

**Box A-1 (continued from previous page)**

Jack was delighted, and he also realized that he could reach the beanstalk from his room. The beanstalk had rungs like a ladder, and he easily climbed on to it. Then, he continuing climbing higher and higher until he was above the clouds. **[Scene 13: Jack climbs the beanstalk]**

---

When Jack reached the top of the beanstalk, a long, straight road appeared. So, Jack hopped off the beanstalk and began trotting down the road. He was exhausted when he reached a huge house. Standing on the front porch was the tallest woman he had ever seen. **[Scene 14: Jack reaches the giants' house]**

---

Jack politely requested something to eat. The lady—who was a giant—told him to move on because her giant husband loved boys and would catch and eat him. Jack insisted that he'd rather be eaten than die of hunger. **[Scene 15: Jack talks with giant's wife who warns him to leave]**

---

Because of Jack's persistence, the lady relented and agreed to feed him. However, before Jack was halfway done, the house began to shake. Distressed, the giant's wife stuffed Jack in the oven just in time. **[Scene 16: Giant's wife feeds and hides Jack]**

---

When the giant arrived, he immediately smelled boy and asked his wife about it. She told him that he was dreaming and that by the time he washed up, breakfast would be ready. While the giant was out of the room, the lady told Jack to stay hidden until her husband's after-breakfast nap. **[Scene 17: Giant's wife protects Jack]**

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When the giant returned, he ate his breakfast, started counting his money, and fell asleep. Jack then crept out of the oven, stole a bag of gold, and left the house. As soon as Jack was on the road, he sprinted to the beanstalk and dropped the bag of gold through the opening. He then climbed down himself and told the whole story to his mother. **[Scene 18: Jack steals bag of money/escapes]**

---

Jack and his mother were able to live off of the gold for a long time, but eventually it ran out. At this point, Jack decided to try to steal another bag from the giant. So, he climbed up the beanstalk and then trotted along the road until he reached the giant's house. **[Scene 19: Jack/mother use money/Jack goes up for more]**

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**Box A-1 (continued on next page)**

**Box A-1 (continued from previous page)**

The giant's wife was standing on the doorstep when Jack reached the house. She remembered him and told him that a bag of gold had disappeared on the day of his previous visit. Jack convinced her to let him in, suggesting that he could solve the mystery if she fed him. **[Scene 20: Jack convinces giant's wife to feed him again]**

---

Once again, before Jack could finish eating, the giant approached, but his wife hid Jack. This time, after the giant finished his breakfast, he brought a hen inside and commanded it to lay a golden egg. After it laid the egg, the huge man fell asleep, giving Jack his opportunity. He swiped the golden hen and quickly made his way down to his house. Jack showed the hen to his mother, and it laid golden eggs for her like it had for the giant. **[Scene 21: Jack steals golden hen]**

---

Though Jack and his mother were provided for now, Jack was restless. One morning, he repeated his journey to the giant's house a third time. Rather than facing the giant's wife, Jack snuck into the house and hid in the kettle. **[Scene 22: Jack climbs beanstalk again/hides in giants' house]**

---

When the giant arrived, he smelled boy again, and his wife told him to open the oven and check for one. When Jack was not there, the giant checked every hiding spot except the kettle. The giant eventually pulled out a golden harp and fell asleep listening to it magically play beautiful music. **[Scene 23: The giant fails to find Jack/falls asleep with golden harp]**

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Jack then seized the golden harp and sprinted for the door. However, the harp called out for its master, and the giant woke up. He chased Jack, but was initially taken aback by the huge beanstalk ladder. **[Scene 24: Jack steals golden harp/chased by giant]**

---

When the harp called out again, though, the giant overcame his fear and began climbing down. Jack, however, had already reached the bottom and called for his mother to bring an axe. He then chopped down the beanstalk, sending the giant hurtling to his death. **[Scene 25: Jack kills giant]**

---

Jack demonstrated the golden harp to his mother. Then, by showing people the harp and selling the golden eggs, Jack and his mother grew rich. Jack married a beautiful princess, and both he and his mother lived happily ever after. **[Scene 26: Jack/mother live happily ever after]**

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**Box A-1**

<> **A-2.** Choose the setting/time/place for your story, and write it on the lines provided.

