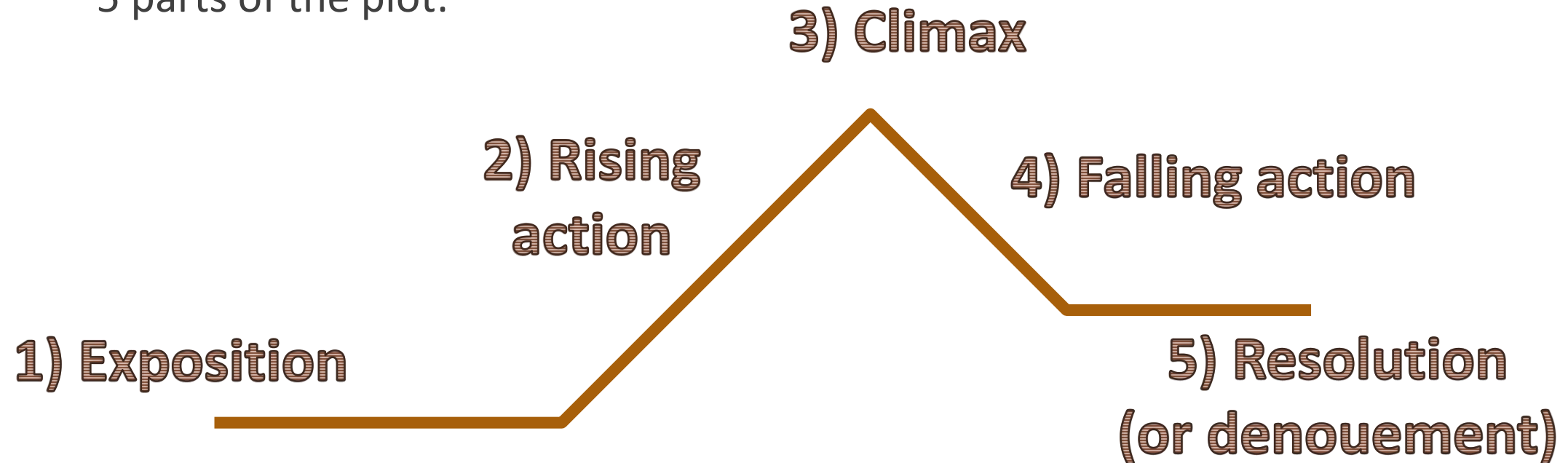


Short Story Terms

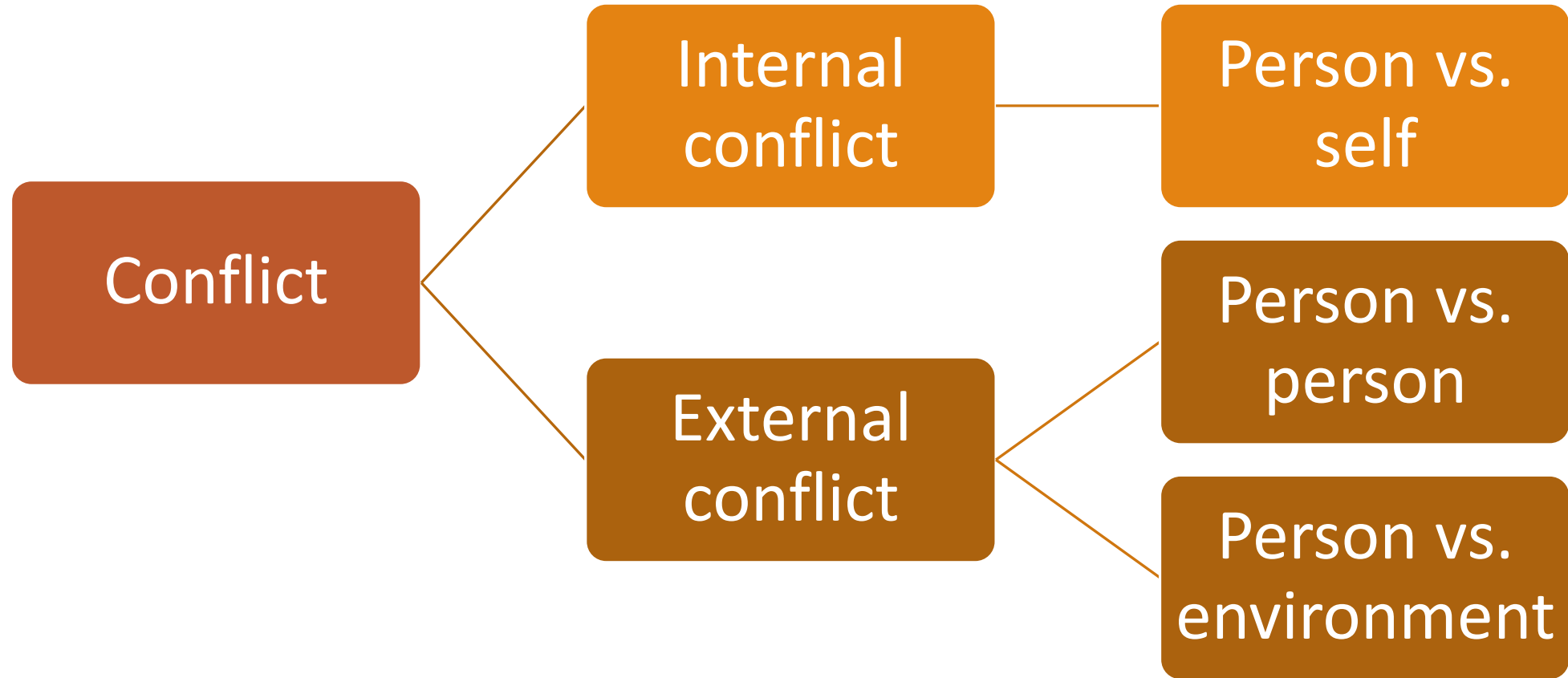
Plot

Plot – the series of events that make up the story

5 parts of the plot:



Types of Conflict



Jigsaw Activity

Group 1: Plot

Group 2: Person vs. self

Group 3: Person vs. person

Group 4: Person vs. environment or society

Be prepared to teach everyone else about your short story element

Characterization

Characterization (or presentation) refers to *how* the author tells us about the characters

Direct characterization is when the author explicitly tells us what the character is like.

- Ex. *Samantha was a curious four year old girl.* → We are directly told that she is curious.

Indirect characterization is when the author shows us what the character is like through their thoughts and actions. We need to interpret the character ourselves.

- Ex. *Samantha was always filled with questions. Whenever her mother took her to the grocery store, she would stop in the middle of the aisles, point at something she'd never seen before, and ask what it was.* → This shows the readers that she is curious.

Character Types

opposites

Dynamic character – changes through the story
Static character – does not change



opposites

Round character – complex, multidimensional
Flat character – can be described by 1 or 2 traits



Stereotyped character – also called **stock character**; an oversimplified, recognized “type” of character or person



Foil character (or character foil) – meant to contrast with the protagonist through opposing character traits



Dynamic Character

Katniss in *The Hunger Games*



On your white board:
What is another
example of a **dynamic**
character?

Be prepared to
explain your answer.

Static Character

President Snow in *The Hunger Games*



On your white board:
What is another
example of a **static**
character?

Be prepared to
explain your answer.

Round Character

Nick Wilde in *Zootopia*



On your white board:
What is another
example of a **round**
character?

Be prepared to
explain your answer.

