

PLOT

PLOT--The sequence of events that make up a story.



The events in a story are usually

- in chronological order (the time order in which they occur)
- add meaning to the story
- help build the theme
- are divided into 5 parts (see next slide)



PLOT

Climax (high point)

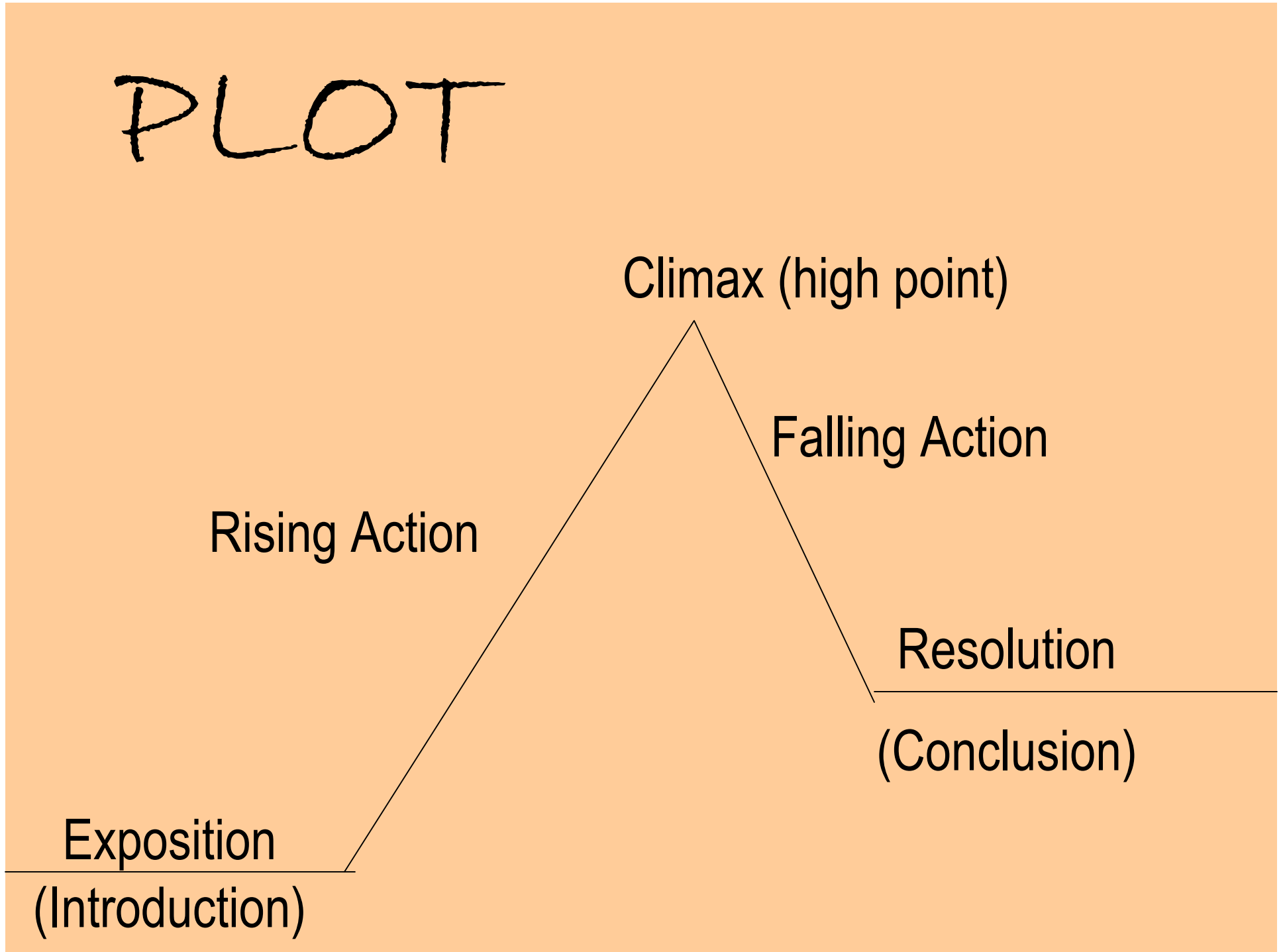
Falling Action

Rising Action

Resolution

(Conclusion)

