

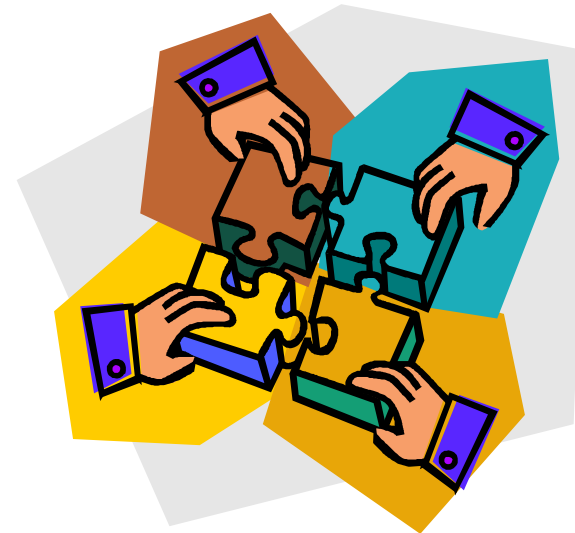
What is the **setting**?

The **time** and **place** where a story happens

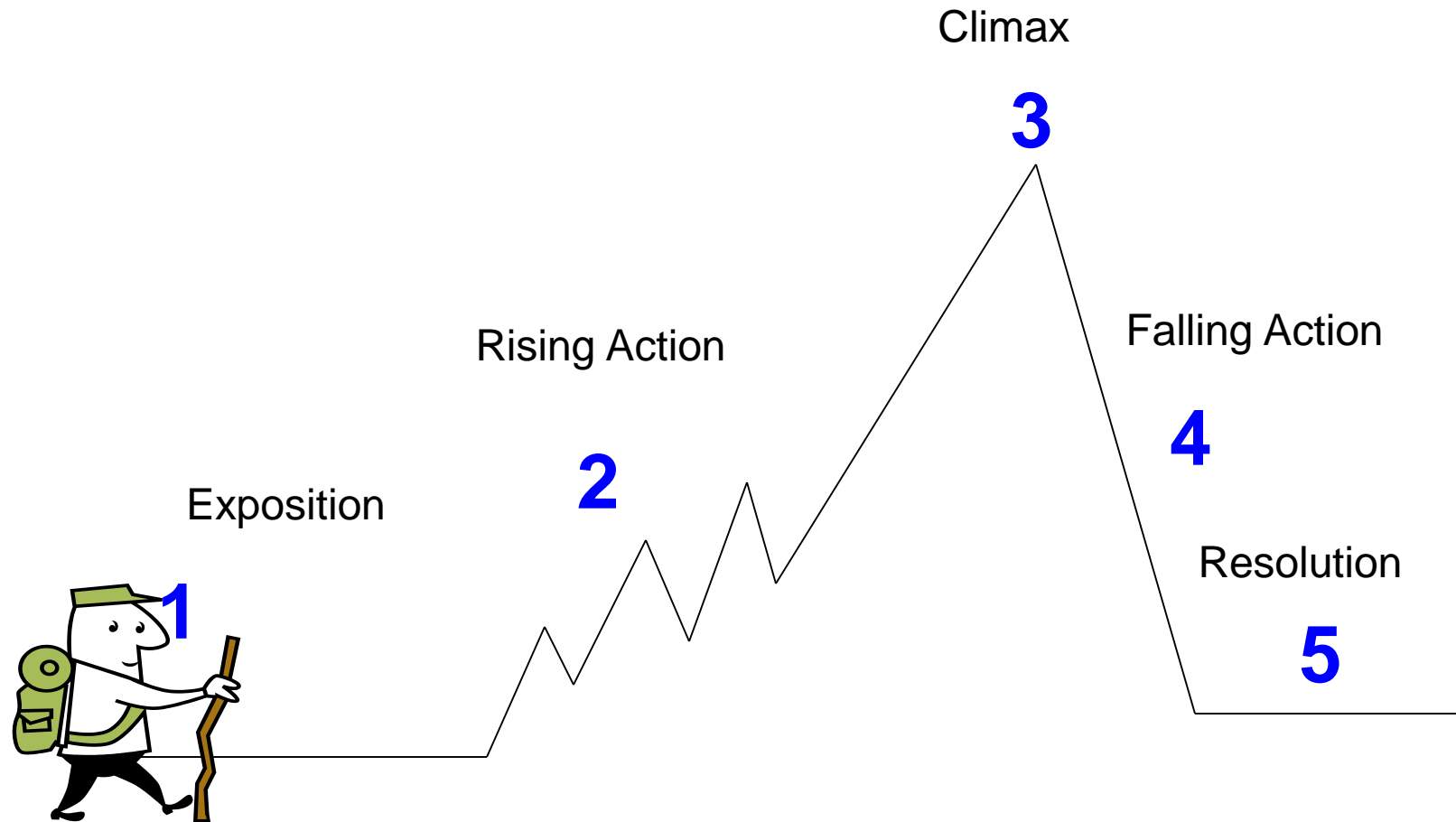
- **Knowing the setting helps you visualize the text.**
- **Allows you to form expectations**
Ex: If it takes place in the 1700s, there are no cars.

