

The Atom Learning Young Author Award



Note for Teachers

This presentation can be used to...

- present TEN fun classroom activities (printable activity pack <u>here</u>)
- teach lessons on key areas of creative writing:
 - characters
 - setting
 - structure
 - vocabulary
 - proofreading
- introduce the theme, rules and prizes in the Atom Learning Young
 Author Award to students



CREATIVE WRITING COMPETITION



The Atom Learning Young Author Award

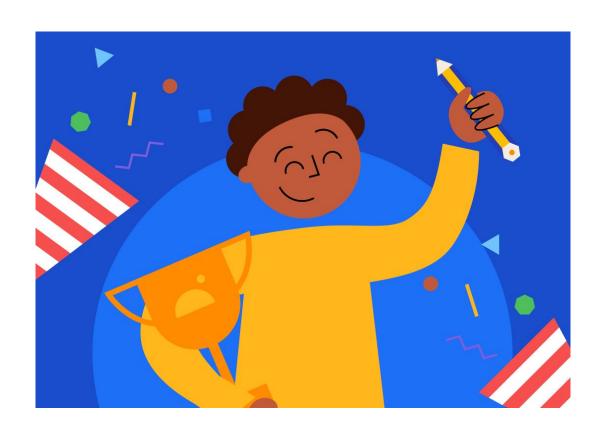
Write a story inspired by the theme 'a day that changed the world'.

Stories should be no longer than 500 words.





The Prizes



1. Trip to Disneyland + £2,500 for your school + illustrated book cover





2. London Zoo stay + £1,000 for your school





3. £250 experience + £500 for your school





THEME: A Day that Changed the World



THEME

Perhaps you or your main character...

- Saved an endangered species?
- Found a magical doorway to a better world or alternative reality?
- Switched off the internet?
- Discovered a solution to the climate crisis at the bottom of the sea?
- Concocted a potion that made people fart embarrassingly loudly whenever they were angry?
- Spoke to all of the world's leaders to end world hunger and bring about world peace?



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Enter your stories here!







CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES





Characters

Every story needs a memorable protagonist, or main character.

Some famous examples include

Harry Potter, Matilda and Sherlock

Holmes - can you think of any more?



Characters

The following activities are designed to help you create your protagonist and bring them to life.

Your protagonist can be any race, gender or age - they don't even need to be human!

All that matters is your protagonist is interesting and exciting to the reader.

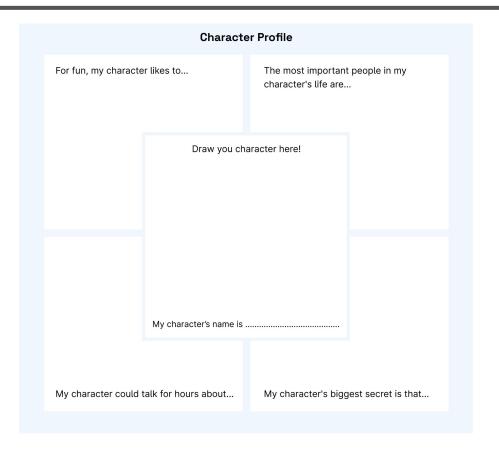


Create a character profile

A character profile can help you decide important parts of your character's appearance, personality and opinions.

Write down key words and phrases in each of the boxes to start building up your protagonist!

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Write a diary entry

Put yourself in the shoes of your protagonist and imagine what they might be thinking and feeling. Think carefully about your protagonist's voice - what words are they likely to use? What are they likely to be doing? How would they react in a given situation?

Write two paragraphs of a diary entry from the day before the world changed. Try to make your protagonist's voice as real as possible!

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Setting

The setting of a story is when and where it takes place.

Writers use descriptive language and adjectives to transport their readers into the world they have created.

Use the following activities to help you create a sensational setting!





Amazing Adjectives

Read through the adjectives. Circle any words that describe the world before the change in one colour, and circle the words that describe the world after the change in a different colour.

Feel free to add more adjectives!

Circle any words that describe the world <u>before</u> the change in **one colour**, and circle the words that describe the world <u>after</u> the change in a different colour.





Set Design

Your story is going to be turned into a film! Write a description for the set designer who will build the 'before' and 'after' sets for your story, then add an illustration to show how your world will look.

Remember to think about the **five senses** - what can you see and hear? What can you smell and taste? What can you touch?

Write a description for the set designer who will build the 'before' and 'after' sets for your story, then add an illustration to show how your world will look.

Before	After
Illustration:	





Structure

Stories usually follow a very specific structure:

- 1. opening
- 2. build-up
- 3. dilemma
- 4. resolution
- 5. closing

These activities will help you plot a dramatic and thrilling storyline using this structure.

