

Unit 8.3

Narrative

Activity 1: Pairs - Parts of a Narrative

- ☺ *With a partner, identify the parts of a book together. Identify the different sections. Some parts include: cover page, chapters, page, illustrations, and contents.*
- ☺ *Make a diagram and label it.*
- ☺ *Look at **The Rat and the Octopus**. Label the different parts of the narrative.*

1. Title
2. Orientation (introduction)
3. Complication
4. Resolution
5. Coda (in some stories or legends)

Activity 2: Individual - Reading the Narrative

The Rat and the Octopus

A long time ago, a rat and kingfisher lived together in a thatched house near the beach. They both liked fish. They would paddle a canoe and fish from it. Every evening, they would return and roast their catch over a fire on the beach. One day, the rat and kingfisher went out fishing. While fishing, they had a big fight. The kingfisher was so angry that he hit the bottom of the canoe. It made a huge hole and sea water rushed in, sinking the canoe. The kingfisher that had strong wings flew away and left the rat to swim.

The rat was able to swim but he was lazy. He saw from the distance an octopus jetting along the reef. He called, "Help, Help!" and then he gulped a little bit of sea water to make it sound real. The gentle and kindly octopus hurried right over to the rat and said, "You poor thing, climb up on my head quickly and I will take you to shore." Gasping and gurgling just to make a good show, the wet rat climbed onto the head of the octopus. He sat like a king, licking his lovely fur dry as the octopus did all the work.

When the octopus reached the shore, the rat jumped quickly off his head. He did not want his feet wet again. The rat forgot to thank the octopus, but the friendly octopus waved his eight hands in farewell. The rat, from the distance, yelled out to the octopus, he said, "Octopus, Octopus, feel your head, it's full of rat droppings" The poor octopus could not believe his ears. He yelled back and said, "What did you say?" The arrogant rat repeated, "Octopus Octopus, feel your head, it's full of rat droppings." The octopus eagerly looked at his reflection in the clear water. Sure enough, his head was full of rat droppings. He was so angry. He tried to chase the rat but his eight arms were not made to run on the soft sand.

Octopus gave up. He returned back to the ocean and tried very hard to clean his head. Up till this day, the octopus still has the brown spots on its head. The octopus is still angry at the rat and the rat is afraid to go near the ocean

Activity 2: (continued)

 Use your dictionary. Write the meanings of these words.

thatched evening distance huge shore farewell gentle eager reflection

Activity 3: Individual - Choice of Language in Narratives

 Find these words in *The Rat and the Octopus*. Now write different sentences using the words.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. together | 8. arrogant |
| 2. thatched | 9. eagerly |
| 3. near | 10. reflection |
| 4. paddle | 11. furious |
| 5. canoe | 12. afraid |
| 6. return | 13. distance |
| 7. roast | 14. sinking |

Activity 4: Pairs - Retelling the Narrative

☺ Read the *The Rat and the Octopus* again together with your partner.

☺ Retell *The Rat and the Octopus* to your partner in your own words. Take turns to tell parts of the story. Use these sentence starters:

1. Rat and Kingfisher both liked fish and they went.....
2. One day, they had.....
1. The kingfisher got angry and.....
2. The rat was left to.....
1. He called toto.....
2. "Climb....." said Octopus.
1. Rat said, "Check your head, it is full of droppings."
2. Even today, the Octopus has.....

☺ List the characters in the story.

Activity 4: (continued)

- ☺ *Pick a character you like/dislike and discuss why you like/dislike the character.*
- ✍ *Explain in your words what you like/dislike about the character. Give supportive reasons from the story.*

I like.....because...

The reason I like.....is because...

Activity 5: Individual - Use of Adjectives in Narratives

- ☺ *Think about rat and kingfisher.*
- ☺ *Think of adjectives to describe the characters.*

Adjectives are words that describe a person or thing in a sentence.

The tall coconut tree or the blue ocean.