Your Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

<> **A-3.** Now that you have read the model story, choose characters that you would like to write a Twice-Told Tale of, and write these characters on the lines provided below. Remember, these could be male or female people or animals, from today or the past.

The characters (types, names, and characteristics) I will use in my story will be:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**This Twice-Told Tale assignment is all about resourcefulness in poverty that leads to wealth.** Jack turns the cow into the magical beans, and then he climbs the beanstalk multiple times while avoiding the giant to gain wealth and provide for his mother. In the end, his efforts succeed.

This resourcefulness with limited resources and in dangerous situations is what the story is about. **Feel free to change characters, plot, situations, or anything else from *Jack and the Beanstalk* as long as you keep the point of the story.**

<> **A-4.** Brainstorm (and list) problems and hindrances, obstacles, etc., that your character might encounter in the Brainstorming Box provided (Box A-4). Follow these tips:

1. Now that you know what you will be writing about, and you have read the model story, you will want to **brainstorm to think of conflicts, obstacles, or problems that your character may encounter.**
2. You will also want to **brainstorm** (or research if you are unfamiliar with the time period you will write about) **ideas about the environment, living conditions, time period, etc.**
3. **Do not worry about whether you will use them all**, or if some seem silly or unrealistic. You will have a chance to delete or further develop your ideas later.

**Directed Brainstorming Box**

**Setting Details**

**Obstacles**

**Solutions**

**Other**

**Box A-4**

## Lesson B. Introducing Dialogue Writing

You probably remember that a paragraph should have at least three sentences in order to be a paragraph, yet you have probably also noticed instances in which a paragraph only contained a sentence or two—or even just a word or two.

**Whenever you are using dialogue** (the written conversation of two or more people) or whenever you are quoting many people in your writing, **begin a new paragraph each time the speaker changes.**

When you write dialogue, unlike other writing you do, you should **focus on sentences more than paragraphs:**

1. **Dialogue is comprised of sentences.**
2. The paragraph breaks in dialogue are **not** there to show a unit of thought like most paragraphs are.
3. The **paragraphs in dialogue are there to show when a new speaker speaks (in addition to showing scene changes and changes in action).**
4. Plan for a **new paragraph each time the speaker changes**, just like the sample did, as well as for any time you change scenes or action sequences.

If you have ever written quotes in an essay or report, you probably remember the two first quote rules for writing in the US:

1. **Periods always go inside closing quotation marks**--never on the outside.
2. **Commas always go inside closing quotation marks**--never on the outside.

<> **B-1.** In the Dialogue Box (Box B-1), highlight the name of each person who is speaking.

Dialogue Box

Jack laughed, "Ha! I'm not a fool." (Paragraph 1)

"No, listen! Plant these beans tonight, and tomorrow you'll have a ladder to the sky," the stranger plead. (Paragraph 2)

"Are you telling me the truth?" a suspicious but excited Jack questioned. (Paragraph 3)

"Absolutely. If I'm wrong, you can come retrieve your cow." (Paragraph 4)

"It's a deal," Jack declared. (Paragraph 5)

Box B-1

Did you find the following:

1. In **Paragraph 1**, the speaker is Jack.
2. In **Paragraph 2**, the speaker is the stranger.
3. In **Paragraph 3**, the speaker is a suspicious but excited Jack.
4. In **Paragraph 4**, no name is given (though we know it is the stranger, don't we?).
5. In **Paragraph 5**, the speaker is Jack.

**The words that tell who is speaking are called the speech tag.**

The speech tags in the paragraphs you studied above include the following:

- Paragraph 1: Jack laughed,
- Paragraph 2: the stranger plead.
- Paragraph 3: a suspicious but excited Jack questioned.
- Paragraph 5: Jack declared.

Do you see how the **speech tag tells who is speaking in each one?**

Do you see how you can skip the speech tag sometimes if there are only two speakers and you can clearly see who is talking?

You will be using dialogue sometime soon!

