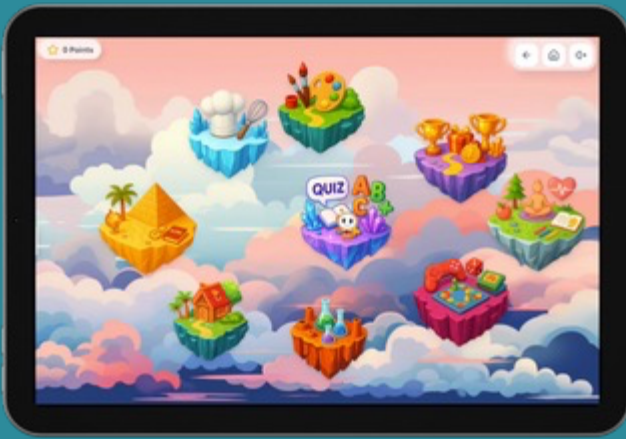


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Narrative Texts- Year 2

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Narrative Writing Toolbox



A story entertains the reader.

BEGINNING



- Who is in the story?
- Where and when is it happening?
- Start with a bang.

MIDDLE



- What problem appears?
- What do the characters try?
- Magnify the moment.

END



- How is the problem solved?
- What changes?
- Leave a final thought.



Plan it.



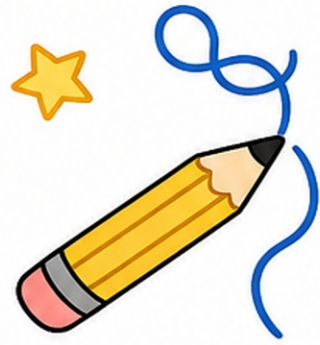
Write it.



Read it
aloud.



Edit it.

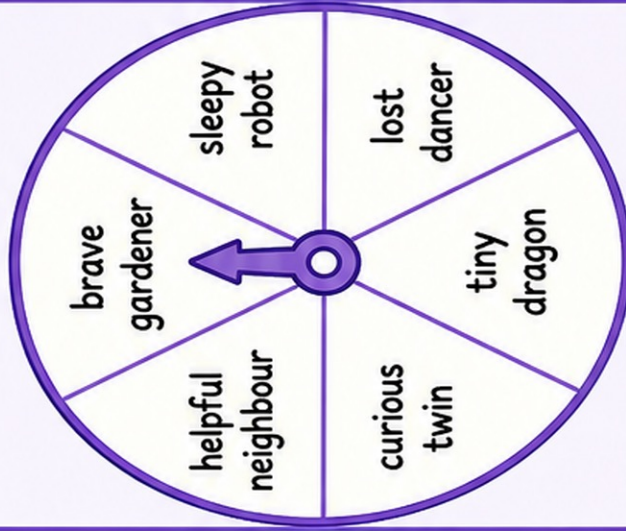


Spin a Story

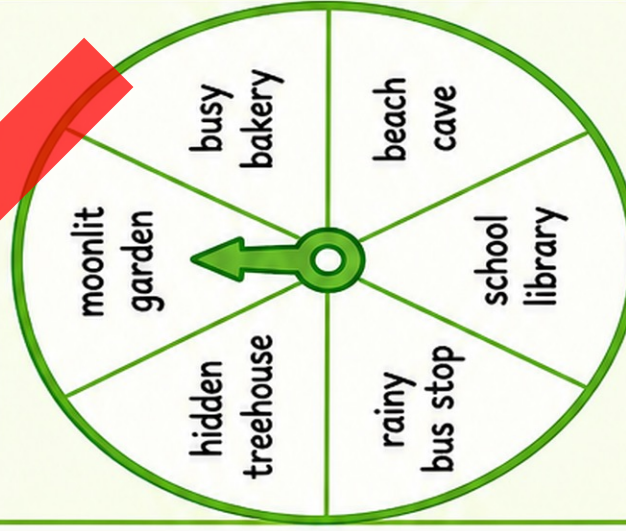


Spin or point to one choice in each box. Tell a beginning, middle and end.

