. Are there connections between these 2 meanings? In what ways are novels ‘new’? (Consider how they were once a new form of entertainment; how do novels invite readers to consider new ideas?)

**Tie-in to other languages**: an interesting tie-in to French is: new = nouvelle, novel = roman (French, Spanish as ‘Romance languages’ as related to Ancient Rome). The teacher may connect to the German ‘bildungsroman’ as it is coming up in this program.

**Extension to ‘cine-‘ and portmanteau**: cinema, cinematographer, cinematic, uncinematic, cinemagoers. Podcast is a portmanteau of iPod and broadcast. Students can be challenged to find other portmanteaus in relation to texts and art (for example ‘sitcom’ and ‘dramedy’).

## Phase 2, activity 6 – reflective writing prompts

1. Use one or 2 of the following prompts to help guide you in writing a reflective response about reading. You may choose to respond to the prompts that are most relevant to your reading experience.
2. Identify the part of the novel that you have found most engaging.
3. Why is this engaging for you?
4. How has the rising tension contributed to making this part engaging for you?
5. What have you learned about yourself through your reading?
6. What have you learned about the world through reading?
7. Do you prefer texts that follow the narrative structure we have explored in class? Or, do you prefer texts that experiment with conventional structures (for example, narratives that begin with the climax or move backwards and forwards in time or explore multiple perspectives).
8. Do you prefer texts that surprise you? Or do you enjoy being able to predict the plot?
9. What challenges have you experienced in engaging with the novel you have been reading in class?
10. Now that you have reflected on yourself as a reader and what you enjoy, how can you use this information to guide you in selecting future reading experiences?

## Phase 2, activity 7 – reading journal

1. Use the following table to reflect on your reading journey. Your teacher may provide suitable prompts for you to reflect upon.

Table 47 – reading journey prompts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Section of novel | Journal entry |
| Pre-reading | **Prompt:** From examination of the cover, blurb and any introductory activities, how do you think this novel will play out? |
| Chapter 1 | **Prompt:** What is your reaction to the first chapter? What emotions or memories has it evoked for you? |
| Orientation | **Prompts:** What are the main conflicts that are set up in the first few chapters? How do they relate to your life or to other novels you have read? |
| [students insert section of novel] |  |
| [students insert section of novel] |  |
| [students insert section of novel] |  |
| [students insert section of novel] |  |

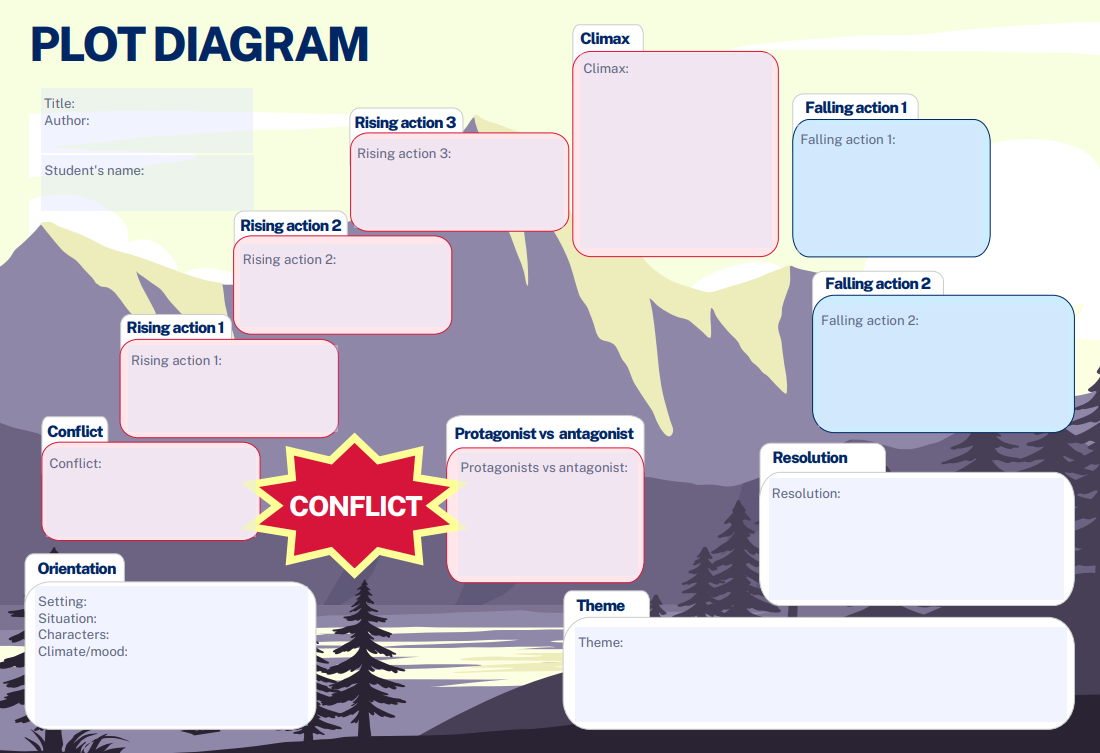
## Phase 2, activity 8 – narrative structure diagram

The overarching narrative structure that we have been exploring (orientation, complication, rising tension, climax, resolution) together forms something that is referred to as the ‘narrative arc’. The narrative arc of individual chapters in *Thai-riffic!* often follows the same pattern as the novel.

