

# Story Element *PowerPoint*



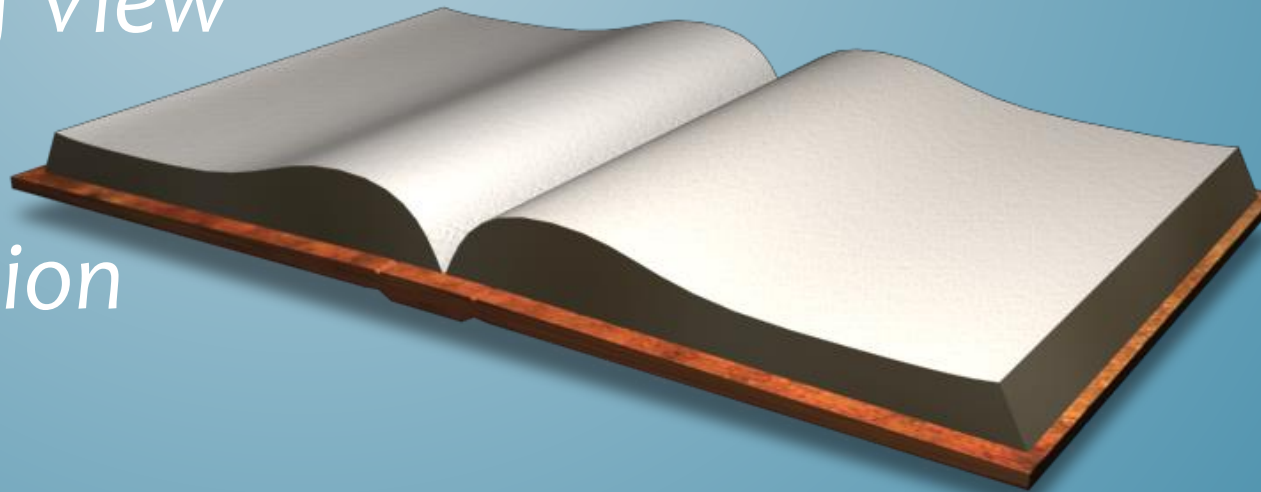


Access the power point slides by clicking this link:

[StoryElementsPowerPointIntroductionActivities4th5th6thGrade-1 \(1\).pptx](#)

# STORY ELEMENTS

- *Character*
- *Conflict*
- *Climax*
- *Setting*
- *Point of View*
- *Theme*
- *Resolution*