To begin with, you should learn just a few dialogue rules:

1. **Each time the speaker changes, a new paragraph is started.**
  - a. This means that the person switched.
  - b. Do not change paragraphs if the same person is saying more than one sentence.
  - c. **All of one person's words at that given movement go in one paragraph** (until another person begins speaking).
  - d. When a different speaker talks, a new paragraph is started (even if the "new speaker" spoke earlier).
2. **When a speech tag comes at the beginning of the sentence**, do the following:
  - a. **Start the speech tag with a capital letter** since it is the first word of your sentence.
  - b. **Put a comma after it**, then begin your quote with a quotation mark-capital letter:  
Jack laughed,
3. **When a speech tag comes at the end of the sentence** (following the words that were spoken), do the following:
  - a. **If your quote is a statement, put a comma then quotation mark** at the end of it:  
"It's a deal," Jack declared.
  - b. **If your quote is a question or exclamation sentence, put that end mark (? !)** inside the **quotation mark** (since it is part of your sentence): "Are you telling me the truth?" a suspicious but excited Jack questioned.
  - c. **Start the speech tag with a lower case letter** (since it is not a new sentence but part of the sentence you are now writing): the stranger plead.

<> **B-2.** Rewrite four (**Extension:** six) of the quoted sentences from the Dialogue Box (Box B-1) with speech tags in different positions with different wording, etc.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. **Extension--** \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Extension--** \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson C. Study Skills/Research: Design Scenes for Your Story

<> **C-1.** Read the "Billy and the Goblins" (Box C-1) student sample provided.

### "Billy and the Goblins" Student Sample Twice-Told Tale Story

During the days of the Great Depression, a father in a poor family lost his job and was forced to travel in search of work. He discovered a job, but soon after his wife and son learned that he had died. They were crushed with grief, and they also had no way to make money. **[Scene 1: Billy/mother become poor]**

.....

Wondering what to do, the poor widow exclaimed to her son, "Oh Billy! What should we do?"

"Mother, I'll just have to travel and find work of my own. It seems hard, but father did discover work and I can, too," Billy asserted. **[Scene 2: Billy proposes travelling to find a job himself]**

.....

Box C-1 (continued on next page)

"No! I'm not risking losing you as well as your father. Besides, you're too young to be taking a dangerous journey like that. We'll just have to sell the car and figure out how to begin a business," his mother replied, sounding more confident than she felt.

"Alright," Billy responded resignedly, "I'll make a sign and try to sell the car to whoever comes down the street." **[Scene 3: Billy/mother decide to sell car]**

-----

Billy followed through on his words and was standing by the car the next morning. The first person to trot down the street was a newcomer to town. He stopped and asked what model and year the car was, and Billy told him. **[Scene 4: Billy meets a stranger]**

-----

"You know your facts," the man declared, "and I have another question for you. Without cheating, tell me the combined number of bolts on a car's hubcaps."

"That's easy. Five to a hubcap makes twenty," Billy replied without a pause. **[Scene 5: Billy talks with the stranger]**

-----

The man appeared delighted and exclaimed, "That's right! You're an amazing boy, and I wish to offer you a deal. I'll give you these five hubcap bolts in exchange for your car. Deal?" **[Scene 6: The stranger proposes a deal]**

-----

Billy answered with a burst of laughter.

"You laugh, but you have no idea how special these bolts are," the man retorted. "Drop them in your trash pile and wait twenty-four hours. When you come back, there'll be a hole deep into the earth." **[Scene 7: Billy rejects deal/stranger proposes deal again]**

-----

"No way! Are you serious?" Billy replied, surprised.

"If I'm lying, come to my house and take your car back."

"Hand me the bolts, and the car's yours," Billy announced, taking the bolts and dropping the keys in the man's hand. **[Scene 8: Billy accepts deal/takes bolts]**

-----



Billy then popped back inside. His mother was surprised and questioned him, "Is the car already sold? What did you get for it?"

"Do you have a guess?"

"One hundred dollars? One hundred and fifty? Not two hundred?"