Flat Character

Squirt in *Finding Nemo*

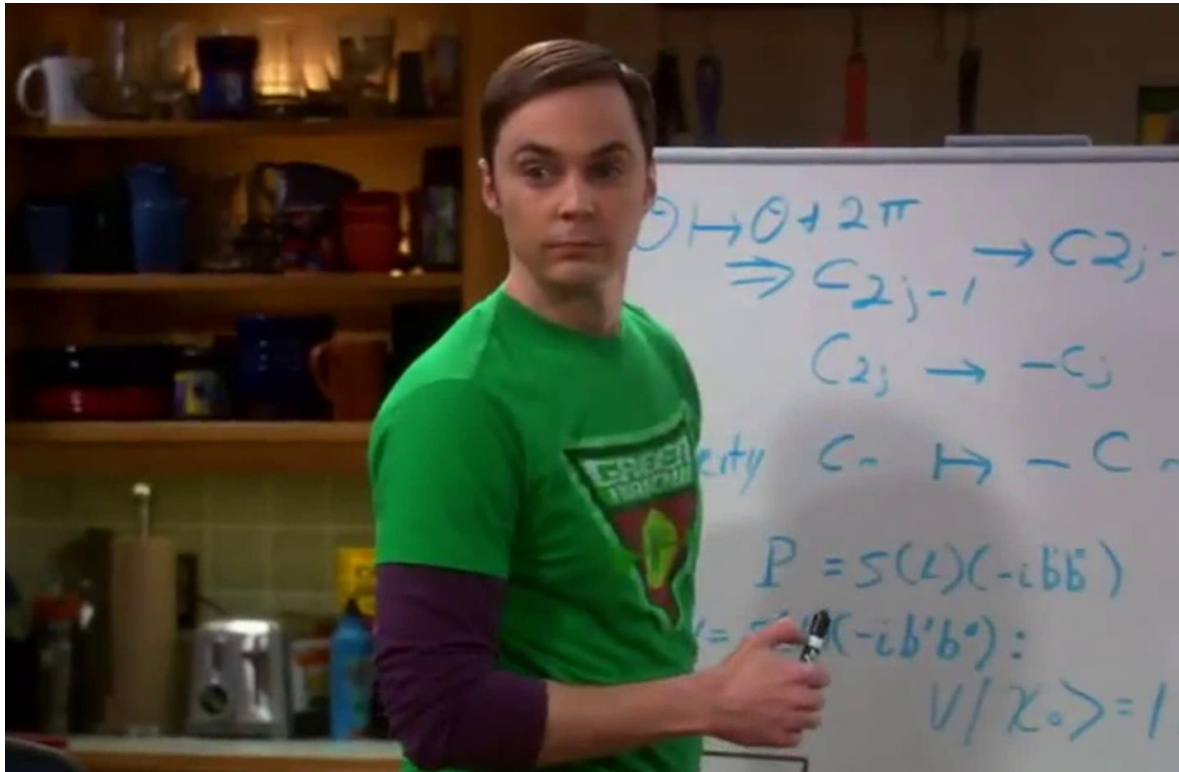


On your white board:
What is another
example of a **flat**
character?

Be prepared to
explain your answer.

Stereotyped/Stock Character

Sheldon Cooper in *The Big Bang Theory*

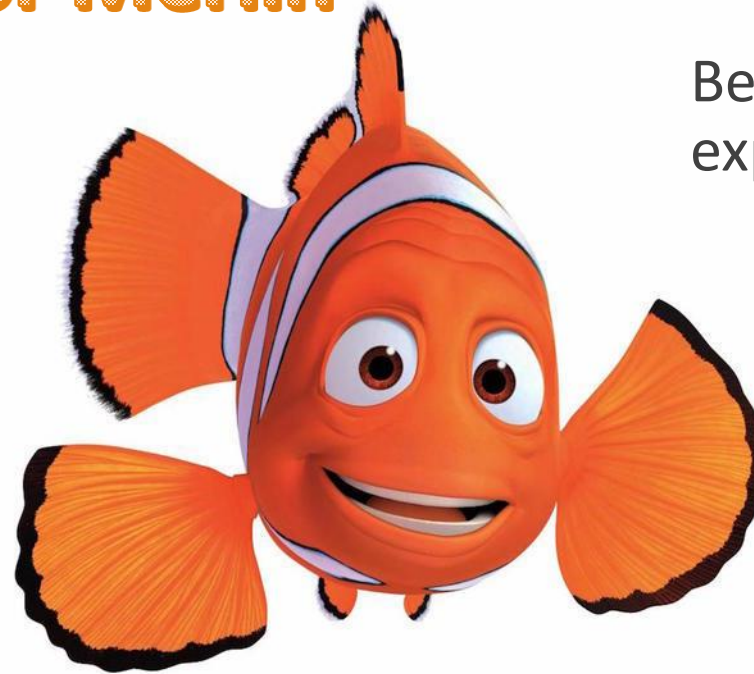


On your white board:
What is another
example of a
**stereotyped
character?**

Be prepared to
explain your answer.

Foil Character/Character Foil

**Gill in *Finding Nemo*
is used as a foil for Merlin**



On your white board:
What is another
example of a **foil**?

Be prepared to
explain your answer.

