**Приложение**

 **Story writing**

Stories describe a series of real or imaginary events that happen to either ourselves or to other people.

**Continue the sentence.**

A good story is ……………………….

Read the story. Do you find it interesting? Why/Why not?

**Saved by a star**

I was along on the dark road. Suddenly, I saw bright lights in the distance. It was a car. “Thank goodness,” I thought. “Maybe they give me a lift”.

I’d been waiting for hours. That evening, I’d been to concert. My favourite singer, Angus McDuffie, had sang all his hits to a crowd of over 2.000 people. It was fantastic, but on the way home my motorbike had broken down. I left it by the side of the road and decided to go home. Unfortunately, it was over thirty kilometers, and not one car passed me on the road. Until this one.

It sped past me. I waved and shouted. It slowed down, and then reversed, back to where I was standing.

A black window slowly came down. “Can I help?” said the voice from inside. I explained the situation. “Get in. We’ll give you a lift.”

I couldn’t believe it when I got in the car. It was Angus McDuffie! I had been saved by a star.

1. **Which of the following characteristics does the story above have?**
2. **A good story consists of:**
3. Beginning (set the scene). Who were the main characters? Where were they? Why were they there?
4. Main body (describing the events in the order they happen). It can have 2-3 paragraphs.
5. Ending (describe feelings).
6. **It should be written using variety of tenses.**
7. **It includes some direct speech.**
8. **Adjectives and adverbs make your writing more descriptive. They should be more sophisticated.**

Good – fantastic, great, fabulous, wonderful

Bad –awful, horrible, terrible

 **Feelings**

Fill in the correct synonym or antonym from the list: **certain, worried, frightened, calm, tired, bored, glad.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Synonyms | Antonyms |
| scared |  | unafraid |
| exhausted |  | refreshed |
| anxious |  | relaxed |
| angry | annoyed |  |
| thrilled | excited |  |
| sure |  | uncertain |
| miserable | depressed |  |

**Match the adjective with the feelings of the speakers.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Excited
2. Confused
3. Amused
4. Exhausted
5. Disappointed
6. Upset
 | 1. Everything went wrong!
2. I can hardly keep my eyes open!
3. I feel like crying!
4. I can’t wait for my holidays!
5. I just don’t understand it!
6. It’s quite a funny situation!
 |

1. **Adverbs**

Complete the sentences with the adverbs: **happily, anxiously, slowly, loudly, patiently, hungrily, angrily, nervously and unbelievably.**

1. George shouted …. at the students, his face was red.
2. There was a long queue, but Mary waited …. for her turn.
3. Ben ate … in the café.
4. She went … onto the stage, trying to remember her lines.
5. Tina smiled … when she saw her sister.
6. Nora screamed … at the sight of the huge lion.
7. He was … tired at the end of his long day.
8. She hurried … to the bus stop, worried that the bus would have left.
9. The car was moving … along the motorway
10. **Verbs**

Use the verbs, such **thought, begged, replied, cried out, screamed, exclaimed, whispered, etc.** to avoid repeating said all the time. This makes your story more interesting to the reader.

**Check the meaning of the following verbs in the dictionary:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Look/see** | **Walk/run** | **say** |
| GlimpseStarepeer | CrawlRushDash- стремительно двигаться | ThreatenYellExclaimScreamBegwhisper |
| **Smile/laugh** | **eat** | **take** |
| Giggle хихикатьGrin широко улыбатьсяBeam радостно улыбаться | SwallowMunch | **Grab****Snatch****Grasp** схватывать, сжимать |

1. **Stylistic techniques**

 **Alliteration**

 Аллитерация – это повтор одинаковых согласных, что придаёт особую звуковую выразительность тексту. Greg **jumped for joy** when he heard the good news.

