

*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 <b>W1 - Quiz</b>	<b>Textbooks</b>  <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 <b>W2 - Quiz</b>	
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 <b>W3 - Quiz</b>	

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.

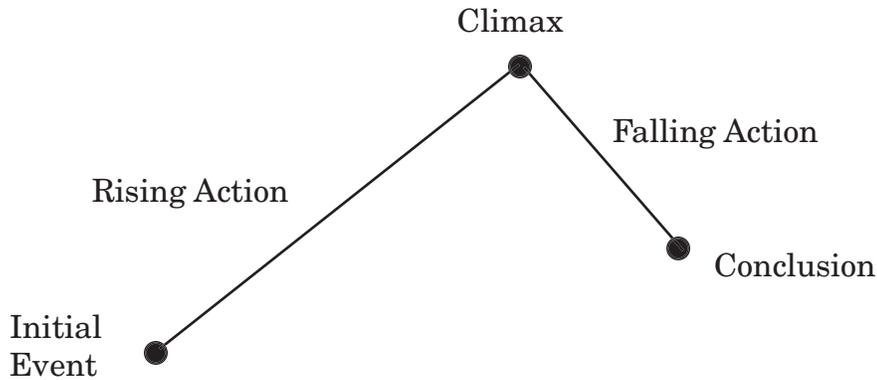
Conflicts are of three different types:

- 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”.

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

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**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?

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b. What problem does the main character face?

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c. What is the climax of the story?

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

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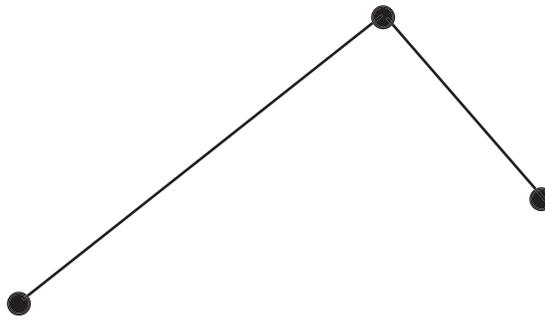
e. How does the main character solve her problem?

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f. How does the story end?

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

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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.

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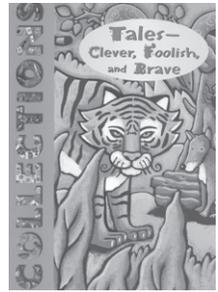
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## Extra Practice

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?

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