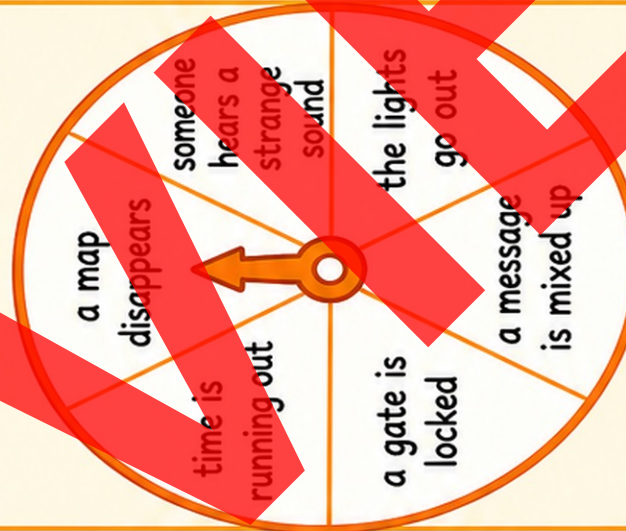
Character



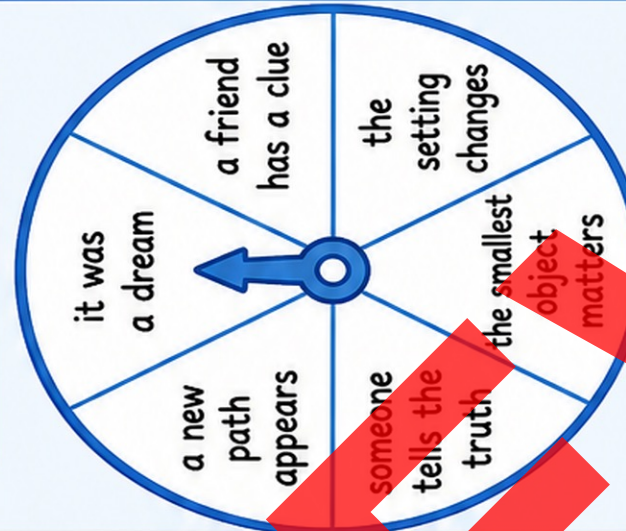
Setting



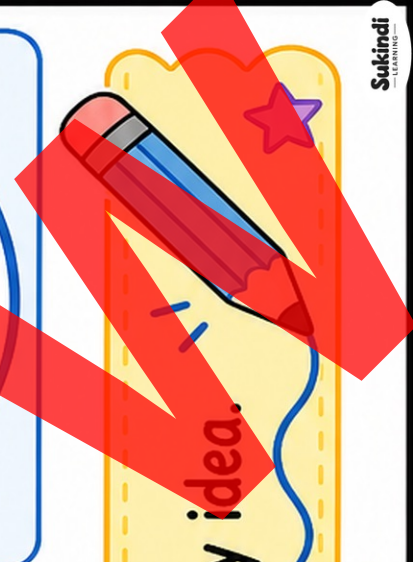
Problem



Twist



Say it first. Then write your favourite story idea.





Story Feature Sort ★

Read each card. Sort it under the best heading.

BEGINNING	MIDDLE	END

 Characters are introduced.	 A problem appears.	 The solution is shown.	 Dialogue shows a character's voice.
 The setting is described.	 The character tries something.	 A final thought is shared.	 Adjectives add detail.
 A prepositional phrase tells where.	 The story starts with action.	 A surprise changes the plan.	 The reader feels entertained.



Work with a partner. Explain your choices.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Story Structure Detective



Read the mini story.

At recess, Leo found a tiny blue door behind the library shelf.

He called his friend Asha, and together they opened it.

A map fluttered out, showing a path to the old fig tree.