What is plot?

- Plot concerns the organization of the main events of a work of fiction. Most plots will trace some process of change in which characters are caught up in a conflict that is eventually resolved.

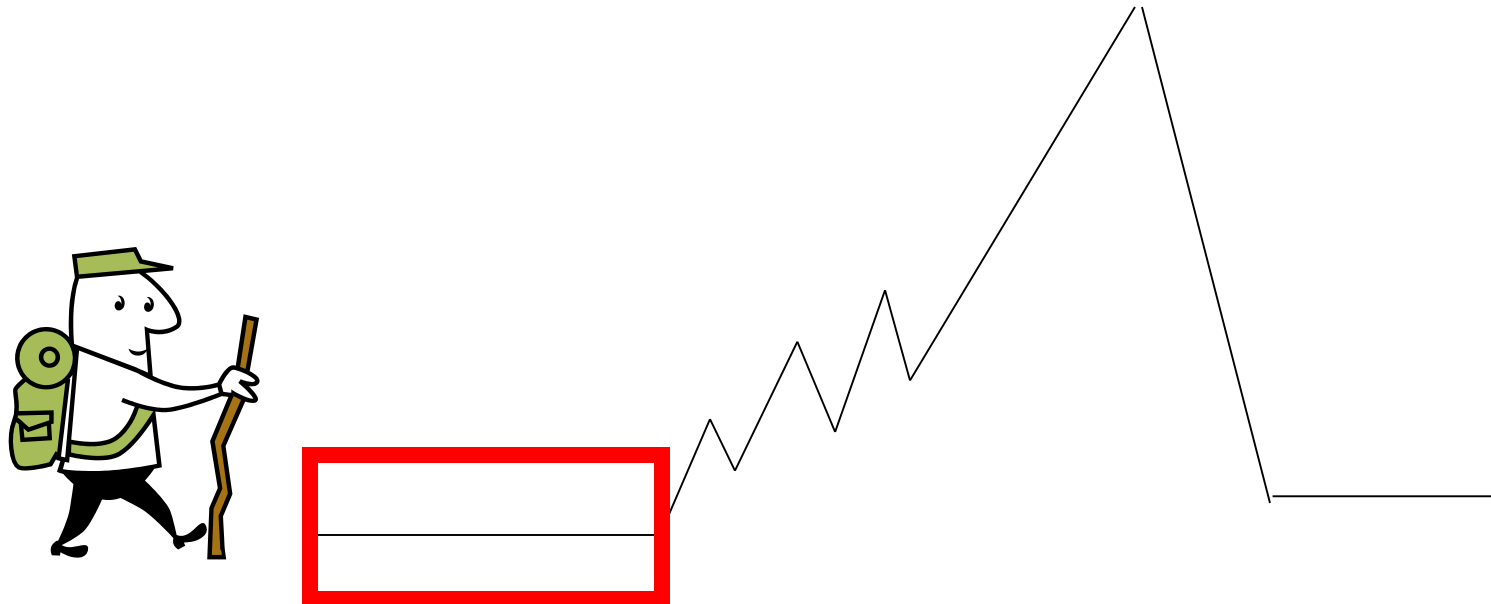


Plot Diagram



