Figure 6.13: Narrative Revision Sheet, Secondary Level

Realistic Fiction Revision Sheet		
General Descriptors	**Circle** Yes or No	
The writing genre is a **realistic short story**.	Yes	No
There are **no grammar or convention errors**; the paper is properly **formatted**.	Yes	No
Paragraphs are used where they should be and are indented properly.	Yes	No
There is an original or creative **title**.	Yes	No
The paper maintains a consistent and appropriate **point of view** or is written from multiple viewpoints that readers can easily follow.	Yes	No

Descriptors	Story Elements
An engaging **beginning** draws in readers.	Write a sentence that draws in readers.
A **setting** and **characters** are established and provide context.	Who are the characters?
	What is the setting?
The beginning includes a **central conflict** to set the story in motion.	Briefly identify the central conflict.
The rising action creates **suspense**.	Include three major events that build suspense toward the climax. 1.
	2.
	3.

The New Art and Science of Teaching Writing © 2018 Solution Tree Press • SolutionTree.com
Visit **go.SolutionTree.com/instruction** to download this page.

The **story's climax** presents the highest point of tension.	Identify the moment of climax in the story.
The **resolution** addresses the central conflict.	What satisfying ending resolves the central conflict?

Descriptors	Literary Devices
Literary devices involving the **plot** create interest, but do not distract or confuse readers.	Which device does the student use, such as flashback, flash forward, multiple plotlines, and suspense?
	Provide proof (evidence) of its effectiveness.
Meaningful and intentional **dialogue** enhances the storyline.	Write an important dialogue exchange showing plot movement or character interaction. (Or indicate this section on the actual paper.)
Dialect reflects characters' geographical region, social status, era, bias, or other.	Write two excerpts of dialogue in which the student effectively uses dialect. 1.
	2.

Descriptors	Description
Vocabulary and **figurative language** enhance setting, characters, or events.	Provide two examples of figurative language—simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, or imagery. Underline precise words. 1.
	2.
The writing elicits emotion through **mood**.	Write two phrases that show mood. Indicate the emotion in parentheses. 1.
	2.
Strong verbs in the dialogue tags accentuate a character's words.	List at least four strong verbs used in dialogue tags.
Descriptors	**Sentence Structure and Transitions**
Sentences **begin in different ways**.	Write two sentences that each begin in a different way. 1.
	2.
Sentence structures vary.	Write two sentences that each have a different sentence structure. 1.
	2.

The writing includes **parallel** construction.	Write two sentences that use parallelism. 1.
	2.
Appropriate **transitions** show event sequence and a shift in time and place.	Write two examples of transitional usage. 1.
	2.

Source: Glass, K. T. (2018). (Re)designing narrative writing units for grades 5–12 *(pp. 103–105). Bloomington, IN: Solution Tree Press.*