Plot diagram parts

Click to see full answer Keeping this in consideration, what are 5 parts of a plot? The exposition is the beginning of the story and prepares the way for upcoming events. The rising action occurs when the main problem or conflict is addressed with a form of action. Subsequently, question is, what are the 6 parts of a story? The six major elements of fiction are character, plot, point of view, setting, style, and theme. Cells have many descriptive elements , and provide the reader with a vivid representation. Definition of Plot and Structure Plot is the series of events that make up your story , including the order in which they occur and how they relate to each other. Structure also known as narrative structure , is the overall design or layout of your story. Definition of Plot. Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. In plot structure, exposition is the initial situation of the characters when the story begins. Trace the Rising Action. As the story continues to develop, its major conflict begins to gain steam and tension. Investigate the Climax. Wrestle with the Resolution. The basic steps of a plot are: conflict begins, things go right, things go WRONG, final victory or defeat , and wrap-up. A novel can have several conflicts, but a short story should have only one. The exposition is simply the beginning of a story, in which the author "sets the stage" for the events to come. Define the Inciting Incident. After a summary discusses the exposition, shift the focus to the inciting incident and the rising action within the story. Discuss the Climax. Tie it Up. A good plot is all about organizing ideas in a way that is appealing to the reader. It is also, and more importantly, the guideline that helps the author make sure he doesn't get lost on all of the ideas and characters that start to come up whilst the book is written. The theme of a story is what the author is trying to convey â€" in other words, the central idea of the story. The plot is simply what happens in the story and the order of the story's events, and the moral is the lesson that the writer wants the main character and by extension, you to learn from the story. The Plot Diagram is an organizational tool focusing on a pyramid or triangular shape, which is used to map the events in a story. This mapping of plot structure allows readers and writers to visualize the key features of stories. A plot diagram is a tool that is commonly used to organize a story into certain segments. A plot diagram also gives a common framework for analyzing and understanding written prose. The exposition or the introduction introduces the characters, describes the setting and establishes the problem in the story. One way to determine the plot of a story is to identify its elements. Plot includes the exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. The exposition introduces the setting, the characters and the primary dramatic conflict. Definition of Rising Action. Rising action in a plot is a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension in a narrative. In literary works, a rising action includes all decisions, characters' flaws, and background circumstances that together create turns and twists leading to a climax. Falling action occurs right after the climax , when the main problem of the story resolves. It is one of the elements of the plot of the story, the other elements being exposition, rising action, climax , and resolution. Falling action wraps up the narrative, resolves its loose ends, and leads toward the closure. Terms in this set 8 Exposition. Inciting Action. Rising Action. Falling Action. Writers of fiction use seven elements to tell their stories: Character. These are the beings who inhabit our stories. Plot is what happens in the story, the series of events. Setting is where your story takes place. Literary Devices. To identify the theme of a story , you have to read through the story and understand the basics of the characterization, plot and other literary elements that are included in the story. Get to know the main subjects of the story. Get to know what the author's view on the mentioned subjects is. A story has five basic but important elements. These five components are: the characters, the setting, the plot, the conflict, and the resolution. These essential elements keep the story running smoothly and allow the action to develop in a logical way that the reader can follow. Stories are memorable when they are personal, when your audience can see themselves in the story. Memorable stories create emotional connections to ideas, experiences, and innovations. Sharing genuine stories is the way to create a network of passionate supporters that can help spread ideas and make them a reality. So if you need some help, here are three simple steps to how to tell a more compelling story: Use a hook. Tell the story. A story has natural momentum to it. Many people seem to tell stories just to tell them. Your story is waitingâ€¦ I've helped lots of people tell their stories. What are the 6 parts of the plot diagram? Category: books and literature fiction. Explain to the class that the plot line of this movie has six parts , namely the 1 exposition, 2 conflict, 3 rising action, 4 climax, 5 falling action, and 6 resolution. How do you define a plot? How do you analyze a plot? How to Analyze Short Story Plot. Examine the Exposition. What makes a plot interesting? How do you summarize a plot? How to Write a Plot Summary. Summarize the Exposition. What is a good plot? What is a theme of a story? What is a plot diagram of a story? Why is a plot diagram