- ✍ *Re-write part of the orientation again but include your description of the characters.*

A long time ago, a rat and kingfisher lived together in a thatched house near the beach. Rat was.....Kingfisher was.....They both liked fish. They would paddle a canoe and fish from it. Every evening, they would return and roast their catch over a fire on the beach. One day, the rat and kingfisher went out fishing.

Activity 6: Groups - Acting out the Story

- ☺ *Form a small group.*
- ☺ *Select roles and practice acting the story before it is acted out in class in your groups.*

Activity 7: Pairs - Oral English Practice

☺ Say these tongue twisters three times quickly.

An Ape hates grape cakes.

Any noise annoys an oyster but a noisy noise annoys an oyster more.

It's not the cough that carries you off; it's the coffin they carry you off in!

Sounding by sound is a sound method of sounding sounds.

You curse, I curse, we all curse, for asparagus!

Purple paper people.

If two witches were watching two watches, which witch would watch which watch?

✍ Write tongue twisters using rat and octopus as the leading words. Have fun!

Activity 8: Pairs - Adjectival Phrases

Remember this: Adjectives are used in narratives to help describe the scene or the character. An adjectival phrase is a group of words that describes.

Example

The big rat

The very big and nasty rat

📖 Read and list as many adjectives and adjectival phrases as you can find in *The Rat and the Octopus*.

✍ Select 5 nouns in the story and write as many adjectives as you can to describe the noun.

Example

Ocean

calm rough wild large

never ending blue green

Activity 8: (continued)

✎ Change the following nouns to adjectives.

Angry	<u>angry</u> octopus	adjective
Anger	octopus showed <u>anger</u>	noun

1. Kingfisher had strong wings. He showed.....
2. Rat had lovely fur. He felt.....for his fur.
3. The arrogant rat left. The rat showed
4. They lived in a thatched house. The house was made of.....
5. It was a kind octopus. The octopus hadin its heart.

Activity 9: Individual - Using Direct Speech

☺ Read the following sentences and punctuate using direct speech.

1. who will come to the party asked Tu'imala
2. he called help help and then he gulped a little bit of sea water to make it sound real
3. what is the problem with our washing machine asked george
4. i think I can hear a noise outside whispered peter
5. i am very upset you about your mis behaving john said angrily
6. what for I inquired
7. the pair of shoe belongs to replied kilifi
8. remember to buy one kilo of sugar after work reminded seini
9. i lost me reading book yesterday at school replied alecs
10. please come here called sela
11. havea asked where is my exercise book mele

Activity 10: Individual - Comparatives and Superlative Forms

Remember this: Adjectives can be used to compare two nouns. This is usually done by adding 'er' if the adjective has one syllable.

Ilaise's apple is big. Mele's apple is bigger.

The superlative form tells which is the best.

Ilaise's apple is big. Mele's apple is bigger. Ana's apple is the biggest.

☺ Use the following words in a sentence when comparing two or more nouns

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. fast | 2. bad | 3. high | 4. young | 5. tall |
| 6. small | 7. big | 8. Fit | 9. old | 10. low |

📖 Read and exchange your sentences with the person sitting beside you.

Note: If the adjective has two or more syllables, the comparative is formed by adding 'more' before the adjective.

Ilaise has a pleasant voice but Mele's is a more pleasant voice.

Note: The superlative is formed by adding the word 'most' to the adjective.

Ilaise has a pleasant voice but Mele's is a more pleasant voice.

Ana's voice is the most pleasant.

Note: If the two syllable adjectives end with 'y', change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'er' or 'est'.

Ilaise was happy. Mele was happier. Ana was happiest.

Activity 10: (continued)

Note: Two syllable words ending in ‘er’, ‘le’ and ‘ow’ need to add ‘er’ or ‘est.’

Ilaise had a narrow book. Mele’s was narrower. Ana’s was the narrowest.

Ilaise was gentle. Mele was gentler. Ana was the gentlest.

Note: Some two syllable words can use either ‘er’ and ‘est’ or ‘more’ and ‘most.’