1. Use the blank narrative arc diagram below (**Phase 2, resource 6** **– blank narrative structure diagram)** and **work with your teacher and class to plot the narrative arc of the chapter ‘Flyer Attack’ form *Thai-riffic!***
2. Select another chapter from *Thai-riffic!* and plot the narrative arc using the blank narrative structure diagram below (**Phase 2, resource 6** **– blank** **narrative structure diagram)**
3. Compare the diagrams for both chapters. What similarities can you see? What is common to both chapters in the falling tension? How does this align with the narrative arc of the novel?
4. Discuss why the phrase ‘narrative arc’ has been used to describe this aspect of a novel, story or chapter. Write a definition. For extension: consider other metaphors that could be used to describe the structure.

## Phase 2, resource 6 – blank narrative structure diagram

Figure 9 – narrative structure diagram template



## Phase 2, resource 7 – additional narrative structure terminology

The following table provides a definition of key terms and a suggestion for what the definition is based on, as well as where the teacher can seek further support.

Table 48 – additional narrative structure terminology

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Terminology | Definition | Further support |
| Instigating event or problem | This is a plot element that acts as the starting point for conflict, tension or drama. It is often revealed as part of the orientation and may be referred to as the ‘inciting incident’ or ‘initiating event’. Inciting is a useful term as it sets the protagonist onto a new course of action. | Explore the playwright [David Mamet’s idea](https://narrativefirst.com/articles/how-to-train-your-inciting-incident) that if all stories are about solving problems, then a story needs a genesis for that problem. This is the ’instigating event’. |
| Conflict | Conflict in a narrative can be internal (for example a moral choice) or external (with a bully) or both. It can be emotional, intellectual, physical, moral or social. Conflict creates tension and usually sets up the obstacles for the protagonist that drive the narrative structure. | Writers.com suggests that [conflict within a story](https://writers.com/what-is-conflict-in-a-story) is about a struggle between opposing forces that creates the narrative thread of a story. |
| Complication  (in addition to the earlier definition) | Complications are obstacles or opportunities that get in the way of, or change, the possibility of the character achieving their goal. | According to [Karen Woodward’s blog](https://blog.karenwoodward.org/2014/08/the-structure-of-short-story-first-complication.html) the complication should reveal what the protagonist is up against, raise the stakes and tempt the character to give up on the goal. |
| Point of view | ‘The position from which the information and events of a text are intended to be perceived by its audience. Point of view is constructed through the narrator, voice or images of the text and by characters or voices presented within it. **Point of view should not be confused with the term ‘perspective’ or with notions of opinion.**’ ([English K–10 Syllabus glossary](https://curriculum.nsw.edu.au/learning-areas/english/english-k-10-2022/glossary), NESA 2022) | For further ideas and activities on the differences between first person, second person, third person omniscient and third person limited, see [MasterClass](https://www.masterclass.com/articles/complete-guide-to-point-of-view-in-writing-definitions-and-examples) support resources. |

**Examples related to the chapter ‘Bulk to school’**

* The ‘instigating problem’ of the chapter – going shopping for school with mum and little brother at a cheap store.
* The conflicts of the chapter – between Lengy and his mum, for example, over shopping and speaking Thai.
* The complication – the unexpected meeting with Rajiv.

**Discussion prompts – impacts of each term**

* The ‘instigating problem’ sets the course for the story and provides a starting point for the character’s main objective. In this chapter, shopping with mother and brother create a problem for a character trying to fit in and be independent.
* The conflicts provide tension. In this situation, over cultural differences, the role of parents and brothers, over what is needed at school.
* The complication changes the course of the story and forces the character to make a choice, or to take action that significantly changes the characters, plot or values. In other words, the choices at this moment must matter; they hold significant moral value. How Lengy responds to Rajiv tells us a lot about him as a character and signals the ongoing ‘battle’ with his own identity.

## Phase 2, activity 9 – conscience alley for *Thai-riffic!*

**Teacher note: the following steps are to take the class through the conscience alley activity. Resources for students follow the instructions.**