important? How do you identify the plot elements? What is the rising action of a plot? What is a falling action in a plot diagram? What are the 7 elements of plot? Terms in this set 8. What are the 7 elements of a story? Writers of fiction use seven elements to tell their stories:. How do you determine the theme in a story? What makes a story? What makes a story memorable? How do I tell a story? So if you need some help, here are three simple steps to how to tell a more compelling story:. Use a hook. Similar Asks. Popular Asks. A plot diagram is a graphical representation of the plot of the story. The plot of a story is the unfolding sequence of events. Just about every story has the same parts of the plot. The six parts of a story are:. These six elements break down into three chronological segments. Each segment of the story usually has two elements. Character development happens during this part of the story. Conflict is the problem, crisis, challenge, dilemma, or obstacle presented to the main character. The rising action is a sequence of solutions to the conflict that the main character tries; it is all the events leading to the turning point of the story. It can be identified by increasing tension, emotion, difficulty, or challenge. The climax of the story is the peak of excitement, the moment when the story changes a turning point , the main character, and the problem is resolved. The Falling action is all the plot points wrapping up, the consequences of the climax, and reflection on the changes in the main character. It can be identified by decreasing tension, an approaching resolution, and relaxation of emotion. The resolution might tie up loose ends or leave important elements of the story unresolved. We can take the simplest of tales, such as Little Miss Muffet , to practice constructing a plot diagram. Here is the original nursery rhyme:. Who is the main character? What is the setting? In the rising action, what conflict does our main character face? She must deal with the arrival of a spider. The climax of the story is how our main character solves her problem. The conclusion of the story is abrupt; Miss Muffet left. Little Miss Muffet is, admittedly, not a complicated or very interesting story. Yet we can diagram its plot:. With this short story, we see that our graph looks like a triangle. The story plot makes a pyramid shape with an even amount of story on either side of the climax. The middle part may take up more of the total story; the ending may be very brief. This means the plot diagram is no longer symmetrical. From Shakespeare to Sci-Fi, just about every work of fiction can be worked out on a plot diagram. A plot diagram provides the bare bones of a story. Get better grades with tutoring from top-rated professional tutors. Get help fast. Want to see the tutors near you? English Tutors. Find a Tutor. What Is A Plot Diagram? Table of Contents [hide] [show]. What you learned: After working your way through this lesson and video, you have learned: The definition of a plot diagram Six elements of plot Examples of plot and story plot diagram. Instructor: Malcolm M. Malcolm has a Master's Degree in education and holds four teaching certificates. He has been a public school teacher for 27 years, including 15 years as a mathematics teacher. Local and online. View Tutors. Tutors online. Ask a question Get Help. Sarah has taught secondary math and English in three states, and is currently living and working in Ontario, Canada. She has recently earned a Master's degree. A plot diagram is a tool that is commonly used to organize a story into certain segments. Once the parts of the plot diagram are identified, it is easier to analyze the content. A plot diagram also gives a common framework for analyzing and understanding written prose. As a member, you'll also get unlimited access to over 83, lessons in math, English, science, history, and more. Plus, get practice tests, quizzes, and personalized coaching to help you succeed. Get unlimited access to over 83, lessons. Already registered? Log in here for access. Log in or sign up to add this lesson to a Custom Course. Log in or Sign up. Look at the plot diagram below and think about the story, Cinderella. Think about how each element in the plot diagram fit with the parts of the story. Exposition or introduction Cinderella and her evil stepsisters and stepmother are introduced, and a description of Cinderella's life as a maid inside the castle is given. We also learn about her positive, happy demeanor and about her friendships with the animals who live in and around the castle. The characters and the setting are described, and we learn about Cinderella's sad life. Rising action After we learn about Cinderella's life inside the castle, she is invited to a ball. She struggles to clean the house and attend to the needs of her mean stepsisters. She finds time to make her dress only to have it ruined by the stepsisters. Her fairy godmother appears and with a tap of her wand, gives Cinderella a brand new dress and a carriage for the ball. She goes to the ball, dances with the prince and has to leave when the clock strikes twelve. She leaves a glass slipper behind and the prince tries to find her, despite the efforts of her step family to keep her from trying on the slipper. Climax Cinderella comes down the stairs and tries on the slipper. Everyone gasps when they realize the slipper fits. Resolution or conclusion Cinderella lives happily ever after and forgives her evil step family. After reading the example of a plot diagram with the familiar story Cinderella , we can better understand each part of the story. To unlock this lesson you must be a Study. Create your account. Already a member? Log in. Log in. Sign Up. Explore over 4, video courses. 