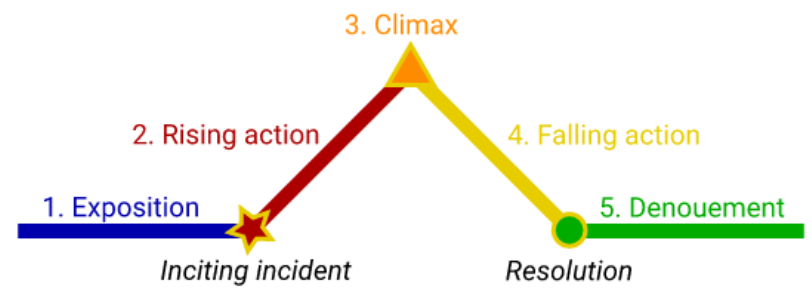# Year 7 Knowledge Organiser: Narrative

What is narrative?	• A way of presenting connected events in order to tell a story. • Normally contain a beginning, middle, and an end. • Have been around since the beginning of storytelling, from folk tales to ancient poetry.

Aristotle: "A whole [story] is what has a beginning and middle and end"

Types of narrative

Linear	Presents the events of the story in the order in which they actually happened
Non- linear	Presents the events of the story out of order
Single stranded	A story which is usually focused on a single character, which is usually the main character, they are followed from beginning to end
Multi-stranded	Telling a story from several main characters perspectives who all have their own small story lines within the narratives. These storylines usually collide together and overlap.
Cyclical	A story that ends in the same place it began
Quest	A story in which the protagonist works tirelessly toward a goal
Frame narrative	A story in which another story is enclosed or embedded as a 'tale within the tale', or which contains several such tales
Open ended	The ending is left 'open' not all answers given, often a cliff-hanger
Closed ended	No confusion at the end – everything is answer and 'wrapped' up.

3. Climax
2. Rising action
4. Falling action
1. Exposition
5. Denouement
Inciting incident
Resolution

Exposition	Sets the scene, introduces the main characters, time period, and tone.
Inciting incident	The character reacts to something that has happened, and it starts a chain reaction of events.
Rising action	The story builds. There is often a complication
Climax	The story reaches the point of greatest drama
Falling action	The story shifts to action that happens as a result of the climax
Resolution	The character solves the problem or conflict.
Denouement	French for "the ending," the denouement is often happy if it's a comedy, and dark and sad if it's a tragedy.

Different Narrative Voices

First person narrator	First person narration (identified by the pronoun I) – the narrator participates in the story.
Second person narrator	The reader is part of the story. The narrator describes the reader's actions, thoughts, and background using "you."
Third person narrator	Third person narration (identified by pronouns such as he, she, they) – the narrator stands outside the story.
Omniscient narrator	A narrator who knows what is happening at all times; knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story. Often linked to 3rd person narrator.
Intrusive narrator	Passes comment, evaluates, judges characters, situations and their responses
Limited narrator	A story is told through one character's experience at a time. There can be multiple narrators or just one, but each perspective is limited to what the narrating character sees, hears, feels, knows… Often linked to 1st person narrator
Singular	One narrative voice throughout
Multiple	Multiple narrative voices

Propp studied 100 fairy tales in detail, he identified *seven archetypes*:

Hero   **Helper**   **Villain**   **False Hero**

Donor/ Helper   **Dispatcher**   **Princess/ Prize**

Ways the author can 'hook' the reader…	Outrageous hook *This will make you do a double take, 'Did I really read that?'*	Puzzling hook *This immediately makes you ask questions*
Quotation hook *This connects you with something you already know*	Startling hook *This makes you think twice, but isn't outrageous.*	Direct address hook *You are spoken to directly*
Subtle hook *Appeals to your sense of curiosity*	Atmospheric hook *Descriptive*	Visual hook *Appeals to our sense of sight.*
Funny hook *Appeals to your sense of humour*	Question hook *You want to read on to find the answer.*	Direct speech hook *Characters speaking*