

Just Write

5th
Grade



I guess
I could write
about anything

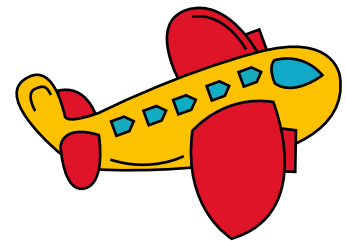
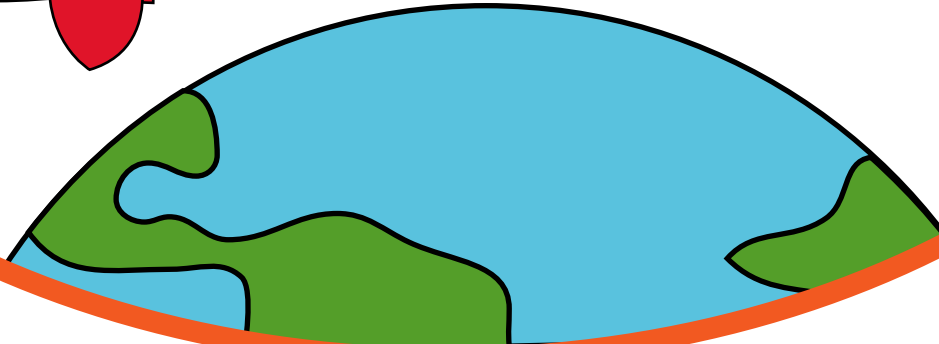
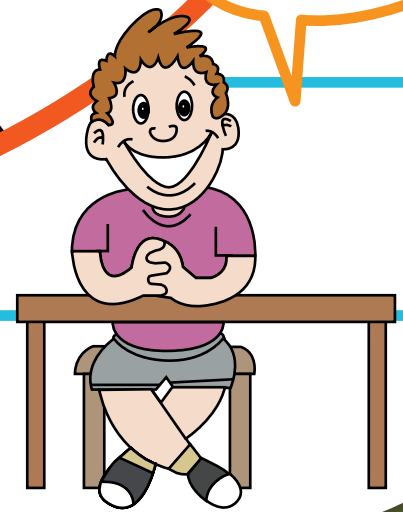


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Certificate of Completion

Creative Writing

Use your imagination to create your own store. Write detailed descriptions below to describe your store.

1. Write down the name of your store and why you chose that name.
2. Describe what it is that your store sells. Do you sell things or provide a service?
3. Describe who your store benefits. For example, if you sell soccer balls, your store would benefit soccer players.



Creative Writing

What if one day you found a secret door in your house? Write a paragraph telling us where it leads to. Describe things you saw. Would you tell anyone?





Creative Writing

If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go? Write a brief paragraph why you chose that place.

Creative Writing

What if one day you woke up and you were the last person on earth? What would you do? How would you survive? Write a brief paragraph describing your situation.



TELL A TALE

WRITING PROMPT

Jenny digs up a treasure chest on the beach, and it turns out to be nothing but cursed with bad luck. What happens when she tries to bury it again?



Creative Writing



Congratulations! You've just won an award for the thing you do best. What is your prize, and how did you win it? Write a speech describing how you accomplished your great feat and thanking anyone who helped you.

