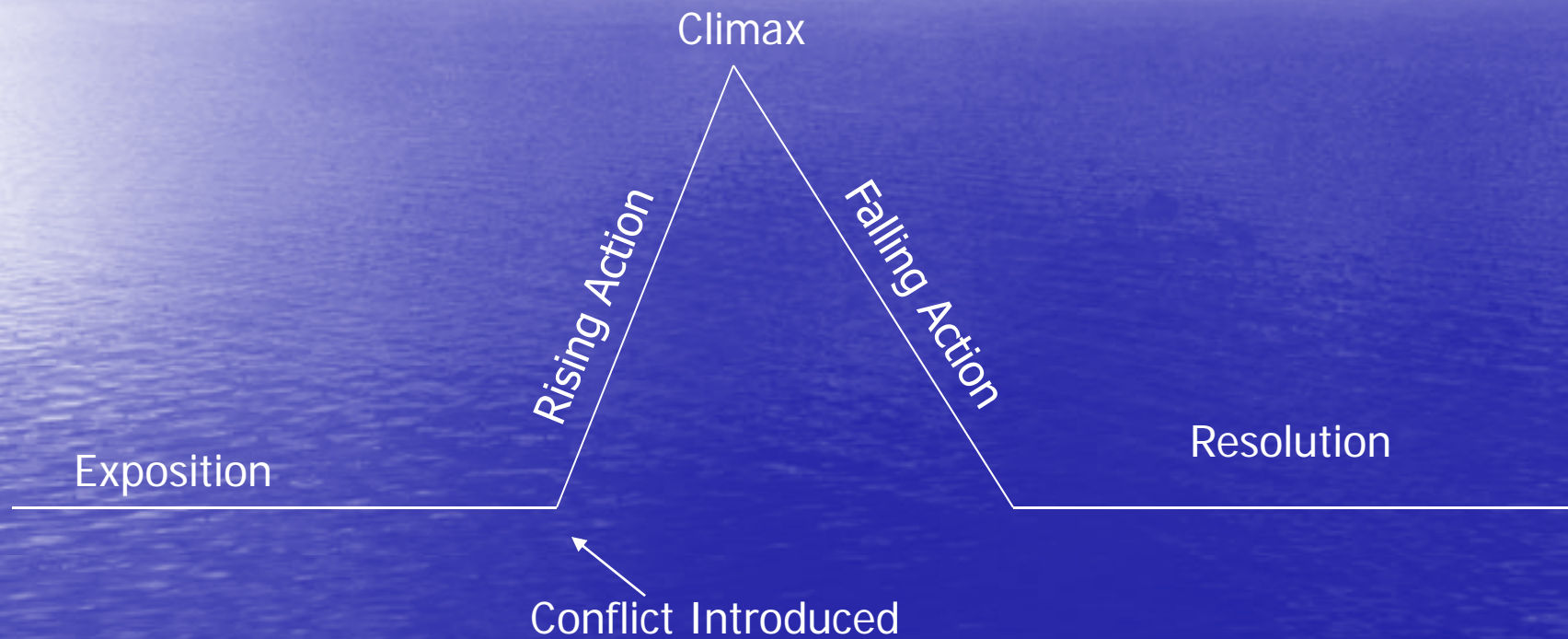


PLOTLINE



Exposition



The Exposition is the introduction. It is the part of the work that introduces the characters, setting, and basic situation.

Rising Action

Rising Action is the part of the plot that begins to occur as soon as the conflict is introduced. The rising action adds complications to the conflict and increases reader interest.

Climax

The Climax is the point of greatest emotional intensity, interest, or suspense in the plot of a narrative. The climax typically comes at the turning point in a story or drama.

Falling Action

Falling Action is the action that typically follows the climax and reveals its results.

Resolution

The Resolution is the part of the plot that concludes the falling action by revealing or suggesting the outcome of the conflict.

Conflict

Conflict is the struggle between opposing forces in a story or play. There are two types of conflict that exist in literature.

Setting

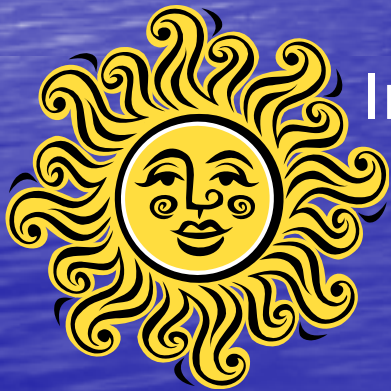


The setting of a literary work is the time and place of the action.

The setting includes all the details of a place and time – the year, the time of day, even the weather. The place may be a specific country, state, region, community, neighborhood, building, institution, or home.



Details such as dialect, clothing, customs, and modes of transportation are often used to establish setting.



In most stories, the setting serves as a backdrop – a context in which the characters interact. The setting of a story often helps to create a particular mood, or feeling.

Point of View

Point of View is the perspective, or vantage point, from which a story is told. It is the relationship of the narrator to the story.

First-person is told by a character who uses the first-person pronoun "I".

Third-person limited point of view is the point of view where the narrator uses third-person pronouns such as "he" and "she" to refer to the characters.

Theme

The theme of a literary work is its central message, concern, or purpose. A theme can usually be expressed as a generalization, or general statement, about people or life. The theme may be stated directly by the writer although it is more often presented indirectly. When the theme is stated indirectly, the reader must figure out the theme by looking carefully at what the work reveals about the people or about life.

Satire

Type of writing that ridicules something in order to reveal a weakness

Examples: *Saturday Night Live, The Simpsons, The Colbert Report*