



# Contents



## TEACHER GUIDE

- Assessment Rubric ..... 4
- How Is Our Resource Organized? ..... 5
- Bloom’s Taxonomy for Reading Comprehension ..... 6
- Vocabulary ..... 6



## STUDENT HANDOUTS

- Reading Comprehension
  - Characterization ..... 7
  - Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Characterization ..... 10
  - Setting..... 13
  - Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Setting ..... 16
  - Plot ..... 19
  - Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Plot ..... 22
  - Theme..... 25
  - Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Theme ..... 28
  - Point of View..... 31
  - Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Point of View ..... 34
  - Foreshadowing & Flashback ..... 37
  - Irony and Symbolism ..... 40
- Writing Tasks ..... 43
- Crossword ..... 46
- Word Search ..... 47
- Comprehension Quiz ..... 48



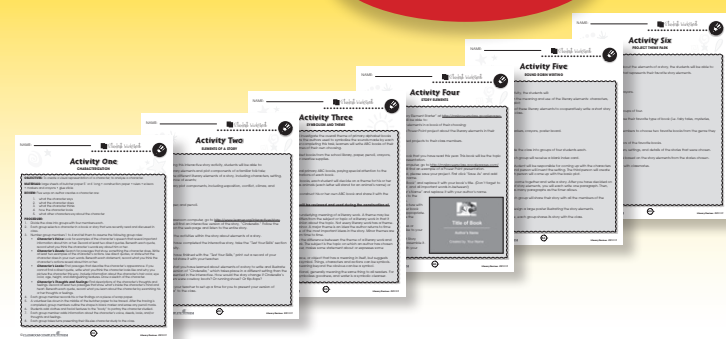
## EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY

- EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY ..... 50
- GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS ..... 55

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## Plot

1. Match the meaning on the right with its term on the left.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>A <input type="text" value="plot"/></p> <p>B <input type="text" value="narrative"/></p> <p>C <input type="text" value="introduction"/></p> <p>D <input type="text" value="rising action"/></p> <p>E <input type="text" value="climax"/></p> <p>F <input type="text" value="falling action"/></p> <p>G <input type="text" value="resolution"/></p> | <p>1 describes the characters and the setting of the story.</p> <p>2 a tying-up of all the loose ends left in the story.</p> <p>3 refers to what happens and how it happens in a story, play, or movie.</p> <p>4 the section of the plot when readers find out more about the main characters and conflicts are introduced.</p> <p>5 any written work that tells a story, such as a short story, a novel, or a play.</p> <p>6 the "high point" of a story, when the major conflicts end up in some kind of final showdown.</p> <p>7 a time immediately following the climax.</p> |
|--|--|

2. Choose one of the fairy tales in the box below and write a summary of its plot.

Little Red Riding Hood    Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs    Hansel and Gretel  
 Goldilocks and the Three Bears    The Three Little Pigs    Jack and the Beanstalk

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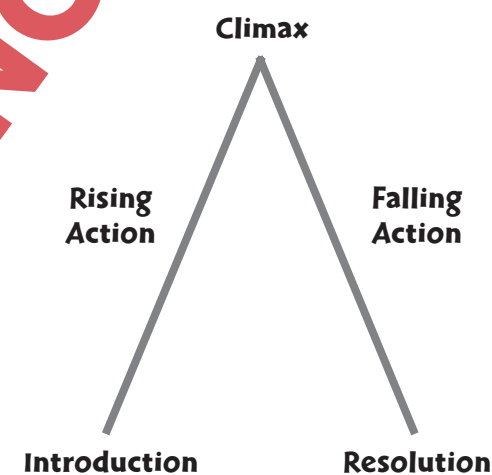
## Plot

Now it is time to discuss another very important literary device, **plot**. **Plot** refers to what happens and how it happens in a narrative. A **narrative** is any written work that tells a story, such as a short story, a novel, or a play. **Plot** can also be defined as a "plan of action for a story, play, or movie." Plot is usually the most important element in a story.