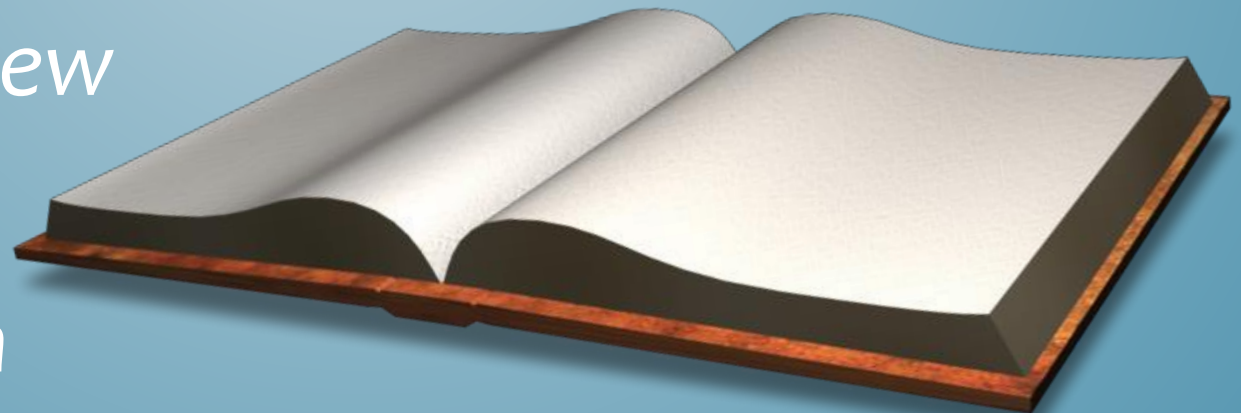




# STORY ELEMENTS

## C3 Story Parts To Remember

- Character
- Conflict
- Climax
- Setting
- Point of View
- Theme
- Resolution



# CHARACTER



# CHARACTER

The **person** or **animal** in a story and all the traits that make up that person or animal including **physical appearance, personality traits, preferences, fears** and **emotions**.

# CHARACTER

There are two ways we can describe a character.

PHYSICAL TRAITS

PERSONALITY TRAITS

# CHARACTER

**PHYSICAL TRAITS:** The way a character looks on the outside. We describe them by talking about what we can see.

**PERSONALITY TRAITS:** The way a character acts or treats others. We also describe a person's personality traits when we talk about their preferences and emotions.



# CHARACTER

There are four ways an author can tell us about a character.

Words  
(Dialogue)



Actions



Emotions



Thoughts



# CONFLICT



# CONFLICT

A conflict is a **problem** in the story.

There are **four major kinds** of conflict.

