

# Story Writing Book

## 故事寫作手冊



Castle

城堡

Name 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade 班別: \_\_\_\_\_

School 學校: \_\_\_\_\_

***Dear student,***

***This kit will help you to write  
your story step by step.***



**Step 01**

Read this book, page  
by page and in order.



**Step 02**

Fill all the activity  
cards at the back of  
this kit one by one.



**Step 03**

Follow the writing  
process to write your story.



**Step 04**

Read the story submission  
checklist before you  
submit your story.

***Happy story writing!***

親愛的同學，

這套工具可以協助你一步一步地  
進行寫作。



步驟 01  
一頁一頁地  
順序閱讀這本書。



步驟 02  
嘗試把書後的練習卡  
逐一完成。



步驟 03  
跟著寫作步驟  
去寫你的故事。



步驟 04  
記得在提交你的故事前閱  
讀故事提交備忘清單。

愉快地寫故事吧!



*"You can make anything  
by writing."*

*– C.S. Lewis*

1

Types of  
stories

故事類型

As long as there have been people, there have been stories.

A story is a series of events combined together with a beginning, a middle plot and an end.

We are surrounded by stories: in our everyday life, in books, on the news. Some stories are long and some short.

We can write a story, we can tell a story, we can enact a story, and we can read a story.

Every story begins with a good idea.

In this booklet,  
we will learn  
*how to write a story.*

We learn about each other through stories.

Every story has a journey that starts in one place and ends up somewhere else.

**Let's start this exciting journey to  
the world of story writing!**



有人的地方，就會有故事。

故事是由一系列的事件結合在一起，  
有開始、中段及結尾。

我們身邊也有很多故事：在我們的  
日常生活、書本及新聞中。  
有些故事較長，而有些則較短。



我們可以寫故事、講故事、演繹故事及朗讀故事。

每個故事都是  
由一個好的  
概念開始。

在這小冊子中，  
我們將一起學習  
如何寫一個故事。

我們通過故事  
了解別人。

每個故事都有一個旅程，從某個地方開始又在某個地方結束。

一起開始這個精彩的旅程，  
一起投入到故事寫作的世界吧！

# Types of stories

## Fiction

- is based on imagination.
- is not real.
- is for entertainment of readers.
- must be read in order.
- has a beginning, a middle plot and an end.
- has character, setting, problem and solution.

Fables  
and  
fairy tales

Adventure  
and  
mystery

Fantasy  
and  
quest

Tragedy  
(sad story)

Comedy  
(funny story)

Science  
fiction

Historical  
fiction

## Non-fiction

- is based on facts.
- is real.
- is for information of readers.
- can be read in any order.
- has a table of contents and a glossary.
- has photos, charts and graphs.

Letter  
and  
diary

Essay  
and  
speech

Biography and  
autobiography

Memoir and  
personal  
narratives

Interview  
and  
documentary

Informational  
(text book,  
news article)



# 故事的類型

## 虛構

- 基於想像
- 非真實的
- 用於娛樂讀者
- 按順序閱讀
- 有開始、中段和結尾
- 有人物、場景、問題和解決方案

寓言  
和  
童話故事

歷險  
和  
神秘

奇幻  
和  
探險

悲劇  
(悲傷的故事)  
喜劇  
(有趣的故事)

科幻  
小說

歷史故事

## 非虛構

- 基於事實
- 真實的
- 用於為讀者提供資訊
- 可按任何順序閱讀
- 有內容目錄及詞彙目錄
- 有圖片、圖表和圖表

書信  
和  
日記

論文  
和  
演講詞

傳記  
和  
自傳

回憶錄  
和  
個人敘述

採訪  
和  
記錄

資訊性  
(書本、  
新聞文章)

# Fiction

# vs.

# Non-fiction



## Fiction

An old King had three sons. He wanted to test them. One day he called them and said, “My sons, I am old and will die soon. I want to find out who will be the next king. I want each of you to get something that will fill this room completely.”

John, the first son, got diamonds. But it filled only half the room. Jack, the second son, got cotton. But it was not enough to fill the room. Jason, the third son, got a lamp. His brothers laughed at the lamp.

When the lamp was lit, its light filled the entire room, even the tiny corners. The brothers were ashamed, but the King was very happy. Jason became the King when his father died.

## Non-fiction

A lamp produces light and heat when it is lit. Its light can fill a dark room, even the tiny corners. Some lamps work with oil and are called oil-lamps. Some lamps work with electricity and use light bulb.

World’s longest-lasting light bulb is the Centennial Light in California and has been burning since 1901.

# 虛構

# vs.

# 非虛構



## 虛構

年老的國王有三個兒子。他想考驗他們。一天他把兒子們都叫來並對他們說：「我的兒子們，我年紀老邁，將離開人世。我想確認誰有資格承繼王位。我要你們各自找到可以填滿這個房間的東西。」

