**Elements of a Short Story Notes**

**1st: Fill-in what you know.**

**2nd: Get the rest from me (notes).**

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| Genre: the category of literature |
| Plot: The events in the story. |
|  | Exposition: The beginning of the story. The characters, setting, and problem are introduced. |
|  | Rising Action: The suspense is growing, and the problem is heightening. |
|  | Climax: The highest point of action, suspense, etc. in the story |
|  | Falling Action: The problem is beginning to be resolved. |
|  | Resolution: The end of the book. The problem is usually resolved. The theme is made clear. |
| Setting: Where and when the story takes place. |
| Character: the people, animals, etc. in the storyHow are characters developed? Dialogue, characters’ actions, and the description of the characters |
|  | Protagonist: The main character |
|  | Antagonist: The character or force against the main character |
|  | Round: A character that is thoroughly developed. We know a lot about him/her. |
|  | Flat: A secondary character that we do not know much about. He/she is like an extra in a movie. |
|  | Dynamic: A character that changes throughout the text. |
|  | Static: A character that stays the same (does not learn something). |
| Conflict: The problem in the story |
|  INTERNAL |  |
|  | Person vs. Self: A character is battling something inside himself/herself. |
|  EXTERNAL |  |
|  | Person vs. Person: A character is creating an issue for another character. |
|  | Person vs. Society: Society is creating an issue for a character. |
|  | Person vs. Nature: Nature is creating an issue for a character. |
| Point-of-View: The narrator |
|  First-Person: The narrator is inside the story. |  |
|  Third-Person: The narrator is outside the story looking in. |  |
|  | Omniscient: The narrator knows all of the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters. |
|  | Limited: The narrator knows only the thoughts and feelings of one of the characters. All details about other characters are provided based on what is seen. |
|  | Objective: The narrator is a fly on the wall. He/she knows only what is going on outside of the characters’ minds. |
| Theme: The lesson learned through reading of the story |
| Mood: The feeling that the reader gets while reading the story. |
| Literary Terms |
|  | Symbol: An object used to represent something elseEXAMPLE: the color white represents purity or life |
|  | Foreshadowing: Hints given to signal that something will happen later in the story |
|  | Irony: When what is expected to happen is different from what actually happens.EXAMPLE: You plan an indoor wedding, in hopes that you can avoid the rain. During the ceremony, a pipe bursts, and you end up getting wet. |