1. Pre-reading discussion – what is a ‘turning point’ (for a character) in fiction? What typically happens before and after them in examples known to students?
2. Reading – as an example from the core text *Thai-riffic!* use an extract from the chapter ‘The legend of the self-made chef’ where Lengy is about to add ‘Dad’s special chilli paste’ to the Thai food he has brought for multicultural day.
3. Pre-reading vocabulary – depending on class context students may either discuss and check the meaning of key vocabulary provided by the teacher, or practise using context to guess the meaning of key vocabulary signalled by the teacher.
4. Teacher reads the extract from ‘I’m in our rollcall class…’ and stops at ‘I wait until she leaves and grab Dad’s special chilli paste from my bag.’ (pp:64–65)
5. In pairs, students prepare 3 arguments why Lengy should add the chilli to the food and 3 arguments detailing why he should not. Use the table below – conscience alley preparation – to scaffold pair work if required. Then refer to **Phase 2, resource 8 – ways into argument**, for an extension activity exploring ethos, pathos and logos as approaches (appeals) students can take to their arguments.
6. Teacher selects 6 students to form an ‘alley’. Three students will form a line and will express reasons ‘for’ adding the chilli and 3 students will form a line opposite them and will be expressing reasons ‘against’ adding the chilli.
7. Another student, representing Lengy, will walk through the ‘alley’ pausing at each pair who will act as Lengy’s conscience.
8. As Lengy pauses, the students on opposing sides of the argument will make their arguments for the action that they believe Lengy should take.
9. When Lengy reaches the top of the ‘alley’, the student will evaluate which argument they were most effectively persuaded by, and will reveal the course of action they intend to take.

**Student activity instructions**

1. Your teacher will read an extract from *Thai-riffic!* where the protagonist, Lengy. Is faced with a decision.
2. In the table below, record 3 reasons why Lengy *should* add his ‘Dad’s special chilli’ to the Thai food he has brought to contribute to the multicultural feast and 3 reasons why he *should not.*

Table 49 – conscience alley preparation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reasons why Lengy should add the chilli | Reasons why Lengy should not add the chilli |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Phase 2, resource 8 – ways into argument

Ethos, logos and pathos are variously referred to as ‘rhetorical appeals’ or modes of argument or persuasion. They were coined by Aristotle, hence the retention of the Greek terminology. There are various online sources that will provide discussion and examples for teachers and students. The 3 terms are generally defined, for example by [thesaurus.com](https://www.thesaurus.com/e/writing/ethos-pathos-logos/) as:

* Ethos – an appeal meant to convince on the basis of the speaker’s credibility or authority (‘I have been a teacher for 32 years so listen to me when I tell you…’)
* Pathos – an appeal based in emotion (usually through emotive language, intense descriptions or anecdotes)
* Logos – an appeal to logic, with an attempt to convince by way of reason (the use of statistics for example).

Extension activity – stipulate that the pairs create one argument founded in each of the 3 rhetorical appeals.

## Phase 2, activity 10 – Lengy the ‘anti-hero’?

Students use this brainstorm, research and discussion thinking routine modelled on [Generate, Sort, Connect, Elaborate](https://pz.harvard.edu/resources/generate-sort-connect-elaborate) to engage with key terminology. One example has been completed for teachers and students as a model.

**Generate** – all ideas that come to mind when you first think of or see that word.

**Sort** – prioritise ideas in the box. Most important at the top.

**Connect** – connect ideas between different words. Explain in a short sentence.

**Elaborate** – add new ideas by looking up definitions or asking another pair or group.

Table 50 - Generate, sort, elaborate, connect activity table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Character ‘type’ | Generate | Sort | Elaborate | Connect |
| Hero | * Popular * Strong * Leader * Action | * Leader * Action * Popular | * Main fictional character * Glory in ancient epics * Admired for courage | * Seems like opposite of anti-hero, but isn’t exactly… |
| Anti-hero |  |  |  |  |
| Villain |  |  |  |  |
| Protagonist |  |  |  |  |
| Stock character |  |  |  |  |
| Well-rounded character |  |  |  |  |

## Phase 2, activity 11 – analytical writing

**Teacher note**: ‘theme’ and ‘rheme’ are ways of classifying the structure of ideas in a sentence. The ‘theme’ is the main idea of the sentence that the writer expresses first. The ‘rheme’ is the remainder of clause or sentence, and may contain new or unfamiliar information. This distinction makes it a useful strategy for encouraging continuity in writing when students get ‘stuck’. Use the following activity as a resource or adapt to use with students.

1. Compose an analytical paragraph that explores the creation and impact of a character’s inner conflict. Paragraph-length writing prompt examples include:
2. How does the character’s inner conflict work to immerse readers in the world of the novel?
3. How has the writer represented the character’s inner conflict?
4. What is the connection between an inner conflict and a complication? Which one causes the other?
5. How does a character’s inner conflict make you feel about them?
6. How important is it to you that a character is heroic, or likable, or well-rounded?

**Theme-rheme activity**

1. Consider this response to the question: What sorts of characters do you prefer in fiction?

I really like characters in novels who find themselves in some sort of danger. Sinking ships, attacking aliens or spreading viruses seem to bring out the best in people. They become caring and resilient, daring and innovative so that the challenges are overcome and the ordinary people come out on top. Everyday characters in awful predicaments are therefore my favourite type.

The following table sets out the relationships between themes and rhemes.