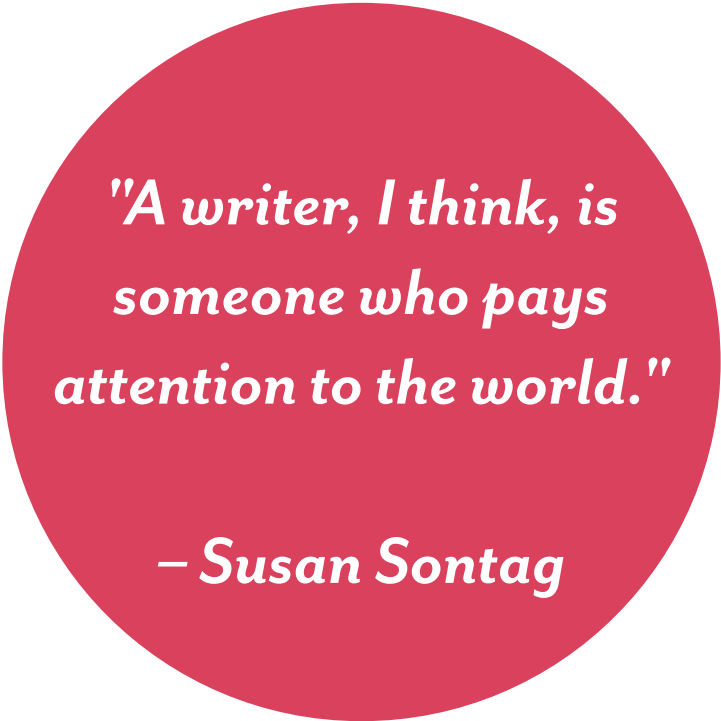
大兒子John和二兒子Jack分別帶來鑽石和棉花，但都不能填滿整個房間。小兒子Jason卻帶來一盞燈，哥哥們都嘲笑Jason。

當燈盞被燃亮時，整個房間都充滿了光明，甚至到微小的角落。他的兄弟們都十分羞愧，但國王十分高興。Jason在他的父親去世後成為了國王。

## 非虛構

燈盞在點燃後會發出光線與熱力。它的光足夠點亮一個黑暗的房間，甚至到微小的角落。有些燈盞需要油才能運作，被叫作油燈。有些燈盞需要電能才能運作，或需配以燈泡。

世界上持續最久的電燈是位於加利福尼亞州的「百年燈泡」，自1901年開始至今仍在持續運作中。



*"A writer, I think, is  
someone who pays  
attention to the world."*

*– Susan Sontag*

**2**

**Parts of  
a story**

**故事的  
段落格式**

# Story elements

Writing a story is exciting. All stories begin with an idea.

All stories have:

## Beginning

### Characters

**Who** are the main characters in the story?



## Beginning

### Setting

**Where** does the story take place?



## Beginning

### Conflict

**What** problem does the main character face?



## Middle

### Plot

**Why** did the problem happen?



## Middle

### Event

**When** faced with a problem what does the character do?



## End

### Solution

**How** is the problem solved?



# 故事元素

撰寫故事是令人興奮的。所有故事都由一個概念開始。  
所有故事都包含了以下元素：

## 開首

### 角色

誰是故事中的  
主要角色？



## 開首

### 情景

故事發生在甚麼地方？



## 開首

### 衝突

主要的角色遇到  
甚麼問題？



## 中段

### 情節

為甚麼問題會出現？



## 中段

### 事件

當遇到問題時故事中的  
角色是如何解決問題的？



## 結尾

### 解決方法

問題是如何解決的？



# Parts of a story

## The Lazy Donkey

*Title of the story*

### Beginning

One day a salt trader was returning to his village with his donkey. The trader had purchased a large bag of salt from the market. The donkey was loaded with the large bag on his back. On their way back, they had to cross a small river. The donkey accidentally slipped and fell. The river washed some salt away. When the donkey got up, his load was very light.

*Characters:*  
trader and donkey.

*Setting:*  
outdoor -  
market and river.

*Conflict:*  
crossing river with  
heavy load.

### Middle

From that day, every time they would return from the market with salt bags, the donkey would slip and fall deliberately in the river to make his load lighter. The trader lost a lot of money. So he decided to trade in cotton. Next time he purchased a bag of cotton from the market. On their way back from the market the donkey again slipped and fell in the river. He did not know that he was carrying bags of cotton instead of salt. The cotton did not wash away. Instead, it absorbed water and the load became very heavy.

*Plot:*  
- donkey carries heavy load,  
- donkey slips in the river,  
- trader loses salt and money.

*Event:*  
- donkey slips deliberately,  
- trader decides to trade in cotton instead,  
- donkey again slips but this time his load does not get lighter.

### End

From then on the donkey never slipped while crossing the river. The donkey learnt his lesson and the trader saved his money.

*Solution:*  
- trader saves his money,  
- donkey learns his lesson.



# 故事的段落格式

## 懶惰的驢子

### 故事的標題

#### 開首

有一天，一位鹽商帶著他的驢子回去村莊。他從市集上買了一大袋鹽，驢子背上放著裝滿了鹽的大袋子。在回程的路上，他們不得不越過一條小河。驢子過河時不小心滑倒了，河水沖走了一些鹽。當驢子站起來時，牠背上的負擔變得很輕。

#### 角色：

商人和驢子

#### 情景：

戶外－市集和河流

#### 衝突：

過河與背上沉重的負擔

#### 中段

從那一天起，每當他們帶著鹽袋從市集上回來時，那隻驢子就會故意滑倒並掉入河中，以減輕牠的負擔。商人因而損失了很多金錢並決定改為進行棉花貿易。後來，他從市場上買了一袋棉花，在從市集回來的路上，驢子再次滑倒並掉入河中。牠不知道自己背著的是棉花而不是鹽。棉花沒有被沖走，相反，它吸了水，負載變得非常重。

