Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator.

This Really Good Stuff® product includes:
- Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster, laminated
- This Really Good Stuff® Activity Guide

Congratulations on your purchase of this Really Good Stuff® Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster—a great reference for your students to use when identifying point of view.

Meeting Common Core State Standards
This Really Good Stuff® Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster is aligned with the following Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts:

- RL.1.6 Identify who is telling the story at various points in a text.
- RL.3.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.

Displaying the Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster
Before displaying the Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster, make copies of this Really Good Stuff® Activity Guide, and file the pages for future use. Or, download another copy of it from our Web site at www.reallygoodstuff.com. Display the Poster where students will be able to see it easily.

Introducing the Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster
Draw students’ attention to the Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Poster. Explain that authors write from different points of view, and that the class will be learning how to identify who is telling the story. This Poster will help students decipher who is telling the story and which point of view the author chose to use: first person, second person, or third person. As you review the key words on the Poster, explain the differences to students.

Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Reproducible
Copy and distribute the Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Reproducible. Direct students to store their copies in their reading or writing folders for future reference. When reading, they may refer to the reproducible to help them identify the point of view an author is using. When writing, students may choose which point of view to apply to their own story or informational text.

Who Is Telling this Story?
Gather one or more excerpts from familiar read-alouds or picture books. Read the excerpts, and ask students to ascertain which point of view the author has opted to use. Some titles to consider include: The Pain and the Great One by Judy Blume, Voices in the Park by Anthony Browne, and Don’t Let the Pigeon Drive the Bus! by Mo Willems. You may also choose examples from nonfiction works, poems, and novels. After reading your selection, ask volunteers to identify the point of view employed by the author. You may extend the conversation by questioning why the author chose that point of view over the others, and if the selected point of view made the story stronger or weaker. Many tales have “fractured” versions with different points of view. Comparing the original Three Little Pigs with The True Story of the Three Little Pigs by Jon Scieszka is a fun way to get students to focus on different points of view.

Point of View Scavenger Hunt
Divide the class into groups of four, and provide each group with a bin containing a variety of texts. Tell students that they will be going on a scavenger hunt within their bins to classify the texts with respect to points of view. Direct the groups to create three piles of texts corresponding to the three points of view. Give them 10 to 15 minutes to complete the hunt. When you gather the class back together, ask students to name what kinds of texts generally fall in the second-person point of view category. Share with students that authors generally use the second-person point of view in nonfiction texts that teach or guide the reader; however, many humorous picture books also have a second-person point of view. Continue the discussion by asking students to infer why that might be. Next, elicit responses to the following questions: Which type of text uses the first person? Which is the most popular point of view for fiction? How about for nonfiction?

Change It Up!
Copy and distribute the Change It Up! Reproducible. Now that students have had some experience identifying point of view in reading, they can experiment with point of view in their own writing. Using the reproducible as a guide, ask students to think about a time when they played with a friend, then write about the experience using the first-person point of view. You may want to limit the amount of time they spend on the first section to allow for completion of the tasks on the reproducible. Then ask students to take the piece that they just wrote and rewrite it using the third-person point of view. When students are done with both sections, ask them to read both pieces to a partner and decide which point of view worked best. This activity will also work for writing nonfiction pieces. Students can write using the second-person point of view, then switch to either the first- or third-person point of view, and judge which one makes for a more interesting story.

Fable Character Switch
Most fables are written from the third-person point of view. Choose a familiar fable and ask students to identify the point of view. Then, ask students to imagine what the story would be like if it were written from the point of view of one of the other characters. For example, in The Fox and the Crow, retelling the story from the fox’s point of view would be quite different from what the crow’s story might be. Read fables to your students, asking them to imagine how the story would change using different points of view. Lead a class discussion regarding Aesop’s choice of the third-person point of view.

Who Is Telling Your Story?
Encourage students to play with point of view in their own writing. Have students write their next personal narrative from the third-person point of view or from a family member’s point of view. For nonfiction assignments, have them use a first-person or third-person point of view. As students experiment with point of view in their own writing, they will become more adept at identifying point of view in everything they read and write.

All activity guides can be found online.

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Helping Teachers Make A Difference®
Who Is Telling the Story? Point of View Reproducible

Point of View

First Person
The story is told by a character.
I we me

Second Person
The story is told by a narrator who addresses the characters.
you your

Third Person
The story is told by a narrator who is not in the story.
he him she her it names of people them

Who is telling the story?
Think about a time when you were playing with a friend. Write about that experience below. Use the first-person point of view to tell your story.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Now…try writing that same story from your friend’s point of view!
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Read both stories and put a star ⭐ next to the one you like the best. Think about why you liked the one you chose and write about the reasons for your choice below.

I chose this one because ______________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________