**Find the examples of alliteration in the following sentences:**

1. Feel free to help yourself to a sandwich, Ann.
2. Why don’t you invite Tim, too? The more the merrier! (чем больше, тем веселее)
3. I couldn’t believe they cheated me. “Well, you live and learn!” my mum said.
4. You’ll feel as right as rain in a few days. (чувствовать себя снова хорошо)
5. The delicious dinner Mike cooked was worth the wait.

**Similes**

Сравнение – фраза, которая сравнивает одну вещь с другой, используя слова like, as. Например, **as white as snow**.

Mat was **as happy as lark** as he left school that day. (Счастливый, как жаворонок)

Jo looked as white as a sheet. “Are you OK?” I asked.

“You’ve got a memory **like a sieve”** Emily joked. (Память, как сито)

**As** **quick as flash**, I dashed across the road. (Мгновенно, как молния)

I was **as sick as a dog** the whole day.

There was my missing ring**, as plain as day**! (Ясно, как день)

**Metaphors**

**Метафора - употребление** слова в переносном значении; словосочетание, характеризующее данное явление путём перенесения на него признаков, присущих другому явлению.

I lost my grandmother’s ring and I was **heartbroken**.

Can you **throw some light** on the problem?

I was **frozen with fear**.

Suddenly, a letter on the table **caught my eye**.

**Hyperbole**

Гипербола – стилистическая фигура явного и намеренного преувеличения, с целью усиления выразительности и подчёркивания сказанной мысли. Например, «нам еды на полгода хватит»

Replace the words in bold with the words/phrases below to make sentences using hyperbole: **ages, about to burst, snap my head off, he was talking to the wall, a ton, my heart was in my mouth.**

1. This book weights **a lot**.
2. I haven’t seen Richard **for a long time**.
3. You don’t have **to speak so angrily with me**.
4. He felt **no one was listening**.
5. I’ve eaten so much **I’m feeling very full**.
6. **I was very afraid** as I opened the door.
7. **Participles**

**Use present and past participles to join the sentences into longer ones to make your narration more exciting.**

I shook with anger. I ran after Toby. – **Shaking** with anger, I ran after Roby.

He was confused. He asked for help. – **Confused,** he asked for help.

Link the following sentences using present and past participles to join the sentences:

1. He was frightened. He realized he was lost in the woods.
2. He scanned the crowd. He suddenly saw a familiar face.
3. He shook with fear. He hid in the bushes.
4. He stood at the edge of the rock. He admired the magnificent view.
5. She was annoyed. She called her travel agent to complain.
6. They were thrilled. They couldn’t believe that they were really in Hawaii.
7. We feared the plane was going to crash. We were shaking.
8. **Linkers (Слова- связки)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To add points | **And then, and, too, also** |
| To express opposing ideas | **But, however** |
| To express cause/effect | **Because, so** |
| To express time | **After, before, when, until, then, after a while, eventually, finally, immediately, meanwhile** |

**Use the appropriate linkers to link sentences below.**

1. He was walking down the street. Suddenly it started raining.

*He was walking down the street when suddenly started raining.*

1. She was trying to unlock the door. She was using the wrong key.
2. We thought we would never find help. We saw a little house in the distance.
3. We didn’t start to worry. It began to get dark.
4. I turned off my bed side lamp. There was a knock at the door.
5. Andy went to look for Sam. I tried calling him on his mobile phone again.
6. I tried to pull my leg out from under the rock. It was stuck fast.
7. **Write your story in about 100-140 words. Your story must begin with one of these sentences.**

1) It was midnight when the telephone rang.

2) When the postman gave me the parcel, I had no idea what was inside.

3) It was the worst journey I had ever been on.

1. **Before you hand in your story, complete this checklist.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | I’ve started with the sentence I was given. |
|  | I’ve written at least four paragraphs. |
|  | I’ve used a variety of tenses. |
|  | I’ve used more sophisticated vocabulary. |
|  | I’ve included some direct speech. |
|  | I’ve checked my spelling, grammar and punctuation. |
|  | I’ve used some of stylistic techniques. |