#### 情節：

- 驢子背著很重的東西
- 驢子滑倒掉入河中
- 商人失去了鹽和金錢

#### 事件：

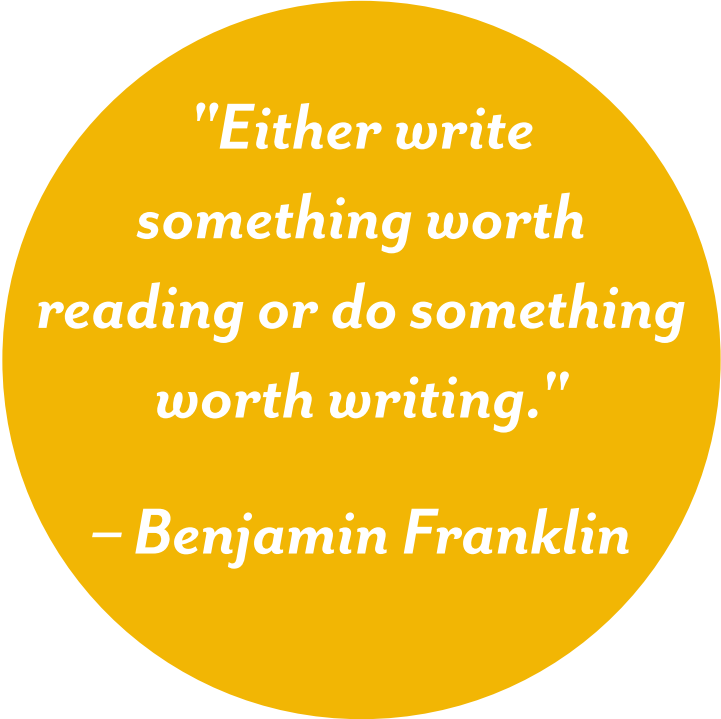
- 驢子故意滑倒
- 商人決定轉賣棉花
- 驢子再次滑倒但這次牠的負重沒有變輕

#### 結尾

從那時起，驢子在過河時從未滑倒。驢子吸取了教訓，商人節省了金錢。

#### 解決方法：

- 商人節省了金錢
- 驢子吸取了教訓



*"Either write  
something worth  
reading or do something  
worth writing."*

*– Benjamin Franklin*

**3**

**Story  
builder**

**故事建立**



**How to  
begin  
writing a  
story?**



Our stories are  
built by our **ideas**  
and **thoughts** put  
in **words**.



Story writing is  
**thinking**, and  
thinking is not easy.  
**Writing prompts**  
can give you  
ideas to think  
and write.



Story writing  
is **expressing**,  
and we must  
express clearly  
using **story  
sequence**.



Connect your thought  
using **connector** or  
**linking words** to **stretch  
sentences** and build  
your story.



**Story starters**  
can help you to  
begin writing  
your story.



?

如何開始故事寫作?

我們的故事由  
概念及想法建立，  
融合到文字當中。

!

故事寫作是一個  
思考的過程，可是  
它並不容易。  
寫作提示能提供不  
同概念以幫助你去  
思考和寫作。

故事寫作是  
表達想法，  
若要清楚表達，  
就必須運用  
故事排序。



?

使用關連詞或連接詞  
能串連你的想法，  
以助延伸句子和建立屬於你的故事。

故事啟發  
能幫助你  
開始寫作  
你的故事。

## OPINION

I think  
I believe  
I feel  
In my view  
In my opinion  
As far as I know

## EXPLAIN

Because  
Since  
For  
So  
Hence  
Thus

## COMPARE

Like  
Similarly  
As with  
Equally  
Likewise  
Even though

## PERSUASION

Of course  
Surely  
Indeed  
Again  
Besides  
Clearly

## EMPHASIS

Truly  
In fact  
Actually  
To be sure  
In reality  
As it happens

## Connector OR Linking words

## CHOICE

But  
However  
Yet  
Whereas  
Despite  
While



## 意見

我認為  
我相信  
我覺得  
在我看來  
以我的看法  
以我所知

## 說明

因為  
由於  
對於  
所以  
因此  
因而

## 比較

例如  
相似地  
與...比較下  
一樣的  
同樣地  
雖然...但...

## 勸說

當然  
一定  
確實  
再一次  
加上  
明顯地

## 強調

真的  
事實上  
其實  
固然  
實際上  
碰巧

## 關連詞 或 連接詞

## 選擇

但是  
可是  
不過  
然而  
儘管  
同時地





## Story starter

It is the first sentence of your story.  
Rest of the story is built from this first sentence.  
There are different types of story starters.

### Types of story starters

#### 1. Dialogue

"Hurry or we will miss the school bus!" yelled my sister while opening the door.

#### 2. Sound effect

"Meow!" The little kitten cried as she looked down from the tree.

#### 3. Question

Can you imagine what life would be like if there was no light? Well, I have!

#### 4. Description

The crisp blue water of the pool sparkled under the bright sun.

#### 5. Fact

Dolphins never chew their food, I thought, as I held a bucket of fish to feed the dolphins.

One picture and different story starters!



1. "Quiet you silly clock!" Screamed the old lady as she reached for her alarm clock.
2. "Bzzzz!" The loud sound of the alarm clock woke me just as I was about to enter the castle.
3. Have you ever missed an exam because your alarm clock failed to ring in the morning?
4. The golden alarm clock stood proudly in the display shelf.
5. Alarm clock was invented in 1787 to wake farmers at 4 a.m., but I am no farmer!