1. Person vs. Person
2. Person vs. Society (group)
3. Person vs. Himself
4. Person vs. Nature

# CONFLICT

## 1. Person vs. Person

Example: Best friends fighting



## 2. Person vs. Society (rules)

Example: breaking the law



## 3. Person vs. Himself

Example: addiction/making a difficult choice



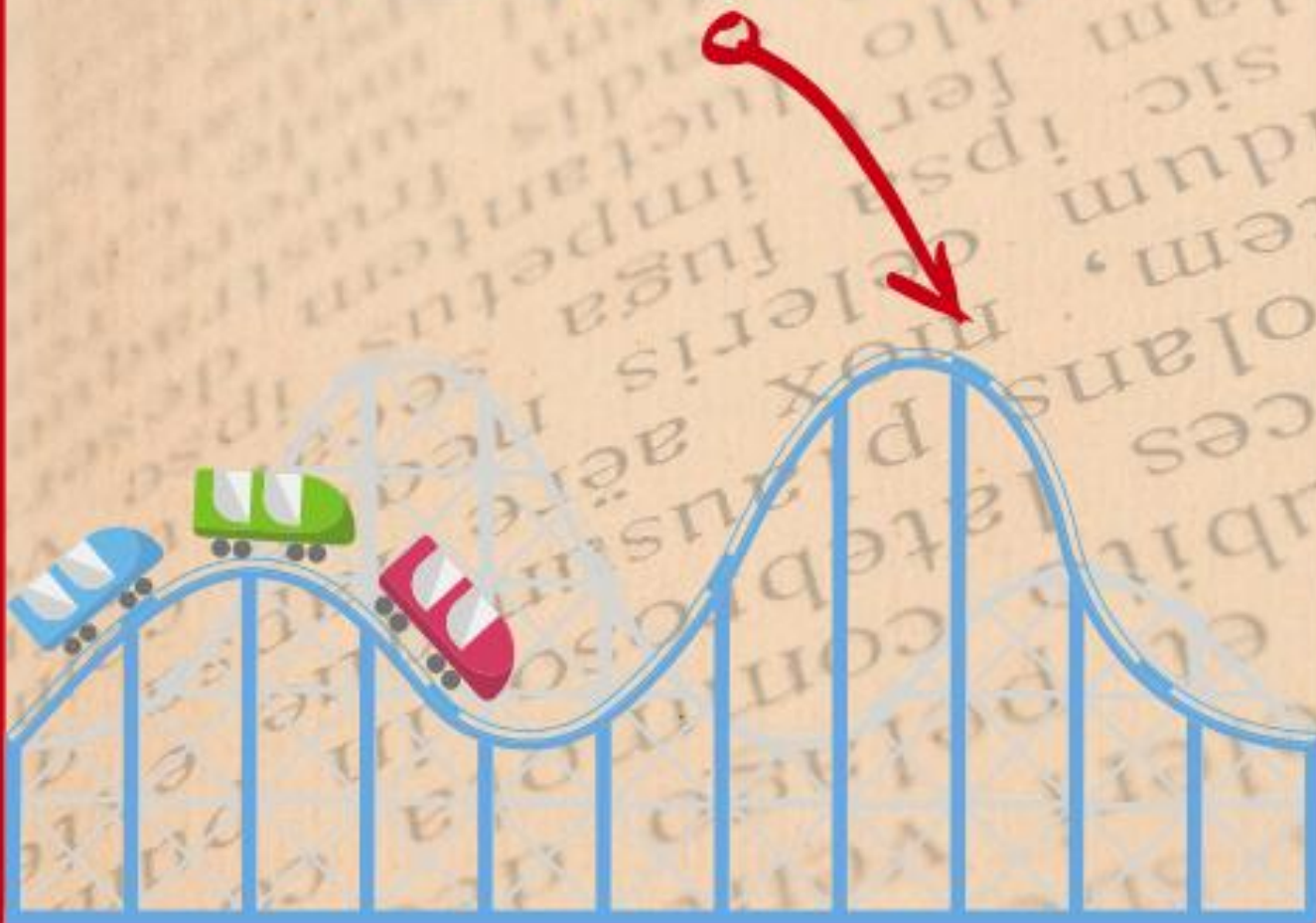
## 4. Person vs. Nature

Example: a natural disaster (tornado)