Exposition
(Introduction)



EXPOSITION (introduction)

- Setting
- Characters
- Background information



RISING ACTION



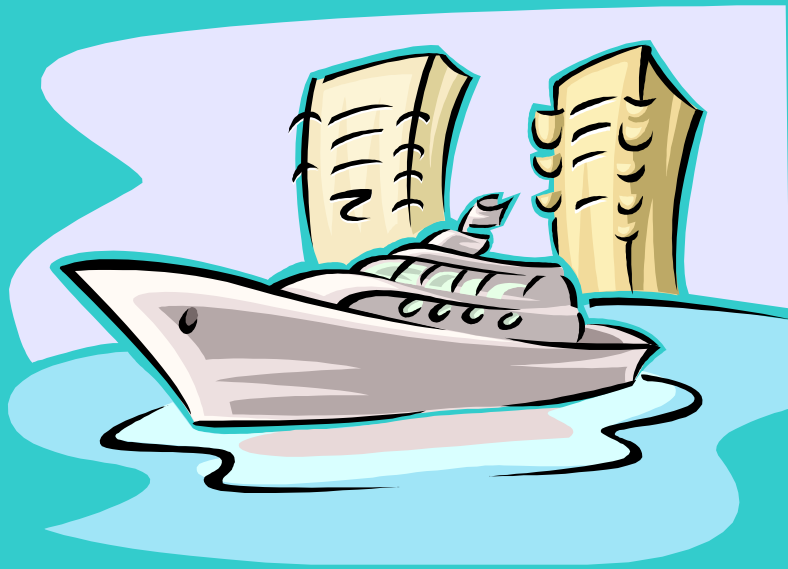
Description of
the conflict or
problem

CLIMAX

- The turning point of the story.
- The “high” point in the story.
- The worst part of the problem



FALLING ACTION



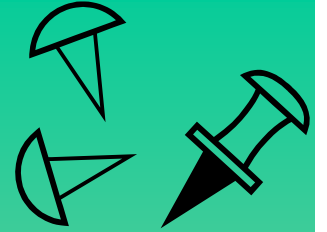
Steps taken to
resolve the
problem

RESOLUTION (CONCLUSION)

How the problem is finally solved and how the story ends.



TAKS QUESTION TIPS



MAKE SURE

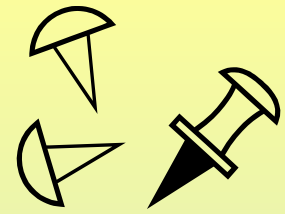
Your answer is supported with accurate, relevant information from the passage.

You know your literary terms.

WATCH OUT!

- ◊ Inaccurate information
- ◊ Accurate or partially accurate information from the passage that doesn't respond to the question.
- ◊ Plausible statements based on student's prior experience/learning, but not supported by information in the passage.

SAMPLE TAKS QUESTION



3.13—What is Cory's problem in the story?

A. He wants to be taller than he is.

correct answer

B. He is afraid that his horse will slip.

plausible statement, but not supported by information in the passage

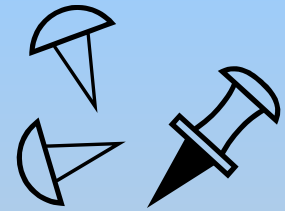
C. He cannot go on roundups with his father.

contradicts information in the passage

D. He is scratched by the thorny bushes.

partially accurate details from the passage

TAKS STEM QUESTIONS



- ◊ What is _____'s problem in the story?
- ◊ The setting of the story is important because it helps the reader understand –
- ◊ The conflict of the story begins when –
- ◊ Why is paragraph ____ important in this selection?
- ◊ Paragraphs ____ through ____ are important because they –
- ◊ In paragraph ____, why is _____ important?