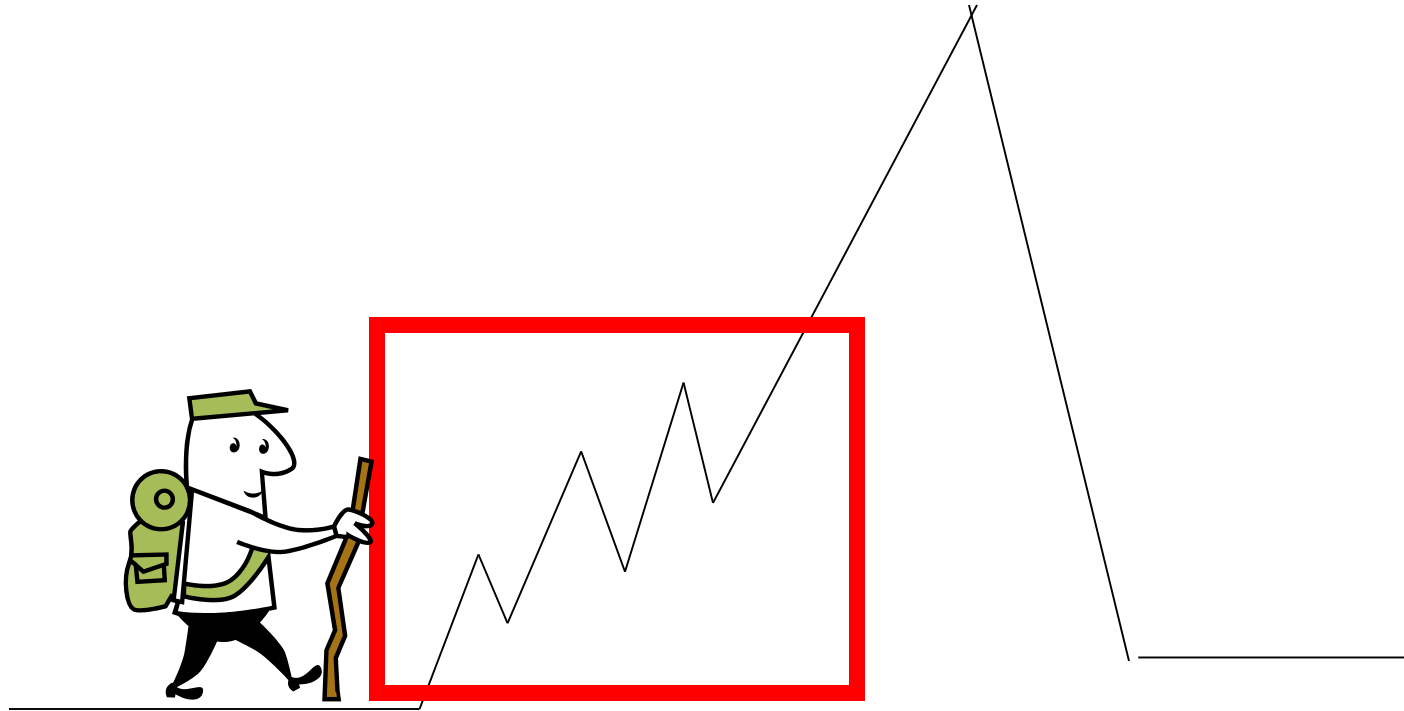
1. Exposition

- This usually occurs at the beginning of a short story. Here the characters are introduced. We also learn about the setting of the story. This section also presents other facts necessary to understanding the story