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security hosted by Microsoft Azure. Within the portal, all users can view and copy all storyboards. More options. Start my free trial. Parts of a Story Lesson Plan Plot Definition Plot is the main events of a story, devised and presented by the writer as an interrelated sequence of events. Customize this Example. Parts of a Story - Grades Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then In this five-step process, students are asked to recall specific aspects of the story they read. Problem Solved. Parts of a Story - Grades Event Arch The event arch is a plot diagram broken down into straightforward language that is perfect for primary school grades. Add a Presentation Have students attach their storyboard to a paper requiring an in-depth explanation of an element throughout the novel, or couple this assignment with a presentation. View All Teacher Resources. Free Edition All storyboards are public and can be viewed and copied by anyone. Personal Edition The author can choose to leave the storyboard public or mark it as Unlisted. Educational Edition All storyboards and images are private and secure. Business Edition All storyboards are private and secure to the portal using enterprise-class file security hosted by Microsoft Azure. Plot diagrams allow students to pick out major themes in the text, trace changes to major characters over the course of the narrative, and hone their analytic skills. The concepts not only give students a fuller understanding of classroom texts, but also their favorite books and movies. The exposition is the introduction to a story, including the primary characters' names, setting, mood , and time. The conflict is the primary problem that drives the plot of the story, often a main goal for the protagonist to achieve or overcome. The rising action of the story is all of the events that lead to the eventual climax, including character development and events that create suspense. The climax is the most exciting point of the story, and is a turning point for the plot or goals of the main character. The falling action is everything that happens as a result of the climax, including wrapping-up of plot points, questions being answered, and character development. The resolution is not always happy, but it does complete the story. It can leave a reader with questions, answers, frustration, or satisfaction. Making storyboards that explain a plot bring students' understanding to life! It's an engaging and fun way for students to interact with the texts they read in class. For narrative arcs for younger grades or other plot diagram templates, make sure to check out " Four Innovative Ways to Teach Parts of a Story ". Have students illustrate exposition, rising action, conflict, climax, falling action, and resolution, in a six-cell storyboard. As part of editing, have students diagram their own creative writing to find major plot points. Put an empty storyboard on an assessment, and require students to illustrate the plot points of a class text. If you're looking for another step or an alternative assignment, you can create plot diagram worksheets to use in your class! These worksheets can be customized and printed out for students to fill out with a pencil, or they can be completed in the Storyboard Creator like a digital worksheet. You can even create multiple versions for those students who might need a little extra help, and keep them on hand for future use! Find plenty of templates to work from or just start with a blank canvas. Within special education there are varying degrees of abilities , including students who may have disabilities that have a minimal impact on their cognitive abilities. For the students that require minimal assistance, a blank plot diagram with very little or no information completed may be the way to go. As the creator of the storyboard, the teacher can control just what information is provided and decide how much he wants to guide his students. Use the templates above as they are, or make slight adjustments to the templates. Some students will need a little more guidance when it comes to a plot diagram. Students who struggle with reading comprehension may have difficulty picking out the different parts of a story. Details of the story can be lost in translation, so to speak. That is where a plot diagram with some leading information can be helpful. The visuals act as context clues for students so they can focus their energy on the appropriate information, as seen in the Holes Plot Diagram. Storyboarding allows for variations that also work for those students who really struggle and require more explicit guidance. For the students who can still complete the plot diagram as an assignment but need simplification, you can alter the plot diagram to a more basic beginning-middle-end BME approach. With the BME storyboard the amount of information included can still be as little or as much as needed for the students. Check out BME storyboard templates and examples already completed and ready for use. If the BME is not exactly conducive to the assignment and the students require a more in-depth plot diagram with all the information, a completed plot diagram storyboard may be the better way to go. The students can then use it as a reference rather than an assignment. From afar, it will look like they received the same storyboard, but in actuality they each have one that meets their needs. Analyzing a literary work with a plot diagram fulfills Common Core ELA standards for many age groups. Below are only two examples of ELA standards for different levels. Please see your Common Core State Standards for grade-appropriate strands. Each version of Storyboard That has a different privacy and security model that is tailored for the expected usage. All