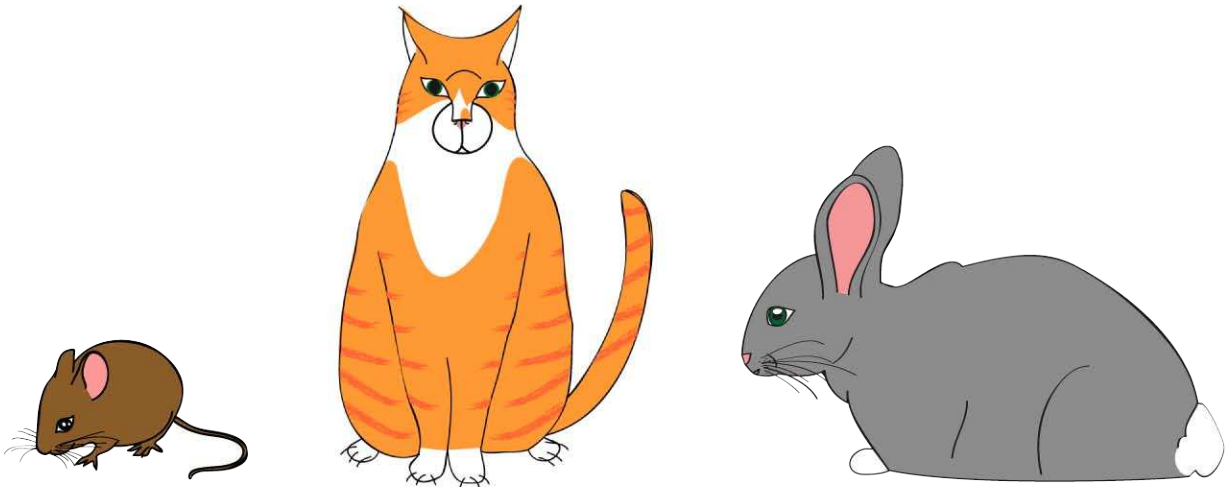




Creative Writing



Imagine you've discovered a new species of animal. What does it look like, and how does it behave? Describe your discovery in as much detail as possible. Does it make sounds? What color is it? Is it covered in fur, scales, skin, or something else entirely? You can even describe how it smells!





How to Write Like... Jack London

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Jack London is one of America's most famous and influential writers. His stories and novels often had adventure themes dealing with survival and man's relationship with nature. He was heavily influenced by writers like Mark Twain and Leo Tolstoy, as well as the studies of Charles Darwin which were new in his time.

Leo Tolstoy: Tolstoy is considered one of the world's greatest writers. He was a Russian novelist whose writing dealt with morals, religion and social structure. He influenced London's belief in Socialism and morality in his work.

“For three straight days, during which time ceased to exist for him, he struggled desperately in that black sack into which an unseen, invincible force was thrusting him. He struggled as a man condemned to death struggles in the hands of an executioner, knowing there is no escape.”

-*The Death of Ivan Ilyich* (1886)

Mark Twain: Twain was a writer finishing his career just as London was starting his. His use of straightforward language and stories based on personal experiences was carried on by London.

“For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf is in my ear; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of its woody solitudes, I hear the plashing of the brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago.”

-*A Biography* (1907)

Charles Darwin: Darwin was the first scientist to promote and provide solid evidence for the theory of evolution on a large scale. His ideas on living things adapting to their environments and competition for survival were a major part of London's *Call of the Wild*.

“How have all those exquisite adaptations of one part of the organisation to another part, and to the conditions of life, and of one distinct organic being to another being been perfected? We see these beautiful coadaptations most plainly in the woodpecker and mistletoe; and only a little less plainly in the humblest parasite which clings to the hairs of a quadruped or feathers of a bird; in the structure of the beetle which dives through the water; in the plumed seed which is wafted by the gentlest breeze; in short, we see beautiful adaptations everywhere and in every part of the organic world.”

-*The Origin of Species* (1859)

★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles London's work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Mark Twain

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Mark Twain is one of America's most famous writers and has been given credit for being the first world class writer who was distinctly American. Much of his inspiration was drawn from his childhood on the frontier of Missouri. He has cited Cervantes as an important author to him and was helped along in his writing career by contemporaries such as William Dean Howells. Learn to write like Twain by studying excerpts from writers and sources he drew inspiration from:

William Dean Howells: Howells was a contemporary of Mark Twain and the occasional editor of his work. The majority of Howells' writing was in criticism where he rejected romanticism in fiction and advocated simple truth and sincerity. Below he criticizes the British literature of his time.

“Doubtless the ideal of those poor islanders will be finally changed. If the truth could become a fad it would be accepted by all their ‘smart people,’ but truth is something rather too large for that; and we must await the gradual advance of civilization among them. Then they will see that their criticism has misled them; and that it is to this false guide they owe, not precisely the decline of fiction among them, but its continued debasement as an art.”

-*Criticism and Fiction* (1891)

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Below is an article from 1882 written about a rescue mission through the Mississippi Valley after a massive flood. Mark Twain had been a reporter in San Francisco and Nevada before writing novels.

“One does not appreciate the sight of earth until he has travelled through a flood. At sea one does not expect or look for it, but here, with fluttering leaves, shadowy forest aisles, house-tops barely visible, it is expected. In fact a grave-yard, if the mounds were visible, would be appreciated. The river here is known only because there is an opening in the trees, and that is all.”

Miguel De Cervantes: *Don Quixote* is the most famous and only successful book Cervantes wrote. In it he aimed to mock the outdated and unrealistic ideas of chivalry that were common in the literature of his time. The same romantic ideas that Cervantes criticized became popular again in the literature of Mark Twain's time and he attacked them in a similar fashion.

