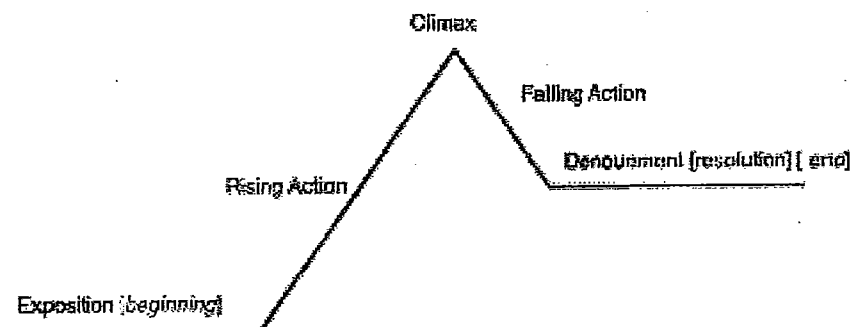


Elements of Plot



All fiction is based on conflict and this conflict is presented in a structured format called **PLOT**.

1. Exposition

The introductory material which gives the setting, creates the tone, presents the characters, and presents other facts necessary to understanding the story.

2. Conflict

This is the essence of fiction and creates the plot. Conflicts can usually be identified as one of five kinds: Person vs. Person, Person vs. Nature, Person vs. Society, Person vs. Self, or Person vs. Technology

3. Rising Action

A series of events that builds from the conflict leading up to the climax.

4. Climax

The climax is the high point of the story for the reader. Frequently, it is the moment of the highest interest and greatest emotion. It is the point at which the outcome of the conflict can be predicted.

5. Falling Action

The events after the climax which close the story.

6. Resolution (Denouement)

This rounds out and concludes the action.

NAME:

ARTICLES

The words 'a' or 'an' or 'the' which precede nouns or adjectives.

VERBS

Doing/Action Words

Examples: Run, write, feel
is, are, am, was

INTERJECTIONS

Words that convey strong emotions.

Examples: ouch!, Yes!

ADJECTIVES

Describes the noun or pronoun.

Examples: loyal, first, big,
well-deserved

ADVERBS

Describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

Adverb of Time – When? Yesterday, immediately

Adverb of Place – Where? Here, there, up, home

Adverb of Manner – How? Gracefully, slowly

Adverb of Degree – To what extent? Hardly, very

Adverb of Frequency - How often? Always, never

Parts of Speech

NOUNS

Used to name persons, things, places, ideas, or events.

Common

Generic names of objects, places or persons.

Example: car, shop, dog

Proper

Specific names of people, places, things.

Example: Peter, Ford, Pretoria

Abstract

Feelings, ideas and thoughts. Not visible or tangible.

Example: happy, love

Collective

Groups of persons or things.

Example: a flock of sheep

PRONOUNS

Words that stand in the place of a noun.

Examples: he, she, it, them

PREPOSITIONS

Words that usually relate words or phrases to another in terms of time, place, position and manner or reason.

Examples: outside, of, with, on, after

CONJUNCTIONS

Connecting words that join sentences, words or phrases.

Co-ordinating:

For, and, not, but, or, yet, so

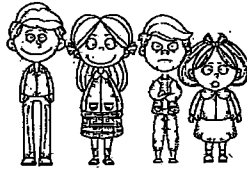
Subordinating

Although, however, whether, etc.

Name _____ Date _____

The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

HW
Chapters 1 – 2



The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

Circle the correct letter.

1. Why were the children sent away from home?

- A. Their school suddenly closed.
- B. because of the air raids of World War II
- C. because World War II was about to begin
- D. They were sent to a private school.

2. Read the chart below:

CAUSE	EFFECT
	The children became bored.

Which event best fits in the blank rectangle?

- A. They were put in separate rooms.
- B. They were given too much school work to complete.
- C. They were given too many chores.
- D. They couldn't play outside because of the rain.