"No, no, and no. I got these five magical bolts." **[Scene 9: Billy shows bolts to his mother]**

-----

"Magical bolts? Billy, we can't afford foolishness! What are we going to buy food with? You were supposed to actually get money for that! No supper for you and no leaving your room either!" **[Scene 10: Billy's mother angrily banishes him to his room]**

-----

Billy plodded down the hall to his room and expressionlessly shut the door. He regretted taking the bolts and making his mother so upset. Lying down on his bed, he sorrowfully fell asleep. **[Scene 11: Billy falls asleep in his room]**

-----

When Billy woke up the next morning, he morosely ate his breakfast and headed outside. To his surprise, he spotted a gigantic hole in the yard where the trash pile had been! His mother had thrown the bolts in the garbage, and they had done what they were supposed to do! **[Scene 12: The hole appears]**

-----

Peering down the hole, Billy spotted a rope ladder running down one side. Grabbing a rung of this ladder, he dropped down into the hole and began descending. Eventually, he reached the bottom of the hole. **[Scene 13: Billy climbs down into the hole]**

-----

The bottom of the hole was not dark; instead, a lighted tunnel led away from the hole. After a seemingly endless journey in the tunnel, Billy reached the entrance to a cave. In the entryway, an extremely ugly goblin was standing. **[Scene 14: Billy reaches the goblins' cave]**

-----

Billy was ragingly hungry, however, and he trotted up to the goblin and asked for food. This goblin felt sorry for Billy and warned him to leave as the goblin's brother desired to capture a

human to be his slave. Billy declared that he wished to eat even if it was risky. **[Scene 15: Billy talks with goblin who warns him to leave]**

-----

At Billy's insistence, the goblin relented and fed Billy a surprisingly delicious meal. Before Billy could finish, however, he heard the goblin's brother's footsteps. The kind goblin hurried Billy under a bed just in time. **[Scene 16: Goblin feeds and hides Billy]**

-----

The goblin's brother immediately wondered why there were human tracks leading to the cave. Fortunately, the kind goblin had covered Billy's tracks, and he told his brother the tracks had to be their own. His brother eventually agreed and settled down enough to eat his breakfast. **[Scene 17: Goblin protects Billy]**

-----

The goblin's brother ate and then pulled out several bags filled with dollar bills. He set them on the bed Billy was hiding under and counted them until he grew tired. Then, he placed the bags on the floor and took a nap. The kind goblin was sleeping on the other bed, giving Billy an opportunity to escape. Seizing one of the moneybags, Billy sprinted down the tunnel and climbed up the ladder. **[Scene 18: Billy steals bag of money/escapes]**

-----

Billy's mother was, of course, delighted by the money, and they were able to survive on it for some months. When it ran out, however, Billy was determined to procure another bag from the goblins. Descending into the hole and trekking along the tunnel, he reached the cave. **[Scene 19: Billy/mother use money/Billy goes down for more money]**

-----

Once again, the kind goblin was standing in the entryway. He commented that a bag of money had disappeared when Billy had been there last. Billy explained that he could tell the story once had some food in his stomach. So, the kind goblin allowed him to come inside and eat. **[Scene 20: Billy convinces goblin to feed him again]**

-----

Before Billy could finish, however, he heard the evil goblin again and was forced to hid under the bed again. After eating his breakfast, the evil goblin brought out a metal plate. When he commanded it to produce dollars, a stack of dollar bills would appear on top of the plate. The goblin soon fell asleep, though, as did his kind brother. Billy then crept out from under the bed, seized the plate, and escaped. His mother was overjoyed by Billy's discovery, for they would not

need to worry about money any longer. **[Scene 21: Billy steals money plate]**

-----

Though he had no compelling reason to descend into the hole, Billy longed for adventure. So, he once again repeated his previous two journeys. This time he waited for the kind goblin to come outside the cave, and then he slunk inside behind him. Creeping into the kitchen, Billy managed to squeeze into an upper cupboard to hide. **[Scene 22: Billy climbs down hole again/hides in goblins' cave]**

-----

When the evil goblin brother returned, he again questioned his brother about the seemingly human tracks. This time his brother told him that there must be a boy hiding under the bed. Billy, of course, was not there, and the goblins' searched everywhere except the upper cupboards. Eventually, the goblins settled down and pulled out a radio that played perfectly clear music when they commanded it to play. **[Scene 23: The evil goblin brother fails to find Billy/falls asleep with voice-activated radio]**

-----

After a long time had passed, Billy risked getting out of the cupboard and discovered that the goblins were asleep as he had suspected. Then, he seized the radio and sprinted out of the door. The lack of sounds woke up the goblins, however, and they tore down the tunnel after him. **[Scene 24: Billy steals voice-activated radio/chased by goblins]**

