**ELA Notes** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Text** – A spoken or written story made up of connected events

**Short Story** – A complete story that is shorter than a novel

**Plot** – The sequence of events that make up a story. There are five plot elements:

1. Exposition – The reader learns about the setting, characters, and point of view
	* *Setting*: Where and when the story takes place
	* *Main Characters*: The characters who the story is about (the story could not exist without them)
	* *Secondary Characters*: Characters who are not as important as main characters (they do not add as much to the story)
2. Rising Action – The conflict is introduced between the protagonist and antagonist
	* *Conflict*: A struggle between two people (the protagonist and the antagonist)
	* *Protagonist*: The main character who the reader is rooting for
	* *Antagonist*: The main character who challenges the protagonist
3. Climax – The most intense, exciting, and important part of the story
4. Falling Action – The conflict between the protagonist and antagonist is solved
5. Resolution – The final outcome of the story in which loose ends are tied up

**Point of View:** The perspective from which the narrator or storyteller tells the story. There are five points of view:

1. First Person: The story is told from the perspective of one of the characters (I, we, me)
2. Second Person: The narrator speaks to the reader (you, your)
3. Third Person Limited: The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of only ONE character
4. Third Person Omniscient: The narrator is all knowing and knows the thoughts and feelings of ALL characters
5. Third Person Objective: The narrator does NOT know the thoughts and feelings of any characters, and tells only what is seen and heard

**Theme:** The message, moral, or lesson the reader learns by the end of the story

**Mood:** The feeling the reader feels when reading the story