## 故事啟發

這是你整個故事中的第一句句子。  
你接下來的故事都是基於你這句句子。  
這裡有不同例子的故事啟發。

### 故事啟發 的類型

#### 1. 對白

「快點！不然的話  
我們便會趕不上校巴了！」  
姊姊開着門對我大叫。

#### 2. 聲效

「喵！」  
那隻小貓從樹上向  
下望，並悲鳴起來。

#### 3. 問題

你能否想像  
如果沒有燈，  
我們的生活會  
變成怎樣嗎？  
我確實想過！

#### 5. 事實

當我餵飼海豚時，  
我發現牠們  
從不咀嚼食物。

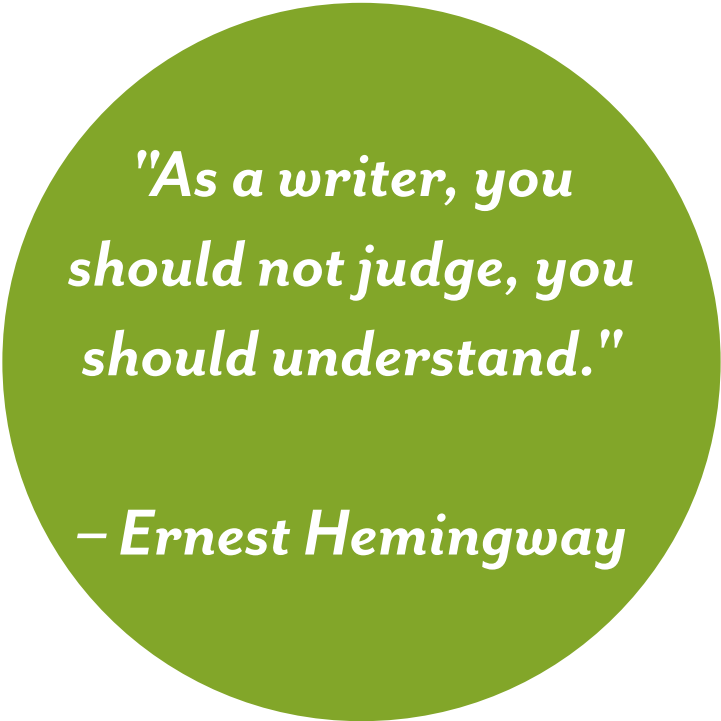
#### 4. 陳述

泳池裡那深藍色的水在  
陽光的照射下變得閃閃發光。

同一張圖片，  
不同的故事  
啟發！



- 1.「安靜！你這個愚蠢的鬧鐘！」那個老婦人一邊伸手拿起她的鬧鐘、一邊大叫着。
- 2.「鈴鈴！」當我準備進入城堡之時，鬧鐘的響鬧聲把我喚醒過來。
- 3.你有沒有曾經因為早上鬧鐘失靈而令你錯過了你的考試？
- 4.那個金色的鬧鐘自信滿滿地站在陳列櫃上。
- 5.鬧鐘於1787年，為了於凌晨四時喚醒農夫而被發明的，但我並不是農夫呢！



*"As a writer, you  
should not judge, you  
should understand."*

*– Ernest Hemingway*

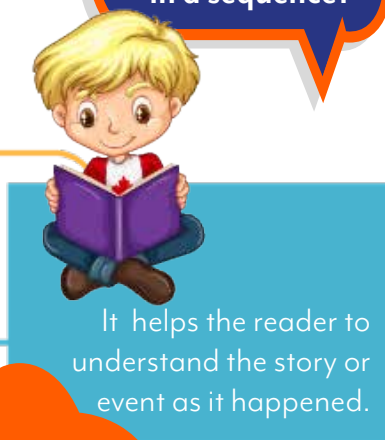
**4**

**Story  
sequencing**  
故事排序

# What is sequence writing?

Identify each part of a story (**beginning, middle and end**) and write them in order in which they occurred.

Did you know that recipes are written in a sequence?



## Transition words to help with sequence writing:

### Beginning

First  
In the beginning  
Last summer  
This winter  
One day  
Last night  
It all began  
To start  
Once

### Middle

Then  
Next  
Also  
After that  
Meanwhile  
Second  
Suddenly  
Later that day  
As soon as

### End

Finally  
Last  
In the end  
Eventually  
Lastly  
At last  
To sum up  
At the end  
In conclusion

# 甚麼是 寫作 排序？

識別故事的各個部分  
(開首、中段及結尾)  
及根據它們發生的時間  
以順序方式寫出來。



它幫助作家去重新訴說  
一些曾經發生的故事或事件。

你知道食譜  
是根據一個  
排序寫出來的嗎？



它亦可幫助  
讀者去理解  
一些曾經發生的  
故事或事件。

以下的轉折詞  
有助寫作排序：

## 開首

首先  
起初  
去年夏天  
今年冬天  
有一天  
昨天晚上  
一切開始於...  
從...開始  
曾經

## 中段

然後  
接着  
以及  
在此之後  
與此同時  
第二  
突然  
那天晚上  
即將

## 結尾

終於  
最後  
終究地  
最終  
到最後  
結果  
總括而言  
在...的盡頭  
結論是

# 1. Story sequencing using pictures



Look at the pictures carefully and think:

- **Who** are the main characters ?
- **Where** is the story taking place?
- **What** problem does the main character face?
- **Why** did the problem happen?
- **When** faced with the problem what did the character do?
- **How** was the problem solved?