-----

He had a head start, though, and reaching the top, he ran inside his house to the kitchen. Then, he grabbed a kitchen knife and used it to cut the tunnel's rope ladder. As soon as he turned away from the hole, he heard a rumbling and realized that the hole had closed up. **[Scene 25: Billy makes goblins and tunnel disappear]**

-----

Billy revealed the amazing radio to his mother, much to her delight. Billy and his mother soon grew rich as they used the money plate and sold the radio. Billy married a beautiful and rich young woman and lived happily ever after. **[Scene 26: Billy/mother live happily ever after]**

<> **C-2.** Follow these steps to determine scene topics for your story:

1. Check out the “Sample Scene Topics Using Model Story--C-2: **Box A**” provided for you.
  - a. This is **one way that you may choose** what you would like to include in each scene.
  - b. In this method, you will just **take the model story provided for you, and beneath each scene, write what you will have happen to your characters in that scene** of your story (on the “Your Scene” lines provided).
  - c. In this way, **you will write the same number of scenes that the model story has** (the amount of dialogue you include might make the exact number of paragraphs vary)--and the model story will literally be your “model.”
  - d. You can **use the scenes of it to spark your creativity** of what you want in each scene of your story.
  - e. \*See Sample Scene Topics Using Model Story--C-2: **Box A**.

OR

2. You may also choose to just design all of your own scene topics.
  - a. You will do this with each **scene** being a **unit of thought**.
  - b. **Every time something new happens** (a new decision, a new encounter, a new change of scenery, etc.), **you will move into the next scene**.
  - c. **Then, when you are writing, you will also change paragraphs each time the speaker changes**.
  - d. See the “Sample Scene Topics--C-2: **Box B**.”

Sample Scene Topics Using Model Story--C-2: **Box A**

(You may or may not use original story ideas--having these here can help you get going, if that's what you need.)

Once there lived a poor widow with a son, Jack, and a cow, Milky-white. Her only source of income was selling Milky-white's milk each morning. So when Milky-white did not give milk one morning, the widow and her son were greatly distressed.

**Scene One: Example--**Billy/mother become poor

**YOUR Scene One:** \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
“Oh, Jack! How will we survive?” the widow cried.

“I'll be able to find a job, Mother. There's plenty of work these days,” Jack confidently suggested.

**Scene Two: Example--**Billy proposes traveling to find job himself

**YOUR Scene Two:** \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

**C-2: Box A**

Box A (continued)

"Nobody took you the last time you tried, Jack. Why would they now? We'll just have to sell Milky-white and invest the money in our own shop or something," the widow replied, not confident at all in her and Jack's ability to accomplish that.

"I guess you're right," Jack reluctantly replied. "I'll take Milky-white in today, and then we can decide what to do."

**Scene Three: Example--***Billy/mother decide to sell car*

**YOUR Scene Three:**

So, Jack led the cow along the road to town. Before he reached his destination, however, a stranger stopped him. The man asked Jack what his business was, and Jack answered that he was travelling to sell his cow.

**Scene Four: Example--***Billy meets a stranger*

**YOUR Scene Four:**

"You seem to be someone who would sell cows," the man responded, "but I have a different question for you. Do you know the number of beans you need to make five?"

"Of course. Two in each hand and one in your mouth," Jack wittily replied.

**Scene Five: Example--***Billy talks with the stranger*

**YOUR Scene Five:**

"Correct!" the man nearly shouted. "You're a sharp lad. I tell you what, I propose a deal. I'll give you those five beans," he announced, pulling out the strangest-looking beans from his pocket, "if you give me your cow."

**Scene Six: Example--***The stranger proposes a deal*

**YOUR Scene Six:**

"Ha!" laughed Jack. "I'm sure you'd love that deal, but I'm not a fool."

"Oh, you don't realize the value of these beans," the man pled. "Plant them tonight and check them in the morning, and they'll have reached the sky."

**Scene Seven: Example--***Billy rejects deal/stranger proposes deal again*

**YOUR Scene Seven:**

C-2: Box A

Box A (continued)

"Are you telling me the truth?" Jack exclaimed, more interested.

"Absolutely. If I'm wrong, you can come retrieve your cow."