storyboards are public and can be viewed and copied by anyone. They will also appear in Google search results. The author can choose to leave the storyboard public or mark it as Unlisted. Unlisted storyboards can be shared via a link, but otherwise will remain hidden. All storyboards and images are private and secure. No one else can view anything. Teachers may opt to lower the security if they want to allow sharing. All storyboards are private and secure to the portal using enterprise-class file security hosted by Microsoft Azure. Within the portal, all users can view and copy all storyboards. Exposition The exposition is the introduction to a story, including the primary characters' names, setting, mood , and time. Conflict The conflict is the primary problem that drives the plot of the story, often a main goal for the protagonist to achieve or overcome. Rising Action The rising action of the story is all of the events that lead to the eventual climax, including character development and events that create suspense. Climax The climax is the most exciting point of the story, and is a turning point for the plot or goals of the main character. Falling Action The falling action is everything that happens as a result of the climax, including wrapping-up of plot points, questions being answered, and character development. Resolution The resolution is not always happy, but it does complete the story. More options. Start my free trial. Plot Diagram Template Making storyboards that explain a plot bring students' understanding to life! Customize this Example. Classroom Exercises and Book Reports Some fun ways to teach this lesson using Storyboard That: Have students illustrate exposition, rising action, conflict, climax, falling action, and resolution, in a six-cell storyboard. Suggested Modifications For the Students Who Need Minimal Guidance Within special education there are varying degrees of abilities , including students who may have disabilities that have a minimal impact on their cognitive abilities. For the Students Who Need a Little Guidance Some students will need a little more guidance when it comes to a plot diagram. For the Students Who Need More Guidance Storyboarding allows for variations that also work for those students who really struggle and require more explicit guidance. Check out more teacher resources! View All Teacher Resources. Free Edition All storyboards are public and can be viewed and copied by anyone. Personal Edition The author can choose to leave the storyboard public or mark it as Unlisted. Educational Edition All storyboards and images are private and secure. Business Edition All storyboards are private and secure to the portal using enterprise-class file security hosted by Microsoft Azure. The parts of a plot in a story include the exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. The five parts work together to build suspense, and flow together smoothly to create a unified story line. The exposition is the beginning of the story and prepares the way for upcoming events. In the exposition, the author introduces the major characters , establishes the setting and reveals major conflicts in the story. The author often discusses the characters' backstory, so readers gain insight as to why characters act or respond as they do. For example, the exposition in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain centers on the introduction of Huckleberry Finn, an adolescent who's unhappy living with a strict widow, and has a shallow relationship with his greedy, unfit father. The setting is the mids in a small river town along the Mississippi River; the conflict revolves around Huck's desire to experience adventure, and his running away. The exposition sets the stage for his tumultuous, life-changing journey on a riverboat. The rising action occurs when the main problem or conflict is addressed with a form of action. The rising action always leads up to the climax. During the rising action, the protagonist often encounters some sort of crisis that creates tension. For example, in "The Maze Runner" by James Dashner, the rising action occurs when Thomas – the protagonist – enters the maze to try to escape his prison-like existence and save his friends. The climax is the pivotal point in the story when the protagonist deals with the culmination of events. The climax often centers on the protagonist's most difficult challenge or bleakest moment , according to Pasadena City College. For example, in "The Hunger Games" by Suzanne Collins, the climax occurs when Katniss and Peeta – the primary protagonists – decide to eat poisonous berries and commit double suicide, rather than kill one another. The climax is the most exciting part of the story and initiates a turning point in the characters' lives. The falling action occurs immediately after the climax and details the consequences – good or bad – that the characters must deal with after the turning point of events. It leads up to the resolution and sets the stage for the final chapter of the story. For example, in "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee, the falling action occurs when the antagonist, Bob Ewell, assaults two of the primary protagonists – Scout and Jem Finch – and the town recluse saves the children by killing Ewell. The altercation is a direct result of the climax – Ewell wants revenge af

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ter the children's father, an attorney, defends an innocent black man and rebukes Ewell for lying about the case and mistreating his own daughter. The resolution tells us what happens to the characters after the conflict is resolved. All the loose ends are tied up, unless the author plans to write a sequel and purposely leaves room for further plot developments. Some stories have happy endings; others have sad endings. The resolution leaves readers with a sense of closure, so they understand the fate of the protagonists and antagonists. As curriculum developer and educator, Kristine Tucker has enjoyed the plethora of English assignments she's read and graded! Her experiences as vice-president of an energy consulting firm have given her the opportunity to explore business writing and HR. Tucker has a BA and holds Ohio teaching credentials. Definition of Conflict in Literature. How to Write a Plot Summary. A Brief Description of Conflict. Kristine Tucker. About the Author. Photo Credits.