

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts

Grade 5

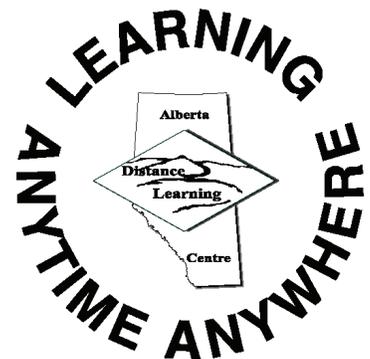
W2 - Lesson 4: Narrative Elements 2

Important Concepts of Grade 5 Language Arts	Materials Required
W1 - Lesson 1 Sentence Structure W1 - Lesson 2 Sentence Types W1 - Lesson 3 Paragraphs W1 - Lesson 4 Narrative Paragraphs W1 - Lesson 5 Review W1 - Quiz	Textbooks <i>Collections: Tales– Clever, Foolish, and Brave</i>
W2 - Lesson 1 Poetry 1 W2 - Lesson 2 Poetry 2 W2 - Lesson 3 Narrative Elements 1 W2 - Lesson 4 Narrative Elements 2 W2 - Lesson 5 Review W2 - Quiz	
W3 - Lesson 1 The Writing Process 1 W3 - Lesson 2 The Writing Process 2 W3 - Lesson 3 The Writing Process 3 W3 - Lesson 4 Spelling W3 - Lesson 5 Review W3 - Quiz	

Language Arts Grade 5
 Version 5
 Preview/Review W2 - Lesson 4

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts



***W2 - Lesson 4:
Narrative Elements 2***

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- recognize and use the parts of a story plot
- recognize and use story theme

GLOSSARY

climax - the most exciting point in a story where the main character faces the problem

conclusion - the ending of a story

falling action - the events after the climax that show how the problem is solved

foreshadowing - clues given by an author to suggest what will happen in the future

initial event - the first action that causes other events in a story

plot - the sequence of events in a story

rising action - the events that lead to the climax

theme - the topic of a story, or a lesson taught by an author

W2 - Lesson 4: Narrative Elements 2

In the last lesson, you learned the importance of point of view, setting, and character in a story. Today, you will study the remaining two elements—plot and theme.

What are the parts of the plot?

Plot is the sequence of events in a story.

Every plot contains the following parts.

1. **Initial event:** This is the first action that causes the other events in the story. It introduces the problem (conflict) that the main character faces.

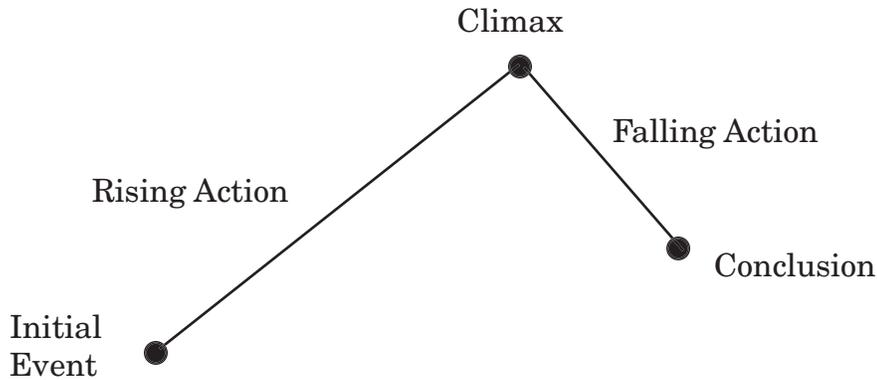
Conflicts are of three different types:

- a. person against person
- b. person against environment or society
- c. person against himself or herself



2. **Rising action:** The rising action is all the events that lead to the climax. Suspense is built as the character tries to solve the problem.
3. **Climax:** The climax is the most exciting moment in the story. It is usually the point where the main character faces a problem head-on.
4. **Falling action:** The falling action explains how the main character solves the problem and how he or she feels about it.
5. **Conclusion:** This is the ending of the story. Various details may be dealt with, and the theme is often made clear.

These parts are shown on the following plot diagram:



How can an author develop suspense?

- Authors often use a strategy called **foreshadowing** to build suspense. Foreshadowing means giving clues throughout the story about what is going to happen. For example, Little Red Riding Hood’s statement “*Grandma, what big teeth you have!*” is a clue that the wolf is going to try to eat her.
- Authors can tell the reader that the character is in danger. For example: *Jack looked at the huge beanstalk that seemed to stretch forever into the sky. He knew that at the top of that beanstalk was a ferocious giant that was capable of great evil. Despite this, Jack began to climb.*

What is theme?

- The **theme** of the story is the subject or topic, or what the author is trying to teach the reader. It is often a statement about life or human behaviour.

- Sometimes, the author will tell what the theme is. At other times, the reader will have to decide the theme from the events and the character.
- Clues to the theme may be found in the conflict, the outcome, and the title of the story.



Read “Little Kay” by Robin Muller. It is on page 60 of *Collections: Tales-Clever, Foolish, and Brave*.

Let’s Try It!

Theme

1. Discuss how the theme of this story is similar to the theme of “From Tiger to Anansi”.

2. How does the author develop the theme in this story? Does he give you clues or does he tell you the theme?

Plot

3. Answer the questions a. to f. Then place the letters *a* to *f* on the plot diagram on the next page.

a. How does the story begin?

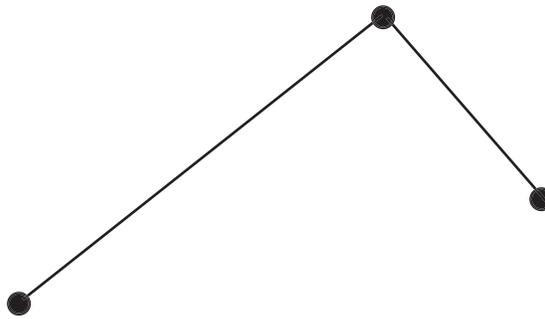
b. What problem does the main character face?

c. What is the climax of the story?

d. What events happen between the beginning and the climax of the story?

e. How does the main character solve her problem?

f. How does the story end?

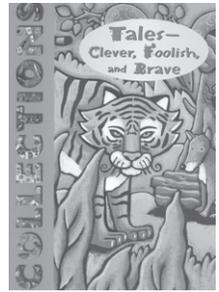


4. How does the author build suspense in the story?

5. What two types of conflict are in the story: person against person, person against environment, or person against himself or herself? Explain your choice.

Extra Practice

Read the story “The Ideas Peddler” by Sarah Ellis on page 41 of *Collections: Tales–Clever, Foolish, and Brave*. Then, answer the following questions.



1. Create a plot diagram for the story.

2. What is the theme of this narrative?
