

Memory Map

SUGGESTED LEARNING STRATEGIES: Revisiting Prior Work, Graphic Organizer, Visualizing, Prewriting, Word Map

Planning Your Memory Map

1. Look through the work you have done so far and list some of the incidents that resulted in some kind of change to your life. Feel free to include additional incidents on the list, if they occur to you.

2. Choose one memorable incident that you would be willing to share as a visual memory map.

3. Think back to that incident and determine what happened at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end. Try to come up with eight to ten events for the entire incident, at least three for each part (beginning, middle, end) of the incident. Use the graphic organizer to list the events of that incident.

My incident:		
Events at the Beginning	Events in the Middle	Events at the End

4. Next, brainstorm about the details of the events. Record sensory details and dialogue that was happening at the time on the lines. Use the questions in the boxes to guide your thoughts.

Beginning Details

Setting—Time and Place
Who was there?
What were you doing, thinking, feeling?

Middle Details

Describe events in chronological order. Include dialogue.
What happened?
What were you and others doing?
What were you thinking and feeling?

End Details

How did this end?
What did you learn, discover, realize?

Creating Your Memory Map

1. For each event you have listed, you will create a panel or page.
2. In each panel or page, write a sentence that details the event. Then, write commentary using a different-colored pen. Your **commentary** should explain the importance of the event or explain your feelings and emotions at the time. Be sure to include transitions.
3. Using a third color, provide one sentence of dialogue for the scene.
4. Create a drawing or graphic representation for each event.
5. Give your Memory Map a title that will intrigue the reader and represent the narrative.
6. Be prepared to present your Memory Map, telling your story to either a small group or the whole class.

GRAMMAR & USAGE

When a character in a story speaks, that **dialogue** is marked by **quotation marks** around the words spoken. In addition, a *dialogue tag*, which identifies who is speaking, accompanies the dialogue.

Example: "I can't believe I forgot my appointment," Reese said.