“‘Take care, your worship’ Said Sancho; ‘Those things over there are not giants but windmills. and what seem to be their arms are the sails, which are whirled round in the wind and make the millstone turn.’

‘It is quite clear,’ replied Don Quixote, ‘that you are not experienced in this matter of adventures. They are giants, and if you are afraid, go away and say your prayers, whilst I advance and engage them in fierce and unequal battle.’

As he spoke, he dug his spurs into his steed Rocinante, paying no attention to his squire's shouted warning that beyond all doubt they were windmills and no giants he was advancing to attack.”

-*Don Quixote* (1615)

★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles Twain's work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Jack Kerouac

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Jack Kerouac, a writer famous for his stream-of-consciousness style, cites classic American novelists like F. Scott Fitzgerald and Jack London as influences. Learn to write like Kerouac by studying excerpts from writers he drew inspiration from:

Thomas Wolfe: Thomas Wolfe was a novelist and short story writer from the early 20th century. He is known for writing lengthy fiction works influenced by his own life, a similar style used in Kerouac's most famous novel *On the Road*.

“A young man is so strong, so mad, so certain, and so lost. He has everything and he is able to use nothing.”

-*Of Time and the River* (1935)

F. Scott Fitzgerald: F. Scott Fitzgerald is considered one of the greatest American authors, famous for capturing the decadent essence of the 1920s and '30s. His novel *The Great Gatsby* is required reading in many high schools.

“Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgastic future that year by year receded before us. It eluded us then, but that's no matter — tomorrow we will run faster, stretch out our arms farther... And one fine morning —

“So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past.”

-*The Great Gatsby* (1925)

Jack London: Jack London was a writer living in the San Francisco area just after the Gold Rush had passed. He used his experiences traveling to create fiction novels with travel and adventure themes.

“Indeed I had noticed that delicious, rhythmic, breathing. Each morning I had watched the sea breeze begin at the shore and slowly extend seaward as it blew the mildest, softest whiff of ozone to the land. It played over the sea, just faintly darkening its surface, with here and there and everywhere long lanes of calm, shifting, changing, drifting, according to the capricious kisses of the breeze. And each evening I had watched the sea breath die away to heavenly calm, and heard the land breath softly make its way through the coffee trees and monkeypods.”

-*The Sheriff of Kona* (1910)

★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles Kerouac's work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Ray Bradbury

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Ray Bradbury is a modern American writer most famous for his 1953 novel *Fahrenheit 451*. He was heavily influenced by imaginative writers like Edgar Allan Poe and Jules Verne. His work is considered science fiction and like his influences his books are often based in worlds that don't exist or don't exist yet.

Edgar Allan Poe: Poe was a 19th century American short story writer and poet. He is known for his dark horror stories with very fantastical themes.

“The “little cliff,” upon whose edge he had so carelessly thrown himself down to rest that the weightier portion of his body hung over it, while he was only kept from falling by the tenure of his elbow on its extreme and slippery edge --this “little cliff” arose, a sheer unobstructed precipice of black shining rock, some fifteen or sixteen hundred feet from the world of crags beneath us. Nothing would have tempted me to within half a dozen yards of its brink.”

-*A Descent Into Maelstrom* (1841)

H.G. Wells: Wells was an English writer and critic most famous for being a very early science fiction writer.

“I have already told you of the sickness and confusion that comes with time travelling. And this time I was not seated properly in the saddle, but sideways and in an unstable fashion. For an indefinite time I clung to the machine as it swayed and vibrated, quite unheeding how I went, and when I brought myself to look at the dials again I was amazed to find where I had arrived. One dial records days, and another thousands of days, another millions of days, and another thousands of millions. Now, instead of reversing the levers, I had pulled them over so as to go forward with them, and when I came to look at these indicators I found that the thousands hand was sweeping round as fast as the seconds hand of a watch -- into futurity.”

-*Time Machine* (1895)

Jules Verne: Verne was a French writer who wrote fantastical stories that some consider science fiction today. Bradbury read much of Verne's work when he was young.

“The sea is everything. It covers seven tenths of the terrestrial globe. Its breath is pure and healthy. It is an immense desert, where man is never lonely, for he feels life stirring on all sides. The sea is only the embodiment of a supernatural and wonderful existence. It is nothing but love and emotion; it is the Living Infinite.”

