**Creating a Children’s Picture Book**

*It’s not as easy as you think…*

1. Sign a children’s picture book out from the library.
2. Read the book and then make a 10-point plotline of the story that includes: intro of protagonist(s), intro of antagonist(s), conflict development, climax and resolution. Submit this outline.
3. How do You Look at Images Power Point and Photo Analysis assignment.
4. Create your children’s picture book that demonstrates an understanding of the principles of image arrangement and, at the same time, includes the following:

**Your story must include**

Conflict: In literary NARRATIVE, the struggle between opposing forces embodied either in the interaction between CHARACTERS or in the mind of the central figure.

Imagery: a verbal representation of a sense impression. While images are most obviously recognized as visual, they may also be auditory, olfactory, tactile, and even taste- oriented. Depending on the work or context, images may be either literal or figurative, and they may be either frequently or sparsely employed. **They are often an essential part in defining the emotional content, and meaning of a literary work.**

Plot - The arrangement of the ACTION and the selection of incidents that best achieve the author’s purpose in telling a story.

Setting - In a NARRATIVE or dramatic work, setting involves the place, historical period, and social circumstances of the ACTION. The setting has significant implications for atmosphere, CHARACTER, PLOT, and THEME.

Symbol - In a literary work, and CHARACTER, ACTION, situation, SETTING, or object can be a symbol if, in addition to having a clear literal function, it represents something beyond itself. Flora, the horse in Alive Munro’s “Boys and Girls,” is used symbolically to make a statement about the end of an early phase of the NARRATOR’s life.

Theme - An idea, moral, social observation, or other generalization that can be recongnized as underlying or unifying a literary work. Ex: Fair Play, following rules, understanding, forgiveness, trying hard to overcome difficulty, etc.

Tone The cast of VOICE that reveals the SPEAKER’s or writer’s attitude to the audience.

Voice Every literary work, whether a brief LYRIC or a long prose NARRATION, has a SPEAKER or PERSONA. The sense of personal presence behind the speaker’s words constitutes voice. The term “voice” reminds us that the significance of what is said is qualified by who is speaking, and the speaker’s TONE and feeling. *See* SPEAKER.

**It Can Also Include:**

Onomatopoeia - The use of words that sound like the objects or ACTIONS referred to. *See* Robert Frost’s “Out, Out-: “the buzz saw snarled and rattled in the yard.”

Texture - a feeling or a sense of feeling that pulls the reading into the story that is tactile in nature.

Personification - The attribution of human qualities to non-human objects.

Parody- A deliberate and clever imitation of an artistic work or STYLE, often for the purpose of ridicule or mockery. Sir John Betjeman’s “In Westminster Abbey” parodies a prayer.

Humor - A way of seeing that observes the ludicrous, the comic, and the amusing. While humor shares this tendency with WIT, it is gentler, more tolerant, and warmer in its approach to life. Thus, in SATIRE, where criticism is central to writer’s purpose, humor is most effective when combined with art.

Hyperbole - Exaggeration or overstatement frequently employed for humorous purposes.