# 2. Story sequencing using transition words



**1.**  
**One day** a little girl got a piece of wood.



**2.**  
**Then** she made a little house and painted it red.



**3.**  
**Later that day** she took the little house and hung it on a tree.



**4.**  
**Eventually** a little blue bird flew and sat in the house.

# 1. 以圖畫作故事排序



4



2



3



1

細看圖片並思考：

- 誰是主角？
- 故事發生於哪個地方？
- 主角面對甚麼問題？
- 為甚麼會發生這個問題？
- 當面對這個情況時，主角怎樣處理？
- 如何解決圖中發生的問題？

## 2. 在故事排序中加入轉折詞



1.  
有一天，  
一個小女孩得  
到一塊木板。



2.  
然後，  
她造了一間小  
木屋，並把它  
塗上紅色。



3.  
那天晚上，  
她把小木屋  
掛到樹上。



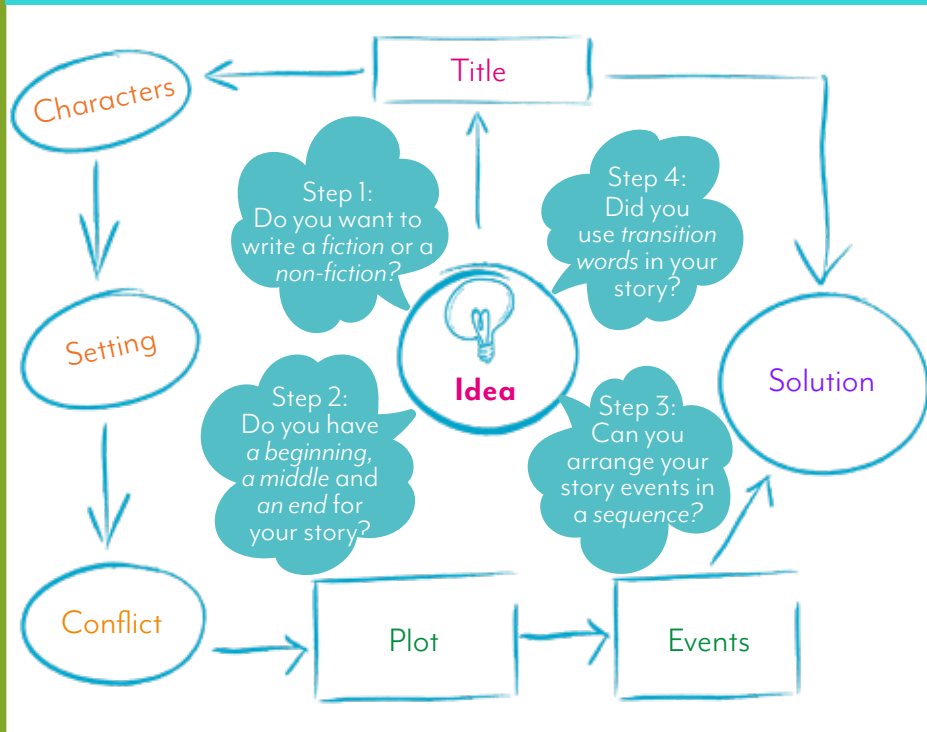
4.  
最後，有一隻  
藍色小鳥  
飛進小屋裡  
並住下來了。



Put your ideas  
into a story using a

## STORY MAP!

A story map will help you  
to organise your thoughts  
as you write your story.



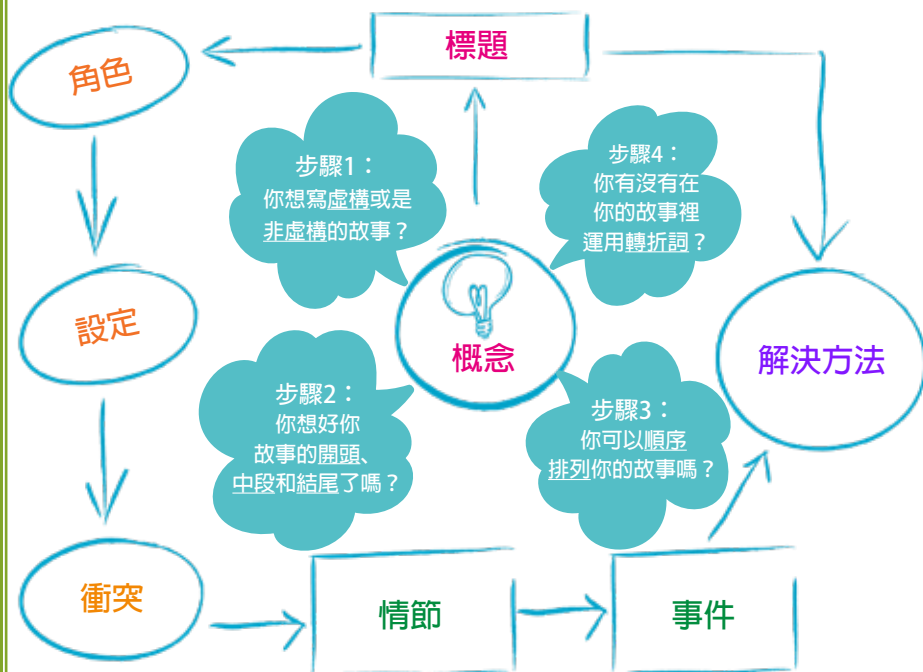




用 故事大綱圖 作輔助，  
將你的概念放進故事裡！

## 故事大綱圖

能有效幫助你於創作時  
組織你的想法。





*“Authors do not  
choose a story to write,  
the story chooses us.”*

*– Richard P. Denney*

**5**

**Story creator**

**故事創作者**

## Who is telling the story?

A story is told by a **character** in the story, or by a **narrator** who may or may not be in the story. The one telling the story is the **voice of the story**.



This is  
my story!



When a **character** tells the story:

- the story is written in 1<sup>st</sup> person.
- the story uses pronouns like:  
*I, me, my, us, we.*
- character tells the story only from what he/she sees, thinks and feels. It is his/her point of view.

“When **we** reached the shore, **my** little bird flew happily chirping as **I** stood on **my** treasure box proudly holding **my** sword in **my** hands.”

When a **narrator** tells the story:

- the story is written in 3<sup>rd</sup> person;
- the story uses pronouns like:  
*he, she, they, them, their.*
- narrator tells the story from what he/she sees, thinks and feels. It is his/her point of view.

When the ship reached the shore, **his** little bird flew happily chirping as the pirate stood on **his** treasure box proudly holding **his** sword in **his** hands.