Structure of a story

- Opening Introduce the setting and main character(s).
 Make sure to include a thrilling opening sentence!
- 2. **Build-Up** Plant clues for the reader that something bad is about to happen.
- 3. **Dilemma** Oh no! Something has gone wrong! What is the problem?
- **4. Resolution** How is the problem solved?
- 5. Ending How has the world changed? What lessons have been learned?

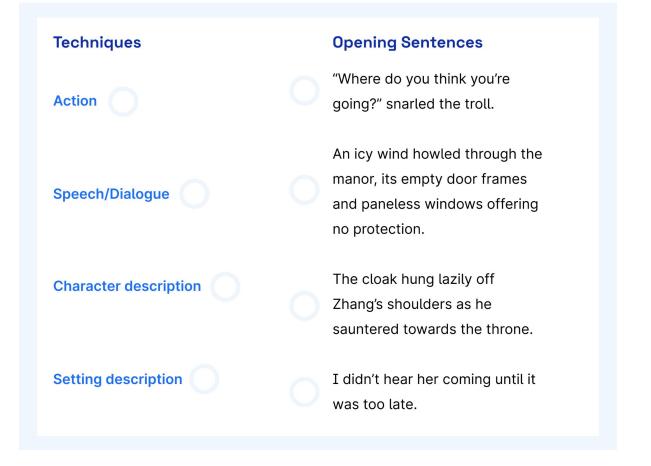


Opening Sentences

The opening sentence of your story should hook the reader in and make them want to keep reading.

Here are four examples. Match the opening sentences with the technique that has been used in them.

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Opening Sentences

Now try writing your own opening sentences!

Experiment with starting your story in the middle of some action, start your story with some speech, or begin by describing your character or setting.

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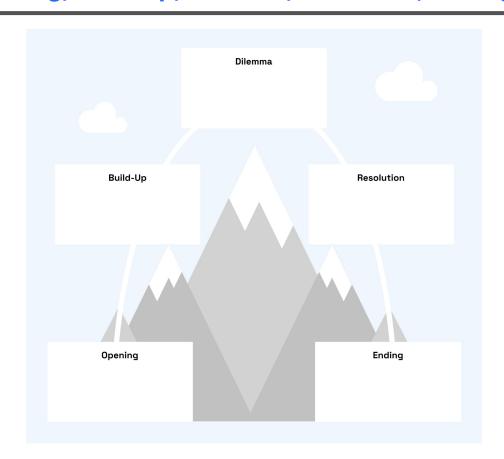


Story Mountains

Story Mountains can help you plan out the main events of your story.

Fill in the boxes with important details that you want to include in each section (opening, build-up, dilemma, resolution, closing). Use the prompts to help you.

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Vocabulary

One of the key ways you can keep your reader interested is by using exciting words and descriptions.

These exercises are designed to boost your vocabulary and help you describe your character's feelings and actions in an original and compelling way.





Alphabet Challenge

Can you come up with an adjective for every letter of the alphabet?

Remember, adjectives are words that describe a noun. Try to choose words that can describe your character, setting or maybe an important object.

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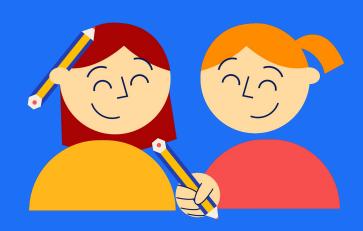


Show Don't Tell

We want our readers to care about our characters. One way to do this is by showing how they are feeling.

However, instead of telling the reader how a character feels, great writers show how a character is feeling by describing their character's facial expressions, body language and voice.

Example



<u>Tell</u>

They were happy.

facial expressions

body language

Show

With twinkling eyes and beaming cheeks, the girls nestled close to each other, their excited chattering echoing around the room.



Change each 'Tell' sentence into a 'Show' sentence by using a character's facial expressions, body language and voice to show how they are feeling.

Tell: She was ecstatic. Show:		
Tell: She felt calm. Show:	 	
Tell: He was devastated. Show:	 	
Tell: He was disappointed. Show:	 	
Tell: She was feeling lazy. Show:	 	



Synonyms

We don't want our writing to become boring and repetitive.

Rewrite the sentences below and replace the words in bold with a more exciting alternative.

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Proofreading

Once you've finished writing your story, it's important to go back and check for any mistakes.

This can include spelling mistakes, missing punctuation and unfinished sentences.



Proofreading

Read through the text below and see if you can spot the eight mistakes in the text!

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The ship had been their for some time. that much was clear from the rotting wood and torn sales. Nobody quite knew when it had appeared, not even Finellas parents.

To finella, it had always just *been*, as much a part of the lands gape as the glittering sands and jagged cliffs, for ever in the background of their beachside picknicks. Read through the text and see if you can spot the eight mistakes in the text!

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