

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

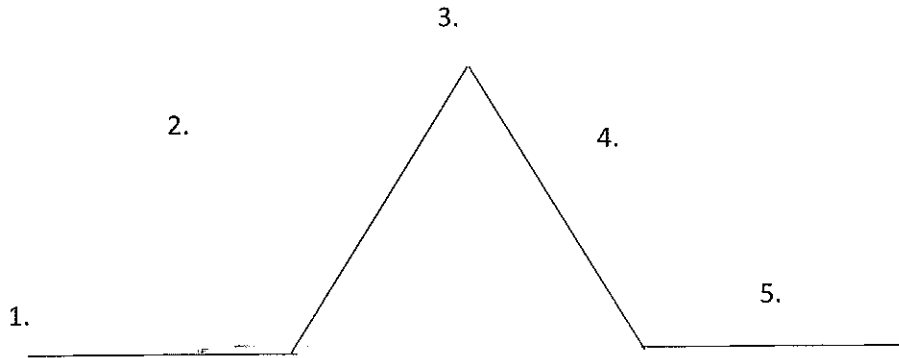
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## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade ELA

### Plot Development Notes

A plot is a \_\_\_\_\_

#### I. Plot Diagram



#### 1. \_\_\_\_\_

- The exposition is the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ of the story.
- It introduces the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It also prepares the readers and hints at what the \_\_\_\_\_ will be.
  - Conflict is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.

#### 2. \_\_\_\_\_

- Rising action shows how the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- It builds suspense.
- Rising action is leading up to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.

#### 3. \_\_\_\_\_

- The climax is the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the story.
- It can be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- It often will result in a \_\_\_\_\_.

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4. \_\_\_\_\_

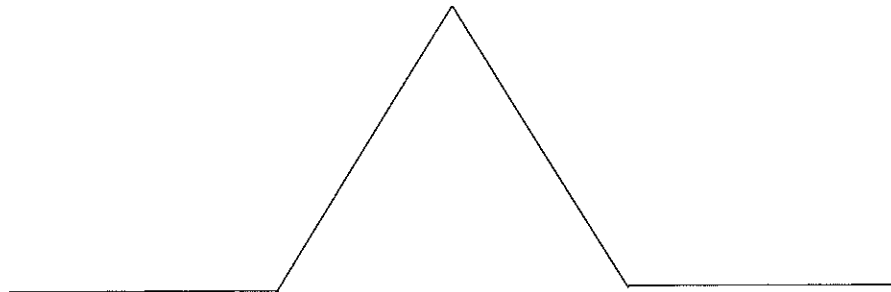
- The falling action of the story \_\_\_\_\_
- It reveals how the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

- The resolution of the story \_\_\_\_\_.
- It sometimes offers an \_\_\_\_\_ before the story ends.
- The denouement (day-neu-mah) is the \_\_\_\_\_ and often gives the reader \_\_\_\_\_ or offers an idea of what might happen to the characters beyond the story.

#### Important Things to Know

- \_\_\_\_\_
  - The protagonist is the \_\_\_\_\_ and usually the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - The antagonist is the person/people that \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Antagonist is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - The moral is the \_\_\_\_\_ that you learn from the story.
- Watch the video fill in the PLOT DIAGRAM.



Moral:

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6<sup>th</sup> grade ELA Point of View/ Dialogue and Dialect Notes

Point of View - \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

- First person point of view is \_\_\_\_\_

- The reader knows only what the character knows, thinks and feels
- First person point of view uses \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Example: They must have known I was coming because they made a tasty-smelling porridge.  
When I see the brown bowls steaming on the plain wooden counter, I feel so hungry I could eat all three!

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- Third person point of view is \_\_\_\_\_

- Third person uses words like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Example: Timmy wanted to earn some money to buy a bike. **He** decided that he could by mowing lawns for **his** neighbors. **He** went to Mr. O'Brien's first. Mr. O'Brien told **him** **he** was hired!

3. \_\_\_\_\_

- Dialect is \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

- Dialogue is \_\_\_\_\_

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## Conflict Notes

What is conflict?

**Conflict**, a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ forces, is the engine that drives a story from beginning to end. It is typically introduced \_\_\_\_\_ on in the story, and is often \_\_\_\_\_ by the end.

**External conflict** involves a struggle between a \_\_\_\_\_ and a force \_\_\_\_\_ of himself.

- a) man vs. man
- b) man vs. society
- c) man vs. nature

**Internal conflict** is a struggle between a \_\_\_\_\_ and his \_\_\_\_\_ over a specific problem. The character often has trouble making a decision.

- a) man vs. self

### Character vs. Character (man vs. man)

This type of conflict is portrayed when \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) characters in a story are pitted \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

### Character vs. Society (man vs. society)

This occurs when there is a conflict between a \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ in which he/she lives in.

Ex.

### Character vs. Nature (man vs. nature)

We find this in stories when a character encounters a conflict with a \_\_\_\_\_ of some sort.

### Character vs. Self (man vs. self)

Characters may sometimes have \_\_\_\_\_ struggles that they are dealing with. Conflict can also arise from \_\_\_\_\_.

After each VIDEO, write down on your paper which type of conflict is shown.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_