Table 51 – themes and rhemes in example answer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theme | Rheme |
| I really like characters in novels who | find themselves in some sort of danger. |
| Sinking ships….viruses | seem to bring out the best in people. |
| They become caring…resilient…innovative | so that the challenges are overcome and the ordinary people come out on top. |
| Everyday characters in awful predicaments | are therefore my favourite type. |

**Notes on the table above**

* Each ‘rheme’ is the basis for the ‘theme’ of the next sentence: ‘danger’ in sentence one is elaborated on by ‘sinking ships’ for example in sentence 2.
* The new theme can be related to the previous rheme in a number of ways. Here the ships and viruses are an elaboration through exemplifying the key word in the rheme. The second example has a similar relationship between ‘best in people’ and ‘caring…innovative’. However in the final example, ‘ordinary people’ in the rheme is elaborated on in the following theme through the synonym of ‘everyday characters’.
* The teacher could explicitly teach the terminology through examples, then support students to use the principle in their analytical writing for the activity above. If ‘stuck’ the student could work independently or with a partner to create a new theme based on the preceding rheme. At first, keep the range of possibilities limited to examples and synonyms.

## Phase 2, activity 12 – conflict and rising tension

1. Students complete the table after reading a chapter, to identify the connections between inner conflict and the key points of rising tension in a chapter.

Table 52 – inner conflict and rising tension in one chapter

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rising tension | Inner conflict | Discussion ideas |
| Lengy and Kitchai meet the bmx kid who is also handing out flyers in ‘Flyer Attack’. | Does Lengy stand up for his brother?  Is he embarrassed at helping his parents? | Each meeting with another teenager increases the tension for Lengy – he has to balance his embarrassment with his family responsibilities. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Phase 2, resource 9 – extract from the chapter ‘Meeting Mr Winfree’

Meeting Mr Winfree

It's my first day at high school but Mum still thinks I'm in primary school. I go down for breakfast, shining in my new gold shirt and grey shorts. My blue Tupperware box is waiting for me on the counter, already filled with rice and steamed chicken.

'I've just cooked it this morning, so it's okay to eat it cold,' Mum says, adjusting my shirt collar.

My parents have cooking oil for blood. Why can't they just give the stove a break? 'Everyone buys their lunch at the canteen,' I grumble, zipping up my school bag. 'It's a rule in high school.' I can't wait to check out the canteen. Chicken wraps, pizza, burgers. 'Just give me twenty bucks a week for food and you won't have to cook in the mornings.'

I make myself a bowl of Coco Pops and choose a dining table. We have fifteen of them. We're forced to eat inside Thai-riffic! because there's only enough space upstairs for bedrooms, a bathroom and a living room, I make sure the front blinds are closed so I don't have an audience for breakfast. Kitchai's on table four, eyes glued to the TV in the back left corner. Any other time it has Thai music videos playing or some Thai game show on, but it's ours in the morning. I sit down at table seven. Year seven. A brand new year and school. Hopefully I'll have a better nickname.

Mum breaks through my thoughts, dumping my lunchbox in front of me. 'You can buy lunch tomorrow. Today, you will eat this.'

'All right.' I reluctantly push the warm box off the table and my school bag swallows it whole.

I walk Kitchai to school and drop him off at the gates. 'Have fun at big school,' he chirps.

'Have fun at baby school. Wait for me here in the afternoon, okay?'

Marsden Park High School isn't that far from Kitchai's school, so I still have heaps of time to go to the shops first. I cut through the park and count my money. I have enough for a mixed lolly bag.

I spend ages choosing my lollies and I realise I'm going to be late for my first day. I bite into a lolly banana for energy and run, breaking the school zone speed limit. The school's dead quiet when I make it past the front gate. I'm puffing in the middle of the quad and it's empty. I try to find the office, and end up taking a tour around the school.

Kate and Hayley are hogging the front office window. Their arms are locked together like pretzels. The office lady bobs up between their pony tails.

'Don't tell me you're late too.' Her voice splits the girls apart.

Kate looks me up and down. 'Not wearing your red shirt?'

'Not wearing your pink headband?'

The office lady glances down at her book. 'What's your last name?'

'Lengviriyakul.'

'Huh?' She flips a few pages. 'Um, Albert Leng . . .'

I sigh. Everyone always has trouble with my surname. We moved to Australia when I was two, so why don 't we have an Aussie surname? I want something easy like Smith or Jones. But I'm stuck with Lengviriyakul. It looks like someone ate alphabet soup and threw up the letters. Mum reckons my surname lets people know that I'm Thai. Yeah right. Wong sounds Chinese. Nguyen sounds Vietnamese. Lengviriyakul sounds like I'm from Mars. Either that or my parents are some species of dinosaur.

I flick my tongue and roll off my surname.

‘Leng-vi-ri-yak-ul.’

'Just write it down.' The office lady points to the page. 'You all need a late slip.'

I squeeze my name into the small box.

'Cheers, I'll need one too.' An Indian kid holds out his hand. 'G'day mate, name's Rajiv.'

I've only just met him and I'm already his mate?

He's Australian for sure.

The office lady gives him a late slip. 'You're all in the same rollcall class, 7R5, and you're in room G12 now for English,' she says.

'We already speak English,' Rajiv says. 'How about we learn Japanese instead?'

I giggle to myself. The office lady shoos us away with her pen. Kate pulls out her green school diary and opens it to the map on the inside cover. Mine is still under my bed.

