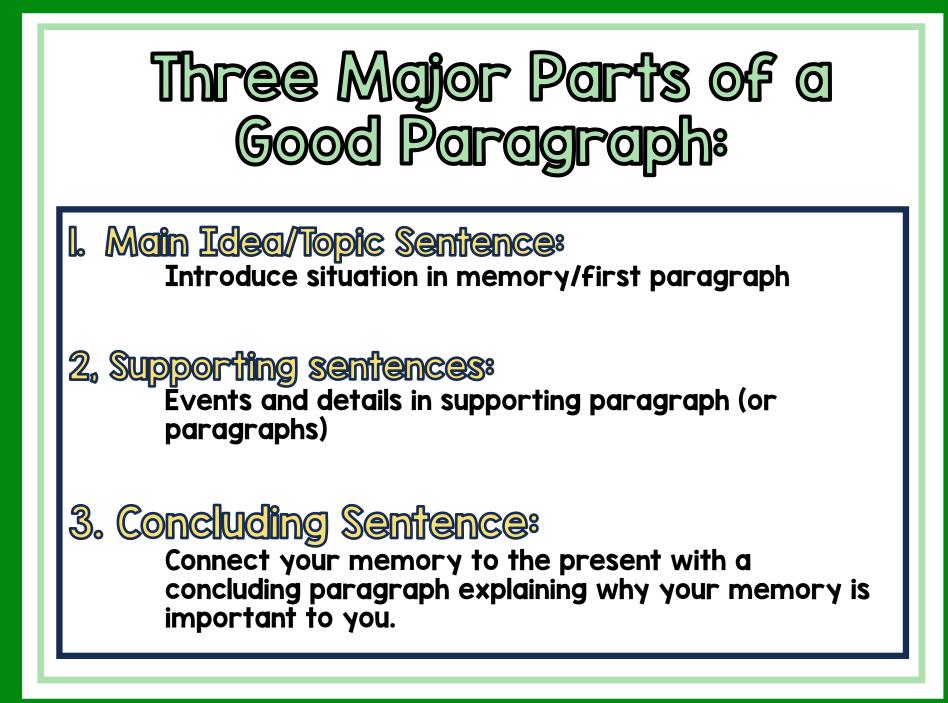




is a piece of nonfiction writing told in the first person by someone who was involved in the events being described.

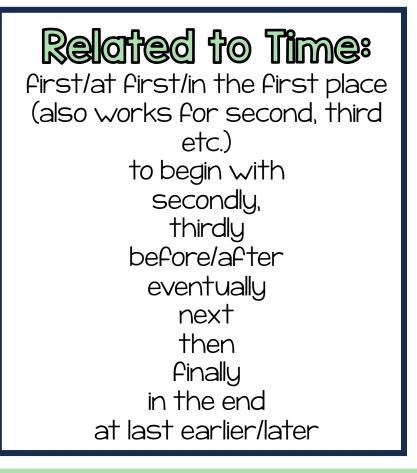
Three things that make an essay a personal narrative:

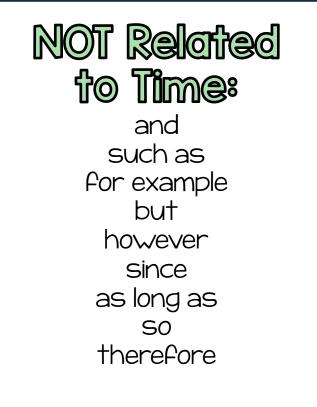
- I. It must be true/nonfiction.
- 2. It must be in first person.
- 3. It must be about an event that involved the narrator.





words and phrases you use in writing to connect one idea to the next.







adjectives used to describe someone's personality



mean	dishonest	sneaky
kind	brave	lazy
strong	courageous	happy
leader	clever	funny

Dialogue Punctuation: Five Rules

I. Quotation marks are placed before the first word of the dialogue and after the punctuation mark that ends the dialogue. Example:

"It is," said Father.

Father said, "It is."

2. When the tag follows the dialogue, it ends in a period. When the tag precedes the dialogue, it ends in a comma.

Example:

"It is," said Father.

Father said, "It is."

3. The punctuation that ends a line of dialogue is written inside the quotation marks.

Example:

"Just where do you think you're going?" Father demanded.

Father demanded, "Just where do you think you're going?"

Dialogue Punctuation: Five Rules

4. When the tag follows the dialogue, quotes that do not end in an exclamation point or question mark end in a comma instead of a period.

Example:

Correct: "It is," said Father. Incorrect: "It is." said father.

5. When writing dialogue between two or more speakers, begin a new paragraph each time the speaker changes.

Example:

Viola jealously stared at Ollie's pudding. She had not had pudding in weeks. "Give me a taste," she said.

- "I paid for this. Go buy your own," Ollie answered.
- Pleeease," Viola begged. Ollie did not answer for a few seconds. He looked back and forth between his pudding and Viola.

"Fine," Ollie gave in, handing Viola the pudding. "You can have one bite, but that's it."



Imagery that appeals to the five senses.

sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell

Examples:

Smell: Floral, sour, Fruity, sweet smelling, Fruity...

Hear: loud, buzzing, quiet, bubbling, gargling...

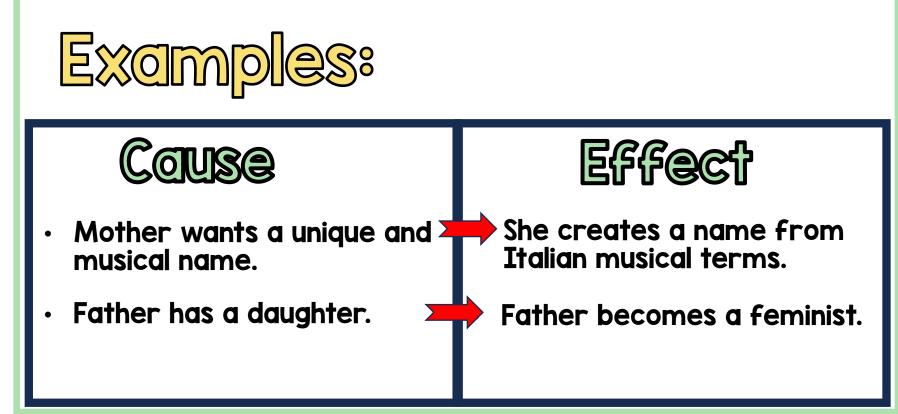
Touch: soft, hard, rough, slimy, sandy, cold, hot....

Taste: burnt, stale, smoky, sweet, salty....

Sight: Foggy, bright, pale. lush, massive...



explains the relationship between two events when the first event results in the second event happening.





Metaphors: compares things WITHOUT using like or as Similes: compares things using like or as

Examples:

Metaphors

- The responsibility for keeping track of the money was a weight on her shoulders.
- The toddler was a hurricane in the playroom.
- The sound of the rain was footsteps on the roof:

Similes

- The Flower is pretty as a picture.
- The carpenter is strong as an ox.
- The bed is hard as a rock