The wind snatched the map, so Leo climbed the low branch

to catch it. Asha read the last clue and pressed a stone

beside the roots. The door appeared again, and the friends

returned the map before the bell.



Task 1: Write B for beginning,
M for middle or E for end.

1. Leo finds a tiny blue door.

☐

2. The map blows away.

☐

3. Asha reads the last clue.

☐

4. The friends return the map.

☐

Task 2: Fill in the story parts.

Characters: _____

Setting: _____

Problem: _____

Solution: _____



A narrative has a beginning, middle and end.



Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____



Story Structure Detective



Read the mini story.

At recess, Leo found a tiny blue door behind the library shelf. He called his friend Asha, and together they opened it. A map fluttered out, showing a path to the old fig tree. The wind snatched the map, so Leo climbed the low branch to catch it. Asha read the last clue and pressed a stone beside the roots. The door appeared again, and the friends returned the map before the bell.



Task 1: Write B for beginning, M for middle or E for end.

1. Leo finds a tiny blue door.

B

2. The map blows away.

M

3. Asha reads the last clue.

M

4. The friends return the map.

E



Task 2: Fill in the story parts.

Characters: **Leo and Asha**

Setting: **behind the library shelf
and near the old fig tree**

Problem: **The wind snatches the map.**

Solution: **Asha reads the clue and
the friends return the map.**



A narrative has a beginning, middle and end.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Begin With a Bang



A strong beginning makes the reader want to keep reading.

Task 1: Match each opening type to an example.

Opening types:

A. Sound

B. Dialogue

C. Action

D. Mystery

Examples:

1. "Did you hear that?" whispered Nia.

2. Crash! The tin lid rolled across the floor.

3. I sprinted after the paper boat as it slipped into the drain.

4. Nobody knew why the classroom clock was running backwards.

Task 2: Fix the dull beginning.

Dull: I went to the park and saw something.

Write a more exciting beginning:

Task 3: Tick the details your beginning includes.

☐

character

☐

setting

☐

action or question

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____



Begin With a Bang



A strong beginning makes the reader want to keep reading.

Task 1: Match each opening type to an example.

Opening types:

Examples:

A. Sound

1. "Did you hear that?" whispered Nia.

B

B. Dialogue

2. Crash! The tin lid rolled across the floor.

A

C. Action

3. I sprinted after the paper boat as it slipped into the drain.

C

D. Mystery

4. Nobody knew why the classroom clock was running backwards.

D

Task 2: Fix the dull beginning.

Dull: I went to the park and saw something.

Write a more exciting beginning:

"Look!" shouted Max as a silver feather floated beside the swings.

Task 3: Tick the details your beginning includes.



character



setting



action or question

Name: _____

Date: _____



Dialogue Detective



Dialogue is what a character says. It can show feelings and action.

Task 1: Choose a stronger speaking word from the word bank.

Word bank: whispered shouted asked cheered

1. "We won!" Mia _____.
2. "Where is my hat?" Ben _____.
3. "Hide behind the curtain," Sam _____.
4. "Stop the bus!" Ava _____.

Task 2: Add dialogue to the moment.

Moment: The tiny door opened by itself.

What could the character say?

" _____ "



Task 3: How does your dialogue make the character feel?

☐

excited

☐

worried

☐

curious

☐

amused

Name: ANSWERS

Date: _____



Dialogue Detective



Dialogue is what a character says. It can show feelings and action.

Task 1: Choose a stronger speaking word from the word bank.

Word bank: whispered shouted asked cheered

1. "We won!" Mia cheered.
2. "Where is my hat?" Ben asked.
3. "Hide behind the curtain," Sam whispered.
4. "Stop the bus!" Ava shouted.

Task 2: Add dialogue to the moment.

Moment: The tiny door opened by itself.

What could the character say?

"I wonder where this leads," whispered Leo."



Task 3: How does your dialogue make the character feel?

☐ excited ☐ worried ☒ curious ☐ amused

Name: _____

Date: _____



Preposition Path

Prepositional phrases can tell where or ~~when~~ something happens.