"It's a deal," Jack declared, releasing the cow and pocketing the beans.

**Scene Eight: Example--**Billy accepts deal/takes bolts

**YOUR Scene Eight:** \_\_\_\_\_

When Jack returned home, his mother immediately inquired, "That was quick. How much did you get for her?"

"You'll never guess."

"We'll see about that. Five. Ten. Fifteen. Not twenty?"

"All wrong. I got these magical beans! You plant them at night and—"

**Scene Nine: Example--**Billy shows bolts to his mother

**YOUR Scene Nine:** \_\_\_\_\_

"Jack! What were you thinking? You fool! You gave away our cow for five beans?" his mother screamed, ripping the beans out of his hand and throwing them out the window. "To your room! Without your supper!"

**Scene Ten: Example--**Billy's mother angrily banishes him to his room

**YOUR Scene Ten:** \_\_\_\_\_

So, Jack sadly climbed the ladder to the attic. He was sorry to see his mother so upset. He hadn't realized how disturbing the beans would be to her. Soberly, he lay on his bed until he fell asleep.

**Scene Eleven: Example--**Billy falls asleep in his room

**YOUR Scene Eleven:** \_\_\_\_\_

Box A (continued)

The next morning, something was wrong. The sun was shining, but something was blocking half of its light. Jumping out of bed, he quickly dressed and then ran to the window. It was a massive beanstalk! The beans had grown where his mother had thrown them, and their combined stalks reached the sky. The man had told the truth!

**Scene Twelve: Example--**The hole appears

**YOUR Scene Twelve:** \_\_\_\_\_

Jack was delighted, and he also realized that he could reach the beanstalk from his room. The beanstalk had rungs like a ladder, and he easily climbed on to it. Then, he continuing climbing higher and higher until he was above the clouds.

**Scene Thirteen: Example--**Billy climbs down into the hole

**YOUR Scene Thirteen:** \_\_\_\_\_

When Jack reached the top of the beanstalk, a long, straight road appeared. So, Jack hopped off the beanstalk and began trotting down the road. He was exhausted when he reached a huge house. Standing on the front porch was the tallest woman he had ever seen.

**Scene Fourteen: Example--**Billy reaches the goblins' cave

**YOUR Scene Fourteen:** \_\_\_\_\_

Jack politely requested something to eat. The lady—who was a giant—told him to move on because her giant husband loved boys and would catch and eat him. Jack insisted that he'd rather be eaten than die of hunger.

**Scene Fifteen: Example--**Billy talks with goblin who warns him to leave

**YOUR Scene Fifteen:** \_\_\_\_\_

Because of Jack's persistence, the lady relented and agreed to feed him. However, before Jack was halfway done, the house began to shake. Distressed, the giant's wife stuffed Jack in the oven just in time.

**Scene Sixteen: Example--**Goblin feeds and hides Billy

**YOUR Scene Sixteen:** \_\_\_\_\_



Box A (continued)

When the giant arrived, he immediately smelled boy and asked his wife about it. She told him that he was dreaming and that by the time he washed up, breakfast would be ready. While the giant was out of the room, the lady told Jack to stay hidden until her husband's after-breakfast nap.

**Scene Seventeen: Example--***Goblin protects Billy*

**YOUR Scene Seventeen:**

When the giant returned, he ate his breakfast, started counting his money, and fell asleep. Jack then crept out of the oven, stole a bag of gold, and left the house. As soon as Jack was on the road, he sprinted to the beanstalk and dropped the bag of gold through the opening. He then climbed down himself and told the whole story to his mother.

**Scene Eighteen: Example--***Billy steals bag of money/escapes*

**YOUR Scene Eighteen:**

Jack and his mother were able to live off of the gold for a long time, but eventually it ran out. At this point, Jack decided to try to steal another bag from the giant. So, he climbed up the beanstalk and then trotted along the road until he reached the giant's house.

**Scene Nineteen: Example--***Billy/mother use money/Billy goes down for more money*

**YOUR Scene Nineteen:**

The giant's wife was standing on the doorstep when Jack reached the house. She remembered him and told him that a bag of gold had disappeared on the day of his previous visit. Jack convinced her to let him in, suggesting that he could solve the mystery if she fed him.