'Okay, follow me,' she say. 'We're so late,' Hayley wails.

'We're not late,' I say. 'We're just heaps early for recess.'

We crack up laughing. Rajiv grins at me. 'You're all right in my book, Albert.'

I smile at him. I bet his book's as thick as a dictionary.

We follow Kate to G Block. There's a girl in front of us, wriggling her Hello Kitty backpack with every step. She spins around. She's a mop with glasses. 'Are you in G12 too?'

Kate nods at her: 'It should be right there.' She points to two black curtains hanging over the doorway of room G12.

'It smells fishy,' Rajiv says.

I'm hoping he can't smell the fish sauce in my lunch. Hayley hides behind Kate and the Chinese girl.

'Whoever has the longest surname knocks. Mine's Prasad,' Rajiv says.

The Hello Kitty girl darts her eyes away from me.

'Joanna Tseng.'

'Tseng . . . oh, that's it? Well, I'm dropping my surname,' I say. 'Like Madonna.'

'Well hurry up, Madge,' Kate says.

A blue teddy bear pops out between the curtains. 'What's going on here?' he says in a deep voice. 'Are you all in 7R5 English?'

'Do we have a choice?' I ask.

'I'm Grumpy. If you want to come inside, write your name and a question for Mr Winfree.'

The teddy gives us all a piece of paper. 'A question about what?' Hayley says.

Grumpy wobbles his head. 'That's a boring question.

Try again.'

Joanna takes out a pen. 'Does it have to be about Mr Winfree?'

'Not bad, but you can do better.'

Rajiv throws his bag down. 'Why are we talking to a stupid bear?'

Grumpy lunges forward. 'Much better! Write it down.' Rajiv pinches Joanna's pen and writes his question.

Grumpy nods. 'You can come inside.'

Joanna takes back her pen. 'What sort of surname is

"Mr Winfree"?'

'Yeah,' Kate says. 'Is he named after a game show?'

The girls write those questions down and are allowed in. Hayley and I stare at each other with blank faces.

'I've got it,' she says. 'Did Mr Winfree break out of the loony bin?'

It's a silly question, but she gets straight in the door.

No questions asked.

I stick my left ear onto the curtain. Not a sound. Mr Winfree is probably forcing everyone to write kilometres of lines. Stuff that. I sigh and write my question down slowly. Grumpy nods and I step inside ...

. . . straight into every kid's worst nightmare.

About twenty-six other students are eyeballing us, standing on chairs with a sheet of butcher's paper in their hands and dazed expressions on their faces. Grumpy leaves my question on the table with the others. He is attached to a short man with a huge shiny bald spot who hands me some butcher's paper and points to a chair.

'Glad you could finally come and join us,' he says.

'Good morning, I'm Mr Winfree.'

His moustache is a fat caterpillar wriggling above his lips. I try to scream, but my voice has caught a train out of my head. The real Mr Winfree is probably tied up in the storeroom. No teacher would turn a classroom into a haunted house. There are sheets over the blackboard, desk and cupboards. I stand next to Rajiv, who's looking dazed, his mouth caught in an 'O'.

Mr Winfree snatches a question from the table. 'Let's answer these questions.'

I look at everyone else. Kate and Hayley are still the only ones from my old class - thank Buddha for that. There are some kids I recognise from my old school, but none of them really know me. Then I see some other familiar faces. Redhead and Angelo are sitting next to each other, grinning at me. Uh oh.

Mr Winfree reads the first question. ‘Kylie asks how old are you? How about you, Kylie?’

She's sweating like mad. 'I'm turning twelve.'

'I am thirty-three,' Mr Winfree says.

Wow. Most teachers hate being asked about their age. My old teacher would shave her head before she told us hers.

'You can now sit down, Kylie,' Mr Winfree says. 'On your paper I want you to write three personal goals for the year.'

Mr Winfree knocks off each question without any sweat and one by one the class sits down.

'I'm an English and History teacher.

'I've been here for five years.'

'I don't have a wife or girlfriend.'

'Winfree is American.'

'I still live with my parents.'

'If you must know, Hayley,' Mr Winfree says. 'Bugs Bunny and Daffy Duck both helped me break out of the loony bin.'

Hayley giggles and sits. Mr Winfree plucks Grumpy bear from his desk and puts on his deep voice. 'Hi Rajiv, I'm not just a stupid bear. I'm his sidekick and yes, he's

· psycho!'

Mr Winfree presses Grumpy's nose. 'Hey, watch it or you're back in the box.'

'Hello, Grumpy.' Rajiv jumps off his chair and grins. Grumpy bear gives Rajiv a little wave and he laughs. I can't believe it. Mr Winfree looks like a reject from 'Playschool'. How does he get away with this in high school? He probably gets beaten up by the other teachers. Grumpy's no sidekick, he's a STUPID TOY!

I am the last one left standing and Mr Winfree stares at my question. I get a sick feeling in my stomach as he narrows his eyes. 'Albert asks, Am I going to have a good year?' He walks over to the curtain by the door. 'What do you think?'

