

Title:	
Author:	
Genre:	

My Notes

Setting (6.5 a, 7.5 a, 8.5 a)

Definition:

In literature, the word 'setting' is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place.

Example:

In the first installment of the Harry Potter series, a large part of the book takes place at the protagonist, Harry's, aunt's and uncle's place, living in the "muggle" (non-magical) world with the "muggle" folks, and Harry is unaware of his magical capabilities and blood. This setting establishes the background that Harry has a non-magical childhood with other "muggle" people and has no clue about his special powers or his parents and is raised much like, actually worse than, regular people, till his 11th birthday.

"Setting." *Literary Devices*, literary-devices.com/content/setting.

What is the setting?

Exposition/Initiating Event (6.5 a, 7.5 a, 8.5 a)

Definition:

Exposition is a literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters, or other elements of a work to the audience or readers. The word comes from the Latin language, and its literal meaning is "a showing forth." Exposition is crucial to any story, for without it nothing makes sense.

Example: The Three Little Bears (By Robert Southey)

An exposition is typically positioned at the beginning of a novel, because the author wants the audience to be fully aware of the characters in the story. The famous children's story entitled The Three Little Bears applies this technique of exposition.

"Once upon a time, there were three bears. There was a Daddy Bear, who was very big, a Mama Bear, who was middle-sized, and a Baby Bear, who was very small. They all lived together in a little cottage in the middle of the woods. Their favorite breakfast was porridge. One morning, after they made their porridge, Daddy Bear said, 'Let's go for walk in the woods until it cools.' Mama Bear and Baby Bear liked the idea, so off they went. While they were away, a little girl named Goldilocks came walking through the forest and smelled the porridge..."

With the help of a single passage, the author of the story has given us an overview of the bear family, their residence, and information that sets the story in motion.

"Exposition - Examples and Definition of Exposition." *Literary Devices*, 30 Nov. 2017, literarydevices.net/exposition/.

What information is provided at the beginning of the book that you must know for the story to make sense?

Plot (6.5 a, 7.5 a, 8.5 a)

Definition:

The plot usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story. There is usually a pattern, unintended or intentional, that threads the plot together. The plot basically refers to the main outcome and order of the story.

Example:

Many date movies follow a similar simple plot. Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.

“Plot.” Literary Devices, literary-devices.com/content/plot.

Continue sequence of events...

Use the space provided to record the sequence of events.

1.

2.

3.

Denouement (Resolution) (6.5 a, 7.5 a, 8.5 a)	Symbols (8.5 d)
<p>Definition: Denouement is derived from the French word <i>denoue</i>, which means “to untie.” Denouement is a literary device that can be defined as the resolution of the issue of a complicated plot in fiction. The majority of examples of denouement show the resolution in the final part or chapter, often in an epilogue.</p> <p>Denouement is usually driven by the climax. In mystery novels, however, the climax and denouement might occur simultaneously. In most of the other forms of literature, it is merely the end of the story.</p> <p>“Denouement - Definition and Examples of Denouement.” <i>Literary Devices</i>, 17 Nov. 2017, literarydevices.net/denouement/.</p>	<p>Definition: A symbol is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, and is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.</p> <p>Example: The phrase “a new dawn” does not talk only about the actual beginning of a new day but also signifies a new start, a fresh chance to begin and the end of a previous tiring time.</p> <p>“Symbol.” <i>Literary Devices</i>, literary-devices.com/content/symbol.</p>
<p>Denouement:</p>	<p>Symbols: (May have 1 or more)</p>

List of Characters (6.5 a, 7.5 a, 8.5 a)

In literature, a **major** character is defined as a character that is central to the development and resolution of the story's conflict. Most of the action of the story happens around the **major** character or characters, and their activity advances the plot and helps determine the outcome of the text. The **major** character is not always the **protagonist**, as almost all novels have only one **protagonist** and several other **major** characters. The **protagonist** is the central character that is faced with the conflict that must be resolved.

Minor characters generally serve a purpose as a plot device or as part of the setting, and once that purpose has been served, the reader generally does not expect to encounter them again, whereas the reader always expects to encounter major characters again until the resolution of conflict has been achieved.

These **major** characters are more complex and conflicted than **minor** characters, displaying nuanced personalities which evolve over time, rather than the mostly **static** and stereotypical personalities of **minor** characters. **Minor** characters are often stereotypical and two-dimensional because this ensures that they do not stand out or draw too much of the reader's attention, making them easily forgettable.

Round characters have multiple character traits. **Flat** characters typically have only one. **Dramatic** characters undergo an important inner change, as a change in personality or attitude. **Static** characters have little or no inner change; a character who does not grow or develop throughout the action of the story.

Name	Role in the Story Major/Minor Protagonist/Antagonist	Character Traits Select a minimum of 3 Adjectives	Significance Why is this character an important part of the book?	Round Flat Dynamic Static

Memorable Quotes

Quote (Minimum 5) <i>Include page number.</i>	Significance <i>Explain who said it, what it means, and why it is important.</i>

Theme (6.5 a, 7.5 a & b, 8.5 c)
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<p>Theme is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the central, underlying, and controlling idea or insight of a work of literature. · the idea the writer wishes to convey about the subject—the writer’s view of the world or a revelation about human nature. <p>Theme is NOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · expressed in a single word · the purpose of a work · the moral · the conflict <p>Theme Litmus Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Is the theme supported by evidence from the work itself? · Are all the author’s choices of plot, character, conflict, and tone controlled by this theme? <p>“ReadWriteThink - ReadWriteThink.” <i>Readwritethink.org</i>, www.readwritethink.org/.</p>	<p>Identifying the Theme</p> <p>Identify the subject of the work. _____</p> <p>Identify the insight or truth that was learned about the subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · How did the protagonist change? _____ · What lesson did the protagonist learn from the resolution of the conflict? _____ <p>_____</p> <p>State how the plot presents the primary insight or truth about the subject. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Write one or more generalized, declarative sentences that state what was learned and how it was learned.</p>
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Making Connections

Link something from the book to yourself, another book, and your world.

Text-to-Self

Text-to-Text

Text-to-World

Vocabulary

Select 15 unfamiliar or strong vocabulary words from the book and complete the chart below.

Word	Definition	Sentence from text and page number.	Use it in an original sentence.	3 Synonyms 3 Antonyms
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				