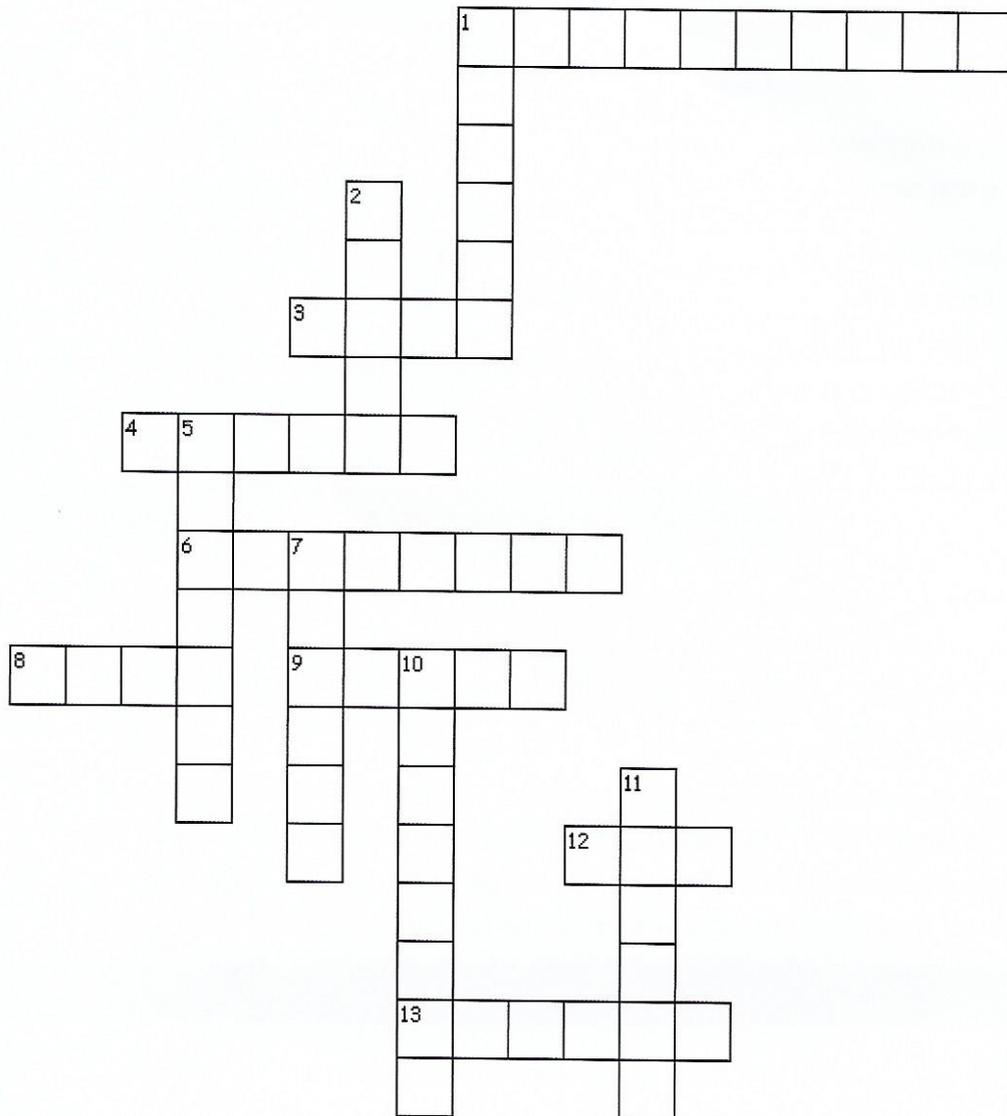
clever	gentle	friendly
quiet	simple	humble

Fill in the table.

Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
big		
kind		
arrogant		
helpful		
green		
angry		
thoughtful		
small		
rich		
sad		
sorry		
happy		
quiet		
loud		
simple		
hard		

Activity 11: Individual - Crossword Puzzle-Nouns

Read the puzzle clues and try to fill in the boxes with the correct word.