- *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* (1870)



★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles Bradbury's work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... C.S. Lewis

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study his work, but it is even better to study the people who influenced him. C.S. Lewis was an English thinker and writer during the first half of the 20th century, famous for his *Chronicles of Narnia* series. Many of his books were fantasies, but he also wrote philosophy. Common themes of his writing were morality, theology, and adventure. He was influenced by writers during his own time, as well as classical Roman and Greek writing.

Virgil: Virgil was a Roman writer who wrote the epic poem *The Aeneid*. It is based on a character from Greek mythology and takes place during the same time as Homer's *Ulysses* and *Illiad*. The ancient mythology and philosophy of Rome and Greece had a big impact on Lewis.

“ But while he anxious mused,
near him, her radiant eyes all dim with tears,
nor smiling any more, Venus approached,
and thus complained: “O thou who dost control
things human and divine by changeless laws,
enthroned in awful thunder! What huge wrong
could my Aeneas and his Trojans few
achieve against thy power? For they have borne
unnumbered deaths, and, failing Italy,
the gates of all the world against them close. ”

-*Aeneid* (19 B.C.)

G.K. Chesterton: Chesterton was a writer, journalist and poet from England, not long before Lewis. He, like Lewis was interested in philosophy and religion. At one point Lewis listed him as one of the ten most important writers to him.

“When I see the horrible back, I am sure the noble face is but a mask. When I see the face but for an instant, I know the back is only a jest. Bad is so bad, that we cannot but think good an accident; good is so good, that we feel certain that evil could be explained.”

-*The Man Who Was Thursday* (1908)

J.R.R. Tolkien: Tolkien was a writer around the same time as Lewis. They were both interested in mythology and religion and were friends who helped in each other's work.

“The Road goes ever on and on
Down from the door where it began.
Now far ahead the Road has gone,
And I must follow, if I can,
Pursuing it with eager feet,
Until it joins some larger way
Where many paths and errands meet.
And whither then? I cannot say. ”

-*Lord of the Rings* (1949)



* On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles Lewis' work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Edgar Allan Poe

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study his work, but it is even better to study the people who influenced him. Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer and poet from the mid 1800's most famous for his poem *The Raven*, as well as horror/mystery stories such as *The Telltale Heart*. He was mostly influenced by European poets and the Romantic movement. While he was writing, America was still a very young country with very little history in literature or art.

Lord Byron: Byron was an English poet from the early 1800's who was a part of the Romantic movement and also often wrote about darker themes.

“I had a dream, which was not all a dream.
The bright sun was extinguish'd, and the stars
Did wander darkling in the eternal space,
Rayless, and pathless, and the icy earth
Swung blind and blackening in the moonless
air;
Morn came and went--and came, and brought
no day,
And men forgot their passions in the dread
Of this their desolation; and all hearts
Were chill'd into a selfish prayer for light: ”

-*Darkness*

Samuel Coleridge: Coleridge was another English poet from the early 1800's. He is considered to have had the biggest influence on Poe.

A wild-rose roofs the ruined shed,
And that and summer well agree
And lo! where Mary leans her head,
Two dear names carved upon the tree!
And Mary's tears, they are not tears of sorrow:
Our sister and our friend will both be here to-
morrow.

-*Day Dream*

John Keats: Keats was an English poet from the same time as Byron and shared a similar style. The following poem of his contains several references to Greek mythology.

“As Hermes once took to his feathers light,
When lulled Argus, baffled, swooned and slept,
So on a Delphic reed, my idle spright
So played, so charmed, so conquered, so bereft
The dragon-world of all its hundred eyes;
And seeing it asleep, so fled away,
Not to pure Ida with its snow-cold skies,
Nor unto Tempe, where Jove grieved a day;
But to that second circle of sad Hell,
Where in the gust, the whirlwind, and the flaw
Of rain and hail-stones, lovers need not tell
Their sorrows. Pale were the sweet lips I saw,
Pale were the lips I kissed, and fair the form
I floated with, about that melancholy storm. ”

- *A Dream...*



★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage poem” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new poem. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles Poe's work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... J.R.R. Tolkien

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Tolkien was an English fantasy writer and philosopher during the first half of the 20th century, famous for the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. Religion was an important influence on his work as well as mythology.

Beowulf: Beowulf is one of the earliest pieces of known English literature. It is an epic poem based in Norse mythology.

