Elements of Fiction

<u>Plot</u>: The sequence of events in a story

Setting: The time and place in which a story occurs.

Exposition: Background information at the beginning of a story.

Rising Action: The events that lead to the climax.

Falling Action: The events in that come after the climax.

Climax: The high point in the story. Lor turning point)

Conflict: A clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills.

Types of conflict:

Man vs. himself: conflict involving internal struggle (with yourself)

Man vs. man: conflict involving people against each other

Man vs. nature: conflict involving animals, weather, the environment, disease, etc.

Man vs. society: conflict involving the community or what is accepted in society

Man vs. machine: conflict involving technology, robots, electricity

Man vs. unknown: conflict involving ghosts, aliens, or any unseen force

<u>Resolution</u>: The point at which the conflict(s) end(s).

Mood: the emotions you feel as a reader because of the atmosphere created by the author.

<u>Theme</u>: The central idea of a story; sometimes a message from the author, or a lesson.

TYPES OF CHARACTERS

Protagonist: The main character of a story.

Antagonist: The character who struggles against the main character.

Round: A round character is anyone who has a complex personality; often has an inner conflict; can be described in many different ways.

<u>Flat</u>: A flat character is the opposite of a round character; he or she has one kind of personality and can be described on one way.

<u>Dynamic</u>: A character who changes or evolves over the course of the story.

<u>Static</u>: A character who does not change or evolve over the course of the story.