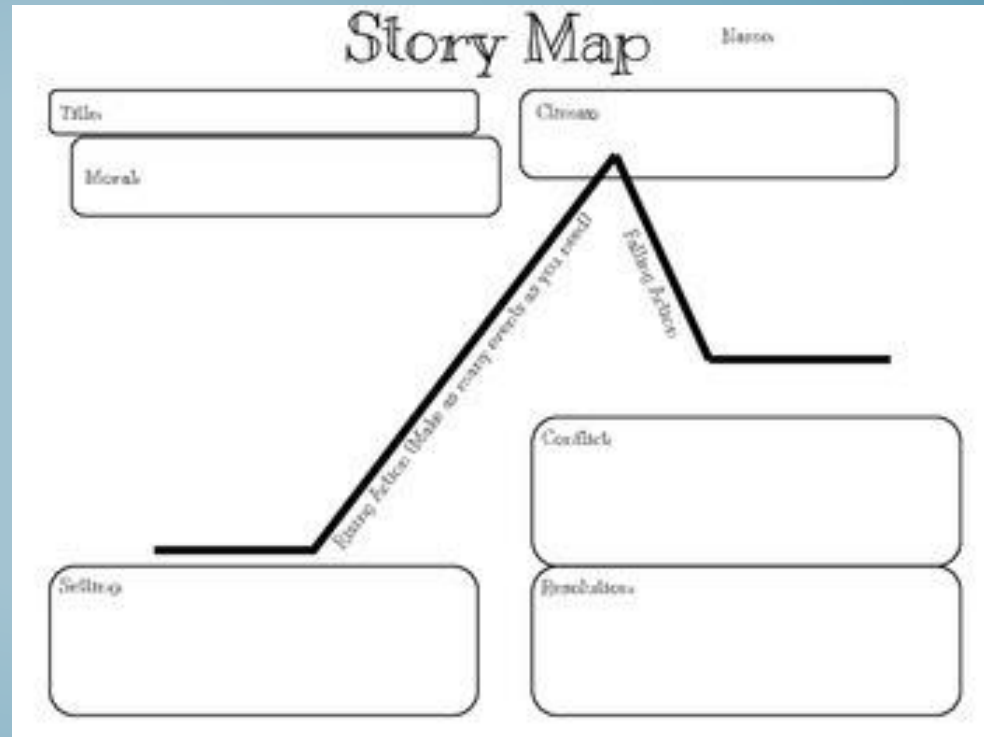


# CLIMAX



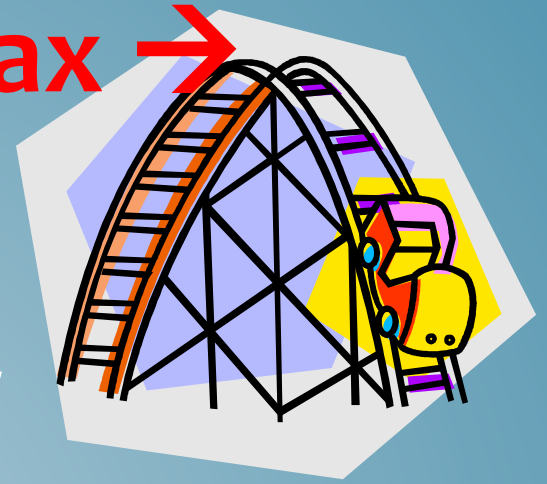
# CLIMAX

The climax is the **most exciting part** of a story. It is the peak event on a story map.



# CLIMAX

Climax →



Pretend a story is a roller coaster. You start slow, and gradually climb higher and higher until you are at the very top, and then... right before you rush down the hill... that's the **most exciting part**.

# SETTING





# SETTING

The **time** and **place** a story happens.



**Where + When = Setting**

# SETTING EXAMPLES

## TIME

A time on the clock, day of the week, season of the year, past, present, future, etc.

## PLACE

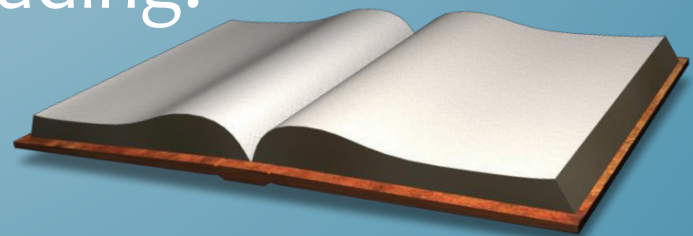
A city, state, country, building, area, room, universe, kingdom, etc.

# SETTING

An author tells us about the setting to fill in the backdrop of our imagination with details so it is **easier to picture** our characters and the story action.

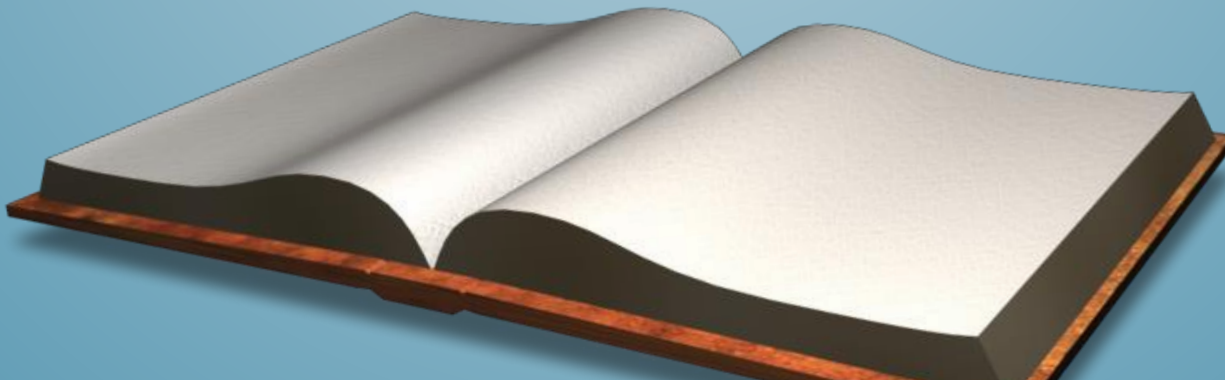
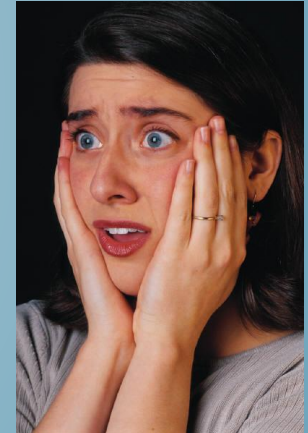
An author also tells us about the setting to create a **mood** or **atmosphere** for the reader.