Across

- 1. The name of a bird
- 3. Unwilling to do any work
- 4. Past tense of fight
- 6. A plant material used for roofing
- 8. Swallowing movement
- 9. Bake or cook
- 12. A long tailed mammal larger than a mouse
- 13. Lightly

Down

- 1. Kind heartedly
- 2. Seaside or seashore
- 5. Sea animal with eight arms
- 7. Frightened
- 10. Proud
- 11. A short oar with a flat blade used to propel a canoe

Activity 12: Pairs - Listening Skills**The Fourth Wise Man**

*(This is a story whereby the name of the fourth wise man is said to be 'John'. This is not the real name).

It was believed that 4 wise men started their journey from the East to look for Baby Jesus. Each of them had a special gift for Jesus that they wanted to give.

During the journey, John, the fourth wise man, saw a sick old man at the roadside. He and his servant stayed behind for several days to help the old man. So he didn't give his gift that day. After that, they continued their journey.

When they reached Bethlehem, Joseph, Mary and Baby Jesus had already left the manger and were on their way to Egypt, so once again he could not give his gift. In the meantime, Roman soldiers were in Bethlehem to kill the babies. John and his servant helped to save one baby. They decided to follow Jesus to Egypt but when they reached Egypt, Joseph and his family had already left for Nazareth. The gift remained with John.

John and his servant decided to go to Nazareth. While they were on their way, a group of people living in the desert asked them for help. John and his servant stayed with these people for many years. He kept the gift all those years hoping one day to find Jesus. They helped to make sick people better and showed them better ways of growing food and building houses. But there was one blind boy that John could not help.

One day, people heard that Jesus was in the next town. John went with the blind man to see Jesus. The blind man was lucky to get close to Jesus, who touched his eyes and cured him. John could not get close to Jesus to give his gift. The blind man went home and told everyone what Jesus had done.

John went back to see Jesus the next day. He saw Jesus carrying the cross to Calvary. At the same time, the soldiers took a woman prisoner. John took out the gift he had brought for Jesus and gave it to the soldiers so they would release the woman. A few hours later, he saw Jesus dying on the cross. He was extremely sad and he fainted.

He woke up after three days to see a face shining down on him. "I searched for years to bring a gift to you," said John. "The way you have treated my people is the greatest gift of all."

Activity 12: (continued)

-  Listen to the story which will be read by your teacher.
-  Practice saying these sentences together with your partner putting in the missing words.
 - a) Each of the wise men had a gift for.....
 - b) John saw aman sitting by the roadside.
 - c) John and hisdecided to follow Jesus to
 - d) The blind man was.....to get close to Jesus.
 - e) John saw Jesus.....the cross to Calvary.
 - f) John’s gift to Jesus was the way hehis people.

Activity 13: Pairs - Synonyms

When they reached Bethlehem, Joseph, Mary and Baby Jesus had already left the manger and were on their way to Egypt. In the meantime, Roman soldiers were in Bethlehem to kill the babies. John and his servant helped to save one baby. They decided to follow Jesus to Egypt but when they reached Egypt, Joseph and his family had already left for Nazareth.

-  Look in a thesaurus and find synonyms for the words underlined. Read your new paragraph to a friend.

Activity 14: Individual - Writing a Narrative

-  Write a narrative.

Step 1 Select a topic.

Step 2 Plan your narrative using a template.

Orientation
Complication
Resolution

Activity 14: (continued)

Step 3 Draft the narrative.

Step 4 Edit your narrative. You should check the following:

- a) Your narrative makes sense.
- b) Your orientation gives the reader a sense of who, what, where, when.
- c) Your complication presents an issue or problem that has to be solved e.g. John could not find Jesus to give him his gift.
- d) Your resolution finalises the story by solving the problem or explaining why it can't be solved.
- e) Your grammar and spelling is correct.

Step 5 Ask a partner to read the narrative and give you any feedback on the checklist in Step 4.

Step 6 Publish the narrative.

Activity 15 Individual or Pairs - Quotation marks (“ ”)

Remember this: Quotation marks are sometimes called *speech marks*. What someone has said is reported so quotation marks are not used.

Both double (“ ”) and single (‘ ’) quotation marks are correct, but the single ones are becoming more common.