The plot of a story usually unfolds in a particular way. The **introduction or opening** describes the characters and the setting of the story. Next, the **rising action** happens. It is during this section of the plot that conflicts are introduced, and readers find out more about the main characters in the story. The third part of a plot is called the **climax**. The climax is the "high point" of a story, when the major conflicts end up in some kind of final showdown (a fight, an argument, physical action, or a very tense emotional moment). The climax is the point in the story where something **CHANGES**. Then, comes the **falling action**, a time immediately following the climax. The falling action deals with the results of the climax. Finally, the plot ends in a **resolution**, or a tying-up of all the loose ends left in the story. Most resolutions leave the readers with a sense of closure or completion. The five stages of plot development are illustrated in the diagram below.



The Reading Watch Dog says,  
 "Here is a Plot Diagram to help you understand the plot sequence of a story."

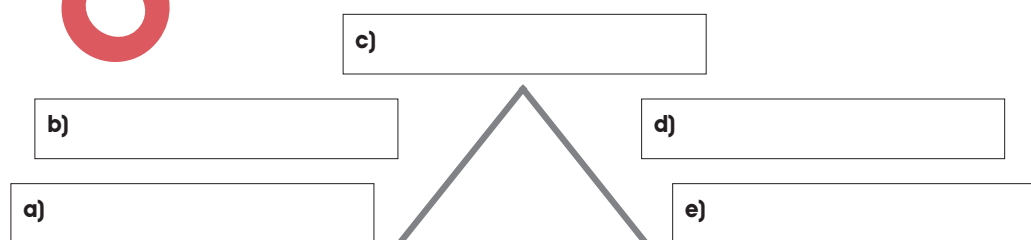


## Plot

1. Circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each statement.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to what happens and how it happens in a narrative.  
 i) setting                      ii) plot                      iii) characterization.
- b) A \_\_\_\_\_ is any written work that tells a story such as a short story, a novel, or a play.  
 i) science book              ii) narrative              iii) math book
- c) The \_\_\_\_\_ describes the characters and the setting of the story.  
 i) rising action              ii) climax              iii) introduction
- d) The \_\_\_\_\_ is during the section of the plot where conflicts are introduced and that readers find out more about the main characters in the story.  
 i) rising action              ii) climax              iii) introduction
- e) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the "high point" of a story, when the major conflicts end up in some kind of final showdown.  
 i) rising action              ii) climax              iii) introduction
- f) The \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the results of the climax.  
 i) resolution              ii) introduction              iii) falling action
- g) A plot ends in a \_\_\_\_\_, or a tying-up of all the loose ends left in the story.  
 i) resolution              ii) introduction              iii) falling action
- h) There are \_\_\_\_\_ stages of plot development.  
 i) five                      ii) three                      iii) seven

2. Label the following plot diagram.



## Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Plot

1. Circle the word True if the statement is true. Circle the word False if it's false.

- a) The characters and setting of a story are described in the climax.  
 True                      False
- b) The things that happen and how they happen in a narrative are called its resolution.  
 True                      False
- c) In the rising action of a story's plot, readers find out the conflicts and more about the main characters in the story.  
 True                      False
- d) Plot can also be defined as a "plan of action for a story, play, or movie."  
 True                      False
- e) The time immediately after the climax is called the falling action.  
 True                      False
- f) Conflict is the struggle between the opposing forces in a story.  
 True                      False

2. Answer each question with a complete sentence.

- a) What is a graphic organizer?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Why would a writer use a graphic organizer?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Suppose you were writing a story and had only paper and pencil at your desk. Could you use a graphic organizer if your teacher had not printed one for you? What could you do to get a graphic organizer to use?  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**(Theme)** The theme of any story is the main idea or point that the author is trying to tell the audience. The theme is also what the author wants you to remember most about the story. Some themes can be expressed in only one or two words. Below you will find a list of several common literary themes.

Choose one theme and on your own paper, write at least a five paragraph story about it.