The author does both of these things to increase the reader's enjoyment while reading.



# SETTING

Place + Time + Action = Mood





# POINT OF VIEW

(Third Person)

THEY

(First Person)



# POINT OF VIEW

There are **two major POV's** used in literature.

**1<sup>st</sup>** Person Point of View

and

**3<sup>rd</sup>** Person Point of View

Click [here](#) for POV practice!

# POINT OF VIEW

1<sup>st</sup> person – The narrator is a character INSIDE the story. The narrator reveals ONLY his/her feelings. Their knowledge is limited to only what they have heard and seen and experienced. A first person narrator will frequently use the words: **I, me, my, we, our and us.**

## Example:

This morning **I** woke up late! After getting dressed **I** rushed downstairs to grab **my** favorite breakfast and headed out the door to catch **my** bus. The driver could see **me** waving frantically in his rear view mirror, so thankfully he stopped. It wasn't a great start to **my** day, but hopefully it would get better.

# POINT OF VIEW

3<sup>rd</sup> Person: The narrator is OUTSIDE of the story, not a character in the story. The narrator uses words like: **he, she, his, her** and **they**.

Example:

**Kameron** woke up late for school. **He** slammed the snooze on **his** alarm and bolted out of bed. Rushing down the stairs and through the kitchen **he** grabbed his backpack and breakfast on **his** way out to the bus. The driver noticed **him** jogging behind the bus and stopped to let **him** on. **Kameron** hoped **his** day would get much better from this point on.



# POINT OF VIEW

An author uses point of view to teach the reader about the character's world. Sometimes an author uses more than one point of view in a story to give the reader more information. Sometimes an author tells the story from a unique point of view to add humor or insight to the story.

Point of view is a small story element that can subtly have a great impact on a story. You might not notice it at first, but once you start paying attention to it, you will gain a lot of great information about your character and their world.

Click [here](#) for POV practice!

Story Element  
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# THEME



# THEME

The theme is the **lesson** or **moral** in the story. It is the overall **big idea** or **message** the author wants to communicate.



# THEME

Think of this comparison to help you understand theme.



A painting has many small parts... an ear, an eye, a mustache. But the over all big picture is that the painting is of a man.

A book has many small parts, a setting, character traits, a conflict. But the overall main idea or topic of the book is the **theme**.



# THEME

Or another view. The French painter Seurat, used many tiny dots to create larger images.