“ Then they bore him over to ocean’s billow,
loving clansmen, as late he charged them,
while wielded words the winsome Scyld,
the leader beloved who long had ruled....
In the roadstead rocked a ring-dight vessel,
ice-flecked, outbound, atheling’s barge:
there laid they down their darling lord
on the breast of the boat, the breaker-of-rings,
by the mast the mighty one. Many a treasure
fetched from far was freighted with him. ”

-*Beowulf* (8th century)

C.S. Lewis: Lewis was a contemporary and friend of Tolkien. Both of them worked in fantasy and religion and often helped each other.

“But what does it all mean?” asked Susan when they were somewhat calmer.

“It means,” said Aslan, “that though the Witch knew the Deep Magic, there is a magic deeper still which she did not know. Her knowledge goes back only to the dawn of Time. But if she could have looked a little further back, into the stillness and the darkness before Time dawned, she would have read there a different incantation. She would have known that when a willing victim who had committed no treachery was killed in a traitor’s stead, the Table would crack and Death itself would start working backwards.”

-*The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe* (1950)

William Shakespeare: Shakespeare is England’s most famous playwright. His work covers areas from fantasy to comedy. He had a major influence on nearly all later English writers, including Tolkien.

MESSENGER

As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I looked toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move.

MACBETH

Liar and slave!

MESSENGER

Let me endure your wrath, if ’t be not so.
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say, a moving grove.

-*Macbeth* (1603)



* On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you’ll find you have a new passage that resembles Tolkien’s work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Jules Verne

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Jules Verne was a 19th century French writer who is considered one of the first to write science fiction. He was influenced by the adventure stories from America during his time as well as historical novels and fantasy.

Victor Hugo: Hugo was a famous French writer in 1800's who wrote the *Hunchback of Notre Dame* and many other books. He was a part of the Romantic Movement that favored imagination and emotion over strict science and logic.

“A minute afterwards he appeared upon the upper platform, still bearing the gipsy in his arms, still running wildly along, still shouting ‘Sanctuary!’ and the crowd still applauding. At last he made a third appearance on the summit of the tower of the great bell. From thence he seemed to show exultingly to the whole city the fair creature he had saved; and his thundering voice, that voice which was heard so seldom, and which he never heard at all, thrice repeated with frantic vehemence, even in the very clouds, ‘Sanctuary! Sanctuary! Sanctuary!’”

-*Hunchback of Notre Dame* (1831)

James Fenimore Cooper: Cooper was an American writer famous for his historical novels, especially *Last of the Mohicans*. He was also a part of the Romantic Movement that Jules Verne later entered.

“Perhaps no district, throughout the wide extent of the intermediate frontiers, can furnish a livelier picture of the cruelty and fierceness of the savage warfare of those periods, than the country which lies between the head waters of the Hudson and the adjacent lakes.”

-*Last of the Mohicans* (1826)

Sir Walter Scott: Scott was a Scottish writer who popularized the historical novel. Much of his work was based on medieval Europe and the culture of chivalry.

“In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the river Don, there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seats of Wentworth, of Wharnccliffe Park, and around Rotherham. Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the Civil Wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song.”

-*Ivanhoe* (1819)

★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you’ll find you have a new passage that resembles Verne’s work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Rudyard Kipling

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study his work, but it is even better to study the people who influenced him. Rudyard Kipling is one of England's most famous novelists and poets, and the author of *The Jungle Book*. Many of his stories took place in the Far East and have adventure themes. He was influenced by his own childhood in India, as well as by the major English writers of his time.

Indian folk tales: Kipling was born and partly raised in India. The country's rich history and culture had a large impact on his own writing.

“Once upon a time there was a king called Brahmadata who was ruling in Benares, in northern India. One night he had 16 frightening nightmare dreams. He awoke in the morning in a cold sweat, with his heart thumping loudly in his chest. The 16 dreams had scared him to death. He was sure they meant that something terrible was about to happen. In a panic, he called for his official priests, to ask their advice.”

-*Jataka Tales: The Dreams* (300 B.C.)

Robert Louis Stevenson: Stevenson was one of the most popular English authors in the late 1800's. His fantastical adventure stories greatly influenced Kipling's own writing style.

“Well,” said he, “my mate Bill would be called the captain, as like as not. He has a cut on one cheek and a mighty pleasant way with him, particularly in drink, has my mate Bill. We'll put it, for argument like, that your captain has a cut on one cheek--and we'll put it, if you like, that that cheek's the right one. Ah, well! I told you. Now, is my mate Bill in this here house?”