Well, it hasn't started like any other year. 'I ...

I don't know.'

He takes down the curtain and pulls off the white sheets, one by one. 'Of course you're going to have a fab-tastic year, because I'm your teacher!' The front of the room has things ripped off from the set of 'Hi-5'. There's a rainbow of chalk from all the corners of the blackboard. It looks like a million paint tins have exploded on the walls. Half of Disneyland is on Mr Winfree's desk, with heaps of toys and action figures.

Everyone is talking at once, pointing at the toys and blackboard. I'm back at primary school again. If Kitchai finds out about this, he'll start calling me his little brother. Kate and Hayley rush up and shake hands with Grumpy as if he's real. What's next? Nap time? Mr Winfree puts his hands on his head. Everyone follows him and stays quiet. 'Time to work on your goals,' he says. 'Then we can go outside for a game of soccer.'

Rajiv punches the air. 'Oh yeah, this teacher is cool.'

'Cool?' I punch him on the shoulder. 'He talks to toys and still lives at home with his parents.'

'Yeah - so he's just like us.'

I groan inside. I'm supposed to be in high school now. I scribble down my three goals.

Drive Mr Winfree crazy and send him back to the loony bin

See Goal number 1

See Goal number 2

Mr Winfree walks over with his class roll. 'Albert

L... '

Here we go again. I hope he chokes on my name. The lights reflect off his bald spot. I'll make him lose the rest of his hair so I can call him Mr Bowling Ball. Mr Winfree combs his caterpillar with his fingers. 'Lengviriyakul,' he says in one breath. 'That's Thai, right?'

I'm waiting for Mum to burst out of the storeroom and say, 'Wah! I told you so.' I lean back in my chair. 'That's right.'

'Speaking of Thai, I drove past this restaurant last week called Thai-riffic! Do you geddit? Do you geddit?' 'I got it a long time ago,' I say. 'And it's still not funny.'

'Well, I think it's hilarious. I had to park the car I was laughing so much,' he says. 'It'd look good on a shirt.'

Maybe Dad can sell him a 'Life's Thai-riffic!' T-shirt.

They're reserved for customers who like his sense of humour or his purple curry. That's why he only sells one shirt a year. 'Thai surnames are pretty long,' he says.

'Let's give you a nickname ... '

I feel like a crushed coconut. Not six more years of being tagged as the Thai kid.

'How about I call you Lengy?'

Lengy. Only two syllables! A nickname for a surname. How lazy is that? It's perfect for an Aussie. 'Sounds good, Sir,' I say, rocking back in my chair.

He puts his thumbs up and walks away. I do a 360 spin of the room. Kate and Hayley can't stop giggling as they write down their goals. The toys do look pretty cool.

Maybe he'll make English fun. Plus Lengy sounds way better than Madonna. 'Could I borrow your eraser, Rajiv?'

He digs into his pencil case. 'Sure thing, Lengy.'

It's been half an hour and it feels like we've been friends for half a year.

'Made a mistake, Lengy?' Mr Winfree says.

'I've changed my mind, Sir.' I try to cover my sheet with my arms.

'Good for you.' He laughs. 'Because if I'm going back to the loony bin, you're coming with me.'

I shake my head and call out to Grumpy, 'You're right. He's psycho!'

**Teacher note: this is a post-reading activity guide for examining point of view. After reading activities are complete and the teacher has checked terminology, use the following discussion and activity ideas to connect to students’ background knowledge and prepare for the analysis that follows.**

* **Discussion about preferences and personal responses: which do you prefer and why?**
* **Experimenting: students change a passage from one point of view to another and comment. This could be done with the core text or, for example, a student chosen fairy tale.**
* **Extension: the English** [textual concepts](http://englishtextualconcepts.nsw.edu.au/) **(State of NSW Department of Education 2016) resource suggests that point of view dictates the distance – temporal, spatial and emotional – between the responder and the events and ideas in the text. Students analyse, in pairs, the ‘distance’ between the reader and the events in a prose fiction text of their choice. They report back for class discussion and comparison.**

## Phase 2, activity 13 – learning about the protagonist

**Provocation statement**

First person point of view involves a story told by the protagonist to the audience. The reader learns about the protagonist from events but also how he chooses to tell the story.

1. **In pairs, brainstorm in a 2-column table what you learn from events, and what you learn from how Lengy tells the story.**
2. Use the following table to analyse the chapter ‘Meeting Mr Winfree’ to compare what we learn from events, and what we learn from how Lengy tells the story. You are given 2 examples to start you off.

Table 53 – what we learn from a first person protagonist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What we learn from events in the chapter | What we learn from how Lengy describes events |
| Lengy’s parents own a Thai restaurant and cook him lunch to take to school: they work hard and take care of him and his brother. | The **hyperbole** of ‘My parents have cooking oil for blood’ suggests Lengy thinks they are obsessed and that he finds them difficult to understand and deal with. |
| Lengy takes care of his younger brother, who is happy and positive. | The writer uses the metaphorical verb ‘chirps’ in Lengy’s description of how his brother speaks. This emphasises not only Kitchai’s personality but contrasts with Lengy’s grumpiness. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Phase 2, activity 14 – introduction to narrative voice

Language features (and their opposites) that can, typically, ‘create’ a narrative voice include: emotive language, idioms, humour, descriptive language, figurative language, sentence length, register and formality, high modality. Narrative voice depends on choice of point of view but is constructed as part of the composer’s characterisation.