## 誰在說故事？

故事通常由其中一個主角，  
或由一個在故事裡擔任或  
沒有擔任角色的旁白去敘述。  
敘述故事的人就是故事的靈魂。



這是  
我的  
故事！



### 當一個主角敘述故事時：

- 故事是由第一人稱敘述。
- 故事中的代名詞主要是：我、我的、我們、我們的。
- 角色在說故事的時候只會描述他看到的、想到的和感受到的事情。那些事情都是他的想法。

「當我們到達陸地的時候，我的小鳥一邊嘰嘰喳喳地叫、一邊高興地飛翔。與此同時，我自豪地站在我的寶藏上揮動我手裡的寶劍。」

### 當一個旁白敘述故事時：

- 故事是由第三人稱敘述。
- 故事中的代名詞主要是：他、她、他們、他們的。
- 旁白在說故事的時候會描述他看到的、想到的和感受到的事情。那些事情都是他的想法。

「當船隻到達陸地的時候，他的小鳥一邊嘰嘰喳喳地叫、一邊高興地飛翔。與此同時，海盜自豪地站在他的寶藏上揮動他手裡的寶劍。」



**Did you know  
that there are  
three types of  
story writing?**



### **Narrative writing**

- It tells a story (fact or fiction).
- It has events in order.
- It has a beginning, middle and end.
- It has character, setting and plot.
- It explains who did what, when, why and how.

### **Opinion writing**

- It tells what the writer thinks.
- It focuses on an idea.
- It gives reasons for or against the idea.
- It uses examples provide a better understanding of the idea.
- It has a beginning, middle and end.
- The writer is present in the story.

### **Informative writing**

- It tells what the writer has learned.
- It focuses on one topic.
- It is based on facts.
- It uses diagrams and maps to support the facts.
- It explains how, why and what.
- The writer is not present in the story.

你知道有三  
種故事寫作  
的類型嗎？



### 記敘形式

- 它敘述一個故事（事實或虛構）
- 它有一些有序列的事件
- 它有開首、中段和結尾
- 內容包含了角色、情景和情節
- 文章中會說明誰在甚麼時候做了甚麼、原因和如何去做

### 議論形式

- 它表達作者的想法
- 文章集中於表達一個觀點
- 內容包含了同意或不同意這個觀點的原因
- 文中會提出不同例子去支持整個觀點
- 它有開首、中段和結尾
- 作者會於故事出現

### 說明形式

- 它說明作者所學習到的事
- 文章集中於一個主題
- 內容是根據事實所寫
- 它使用圖表來支持這些事實
- 文章說明如何、為何和何事
- 作者不會於故事出現

## Types of story writing

### The dog and the bone



#### Narrative writing

One day a little dog was walking home with a large bone in his mouth. On his way he walked by a river.

He looked down at the river and saw another dog with a big bone in his mouth. "I want that bone too", he thought. So, he bent down and opened his mouth to grab the other bone from the river. But just as he opened his mouth, his bone fell into the river!

The poor dog had lost his bone because of his greed.

Do you believe in the saying "Too much greed results in nothing"? Well I do! I have a pet dog called Bow. One day I took him for a walk. He was carrying a bone in his mouth. As we crossed a river, Bow saw his reflection in the river. Greedy Bow wanted the bone he saw in the river. When he opened his mouth to grab the bone, the bone in his mouth fell into the river. Bow lost his bone! Hence I believe that "too much greed results in nothing."

#### Opinion writing

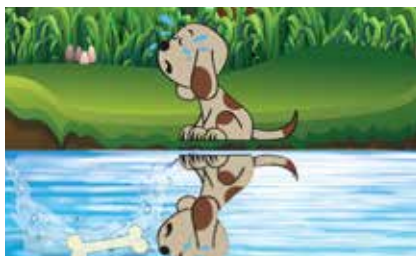
#### Informative writing

I have a pet dog called Bow. Bow is a small dog. He has big brown spots and a big black nose. He is 1 year old. Did you know that dogs are the most popular pets in the world? I take Bow for a walk everyday. He can see in the dark. Dogs can dream. They also have 1,700 taste buds. No wonder he loves to eat and sleep all day long!



## 故事寫作的類型

### 貪心的小狗



有一天，一隻小狗咬著牠的骨頭回家。回家的路上，牠經過一條河流。

### 記敘形式

牠往水裡看，發現有另一隻狗嘴裡咬著另一根更大的骨頭。牠心想：「我也想要那根骨頭喔！」然後，牠彎下身及張開口想咬著水中那另一根的骨頭。但當牠張開口的一剎那，牠原本口中咬著的骨頭就掉到水中！

那隻可憐的小狗因為自己的貪心而失去了牠的骨頭。

你相信「貪心反而令我們最後甚麼也得不到」嗎？我相信！我有一隻名叫小寶的小狗。有一天，我帶牠去散步，牠口中咬著一根骨頭。當我們經過一條河流，小寶從水中的倒影上看到自己，貪心的小寶想得到那根倒映在河流上的骨頭。當牠張開口想咬著那根骨頭的同時，牠口中的骨頭就掉到水裡。小寶失去了牠的骨頭！所以我相信「貪心反而令我們最後甚麼也得不到」。

### 議論形式

### 說明形式

我有一隻名叫小寶的寵物狗。小寶是一隻小狗，牠身上有啡色的大圓點，亦有一個黑色的大鼻子。牠現時一歲。你知道狗是世界上最受歡迎的寵物嗎？我每天都會帶小寶到街上走走，牠在黑暗中也可以看到事物。狗也會做夢的，牠們更有一千七百個味蕾，怪不得小寶無時無刻都這麼喜歡吃東西和睡覺呢！

A large, solid orange circle is centered on a white background. Inside the circle, there is a quote in white text.

