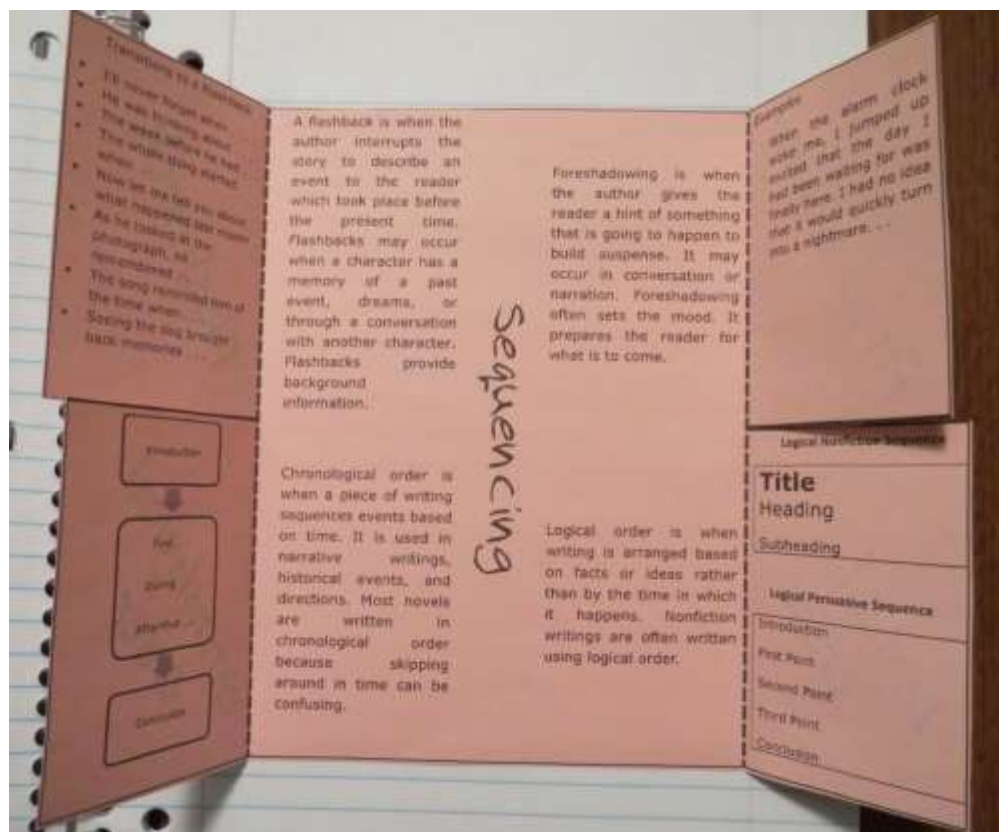
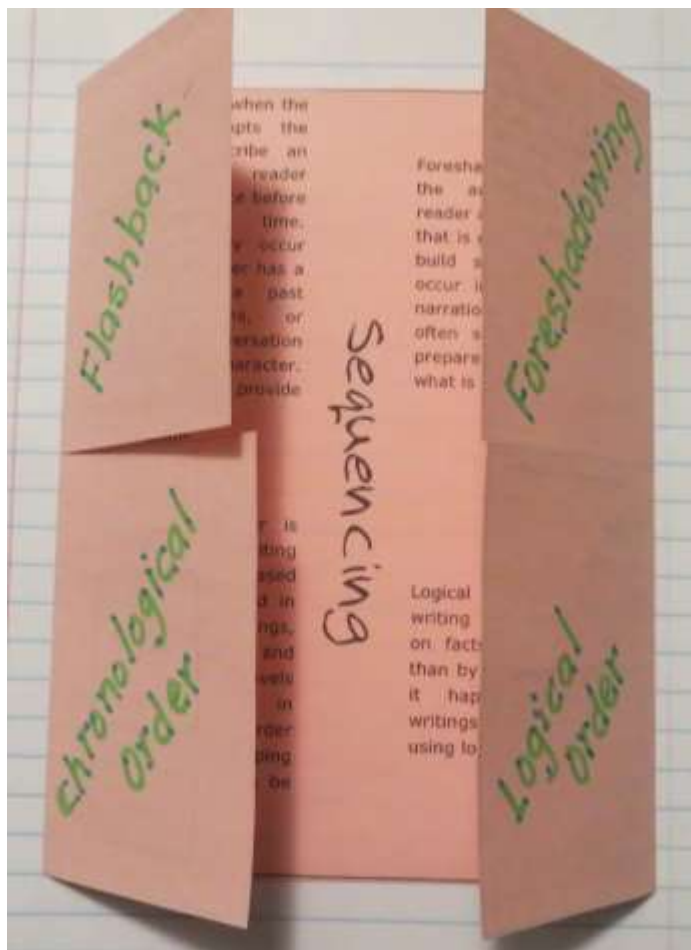


