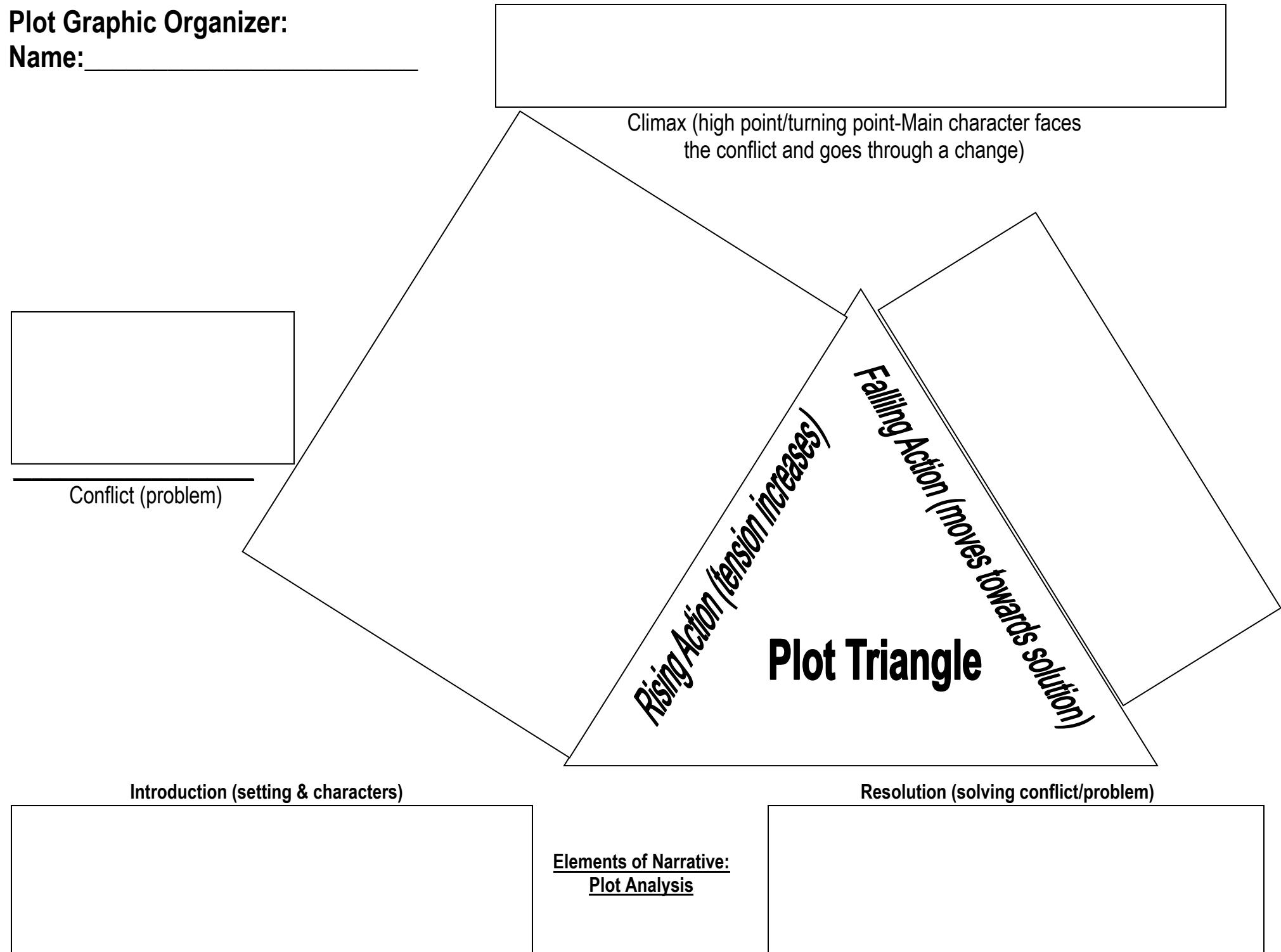


Plot Graphic Organizer:

Name: _____



Plot (definition)

Plot is the organized pattern or sequence of events that make up a story. Every plot is made up of a series of incidents that are related to one another.

5 Elements of Plot:

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. Most importantly, we are introduced to the main conflict (main problem).

2. Rising Action

This part of the story begins to develop the conflict(s). A building of interest or suspense occurs.

3. Climax

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

Keywords for Plot Analysis

Foreshadowing: The use of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in the story.

Inciting Force: The event or character that triggers the conflict.

Conflict: The essence of fiction. It creates plot. The conflicts we encounter can usually be identified as one of four kinds. (Man versus...Man, Nature, Society, or Self)

Suspense: That quality of a literary work that makes the reader or audience uncertain or tense about the outcome of events. Suspense makes the reader ask "What will happen next?". Suspense is greatest when it focuses attention on a sympathetic character. Thus, the most familiar kind of suspense involves a character hanging from the lee of a tall building, or tied to a railroad tracks as a train approaches.

Symbolism: Any object, person, place, or action that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something larger than it does, such as a quality, an attitude, a belief, or a value. For instance, a rose is often a symbol love and beauty while a skull is often a symbol of death.

POINT OF VIEW

First Person

The narrator is a character in the story who can reveal only personal thoughts and feelings and what he or she sees and is told by other characters. He can't tell us thoughts of other characters.

Third-Person Objective

The narrator is an outsider who can report only what he or she sees and hears. This narrator can tell us what is happening, but he can't tell us the thoughts of the characters.

Third-Person Limited

The narrator is an outsider who sees into the mind of one of the characters.

Omniscient

The narrator is an all-knowing outsider who can enter the minds of more than one of the characters.