Word bank: under the bridge beside the creek through the tunnel
inside the shed after lunch

Task 1: Choose a phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The silver key glittered _____.
2. Tilly crept _____ and held her breath.
3. We found a muddy footprint _____.
4. The friends met _____ to make a plan.

Task 2: Add one prepositional phrase of your own.

The lantern swung _____.

Task 3: Draw one sentence from this page.

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____



Preposition Path

Prepositional phrases can tell where or **when** something happens.



Word bank: under the bridge beside the creek through the tunnel
inside the shed after lunch

Task 1: Choose a phrase to complete each sentence.

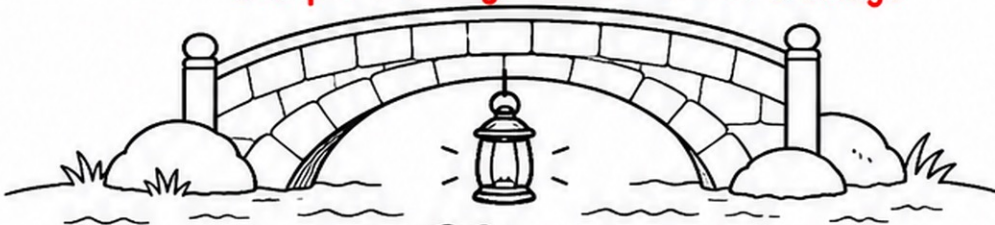
1. The silver key glittered **beside the creek**.
2. Tilly crept **through the tunnel** and held her breath.
3. We found a muddy footprint **inside the shed**.
4. The friends met **after lunch** to make a plan.

Task 2: Add one prepositional phrase of your own.

The lantern swung **under the bridge**.

Task 3: Draw one sentence from this page.

Sample drawing: lantern under a bridge



Name: _____

Date: _____

Magnify the Moment



Magnify the moment means zoom in and add tiny details.

Moment: The character opens a mystery box.

Task 1: Add details for the senses.

I can see: _____

I can hear: _____

I can feel: _____

Task 2: Improve the sentence.

Dull sentence: I opened the box.

Better sentence:

Task 3: Tick what you added.

☐

action

☐

feeling

☐

sound

☐

describing words



Small details can make a big moment exciting.



Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

Magnify the Moment



Magnify the moment means zoom in and add tiny details.

Moment: The character opens a mystery box.

Task 1: Add details for the senses.

I can see: **a golden glow under the lid**

I can hear: **a soft humming sound**

I can feel: **cold air on my fingers**

Task 2: Improve the sentence.

Dull sentence: I opened the box.

Better sentence:

My hands shook as I lifted the dusty lid, and a golden glow spilled across the floor.

Task 3: Tick what you added.



action



feeling



sound



describing words



Small details can make a big moment exciting.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Narrative Writing Challenge



Page 1: Plan Your Story

Your task: Write a narrative that entertains the reader.

Story spark: A class garden gnome goes missing before the school fair.

Plan your narrative.

Main character: _____

Setting: _____

Beginning: Who is there? Where are they? What is happening?



Middle: What problem appears? What does the character try?



End: How is the problem solved? What changes?



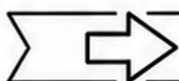
Add language features:

A strong opening idea: _____

A dialogue line: “ _____ ”

A prepositional phrase: _____

A magnified detail: _____



Use your plan on the next page.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Narrative Writing Challenge



Page 2: Write and Edit

Use your plan to write a narrative with a beginning, middle and end.

My story title: _____



Editing checklist:



- ☐ I introduced the character and setting.
- ☐ I included a problem and a solution.
- ☐ I used at least one dialogue line.
- ☐ I added descriptive details.
- ☐ I reread my work and fixed a mistake.



Read your story aloud before handing it in.