-*Treasure Island* (1883)

Charles Dickens: Dickens was England's favorite writer while Kipling was young. Kipling began his writing career in England and was considered by some to be the next Dickens.

“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.”

-*Hard Times* (1854)



★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles Kipling's work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Robert Louis Stevenson

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. Stevenson was a Scottish writer very popular in his own time and still famous today for his books such as *Treasure Island* and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Much of his work was inspired by his travels and European and American authors the generation before his.

1001 Arabian Nights: *1001 Arabian Nights* is a collection of stories from the Middle East compiled throughout many centuries. Stevenson was influenced by the charm and history of the tales.

“His name was King Mohammed bin Sulayman al-Zayni, and he had two Wazirs, one called Al-Mu’in, son of Sawi and the other Al-Fazl son of Khakan. Now Al-Fazl was the most generous of the people of his age, upright of life, so that all hearts united in loving him and the wise flocked to him for counsel; whilst the subjects used to pray for his long life, because he was a compendium of the best qualities, encouraging the good and lief, and preventing evil and mischief. But the Wazir Mu’in bin Sawi on the contrary hated folk and loved not the good and was a mere compound of ill; even as was said of him,”

- *1001 Arabian Nights*

Alexandre Dumas: Dumas was a 19th century French writer. His writing was a part of the Romantic movement which influenced Stevenson.

“Notwithstanding all the pains he took, D’Artagnan was unable to learn any more concerning his three new-made friends. He formed, therefore, the resolution of believing for the present all that was said of their past, hoping for more certain and extended revelations in the future.”

- *Three Musketeers* (1844)

Walt Whitman: Whitman is one of America’s most famous poets. He was one of the first to write in free-verse, not using rhymes. His ideas and writing style were very influential on Stevenson.

“I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journey work of the stars.

I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.

Clear and sweet is my soul, and clear and sweet is all that is not my soul.”

- *Leaves of Grass* (1855)



★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you’ll find you have a new passage that resembles Stevenson’s work.

collage passage:

How to Write Like... Stephen King

If you want to write like a particular person it is good to study their work, but it is even better to study the people that influenced them. King is one of the most popular writers in modern America. His themes are often horror and suspense. His home state of Maine, as well as earlier suspense writers such as Bram Stoker and H.P. Lovecraft, have influenced his work.

Bram Stoker: Stoker was an Irish writer from the early 20th century. He is most famous for his novel *Dracula*.

“He and his wife, the old lady who had received me, looked at each other in a frightened sort of way. He mumbled out that the money had been sent in a letter, and that was all he knew. When I asked him if he knew Count Dracula, and could tell me anything of his castle, both he and his wife crossed themselves, and, saying that they knew nothing at all, simply refused to speak further. It was so near the time of starting that I had no time to ask anyone else, for it was all very mysterious and not by any means comforting.”

- *Dracula* (1897)

Richard Matheson: Matheson is a modern American writer of suspense fiction and a major influence on Stephen King's writing. Like King many of Matheson's books have been made into films.

“Robert Neville looked out over the new people of the earth. He knew he did not belong to them; he knew that, like the vampires, he was anathema and black terror to be destroyed. And, abruptly, the concept came, amusing to him even in his pain. ... Full circle. A new terror born in death, a new superstition entering the unassailable fortress of forever. I am legend.”

- *I Am Legend* (1954)

H.P. Lovecraft: Lovecraft was an American suspense and science fiction writer in the early 20th century. He is considered one of the 20th century's best writers of horror fiction.

“Immediately upon beholding this amulet we knew that we must possess it; that this treasure alone was our logical pelf from the centuried grave. Even had its outlines been unfamiliar we would have desired it, but as we looked more closely we saw that it was not wholly unfamiliar. Alien it indeed was to all art and literature which sane and balanced readers know, but we recognised it as the thing hinted of in the forbidden Necronomicon of the mad Arab Abdul Alhazred; the ghastly soul-symbol of the corpse-eating cult of inaccessible Leng, in Central Asia..”

- *The Hound* (1922)

★ On the next sheet of paper, make a “collage passage” by rearranging pieces of each excerpt above into a new paragraph. Add a few words of your own to link phrases together and you'll find you have a new passage that resembles King's work.

collage passage:



Great job!

is an ThuVienTiengAnh.Com writing superstar

