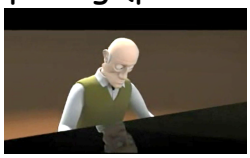
L.O. Understand how to manipulate the sequence of a story for flashback

Today, we will work on how to best organise the sequence of events in a flashback story, but first... Let's watch the video one more time.

Now, have a go at retelling The Piano text, using the symbols from the story map.

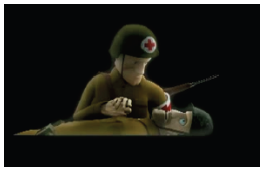
Opening (present)



As we saw previously, The Piano can be split into several parts:

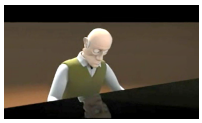
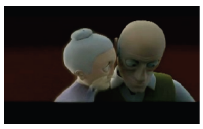
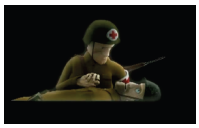
Wife's Spirit

War Story



Birthday Past

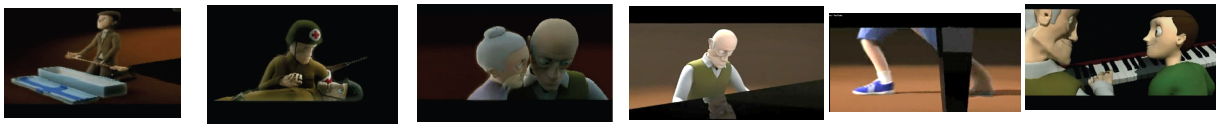
Back to present

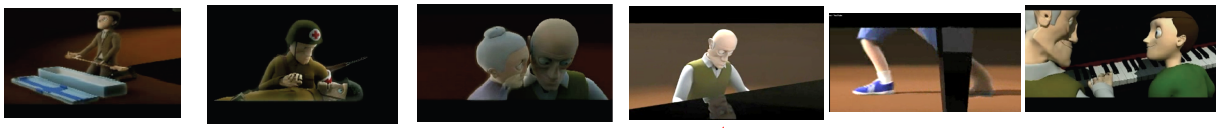
With a partner, can you re-sequence the story into the correct **chronological** order?

By this, the order in which the events would actually happen.

chronological sequence

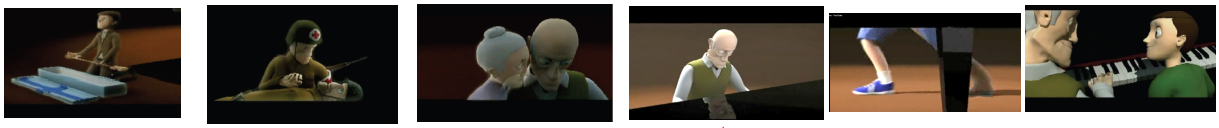


chronological sequence



This is the entry point that Aidan Gibbons chose to start his film. Why here?

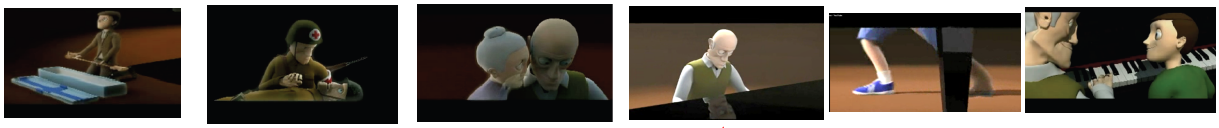
chronological sequence



This is the entry point that Aidan Gibbons chose for his film. Why here?

Think about what we had to do when we first watched the beginning of the film.

chronological sequence



At this point, we knew nothing, but had lots of questions, which we tried to answer with just a few clues:

How old is he? Is he married? How does he feel? Why is he playing the piano?etc.

We then went back in time to answer the questions and find out even more about the man and his life, finishing back in the present to round off his story. This kept us interested right until the end.

There are many good stories that we already know, which fit into a simple sequence of events. Re-sequencing a story for flashback is tricky enough as it is, so we are going to use known fairy tales and change them around to re-tell them.

Your first task is to choose a fairytale and sequence it into six sections. Just write short notes about the events. As a class, we will be using Three Little Pigs.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

Now it's time to cut your story up into the individual sections.

1. This bit's important: choose a section of your story near the **end** which is likely to 'hook' your reader in. This is where your story will **start**.

2. The next section will now be right back at the start (box 1.)

3. The rest of the boxes follow in order, ending with box 6.

So, for example, your new story sequence might be:

5 (present tense), 1, 2, 3, 4 (past tense), 6 (return to present)

Finally, look at the box-up sheet and transfer your notes to it.

You might want to dip back into present tense once or twice - this helps to keep the tension high (and the reader's interest).

If you're not sure about trying this on your own, follow the class shared box-up.

Attachments

the piano - YouTube.wmv