Quotation marks can be used with titles of books, plays, films, poems or stories. It can also be used on nicknames.

A. Punctuation – Quotation Marks, Comma, Question Mark or Exclamation Mark.

 Read the following sentences.

 Rewrite the following sentence using quotation marks.

 Check your work with your teacher.

Activity 15: Quotation marks (“ ”) continued

1. Let me in little pig said the wicked wolf
2. Catch me if you can said the little Ginger bread man.
3. Who is sleeping in my bed asked the little bear.
4. Help me help me yelled the drowning little boy.
5. Sit quietly exclaimed the teacher.
6. Come inside now yelled grandmother.
7. I will not listen to you yelled her husband.
8. The shoes will fit me screamed the ugly sister.
9. It is said that you are leaving now said Mele.
- 10 Please come with me begged the little girl.

Activity 16: Individual or Pairs - Prepositions

Remember this: A preposition is placed before a word to connect it to other words in a sentence. Prepositions are words that show the relationships between people, places or things in a sentence.

at by for from in of off on through to up inside outside after
towards underneath across Except between near since
into around

A. Fill in the blanks – Prepositions.

 Read the following sentences below.

 Write the correct preposition in each space provided.

 Check your work. Correct your mistakes.

1. She aimed the target.
2. Brush your teeth you go to bed.
3. I climbed..... the ladder.
4. You will travel the tunnel.
5. The doll was hiding the bed.
6. The children ran..... the school yard
7. We went the house when it started to rain.



Activity 16: Preposition (continued)

8. The old man walked towards me.
9. The boy hides the two chairs.
10. Let's go a swim.
11. I found the book the pile of rubbish
12. It's just one thing another!.
13. Pita gottrouble for sleeping during class.
14. We drove the island to see the new church at Lomaiviti.
15. He turned the kettle.

B. Sentence writing.

 Read the prepositions in the above table.

 Write 10 sentences of your own.

 Underline the preposition in the sentence.

 Exchange books with person sitting beside you. Check your work.

C. Scramble words.

 Try and guess the prepositions.

 Rewrite the preposition to its correct spelling.

 Compare your answers with the person sitting beside you.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. sscroa | 8. ginstaa |
| 2. twenbee | 9. rfmo |
| 3. wrdtoa | 10. tinul |
| 4. isedotu | 11. mntaosg |
| 5. neaunerdht | 12. yobend |
| 6. routgh | 13. xent |
| 7. hrtgouhtou | 14. iwthin |
| | 15. hebnid |

Activity 16: Preposition (continued)

D. Story writing - Identifying prepositions.

☺ *Study the prepositions in the above table.*

☺ *Think of a story of your own choice.*

✍ *Write your story.*

✍ *Underline the prepositions you have used in your story.*

📖 *Here are topics you can write about:*

- The Tsunami warning
- My father's death
- The saddest/happiest day of my life
- How I wished
- My pet

Activity 17: Individual - Pronouns

Remember this: Pronouns replace a noun. Some pronouns are Singular and some are Plural.

Single Pronouns	Plural Pronouns
I me he him she her hers it its mine your	they them their theirs us we our ours your yours it its

A. Complete the sentences – Single or Plural pronouns.

📖 *Read the sentences below.*

✍ *Select the correct pronoun from the brackets to complete the sentences.*

✍ *Rewrite the sentences with the correct pronoun.*

1. (He/Him) has been the captain of the rugby team since its beginning.
2. Our dog's collar protects (he/him) from the fleas.
3. (We/Us) will study our spelling words today.
4. Tomasi isn't going to the dance with (we/us) because he is feeling sick.
5. Leave a message with your parents and tell (they, them) to call me.
6. Although Satua and Mele are twins, (they/them) are not the same.
7. I had to prove that (I/me) knew how to mow the lawn.