**Scene Twenty: Example--***Billy convinces goblin to feed him again*

**YOUR Scene Twenty:**



Box A (continued)

Once again, before Jack could finish eating, the giant approached, but his wife hid Jack. This time, after the giant finished his breakfast, he brought a hen inside and commanded it to lay a golden egg. After it laid the egg, the huge man fell asleep, giving Jack his opportunity. He swiped the golden hen and quickly made his way down to his house. Jack showed the hen to his mother, and it laid golden eggs for her like it had for the giant.

**Scene Twenty-One: Example--**Billy steals money plate

**YOUR Scene Twenty-One:** \_\_\_\_\_

Though Jack and his mother were provided for now, Jack was restless. One morning, he repeated his journey to the giant's house a third time. Rather than facing the giant's wife, Jack snuck into the house and hid in the kettle.

**Scene Twenty-Two: Example--**Billy climbs down hole again/hides in goblins' cave

**YOUR Scene Twenty-Two:** \_\_\_\_\_

When the giant arrived, he smelled boy again, and his wife told him to open the oven and check for one. When Jack was not there, the giant checked every hiding spot except the kettle. The giant eventually pulled out a golden harp and fell asleep listening to it magically play beautiful music.

**Scene Twenty-Three: Example--**The evil goblin brother fails to find Billy/falls asleep with voice-activated radio

**YOUR Scene Twenty-Three:** \_\_\_\_\_

Jack then seized the golden harp and sprinted for the door. However, the harp called out for its master, and the giant woke up. He chased Jack, but was initially taken aback by the huge beanstalk ladder.

**Scene Twenty-Four: Example--**Billy steals voice-activated radio/chased by goblins

**YOUR Scene Twenty-Four:** \_\_\_\_\_

Box A (continued)

When the harp called out again, though, the giant overcame his fear and began climbing down. Jack, however, had already reached the bottom and called for his mother to bring an axe. He then chopped down the beanstalk, sending the giant hurtling to his death.

**Scene Twenty-Five: Example--**Billy makes goblins and tunnel disappear

**YOUR Scene Twenty-Five:** \_\_\_\_\_

Jack demonstrated the golden harp to his mother. Then, by showing people the harp and selling the golden eggs, Jack and his mother grew rich. Jack married a beautiful princess, and both he and his mother lived happily ever after.

**Scene Twenty-Six: Example--**Billy/mother live happily ever after

**YOUR Scene Twenty-Six:** \_\_\_\_\_

Sample Scene Topics **Without** Using Each Paragraph From Story--C-2: **Box B**

**My Scene One:** Squirrel family has no food

**My Scene Two:** Squirrel son journeys through forest

**My Scene Three:** Finds strange hollow tree

**My Scene Four:** Finds 5 acorns inside

**My Scene Five:** Grabs them and runs back to family

**My Scene Six:** Squirrels cannot eat acorns/bury them

**My Scene Seven:** Grows into massive tree overnight

**My Scene Eight:** Squirrel climbs it/finally reaches hawk's nest

**My Scene Nine:** Squirrel sneaks in/finds millions of acorns

**My Scene Ten:** Squirrel makes many trips to carry acorns down/finally runs when hawk comes

**My Scene Eleven:** Acorns eventually run out/squirrel goes back up

**My Scene Twelve:** Squirrel sees hawk in nest with acorn maker

**My Scene Thirteen:** Squirrel grabs machine when hawk leaves

**My Scene Fourteen:** Squirrel family makes tons of acorns, well-provided for

**My Scene Fifteen:** Fill all ground around tree with acorn supplies

**My Scene Sixteen:** Squirrel son gets bored/climbs back up to hawk's nest

**My Scene Seventeen:** Finds strange machine in hawk's nest/ brings it down

**My Scene Eighteen:** Discovers machine digs great holes for acorn supplies

**My Scene Nineteen:** Squirrel goes to hawk's nest again

**My Scene Twenty:** Hawk sees squirrel/squirrel runs down tree

**My Scene Twenty-One:** Squirrel family hides/hawk returns to nest

**My Scene Twenty-Two:** Periodically hawk dive bombs squirrel family outside house

**My Scene Twenty-Three:** Squirrels use digging machine to tear down tree

**My Scene Twenty-Four:** Hawk disappears/squirrels never starve again

C-2: Box B

<> **C-3.** If you did not write your scene topics in the Method A Box, write your “scene” topics on the lines provided.