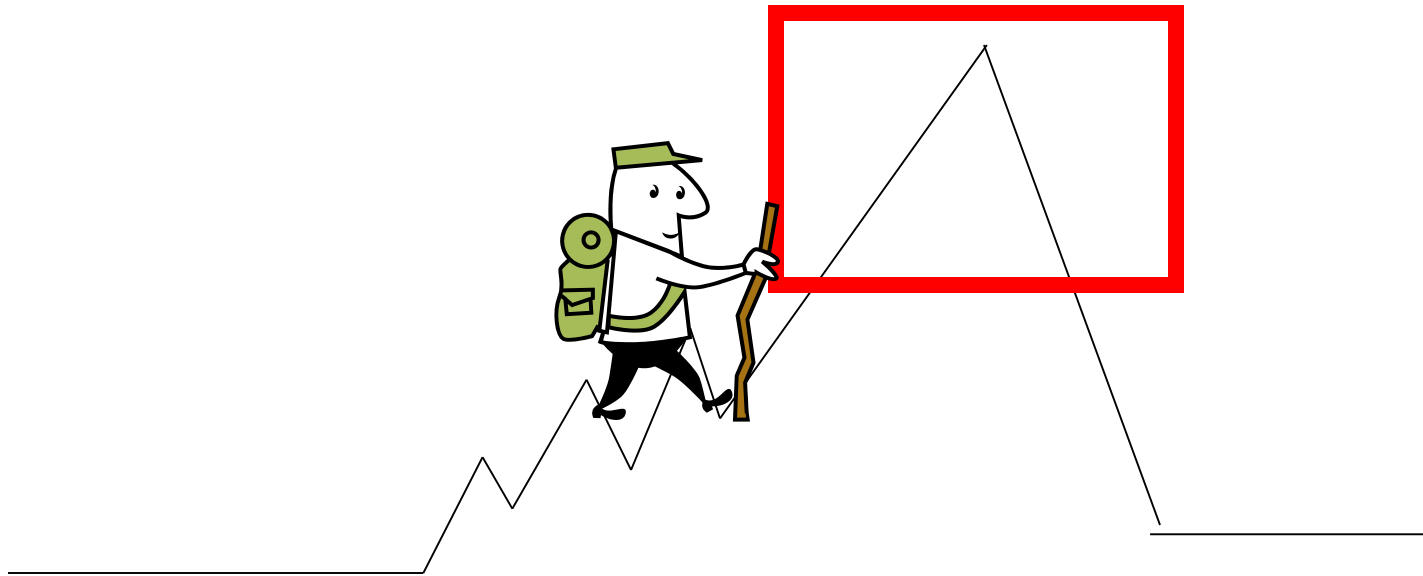
2. Rising Action

- The rising action includes all the events that lead to the climax. It also presents some type of conflict



