**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 story  How 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 else  EXAMPLE: 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. | |