Narrative Texts- Year 2 Rubric

Criteria	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Story structure	Beginning, middle and end are unclear.	Some parts are included.	Clear beginning, middle and end.	Parts connect smoothly.	Structure entertains the reader.
Character and setting	Few details are included.	Basic character or setting details.	Character and setting are clear.	Details help the reader imagine.	Details create a vivid story world.
Problem and solution	Problem or solution is missing.	Problem and solution are partly clear.	Problem and solution are clear.	Events build towards the solution.	Solution feels satisfying.
Language features	Simple words only.	Some adjectives or verbs.	Uses dialogue or descriptive details.	Uses varied language features.	Language choices add strong impact.
Planning and editing	Needs support to plan and edit.	Uses a simple plan with help.	Uses a plan and edits some errors.	Edits to improve meaning.	Rereads and improves independently.

Evidence from assessment task and unit writing work.

Narrative Texts- Year 2





Learning Intent

We are learning to create narrative texts using structure and language features.





What Is A Narrative?

A narrative is a story.

It entertains the reader with characters, settings, events and feelings.





Beginning, Middle, End

Beginning: introduce the character and setting.

Middle: show a problem or challenge.

End: solve the problem and finish with impact.





Set The Scene

Tell who is there, where they are and when the story begins.
Small details help readers step into the story.





Start With A Bang

Open with a sound, action, dialogue, mystery or a funny moment.

Make the reader want to keep going.





Build A Problem

Every narrative needs something to solve.

The character might lose, break, forget, find or wonder about something.





Magnify The Moment

Zoom in on the important part.

Add what the character can see, hear, feel or think.





End With Impact

Show how the problem is solved.

Share what changed, what was learned or what might happen next.





Language Features

Use adjectives, verbs, noun groups, dialogue and prepositional phrases to add detail.





Dialogue Gives Voice

Dialogue is what a character says.
It can show feelings, action and personality.





Prepositional Phrases

A phrase such as under the bridge or after lunch can tell where or when something happens.





Plan Before You Write

Choose a character, setting, problem and solution.
Then plan your beginning, middle and end.





Edit Like A Writer

Read your story aloud.

Check meaning, spelling, punctuation and details.





Well Done!



Narrative Texts- Year 2 Quiz



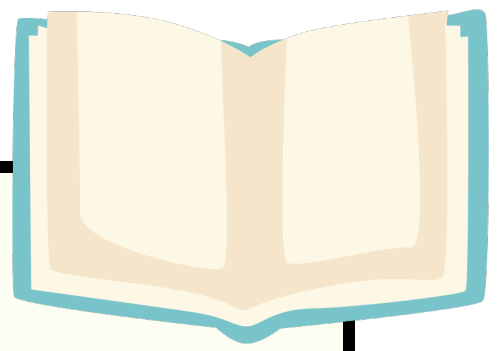


Question 1

What is the main purpose of a narrative?

- A. to list facts
- B. to entertain with a story
- C. to give instructions
- D. to label a diagram





Answer 1

B. to entertain with a story



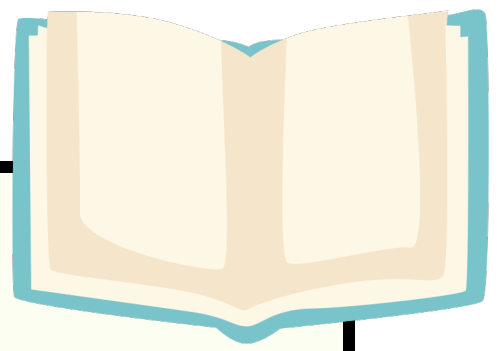


Question 2

True or false?

A narrative usually has a beginning, middle and end.





Answer 2

True.





Question 3

Name ~~one thing~~ a beginning should introduce.





Answer 3

Sample answers:

a character, setting or what is happening.