**My Scene One:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Two:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Three:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Four:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Five:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Six:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Seven:** \_\_\_\_\_

**My Scene Eight:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Method B Box**

My Scene Nine: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Ten: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Eleven: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Twelve: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Thirteen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Fourteen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Fifteen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Sixteen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Seventeen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Eighteen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Method B Box (continued)**

My Scene Nineteen: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Twenty: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Twenty-One: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Twenty-Two: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Twenty-Three: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

My Scene Twenty-Four: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Method B Box (continued)**

## Lesson D. Prewriting/Study Skills: Outline Your Twice-Told Tale

Now that you have your scenes developed for your Twice-Told Tale, you are ready to outline your story in a Sentence-by-Sentence (S-by-S) manner.

<> **D-1.** Study the Sample Outline Box provided (Sample Box D-1) for the model story.

## Partial Sample Outline From Model Story

Topic Scene 1: Jack/mother lose their source of milk

- s1 Poor widow/son Jack w/ cow Milky-white
- s2 Sold Milky-white's milk 4 income each morning
- s3 Milky-white milk 1 morning/widow & son distressed

Topic Scene 2: Jack proposes going to find a job

- s1 Widow: "How 2 survive"
- s2 Jack: "I can find job"
- s3 Jack: "Plenty of work"

Topic Scene 3: Jack/mother decide to sell the cow

- s1 Widow: "Nobody took you last time"
- s2 Widow: "Why now?"
- s3 Doubtful widow: "Have 2 sell cow/make own shop"
- s4 Reluctant Jack: "You're right"
- s5 Jack: "I take cow/then we make decision"

Topic Scene 4: Jack meets stranger

- s1 Jack led cow 2 town
- s2 Stopped by stranger before town
- s3 Stranger asked business/Jack said selling cow

Topic Scene 5: Jack talks with the stranger

- s1 Stranger: "You would sell cows/I have question"
- s2 Stranger: "Know beans 2 make 5"
- s3 Jack: "2 > hand/1 > mouth"

**\*Faint thick line tells you that the scene has more than one paragraph since it has more than one person speaking.**

Notice how the author used quotation marks around the notes for when dialogue will be included--and gave the speaker before each one (Widow: "Why now?"). Each time you change speakers, you will change paragraphs even within one scene.

Sample Box D-1

<> **D-2.** Follow these steps to outline your story:

1. **Once you have all of your scene topics designed, fill in the lines beneath with notes to indicate what you want to include in each scene.** You should do this Sentence-by-Sentence unless you have your teacher's permission to do it by listing several key points for each scene.
2. If, while you are taking sentence notes, you think of more scene topics or see that a scene will need divided in two scenes, just mark this. **Your outlining space is for you! You may add, subtract, or divide however you desire.**

3. You may write down too much information and omit some of it later when you are writing, if needed, but **do not write down too little information**.
4. You may or may not use all of the sentence lines, according to the number of sentences assigned to you.
5. Remember, you will not be writing a separate Opening or Closing Paragraph. **Your outline will include all of your setting, as well as your closing--just weave all of this into your story** like the model story did.
6. Consider indicating in your outline when your characters will speak. See Sample Outline for ideas on how to do this.
7. You may need to mark through or somehow “re-create” outlining lines that work for your particular story (i.e. the amount of dialogue, number of scenes, etc.). Or you may desire to create your own outline in a notebook or on the computer. Be sure your outlining works for you!

Sample Sentence Outline and Sentence

For example:

Opening Sentence: Poor widow/son Jack w/cow Milky-white

In your story, it might say: Once there lived a poor widow with a son, Jack, and a cow, Milky-white

**Note:** You will just take your notes on outlining lines, much like you do for a Sentence-by-Sentence Outline over given material (as opposed to outlining cards). Since you will likely not have sources, you do not need for your notes to be so portable, so note cards will not be used for personal essays.



## A. Scene One of Body

Topic of Scene 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 7 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 8 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 10 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 11 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 12 \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Scene Two of Body

Topic of Scene 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 7 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 8 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 10 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 11 \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence 12 \_\_\_\_\_