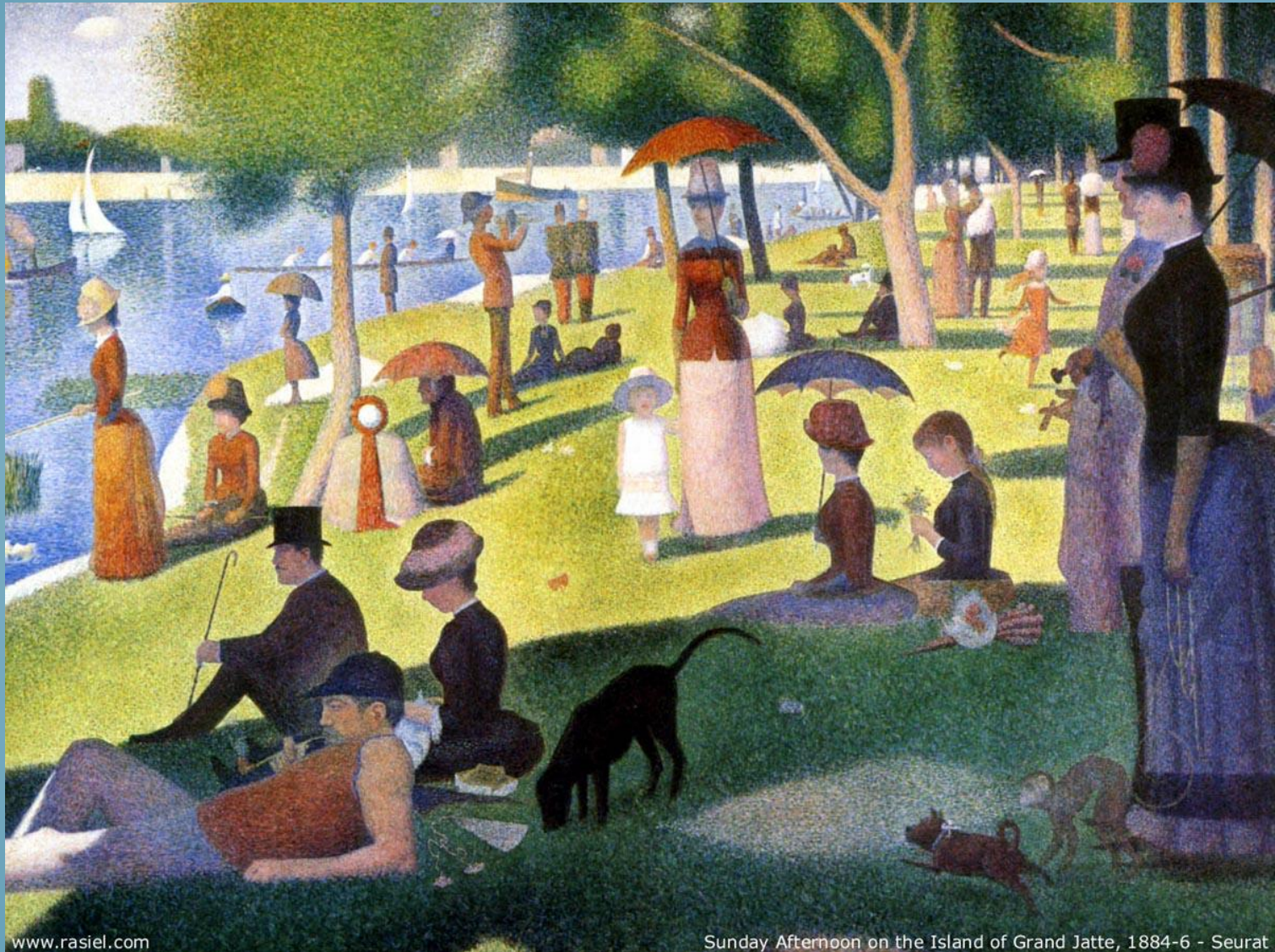
If you look very closely you can see all of the tiny dots and colors.

But when you step back...





# THEME



You see the big picture, or the **THEME!**



# RESOLUTION



# RESOLUTION

The resolution comes at the **end of a story**.

It is when the **problem is solved**, or an **issue is resolved**.

AKA: The Happy Ending.

