

KENWORTHY'S KORNERS

Schweinfurt Elementary School, Resource Room

February 10, 2006

What is a Story Map?

A map tells us how to go from a starting point (the beginning) to an ending point (the end).

A story map tells us how the story goes from a **problem** at the beginning of the story to a **solution** at the end of the story.

Beginning → Middle → End

What's in the middle? The **events**
The events tell us how we get from the problem to the solution. They are the things that happen in the story, in order, that explain how the problem gets solved.



Alliteration

The wasps
were a **Noisy**,
Nasty,
Nuisance!

Story Map of The Giant Jam Sandwich

Problem (beginning): Four million wasps fly into town and are a nuisance.

Solution (end): Almost all of the wasps get stuck in a giant jam sandwich.

Events (middle):

1. First, Mayor Muddlenut calls a meeting for the villagers.
2. Bap the Baker comes up with a plan to make a giant jam sandwich and trap the wasps in it.
3. Next, the villagers work together to make the dough and bake the bread.
4. After that, six strong men saw two slices of bread from the loaf.
5. Then everyone spreads strawberry jam and butter on one slice of bread.
6. The wasps come to eat the jam and get stuck.
7. Finally, helicopters and a flying tractor drop the other slice of bread onto the sandwich.

Subject and Predicate

Subject: Who or What the sentence is about. (circled)

Predicate: What the subject is doing or being. This part has the VERB. (underlined)

Farmer Seed spread the jam on the bread with his tractor.

The short but powerful word AND

The short but powerful word AND can be used to combine two sentences into one. It can also combine two subjects or two predicates!

Compound Sentence

They hear popping noises coming from the engine room, and they go to investigate.

Compound Subject

Aunt Eater and the conductor ask the passengers if they have seen her bag.

Compound Predicate

Four million wasps fly into town and are a nuisance.

Pronouns: Substitute nouns

Subject	Object	Possessive
He	him	his
She	her	her
It	it	its
They	them	their

When we use a pronoun, there has to be a clue earlier in the sentence, or in the previous sentence, to let us know who/what the pronoun is.

The villagers bake the bread.
Then they take it to Farmer Seed's field.

Who are they? The clue is **villagers** in the sentence before.

Rhyming Words in The Giant Jam Sandwich

Down-town	Away-hay	Grew-do
Hall-all	Suggestion-question	
Squealed-field		Dough-below
Spout-about	Yard-hard	Rise-size
Bus-fuss	Hill-mill	Cook-shook
Clever-ever	Through-two	Agreed-seed
Spread-bread	Butter-flutter	Kersplat-that
Field-wheeled	Humming-coming	Struck-stuck
Play-day	Beaks-weeks	Jam-slam

Building a Sentence

Who? The dog

What? barks

How? loudly

Where? in the backyard

When? at lunchtime

Why? because he's hungry

The dog barks loudly in the backyard at lunchtime because he's hungry.