1. In pairs or small groups, annotate the following extract for language features:

‘Here we go again. I hope he chokes on my name. The lights reflect off his bald spot. I’ll make him lose the rest of his hair so I can call him Mr Bowling Ball. Mr Winfree combs his caterpillar with his fingers. ‘Lengviriyakul,’ he says in one breath. That’s Thai, right?

I’m waiting for Mum to burst out of the storeroom and say, ‘Wah! I told you so.’ I lean back in my chair. ‘That’s right.’’ (p 36)

1. Share your annotations with 2 other pairs or groups and compare your annotations.
2. Refine your annotations.

The following table includes examples of language features used to create narrative voice in the extract from *Thai-riffic!*

1. Practise identifying language features using another extract from the novel.
2. Find new examples of the language features you have already identified and discussed.
3. Identify new ways that the composer has created a narrative voice and fill them into the provided table.

Table 54 – language features and narrative voice

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Language feature | Example | Impact |
| Figurative language (metaphor) | ‘combs his caterpillar’ | Lengy seems quite expressive. He has a good sense of humour and we sense his strong feelings through this description. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Phase 2, activity 15 – sentence combining and narrative voice

**Teacher note**: the following extract from *Thai-riffic!* has been adapted and rewritten in a series of simple sentences. Two extracts have been provided for this activity to support the Gradual Release of Responsibility. The terms ‘subject’ and ‘predicate’ will need to be explicitly taught.

The original extract is taken from ‘Meeting Mr Winfree’ and reads:

‘It's my first day at high school but Mum still thinks I'm in primary school. I go down for breakfast, shining in my new gold shirt and grey shorts. My blue Tupperware box is waiting for me on the counter, already filled with rice and steamed chicken.’

Every complete sentence in English is made up of 2 parts: the **subject** and the **predicate**. The subject is what or whom the sentence is about and the predicate tells the reader something about the subject.

1. In each of the simple sentences below, identify the **subject** and predicate. The first one has been done for you as a model.
2. **Mum** *still thinks I’m in primary school*.
3. I go down for breakfast.
4. I am shining in my new gold shirt and grey shorts.
5. My Tupperware box is blue.
6. It is waiting for me.
7. It is on the counter.
8. It is already filled with rice.
9. It is filled with steamed chicken.
10. As a class, rewrite these simple sentences to include at least one compound and one complex sentence (refer to **Phase 1, resource 15 – creating predictive sentences** to help you with this task if you need a refresher on compound and complex sentences).
11. Compare the rewritten extract with the original extract from *Thai-riffic!*
12. What is the effect of changing the sentence structure from simple sentences to a wider variety of sentence structures?
13. In pairs, combine the simple sentences in the following adapted extract from Thai-riffic! to improve the sentence variation:
14. I make myself a bowl of Coco Pops.
15. I choose a dining table.
16. We have fifteen of them.
17. We’re forced to eat inside Thai-riffic!
18. There’s only enough space upstairs for bedrooms, a bathroom and a living room.
19. I make sure the front blinds are closed.
20. I don’t want an audience for breakfast.

**Post-reading and analysis**

1. Compare your response to another pair’s response and to the original extract below. Are they identical? If they are not, how do the different sentence choices affect the writing?
2. In pairs, discuss the differences between the adapted version and the version where the sentences have been combined. Which one do you like better? Why?
3. In a class discussion, explain how the sentence length can be used to create an authentic and engaging narrative voice. You may consider how people speak in varied sentence lengths and structure sometimes using short, simple sentences for dramatic effect; you may consider how sentence length can create a relationship between the character and the reader – do the longer sentences create a comfortable connection between Lengy and the reader? Do the sentence structures help to create drama or humour?
4. Add your observations and thoughts as well as notes from the class discussion to the table above in **Phase 2, activity 14 – introduction to narrative voice to explain the impact of sentence length on creating a narrative voice.**

**Teacher note**: the original extract is taken from ‘Meeting Mr Winfree’ and reads:

‘I make myself a bowl of Coco Pops and choose a dining table. We have fifteen of them. We're forced to eat inside Thai-riffic! because there's only enough space upstairs for bedrooms, a bathroom and a living room, I make sure the front blinds are closed so I don't have an audience for breakfast.’

## Core formative task 2 – experimenting with point of view and narrative voice (integrated Phase 5)

**Teacher note:** in this core formative task, students are guided to experiment with point of view and narrative voice. They rework an initial descriptive piece about a character to investigate the impact of second and third person. This task is completed in a low stakes environment where they can take risks and enjoy sharing and discussing the results.Provide information to students before they write each stage, not as one block. Consider the appropriate options and adjustments necessary for your context and provide time for planning the narrative voice for options 1–3 before students write.

