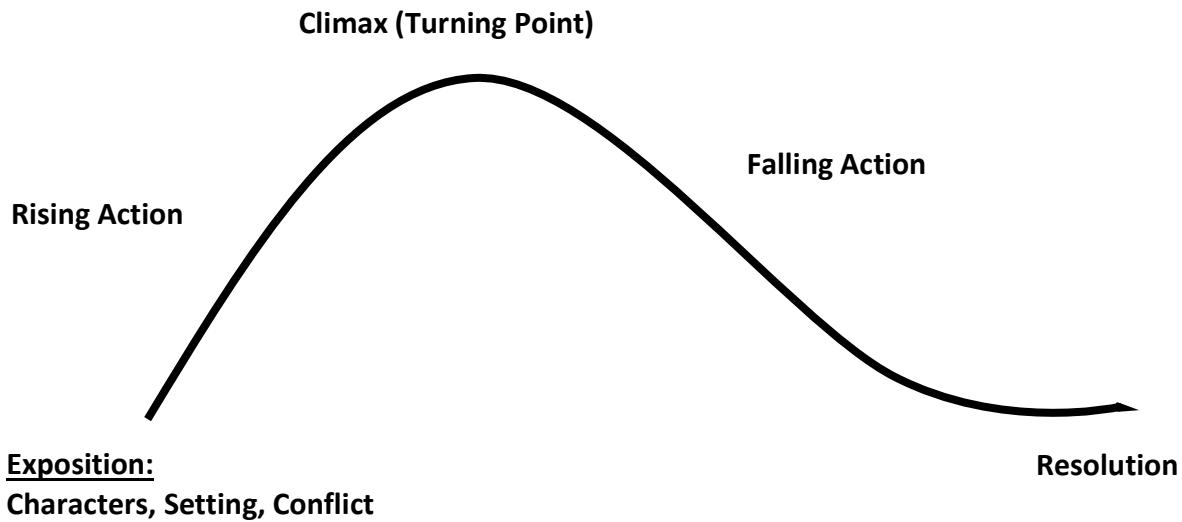


# ELEMENTS OF PLOT

## A Reference Guide for Narrative Writing and Reading



<u>Academic Vocabulary Word</u>	<u>Definition/Meaning</u>
<u>Exposition</u>	background information within a story or narrative; information about the <b>setting, characters, conflict</b>
<b>Characters</b>	People, animals, or imaginary creatures who take part in the action of a story
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protagonist</b></li> </ul>	The main character
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Antagonist</b></li> </ul>	Characters, which stands in opposition to the protagonist. The force against the protagonist. "The Bad Guys"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Static Character</b></li> </ul>	Remains the same throughout the story. Does not change, learn, or grow as a person.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dynamic Character</b></li> </ul>	Undergoes important changes as the plot unfolds. (Internal growth—learns lessons, matures, discovers something new about themselves)
<b>Point of View</b>	How the author narrates the story (Who tells the story)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First Person Point of View</b></li> </ul>	The Narrator is a character telling the story
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Second Person Point of View</b></li> </ul>	The Narrator tells the story to another character using the word "YOU" (Not seen very often)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Third Person Point of View</b></li> </ul>	The Narrator is <b>NOT</b> a character in the story.
> <b>Third person Objective</b>	Narrator tells a story without describing any character's thoughts, opinions, or feelings; instead, it gives an <b>objective</b> , unbiased point of view
> <b>Third Person Limited</b>	The narrator only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character.
> <b>Third Person Omniscient</b>	The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters in the story
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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

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<b>Setting</b>	The <b>TIME</b> and <b>PLACE</b> of the story's actions. (Setting affects the actions of the story and the characters feelings)
• <b>Time</b>	<b>When</b> the story takes place (Can be historical period, season, time of day, a certain year)
• <b>Place</b>	<b>Where</b> the story takes place (can be a geographical location, a country, a neighborhood, a room.)
<b>Conflict</b>	EVERY story has a struggle between two opposing forces.
• <b>Internal Conflict</b>	A struggle within the mind of a character. A struggle between right and wrong or between two choices.
• <b>External Conflict</b>	A character who struggles with a force outside of himself (or herself.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Character vs Another Character</li> <li>• Character vs. Nature</li> <li>• Character vs. Society</li> <li>• Character vs. Technology</li> </ul>
<b><u>Rising Action</u></b>	Develops the conflict, makes the conflict more complicated as it builds toward the climax (or turning point)
• <b>Suspense</b>	Feeling of growing tension and excitement by the reader.
• <b>Tension</b>	The feeling of stress
<b><u>Climax (Turning Point)</u></b>	The point where tension is the highest for the main characters. It is called the turning point because it is usually where everything changes and the tension from the conflict is about to be relieved. (Example: If the protagonist is having bad luck through the whole rising action, it is where she begins to have good luck.)
<b><u>Falling Action</u></b>	The part just before the ending. The conflict between the protagonist and the antagonist unravels, with the protagonist winning or losing against the antagonist.
<b><u>Resolution</u></b>	What happens at the end!?
<b>Theme</b>	The life lesson. What did the protagonist learn in the story? What did you learn from reading the story?