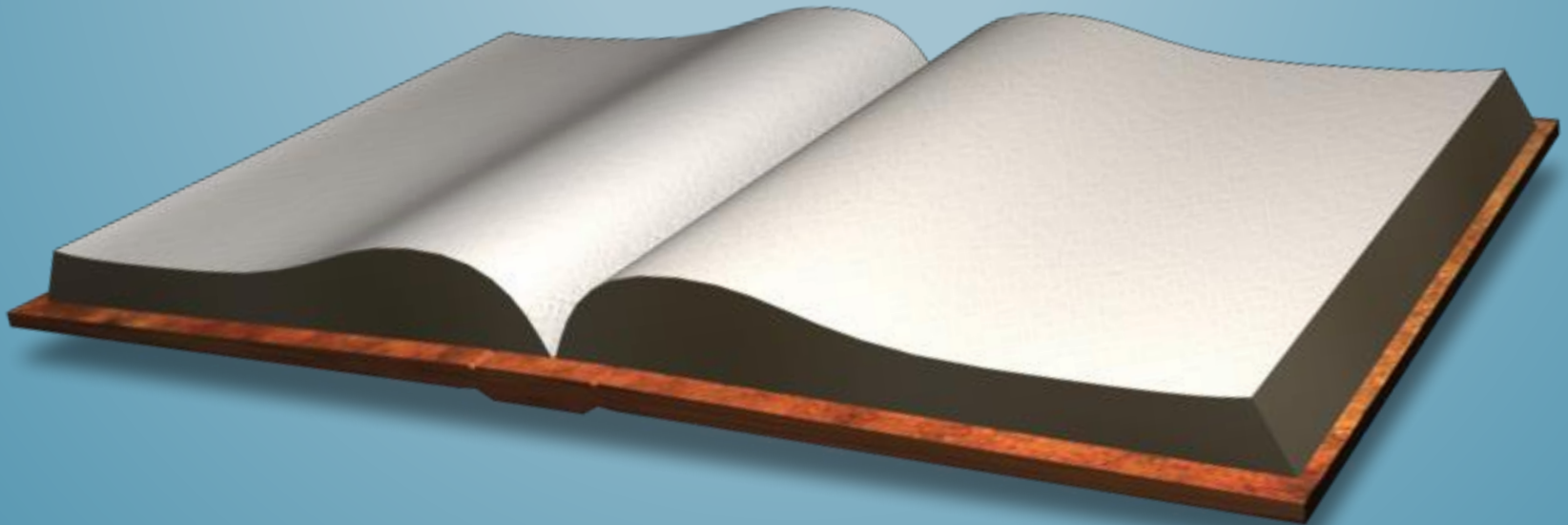




# IDEAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- *Go through the slides as a whole group/class for an introduction or review on Story Elements.*
- *Print off slides 33-47 and ask students to match each story element with its definition. This can be done in small groups, pairs or individually for a review.*
- *Print off the slides and distribute each story element to a small group, partner or individual. Ask them to teach that story element to the class and also give an example from the class read aloud, current novel unit, etc.*
- *After studying the story elements, play Pictionary or charades using the words: character, conflict, climax, setting, theme, point of view and resolution.*

# Story Element Practice



# CHARACTER



???

The **person** or **animal** in a story and all the traits that make up that person or animal including **physical appearance, personality traits, preferences, fears and emotions.**