This task will give you an opportunity to experiment with point of view and narrative voice. It will allow you to practise your understanding of the difference purposes and impacts of writing in first, second and third person, as well as the ways that the narrator’s voice in a piece of imaginative writing is a crucial part of the way in which a reader is engaged and immersed into the world of the novel. Engaging in low-stakes creative tasks such as this one allows you to practise your composing skills knowing that you can take risks, then get feedback – if you want it – from the teacher or your peers.

**Preparation for writing**

1. Choose someone you know well and create a brainstorm of key words for appearance, personality and behaviour.

**Writing**

1. Write a one-paragraph portrait of the character (or yourself) focusing on physical appearance and personality. Write in the first person – from the point of view of that character.
2. Continue to the next paragraph and describe the character performing an activity in an imaginary world that you are familiar with – the activity that goes wrong in some way. This can be simple like pouring a cup of tea that spills. Focus on how they react, including feelings and thoughts. Keep to the first-person point of view.

**Options for experimenting. Complete at least one of the following.**

Note that each of the following requires you to develop a specific narrative voice for the person doing the describing. Try to keep as much of the basic information from points 2 and 3 above. What you change, add and how you do it is the focus of the activity.

**Option 1** – rewrite this description and scene in the narrative voice of one of their (your) parents. This will be in the third person. The narrator will know different things. They may have judgements, they may conceal things, they may have different emotions connected to the person and the activity. Choose whether you will be distanced (omniscient) or closer to the subject (subjective/limited). Note that in the latter option the description will be as much about the parent as the child.

**Option 2** – rewrite the description in the narrative voice of a biographer, 100 years in the future. This will be in the third person again. The narrator will have full access to all information but may also have an agenda. Are they objective or are they wanting to show the character as a hero or a villain?

**Option 3** – rewrite the description in the second person. Decide what attitude the narrator has to the character. Best friend, worst enemy or neighbour who is secretly watching their every move?

**In your development of a narrative voice for your narrator, you may wish to include:**

* imagery – would the narrator use very matter-of-fact descriptions, or would they use evocative, flowery or lyrical imagery?
* emotive language – would the narrator use emotive language or would the narrator be very technical, formal or reserved?
* metaphor, personification or symbolism – would your narrator use figurative language to convey their thoughts, or would they stay literal?
* sentence variation – would shorter or longer sentences suggest the narrative voice you have in mind? Would they use simple sentences, complex sentences or a combination?

## Phase 2, resource 10 – verb choice (refining checklist part 2)

**Teacher note**: this refining checklist is the second part of the process, introduced for Core formative task 1 in **Phase 1, resource 10 – spelling (refining checklist part 1)**. Continue to use the process, which is included as part of each core formative task, to support students to refine their writing. Remind them of the spelling focus of part 1 and indicate that this has been included for them as a reminder in the table below.

The focus of this second editing activity is on crafting through the choice of verbs. Students should be encouraged to compare the verbs used in the model text with less effective choices. Note that we have included the previous focus to suggest the gradual building of skills. This can be deleted if the class context suggests it might cause cognitive overload.

To support student refining, the teacher could:

* guide students through the examples and understanding indicated in the annotated text in the table
* support student extension by finding other examples in the core text
* support paired and independent student refining practices by asking students to use the sample and its annotated examples to check and improve their own writing in Core formative task 2.

Table 55 – model text and annotations for crafting through verb choice

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Model text | Annotations – verb choice |
| “Whoah! **What’s** that?” Pete yelled as a blinding light flashed in front of us.  I couldn’t believe my eyes as a disc as big as a giant’s frisbee hovered above us. We stood frozen in place as we **peered** up at this miraculous sight. We were standing smack bang in the middle of the local cricket pitch. You could tell we hadn’t had a lick of rain for quite some time as my steps had crunched as I paced across it. Now, as the giant frisbee drew nearer, I worried the intense heat bouncing off it, would set the whole town on fire.  “Jeez, Max! What are you doing just standing there? We’ve got to get out of here!” yelled Pete as he spun on his heels to escape.  Pete’s always been a big wuss – when he was 5, we went to a circus and he ended up crying like a baby because the clown came up to him and shook his hand. So it didn’t really surprise me that he was now just a fleeting shadow in the distance beyond the outer fence of the cricket grounds. | Continued focus on spelling – for example the contraction in ‘**what’s**’.  **New refining focus: verb choice**  ‘yelled’ – conveys emotion and indicates that the speaker is speaking loudly and with intensity (as opposed to ‘said’).  ‘hovered’ – creates vivid imagery and creates suspense or anticipation.  ‘peered’ – suggests curiosity, caution or suspicion. More effective than ‘looked’.  ‘crunched’ – creates tactile imagery, allowing the reader to imagine the protagonist walking across dry grass.  ‘bouncing’ – vividly describes the movement, suggesting playfulness and energy.  ‘spun’ – describes sudden movement that suggests urgency. |

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