*“Writing is the best  
way to talk without  
being interrupted.”*

*– Jules Renard*

# 6

**How to write  
a story in English  
and Chinese?**

**如何用英文及  
中文寫故事？**

**Writing a story in  
English and Chinese  
is easy! Just follow my  
steps and start  
writing.**

**Step 2:**

Divide your story  
into 3 parts:  
a beginning,  
a middle and  
an end.

**Step 3:**

Pick any one part and write  
the entire part again in the  
other language.

**Step 4:**

Check your  
grammar,  
punctuation  
and spellings.

**Step 1:**

Write your  
entire story in  
either English  
or Chinese.

**Step 5:**

Read your story  
aloud to make  
sure it sounds  
correct.



**步驟 3:**

選擇一個部份並  
以另一種語言重寫。

**步驟 2:**

把你的故事分成  
三個部分：開  
首、中段及  
結尾。

**步驟 4:**

檢查你的  
文法，標點  
符號及拼寫 /  
用詞。

用英文及中文寫作  
很簡單！跟著我一起  
開始寫作吧。

**步驟 1:**

以英文或中文  
寫一個完整的  
故事。

**步驟 5:**

大聲的朗讀你的  
故事，並確認你  
的讀音正確。



# Let us try writing!

## Steps

1 and 2

Write a story in one language and divide it into three parts



## The Fisherman And The Little Fish

A poor fisherman, who lived on the fish he caught, had bad luck one day and caught nothing but a very small fish.

The fisherman was about to put it in his basket when the little fish said, "Please spare me, Mr. Fisherman! I am so small, it is not worthwhile to carry me home. When I am bigger, I shall make you a much better meal."

But the fisherman quickly put the fish into his basket. He said, "I would be foolish to throw you back. You may be small, but you are better than nothing at all."

## Steps

3 and 4

Pick one part of the story and translate into a second language.

漁夫很快把魚放到籃子裡，說到：「如果把你放回去我就太愚蠢了。你將來可能會是大餐，但現在總比甚麼都沒有好。」

## Step

5

Now read the story aloud.

A poor fisherman, who lived on the fish he caught, had bad luck one day and caught nothing but a very small fish.

The fisherman was about to put it in his basket when the little fish said, "Please spare me, Mr. Fisherman! I am so small it is not worthwhile to carry me home. When I am bigger, I shall make you a much better meal."

漁夫很快把魚放到籃子裡，說到：「如果把你放回去我就太愚蠢了。你將來可能會是大餐，但現在總比甚麼都沒有好。」

# 一起嘗試寫出來吧!

## 步驟 1及2

嘗試以一種語言寫一個故事並把它分為三個部分。



### 漁夫與他的小魚兒

貧窮的漁夫，靠捕魚維生。一天他十分倒楣，只抓到了一條小魚兒。

漁夫正打算把小魚兒放到籃子裡的時候，小魚兒便說：「放了我吧，漁夫先生。我這麼小，不值得你帶回家。等我長大了，我會成為更好吃的美食。」

漁夫很快把魚放到籃子裡。說到：「如果把你放回去我就太愚蠢了。你將來可能會是大餐，但現在總比甚麼都沒有好。」

## 步驟 3及4

選擇故事的其中一個部分並翻譯為另一種語言。

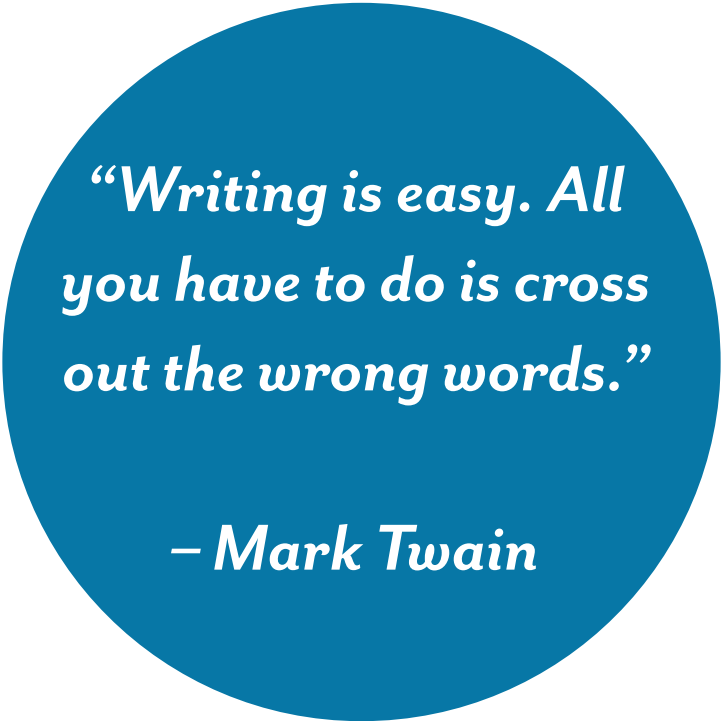
But the fisherman quickly put the fish into his basket. He said, "I would be foolish to throw you back. You may be small, but you are better than nothing at all."

## 步驟 5

現在大聲讀出故事內容。

貧窮的漁夫，靠捕魚維生。一天他十分倒楣，只抓到了一條小魚。漁夫正打算把小魚放到籃子裡的時候，小魚便說：「放了我吧，漁夫先生。我這麼小，不值得你帶回家。等我長大了，我會成為更好吃的美食。」

But the fisherman quickly put the fish into his basket. He said, "I would be foolish to throw you back. You may be small, but you are better than nothing at all."