Three versions of the organizer are offered: one with blanks where students write definitions; one with the definitions provided but with blank spaces for students to write in key words; and one with the answers provided. The third copy of the organizer may be used as an answer key, for differentiated instruction, for students who were absent during instruction, or if you wish for the students to have cards already completed.

Instructions for Completing the Organizer:

- 1) Print the organizer onto colored paper.
- 2) Trim the edges.
- 3) Fold on the dotted line.
- 4) Cut on the solid lines between flaps up to the dotted fold line.
- 5) Have students fill in missing information.



Transitions to a Flashback

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

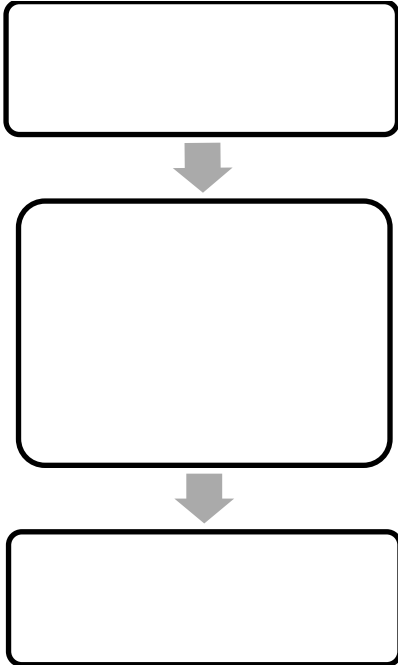
A flashback is when the author _____ the story to describe an event to the reader which took place _____ the present time. Flashbacks may occur when a character has a _____ of a past event, _____, or _____ through _____ a _____ with another character. Flashbacks provide _____ information.

Foreshadowing is when the author gives the reader a _____ of something that is _____ to happen to build _____.

It may occur in _____ or narration. Foreshadowing often sets the _____. It prepares the reader for what is to _____.

Example

Sequencing



Chronological order is when a piece of writing sequences events based on _____. It is used in _____ writings, _____ events, and _____. Most novels are written in chronological order because skipping around in time can be confusing.

Logical order is when writing is arranged based on _____ or _____ rather than by the _____ in which it happens.

_____ writings are often written using logical order.

Logical Nonfiction Sequence

Title

Logical Persuasive Sequence

Introduction

Conclusion

Transitions to a Flashback

- I'll never forget when
- He was thinking about
- The week before he had . . .
- The whole thing started when .
- Now let me tell you about what happened last month .
- As he looked at the photograph, he remembered . .
- The song reminded him of the time when . . .
- Seeing the dog brought back memories . . .

A flashback is when the author interrupts the story to describe an event to the reader which took place before the present time. Flashbacks may occur when a character has a memory of a past event, dreams, or through a conversation with another character. Flashbacks provide background information.

Sequencing

Foreshadowing is when the author gives the reader a hint of something that is going to happen to build suspense. It may occur in conversation or narration. Foreshadowing often sets the mood. It prepares the reader for what is to come.

Examples

When the alarm clock woke me, I jumped up excited that the day I had been waiting for was finally here. I had no idea that it would quickly turn into a nightmare. . .

Introduction



First . . .
During . . .
After that . . .



Conclusion

Chronological order is when a piece of writing sequences events based on time. It is used in narrative writings, historical events, and directions. Most novels are written in chronological order because skipping around in time can be confusing.

Logical order is when writing is arranged based on facts or ideas rather than by the time in which it happens. Nonfiction writings are often written using logical order.

Logical Nonfiction Sequence

Title
Heading
Subheading

Logical Persuasive Sequence

Introduction
First Point
Second Point
Third Point
Conclusion