

# Play Ball: Part Two

SUGGESTED LEARNING STRATEGIES: Drafting, Think-Pair-Share, Word Map, Oral Reading

## Storytelling: Dialogue

- Imagine that this story was written in dialogue format instead of as a series of notes. You have already noticed that in a story, the writer indents each time a different character begins speaking. Often, the writer will also use a *dialogue tag* such as “he said,” or “she said,” to indicate who is speaking. Look at notes 11–13. If this were a dialogue instead of a series of notes, it might look like this:

“Richard, I pitch,” Janet stated.

“Joel is moving to Kansas and Danny sprained his wrist. How about a permanent place in the outfield?” Richard asked.

“I pitch!” Janet repeated loudly.

- In the passage above, circle each dialogue tag.
- Choose two other notes from the text and write them as a dialogue.

### Dialogue Practice 1:

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### Dialogue Practice 2:

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## GRAMMAR & USAGE

To write dialogue:

- Place quotation marks at the beginning and end of a character’s exact spoken words.
- Indent each time you switch speakers.
- Use a comma, question mark, or exclamation point to separate the speaker’s words from the words telling who said them.
- Place the punctuation mark before the closing quotation mark.

# Play Ball: Part Two

## Story Starter: Dialogue, Conflict, and Resolution

**Story Starter Writing Prompt:** In “The Southpaw,” two friends have a disagreement, which they eventually work out. Choose one of the scenarios below and, on your own paper, write dialogue that shows how the friends disagree but work out, or *resolve*, their conflict. The resolution is an important part of a short story because it is where the reader learns the outcome of the conflict.

You may change a scenario if you choose. Be sure to use a variety of descriptive dialogue tags from your class list.

- One friend borrows the other friend’s shirt but returns it with a ketchup stain.
- One friend goes to a dance with someone that the other friend does not like at all.
- One friend wants to go to a movie, but the other friend wants to go skating.
- A scenario of your own:

Once you have written your dialogue, pair up with another student and read your stories aloud. Think about how the dialogue tags help you read the dialogue with meaning.

## Reflection

Storytelling can take many forms. How is “The Southpaw” told? Think about this and other ways that stories can be told, and jot down your ideas.