*“Writing is easy. All  
you have to do is cross  
out the wrong words.”*

*– Mark Twain*



**7**

**Writing tips  
and tricks**

**寫作提示和技巧**

# Stories are fun to write. But what should I write about?



Whenever you get an idea, write it in a notebook.



Brainstorm your ideas with your friends, family and teachers.

Go for walks and tell stories about what you see!

Ask people around you about their lives.



Draw pictures about your ideas and thoughts.



When you find a word or a phrase that you don't understand, look it up.



Write book reviews for the books you read.



Write everyday!  
Write when you are happy.  
Write when you are sad.

Read a lot:  
books, comics,  
newspapers!



故事寫作很有趣。  
但我該寫甚麼呢？



每當你有  
主意時，  
把它寫到記  
事本上。



與您的朋友、  
家人和老師  
集思廣益。

出去走走並  
說說你看到了  
什麼。



向身邊  
的人問問  
他們的  
故事。

把你的主意與想法  
畫出來。



當你遇到不懂的  
詞語或句子時，  
翻查一下字典。



為你看過的書  
本寫書評。



每天都寫作！  
在開心的時候寫作。  
在傷心的時候  
也要寫作。

多閱讀：  
書本、漫畫、  
報章！



# Writing process

To write a good story you should have a writing plan.

For a good writing plan you must ask these questions:

## 1. Prewriting



- What is my story about?
- Who is going to read it?
- How do I begin my story?
- How do I want to write it?
- Should I make a story map for my story?

## 2. Writing



- Who are the characters in my story?
- Where is the story taking place?
- What is the problem?
- Who solves the problem and how?

## 3. Revising

- Does my story have a title?
- Does my story have a beginning, a middle and an end?
- Does my story follow an order of events?
- Do I need to add more details to my story?
- Is my story clear?



## 4. Editing

- Are my spellings and punctuations correct?
- Have I used correct grammar?
- Have I used complete sentences?
- Have I asked someone to read my story?



## 5. Submission

- Is my story typed or handwritten?
- Is my story within the word limit?
- Is my story in the prescribed font?
- Have I filled the story submission form?



## 寫作步驟

要寫一個好故事你需要一個寫作計劃。

制作好的寫作計劃你需要問以下的問題：

### 1. 寫作前

- 我的故事關於什麼？
- 誰會閱讀我的故事？
- 我要如何開始我的故事？
- 我打算如何寫這個故事？
- 我要為我的故事做一個故事地圖嗎？



### 2. 寫作時

- 我的故事中有什麼人物？
- 我的故事在那裡發生？
- 故事中有什麼難題？
- 誰解決了這個難題及如何解決的？



### 3. 重看及修正

- 我的故事有標題嗎？
- 我的故事有開首、中段及結尾嗎？
- 我的故事是一系列有序列的事件嗎？
- 我需要為我的故事加入更多細節嗎？
- 我的故事內容清晰嗎？



### 4. 編輯

- 我的拼寫和標點符號正確嗎？
- 我的文法正確嗎？
- 我有使用完整句子嗎？
- 我有請別人閱讀過我的故事嗎？



### 5. 提交時

- 我的故事是電腦輸入還是手寫的？
- 我的字數在範圍內嗎？
- 我使用的是正確的字體嗎？
- 我填寫了比賽報名表格了嗎？





# Story submission checklist for the competition

- ☐ My story has a title.
- ☐ For my typed story in English I have used font “Times New Roman”, 12 points.
- ☐ For my typed story in Chinese I have used font “DFKai-SB” or “PMingLiU”, 12 points.
- ☐ My handwritten story is clear and legible.
- ☐ I have filled the story submission form.
- ☐ My story is within the word limit.
- ☐ My story submission deadline is on or before 25 February 2021.
- ☐ My story is original and has not been published anywhere till now.

I am from I am writing my story in	Category 1 (P1-P2)		Category 2 (P3-P4)		Category 3 (P5-P6)	
	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B	Group A	Group B
English only	80-100 words	60-80 words	100-120 words	80-100 words	120-150 words	100-125 words
Chinese only	300-350 words	150-200 words	350-400 words	200-250 words	400-450 words	250-300 words
Part English	40-60 words	20-40 words	60-80 words	40-60 words	80-100 words	60-80 words
+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Part Chinese	100-150 words	60-80 words	150-400 words	80-100 words	200-250 words	100-120 words


## 比賽故事提交備忘清單

- ☐ 我的故事有標題。
- ☐ 如我的故事以英文書寫，我使用了字體“Times New Roman”，大小為12。
- ☐ 如我的故事以中文書寫，我使用了字體“標楷體”或“新細明體”，大小為12。
- ☐ 我手寫的文字是清晰可讀的。
- ☐ 我填寫了比賽報名表格。
- ☐ 我的字數在範圍內。
- ☐ 我的故事提交限期在2021年2月25日或之前。
- ☐ 我的故事是原創作品，並且未曾於參與比賽前，於任何地方以任何形式出版。

我所屬的組別 我選擇的語言	類別一 (小一至小二)		類別二 (小三至小四)		類別三 (小五至小六)	
	組別 A	組別 B	組別 A	組別 B	組別 A	組別 B
英文	80-100字	60-80字	100-120字	80-100字	120-150字	100-125字
中文	300-350字	150-200字	350-400字	200-250字	400-450字	250-300字
英文 +	40-60字	20-40字	60-80字	40-60字	80-100字	60-80字
中文	100-150字	60-80字	150-400字	80-100字	200-250字	100-120字

“Tell A Tale: Story Writing Kit” is dedicated to all our children. It is our hope that this special guide will help promote and encourage story writing and storytelling in both young and old, now and in the future.

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# Good luck and happy story writing!

## 加油！ 寫作愉快！



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