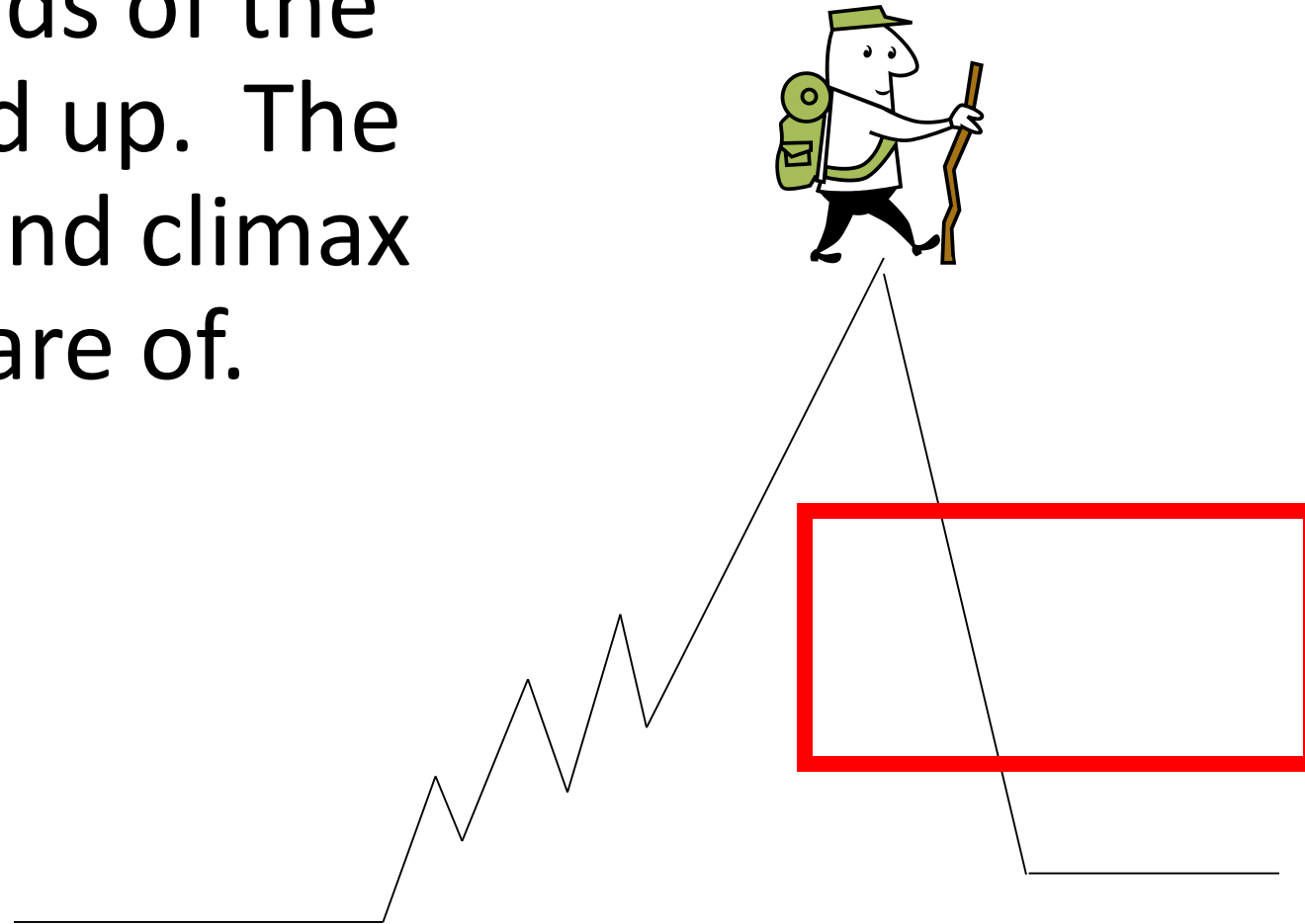
3. Climax

- The “high point”. This is the turning point of the story. Usually the main character comes face to face with a conflict. The main character will change in some way.