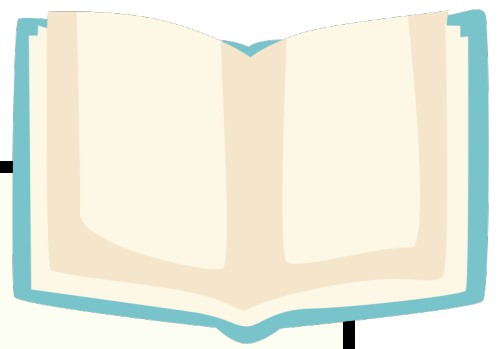


Question 4

Which opening starts with action?

- A. Crash! The cup fell.
- B. "Look!" said Remy.
- C. I raced across the oval.
- D. Nobody knew the secret.





Answer 4

C. I raced across the oval.



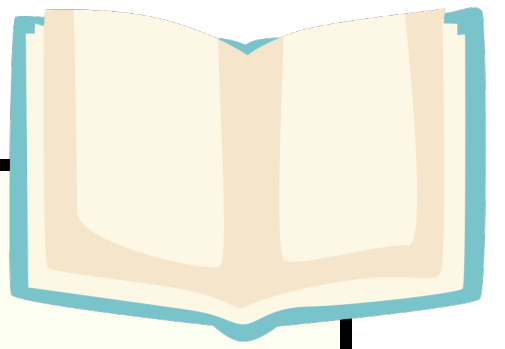


Question 5

True or false?

The middle of a story often includes a problem.





Answer 5

True.





Question 6

Which sentence uses dialogue?

- A. The box was heavy.
- B. "Open it slowly," whispered Ava.
- C. Rain tapped on the roof.
- D. The dog ran home.





Answer 6

B. "Open it slowly," whispered Ava.

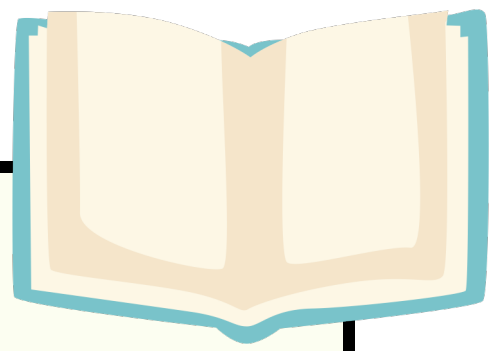




Question 7

Write a prepositional phrase that could describe where something is.





Answer 7

Sample answers:

under the table, beside the tree, inside the box.





Question 8

Which detail magnifies a moment?

- A. I opened it.
- B. I lifted the dusty lid as cold air touched my fingers.
- C. It was there.
- D. We went home.





Answer 8

B. I lifted the dusty lid as cold air touched my fingers.



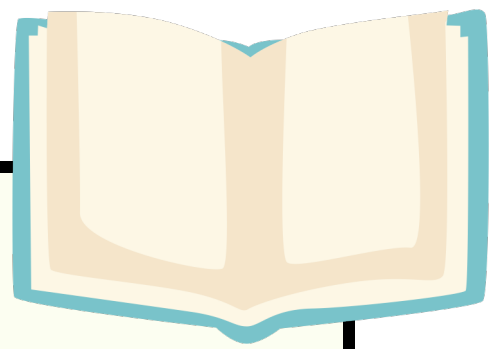


Question 9

True or false?

Editing can help a writer improve meaning and detail.

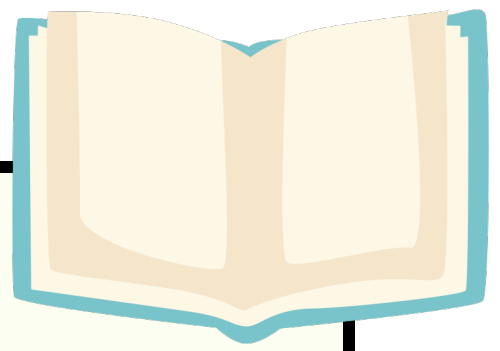




Answer q

True.





Question 10

What should the end of a narrative do?





Answer 10

Sample answer:

Solve the problem and leave the reader with a final thought.





Well Done!