Activity 17: Pronouns (continued)

8. Kutusi's brother, Aleki, always plays tricks on (I/me)
9. Jane tried to tell us the results of (she/her) final exams.
10. Loloma stayed home from work, and (she/her) watched movies the whole day.
11. (You/Your/Yours/You're) have chewing gum on the heel of your shoe.
12. I took a pill to help (my/mine/I/me) throat feel better.
13. The dog looked fierce when it showed (it/its/it's) teeth.
14. Most of (our/ours/we) relatives live in the village.
15. (Whose/Who/Who's) job is it to sweep the floor.

B. Identify Pronouns.

 *Select a story from a journal or use a Novel/short story studied in class.*

 *Choose a chapter you have read.*

 *Identify the Pronouns in the chapter.*

 *List 10 pronouns you have identified.*

 *Write them in your own sentences.*

C. Possessive Pronouns in a sentence.

Remember this: Possessive Pronouns show something **belongs** to someone. Some are plural pronouns and single pronouns.

my, your, his, her, its, our, their, mine, hers, ours, yours, theirs
--

A. Cloze exercise.

 *Read the sentences below.*

 *Rewrite the sentences with the correct Possessive Pronoun from the above table.*

1. _____ house was blown by the strong wind.
2. _____ mother was upset because of her exam results.
3. That is _____ because it was given to me by my sister.
4. _____ grey cat was lost for over a week.
5. _____ purse was stolen from the car.

Activity 17: Pronouns (continued)

6. Its _____ give it back to her, now.
7. Was it _____ or _____?, because it looks like _____.
8. _____ clothes are all wet and soggy.
9. _____ bag was bought in Paris.
10. _____ dog got run over by a van.

B. Sentence writing.

☺ *Think of your own sentence, using possessive pronouns.*

✍ *Write 10 new sentences. Underline your Possessive pronouns.*

✍ *Check your work. Correct your mistakes.*

Activity 18: Pairs/Small Groups - Fable, Legend, Bible Parable, Novel or Short Story

- ☺ Select a narrative type of your choice with your partner or one you have studied together as a whole class.
- ☺ Discuss the features of that story with your partner or whole class.
- ☺ Ask questions by using who, what, when, how and why questions to understand your narrative.
- 📖 Read the narrative together. Identify a character you like or dislike.
- ✍ Write your reasons why you dislike/like the character.
- 📖 Read the narrative and identify any morals presented in the narrative.
- ✍ Give your opinion about it by relating it to your real life situation.

Activity 19: Individual - Antonyms and Synonyms

Remember this: *Antonyms* are words that mean the opposite.

Example: cold –hot far–near drink –eat black–white buy–sell begin–end clean–dirty

A. Sentence writing – Antonyms.

- ☺ Think and note down the opposites of the words in the list below.
- ☺ Pronounce each pair of antonyms.

Activity 19: Individual - Antonyms and Synonyms (continued)

 Use the dictionary or Thesaurus to find their meanings if you need help.

 Write the opposite word for each word below.

 Write a sentence using the antonym pairs in your exercise book.

 Edit each sentence.

1. victory		2. true	
3. drunk		4. noisy	
5. female		6. full	
7. single		8. far	
9. absent		10. hard	
11. polite		12. wife	
13. cheap		14. boring	
15. future		16. remember	

B. Matching – Antonyms.

 Go over the words below.

 Read each word and match it with its opposites.

 Match column A to column B.

 Edit and check your pairs.

Column A	Column B
1. fat	a) adult
2. light	b) thin
3. private	c) artificial
4. rough	d) enemy
5. friend	e) smooth
6. natural	f) dark
7. back	g) public
8. child	h) forward

C. Synonyms.

Remember this: *Synonyms* are words that have similar meaning.

Example: admit-confess arrive-to reach away-absent candy-sweet close-shut
cite-quote collect-gather complete-total conflict-clash couch-sofa

 Practise saying the words below.

 Use a thesaurus or Dictionary to find synonyms for each of the words below.

Activity 19: Individual - Antonyms and Synonyms (continued)

-  Match column A to column B.
-  Check your work. Correct your mistakes.
-  Write sentences for each pair of synonym.

Matching Synonym Pairs (you may think of more synonyms in class).