**Literary Themes**

- Ambition • Beauty • Betrayal • Courage • Duty • Fear
- Freedom • Happiness • Jealousy • Loneliness • Love • Loyalty
- Perseverance • Prejudice • Suffering • Truth



**(Flashbacks)** Many movies use the literary device, flashback, to tell their stories. Think of a movie you have seen in which the main character(s) flashback to something that has happened in the past.

Now, write about this movie and the flashback(s) it included.

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**Crossword**

- |                  |              |           |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| <b>Word List</b> | elements     | irony     |
| action           | falling      | plot      |
| Aesops           | flashback    | setting   |
| character        | graphic      | situation |
| climax           | introduction | view      |



**Across**

1. A person in a story.
5. Point of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The time and location of a story.
9. Plan of action for a story.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ action.
12. The first stage of plot development.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ organizer.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ fables.

**Down**

2. Rising \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Literary \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The "high point" of a story.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ irony.
8. Refers back to an event that has already happened.
11. An expression in which the meaning of the words are the opposite of their usual meaning.



**Comprehension Quiz**



Put a "T" in front of each true statement and put an "F" in front of each false statement.

1. Literary devices help readers understand the meaning of a story.
2. A character is a simple line drawing of a person.
3. In a book, play, or movie, major characters are well-developed and minor characters are less developed.
4. A crossword puzzle is a diagram or drawing which help you organize your ideas on paper.
5. Character Analysis Graphic Organizer asks the writer to describe the main character's words, actions, appearance, thoughts, and effect on other people.
6. The setting of a story is the time and location in which it takes place.
7. The setting of a story is never used to create mood or atmosphere.
8. Weather, scenery, rooms, local customs, clothing, and dialects are keys to a story's setting.
9. Characters are usually the most important elements in a story.
10. Plot refers to what happens and how it happens in a narrative.



Write the answers to the following questions.

11. Draw a plot diagram. Be sure to include all five of the stages of plot development.



12. What is the climax of a story, play, or movie?

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**Character Analysis**

Selection Title \_\_\_\_\_

Character:	Passages:
Words	
Actions	
Appearance	
Thoughts	
Effects on Other People	
Direct Characterization	
Analysis of Character	

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Before You Read 



# Plot

1. Match the meaning on the right with its term on the left.

<b>A</b> plot	<input type="checkbox"/>	describes the characters and the setting of the story.	<b>1</b>
<b>B</b> narrative	<input type="checkbox"/>	a tying-up of all the loose ends left in the story.	<b>2</b>
<b>C</b> introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	refers to what happens and how it happens in a story, play, or movie.	<b>3</b>
<b>D</b> rising action	<input type="checkbox"/>	the section of the plot when readers find out more about the main characters and conflicts are introduced.	<b>4</b>
<b>E</b> climax	<input type="checkbox"/>	any written work that tells a story, such as a short story, a novel, or a play.	<b>5</b>
<b>F</b> falling action	<input type="checkbox"/>	the "high point" of a story, when the major conflicts end up in some kind of final showdown.	<b>6</b>
<b>G</b> resolution	<input type="checkbox"/>	a time immediately following the climax.	<b>7</b>

2. Choose one of the fairy tales in the box below and write a summary of its plot.

*Little Red Riding Hood*    *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*    *Hansel and Gretel*  
*Goldilocks and the Three Bears*    *The Three Little Pigs*    *Jack and the Beanstalk*

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- 1.**
- A** 3
  - B** 5
  - C** 1
  - D** 4
  - E** 6
  - F** 7
  - G** 2

- 1.**
- a) ii)
  - b) ii)
  - c) iii)
  - d) i)
  - e) ii)
  - f) iii)

- 1.**
- a) False
  - b) False
  - c) True
  - d) True
  - e) True
  - f) True

**1.** Answers may vary. Accept any reasonable responses.

**2.**

a) Graphic organizers are charts or drawings that can help you put your ideas in some kind of order.

b) Graphic organizers' main purpose is to help you place the stages of the plot in the order that they happened in the story.

c) Yes, you could draw a simple graphic organizer to use.

- 2.**
- a) Introduction
  - b) Rising Action
  - c) Climax
  - d) Falling Action
  - e) Resolution

# EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY