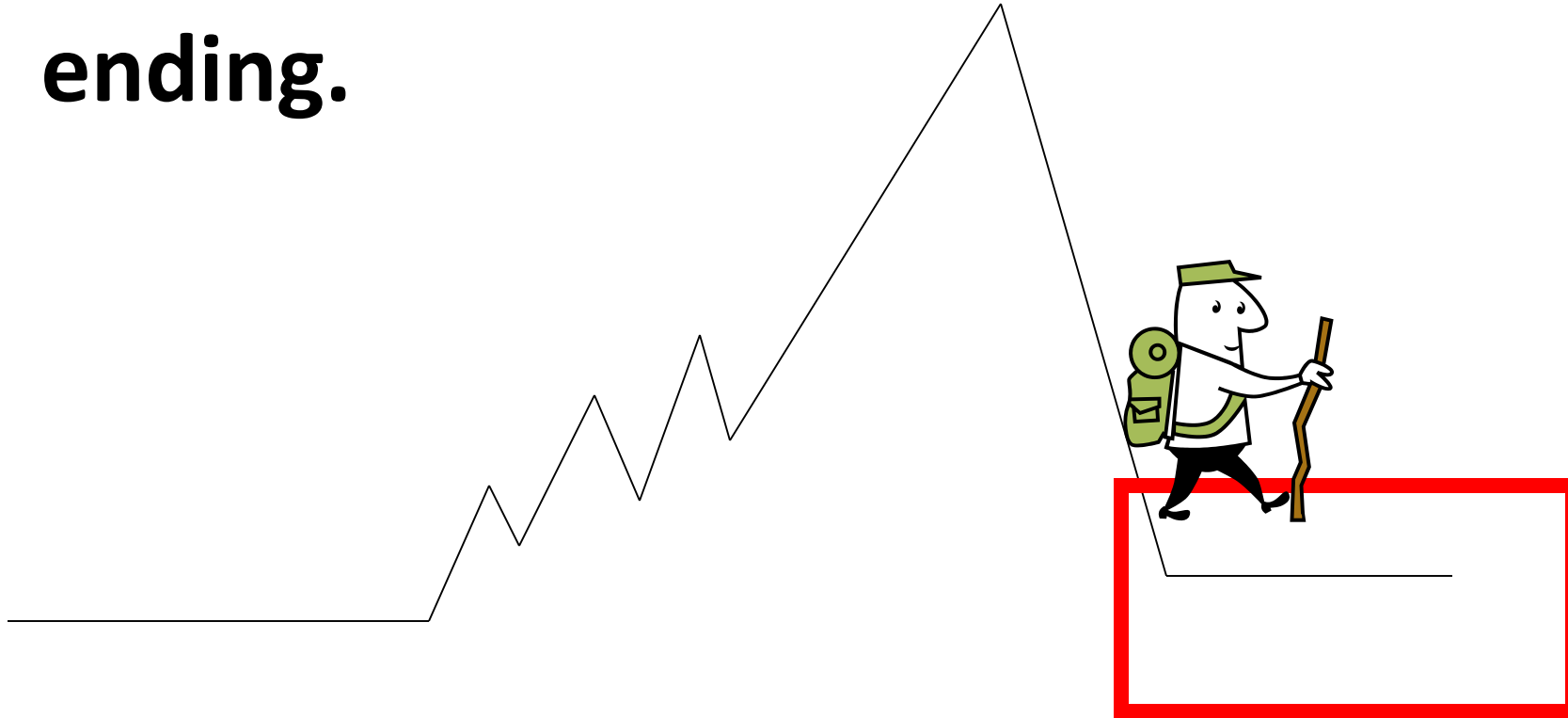
4. Falling Action

- All loose ends of the plot are tied up. The conflict(s) and climax are taken care of.



5. Resolution

- The story comes to a reasonable ending.



Conflict

- The struggle between two forces in the story. Conflict provides interest, suspense, and tension.

There are 5 types

- Character vs. Character

- * two or more characters have a problem

- Character vs. Nature

- * characters have to fight against a force of n

- Character vs. Society

- * character fights against rules of society. Ex/ a character fights racism

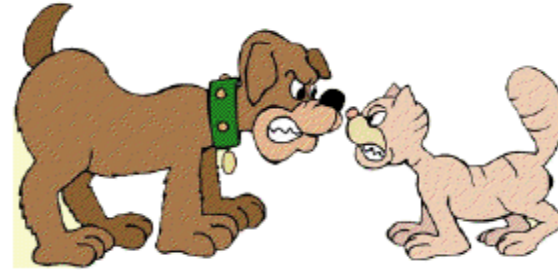
- Character vs. Self

- * The character is dealing with an internal struggle. Usually moral

- ex/ Tom Sawyer doesn't know if he should testify in court against Injun Joe

- Character vs. Technology

- Frankenstein a scientifically created creature that becomes a destructive monster.



Character Review

Characters

- The people, animals or creatures in the story
 - **Static:** Character stays the same
 - **Dynamic:** Character changes in some way
- Characters
 - **Protagonist:** The main character; the hero
 - **Antagonist:** The character who is in conflict with the protagonist in some way; the “bad guy”

Point of View — narrator's position in relation to the story

- **1st person**

- This is where the story is told through a main character's eyes. The story is told using 1st person personal pronouns such as I, me, we, or us.

- **3rd person limited**

- This is where the narrator is not a character in the story and talks *about* the characters. The narrator has a limited perspective and can only read *one* character's mind, feelings, and motive.

- **3rd person objective**

- narrator who tells a story without describing any character's thoughts, opinions, or feelings; instead, it gives an unbiased point of view.

- **3rd person omniscient**

- This is where the narrator is not a character in the story and is "all-knowing" . This type of narrator can read every character's feelings, motives, and thoughts.

The Rarest Point of View

- 2nd Person
 - Rarely seen in novels or short stories. If used, generally interactive type stories. Generally found in directions and recipes using the understood subject of YOU. Personal Pronoun: You and Your.