# CONFLICT



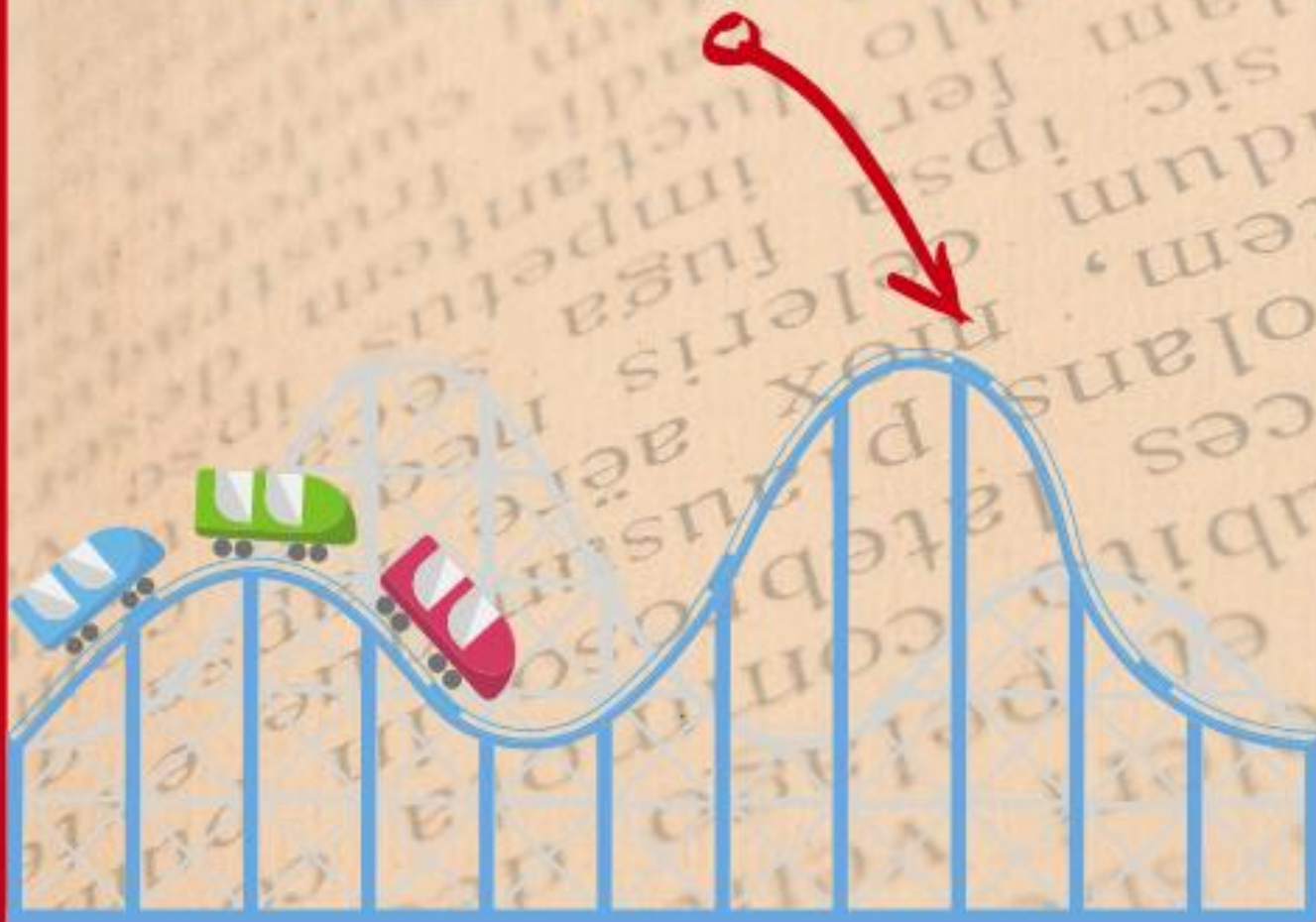
# ???

A **problem** in the story.

There are **four major kinds**.

1. Person vs. Person
2. Person vs. Society (group)
3. Person vs. Himself
4. Person vs. Nature

# CLIMAX



???

The **most exciting part**  
of a story. It is the peak  
event on a story map.



# SETTING



???

The **time** and **place** a story happens.



**Where + When =** ???

# POINT OF VIEW

(Third Person)

THEY

(First Person)



???

There are **two major** \_\_\_\_\_'s  
used in literature. One style has a  
narrator that is a character INSIDE  
the story, and the other has narrator  
is OUTSIDE of the story, not a  
character in the story.



Story Element  
*PowerPoint*

# THEME



# ???

The **lesson** or **moral** in the story. It is the overall **big idea** or **message** the author wants to communicate.



# RESOLUTION





# ???

This element comes at the **end of a story**.

It is when the **problem is solved**, or an **issue is resolved**.

AKA: The Happy Ending.





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- I am also an author! Check out my website for books and virtual author visits! ([www.amandazieba.com](http://www.amandazieba.com))

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