Integrating Quotations

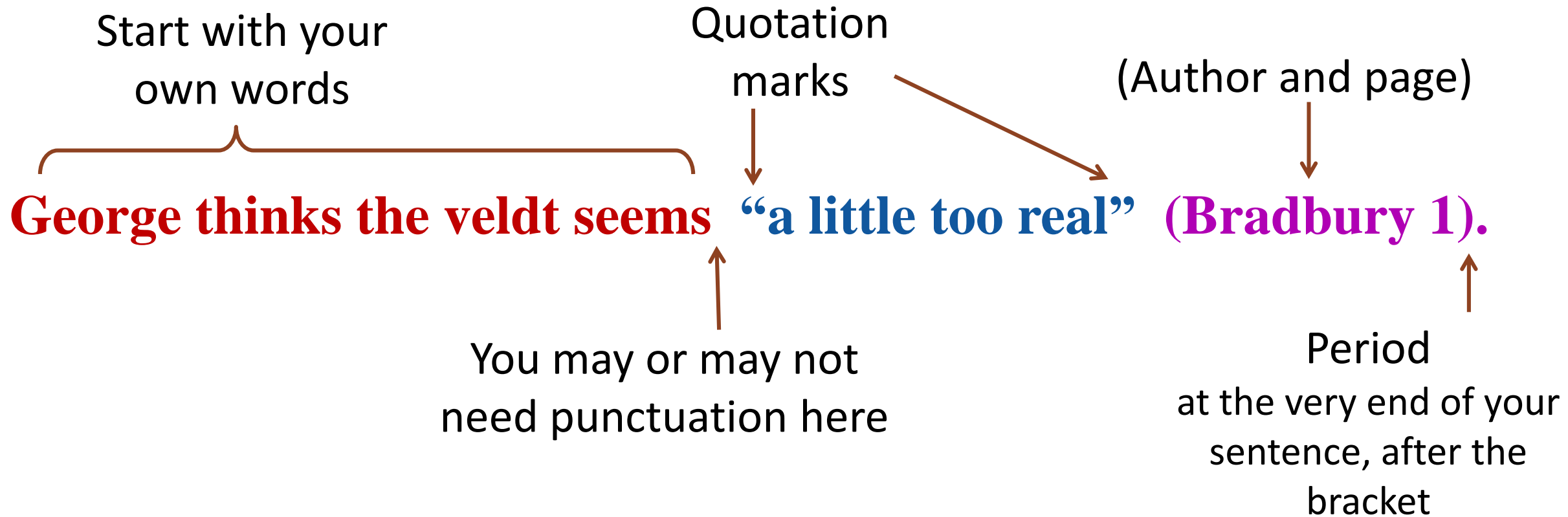
Using Quotations

Use quotations to provide direct textual evidence of your claim.

Things to remember:

- Always introduce the quotation using your own words first.
- Put the exact words of the author in quotation marks.
- At the end of the sentence, put the author's last name and page number in brackets. If are only using one text, you can omit the author's last name in subsequent quotes.
- End the sentence with a period, outside the bracket.

Basic Format for Quotations



Method #1: Blended without punctuation

Make the quotation a part of your own sentence without any punctuation between your own words and the words you are quoting.

The Hadley family lived in the Happylife Home, which “clothed and fed and rocked them to sleep and played and sang and was good to them” (Bradbury 1).

Method #2: Dialogue phrase + Comma + Quote

Use an introductory phrase, but not a complete sentence, separated from the quotation with a comma.

Make sure your phrase includes a dialogue tag: *says, thinks, believes, explains, states, narrates, asks*, et cetera

When Lydia suggests taking a vacation away from the HappyLife Home, George says, “But I thought that's why we bought this house, so we wouldn't have to do anything” (Bradbury 2).

Method #3: Sentence + Colon + Quote

Introduce the quotation with a complete sentence and a colon.

The nursery is able to produce a convincingly real virtual environment: “the walls began to purr and recede into crystalline distance, it seemed, and presently an African veldt appeared, in three dimensions, on all sides, in color reproduced to the final pebble and bit of straw” (Bradbury 1).

Changing a Quotation

If you need to slightly change the words inside a quotation so it reads smoothly and correctly, put the changes in square brackets. This should only be used to clarify or align the grammar → You cannot change the *meaning* of the quote!

Original quotation: “And lock the nursery for a few days until I get my nerves settled” (Bradbury 2)

After the parents’ first encounter with the lions, Lydia wanted to “lock the nursery for a few days until [she gets her] nerves settled” (Bradbury 2).

Tips for Using Quotations

Choose quotes wisely and use them sparingly

Aim for 1-2 quotes per body paragraph—no more than 2!

Always introduce the quote with your own words. Never leave it hanging by itself.

Always explain the significance of the quote after. How does it provide evidence for your argument?

Character Quotes Homework (10a and 10c)

For each character, find a quotation from the story “**The Veldt**” that shows us what the person is like. Integrate the quotation into your own sentence using one of the three methods.

1. George
2. Lydia
3. Peter
4. Wendy
5. David McClean

Character Quotes Homework (10b)

For each character, find a quotation from the story “**Harrison Bergeron**” that shows us what the person is like. Integrate the quotation into your own sentence using each of the three methods.

1. George
2. Hazel
3. Harrison

Character Quotes Example

Example for George:

At the beginning of the story, George has a positive view of technology: “And again George Hadley was filled with admiration for the mechanical genius who had conceived this room” (Bradbury 1).

This example uses Method #3.

Glossary Example Page

You can use more than one A4 page. Use colour and pictures, but you don't need a picture for every single term.

Setting	The time and place of a story	<i>The Hunger Games</i> by Suzanne Collins takes place in Panem, a futuristic North American society.
Dynamic character	A character who changes throughout the story.	Neville Longbottom from the <i>Harry Potter</i> books is a dynamic character because he becomes more courageous.
Stereotyped character	A character who represents an oversimplified idea of a person or group.	Regina in <i>Mean Girls</i> is a stereotyped character. She is a classic example of the "popular mean girl" in high school.

