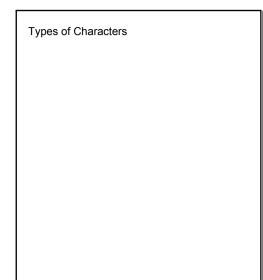
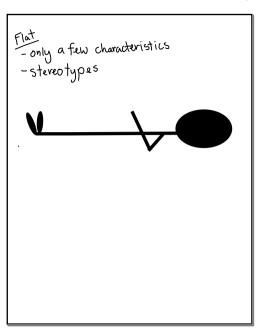
Elements	of	Fiction
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	Round - have many characteris- tics - we know What they think what they like
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I've got gour back!	Static they don't change or learn -they would snap instead or streen

<u> </u>	Dynamic - they learn mature and change

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Character Type Pairs:

- 1. **Round-Dynamic:** we know them well and they change throughout the story.
- 2. **Flat-Static:** we don't know them well and they don't change throughout the story.
- 3. **Flat-Dynamic:** we don't know them well but they change throughout the story.
- 4. **Round-Static:** we know them well and they don't change throughout the story.

Characterization:

how an author reveals a character's role & personality

major character:

a <u>round character</u> who appears <u>often</u> and is/or influences the <u>protagonist</u>

minor character:

a <u>flat character</u> who appears <u>rarely</u> or <u>briefly</u>

protagonist:

the <u>major character</u> who <u>narrates</u> or is the main actor in the <u>conflicts</u>

antagonist:

the <u>character</u>, <u>force</u>, <u>or entity</u> that challenges the protagonist causing a <u>conflict</u>

Elements of Plot Notes

- <u>Plot</u>: the sequence of related events that make up a story
- <u>Exposition</u>: the beginning of the story that introduces the characters and the setting
- <u>Setting</u>: the time and place of a story
- <u>Rising Action</u>: series of events & conflicts that build interest and suspense leading up to the climax

- <u>Climax</u>: the point of maximum interest, the turning point of the main conflict
- <u>Falling Action</u>: the sequence of events which follow the climax and lead to resolution
- <u>Resolution</u>: the end of the story where everything is resolved and the loose ends are tied up

Types of Conflict Notes

Conflict:

the struggle between opposing forces

person vs. person:

a struggle between opposing characters

person vs. nature:

a <u>struggle</u> between a <u>character</u> and an <u>element</u> of <u>nature</u>

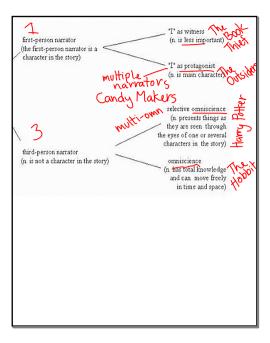
person vs. self:

a <u>character's</u> <u>internal</u> struggle

person vs. society:

a struggle between a character and their community

Types of Narrators Notes	



	Author: the writer of a story.	1. Creates the narrator 2. Tells the story from the narrator's point of view.	
Narration: way a stor told.		3 rd person narrator (not a character in story)	Omniscient- they know everything.
			Selective Omniscient- they know more about some things than others.
		1 st person narrator (is a character in story)	They (I) am the protagonist.
			They (I) witness the story but am not the protagonist.

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the meaning or message behind the plot. Theme is uncovered by analyzing the events and characters in a story.

Synonym

subject, topic, thesis, argument, concern, message, purpose, moral

Analyzing means that you look at a text and take it a part. After you have looked at the pieces (your analysis) you put it back together (sythesize your analysis) and make a decision about it.

Theme is sometimes defined as the moral of a story, but theme doesn't have to be a moral.

Morals that double as theme include these: cheaters never win, honesty wins the day, and good guys finish first.

Of course, a story may just as easily prove that cheaters often win, liars quite often succeed, and bad guys beat out the good guys.

But a story's theme may not come out as a moral at all.

Familiar themes—

Greed is bad Life is fragile Hope deferred hurts Children are innocent Quitters never win People will let you down

Evil men can't change Everyone lies There's no such thing as love

Backwards familiar themes-

Living is for the tough
People want to tell the truth Greed is healthy Hope is an illusion Quitters live longer People are good at heart

Variations on a single theme—
Everyone lies Lies are painful Everyone lies The truth is painful Liars want to be caught Lying is healthy Lying is unhealthy Lying breaks up families Lying bonds people A lie is in the eyes The truth is always best

If you're asked about theme for a school project, be ready to defend your choice for theme. Look for character dialogue or thoughts that lend themselves to theme—what conclusion does the character make? Look also to characters' actions —characters act on what they believe. What they believe is an indicator of theme. Study the change in a character, how he's grown throughout the story. What made him change? What conclusions has he drawn about life? Character growth and insight also point to theme.

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Possible Themes in The Outsiders:
1. Everyone can appreciate beauty
2 Not all "bad guys" are bad.
3. Don't judge a book by its conver
4 Even your opposite is human.
5 Things are rough all over.
6 Violence is hover the answer.
7. Everyone's good on the insi

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