Column A	Column B
1. about	a) reply, respond
2. belly	b) courageous, fearless
3. answer	c) huge, immense, massive, vast
4. brave	d) stomach, tummy, abdomen,
5. enormous	e) approximately
6. almost	f) appealing, pretty, beautiful
7. fool	g) idiot
8. attractive	h) nearly

D. Change the meaning of the Sentence – Synonym - Antonym.

-  Re read the 8 sentences you formed in the above exercise.
-  Underline the synonym in each sentence.
-  Replace the synonym with an antonym to change the meaning of the sentence.
-  Rewrite your new sentence with the antonym. Underline the antonym.

Example:

1. Sione was a brave boy to rescue the cat from the burning house.
2. Sione was a coward boy because he did not rescue the cat from the burning house.

Activity 20: Individual – Adjective or Adverb

-  Choose the correct adjective or adverb to fill in the spaces in the sentences below.

lately short fast hard near directly immediately more quickly immediate
hardly direct nearly late straight faster shortly quickly lastly firstly

-  Check your work. Correct your mistakes.

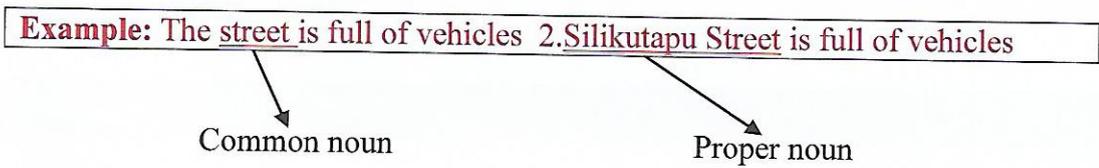
1. Mele is a worker. She never stops.
2. Pita is lazy. He ever works

Activity 20: Individual – Adjective or Adverb (continued)

3. I live to Semisi. Only 10 minutes away.
4. I like driving..... but it's very risky and dangerous.
5. You are too slow. You need to work.....
6. Please do that It is very urgent.
7. I cannot do it in the future. I am very busy.
8. Mr. Latu will be with you..... Please take a seat.
9. There will be a delay as the incoming aircraft was late.
10. If I get any news, I'll let you know.....
11. It is 12 o'clock. Auntie Moala is very where can she be?
12. The bus arrived.....I am so sorry.
13. Look to the right, you go..... along this road and it's on your left.
14. Is there a flight or will I have to change to another air line?
15. I haven't seen Mrs.Takau.....

Activity 21: Individual – Noun

Remember this: A word can be a *Common or Proper noun* depending how it is used in the sentence.



A. Common or Proper Noun.

- ☺ Look around in the classroom. How many Common or Proper nouns can you find in the classroom?
- ✍ Remember to use capital letters for Proper nouns.
- 📖 Read the Narrative – “**The Rat and the Octopus**”, list the Common and Proper nouns into the table below.
- 📖 Select a narrative you have studied in class or read. Identify some examples of Common and Proper nouns.

Activity 21: Individual – Noun (continued)

Common Noun	Proper Noun

B. Punctuate the following sentences.

 Read the following sentences.

 Punctuate using capital letters where necessary.

 Rewrite the sentences again.

Example:

WE WENT ON HOLIDAY TO FAFA ISLAND AND STAYED AT THE FAFA RESORT.

We went on holiday to Fafā Island and stayed at the Fafā Resort.

1. IN 2008 PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA BECAME THE FIRST BLACK PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
2. THE ROYAL TOMB IS A TOURIST ATTRACTION IN TONGA.
3. THE OCEAN WE SWIM IN IS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
4. I WENT TO THE STORE DOWN WELLINGTON ROAD.
5. THE CAPITAL OF FIJI IS SUVA.
6. LAKE VAILAHI IS IN NIUA FO'OU.
7. THE PRIME MINISTER OF TONGA IS HONOURABLE TU'IVAKANO
8. FRIENDS CAFE MAKES DELICIOUS MUFFINS.
9. CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM IS MY FAVOURITE ICE CREAM.
10. THE KING ATTENDED PRINCE WILLIAM'S ROYAL WEDDING.