3. What caused the noise at the bottom of the wardrobe?

- A. snow
- B. mothballs
- C. cracks in the wood
- D. a secret door

4. What is a faun?

- A. a man with horse's ears, legs and tail
- B. a man with a goat's horns, ears, legs and tail
- C. a dwarf from a far-away land
- D. a person who can speak a foreign language

5. This novel crosses into several different genres, but it can **BEST** be classified as a—

- A. mystery
- B. historical fiction
- C. fantasy
- D. non-fiction

6. What do you suppose motivated Lucy to initially enter the wardrobe?

- A. curiosity
- B. She was told not to enter it.
- C. revenge
- D. She was looking for a sweater.

7. What is the main idea of the 1st chapter?

- A. Never open doors without permission.
- B. It is fun to explore.
- C. Never forget to do your homework.
- D. It is fun to trick others.

8. Read this sentence from chapter one:

"He had a red woolen muffler round his neck and his skin was rather reddish too."

What part of speech is the word muffler?

- A. noun
- B. verb
- C. adjective
- D. adverb

9. Why was the faun surprised to see Lucy?

- A. He was expecting her brother.
- B. He never saw a human before.
- C. He only read about her.
- D. He has a daughter that looks like her.

10. What is the faun's name?

- A. Edmund
- B. Stag
- C. Tumnus
- D. Fedden

11. What is wrong with Narnia?

- A. It is winter all of the time.
- B. It is over-crowded.
- C. It is too large to be ruled properly.
- D. It takes too long to get there.

12. Where did the faun bring Lucy?

- A. to visit the queen
- B. to a restaurant for lunch
- C. to his home for tea
- D. to another wardrobe

13. Read this quotation from the novel:

“And the tune he played made Lucy want to cry and laugh and dance and go to sleep all at the same time.”

How did the tune affect Lucy?

- A. It made her feel grouchy and ready for sleep.
- B. It made her hungry and want to eat.
- C. It made her feel very emotional.
- D. It made her feel very scared.

14. Read these sentences from the novel:

And even when Lucy went over and put her arms around him and lent him her handkerchief, he did not stop. He merely took the handkerchief and kept on using it, wringing it out with both hands whenever it got too wet...”

What does the word “merely” mean as used in this excerpt?

- A. quickly
- B. suddenly
- C. angrily
- D. simply

15. How does the setting affect the story?

- A. It makes it seem cold and sad.
- B. It makes it seem magical.
- C. It makes it seem dark and gloomy.
- D. It makes it seem humorous.

16. *“The snow crunched under Lucy’s little feet.”*

What figurative language device is being used here?

- A. onomatopoeia
- B. metaphor
- C. simile
- D. flashback

17. *“Lucy entered the magical wardrobe.”*

What part of speech is the word “magical”?

- A. noun
- B. verb
- C. adverb
- D. adjective

18. Because the reader can hear the thoughts and feelings of several people in this novel, the point of view can BEST be described as—

- A. 1st person
- B. 3rd person limited
- C. 3rd person objective
- D. 3rd person omniscient

19. Which is NOT one of the Pevensie children?

- A. Edmund
- B. Peter
- C. Susan
- D. Eve

20. Since the reader is learning about the characters and setting during these chapters, what part of plot is going on now?

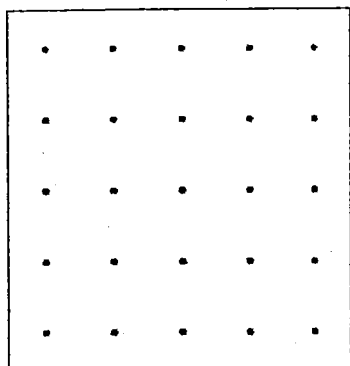
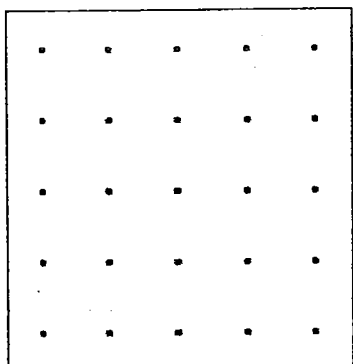
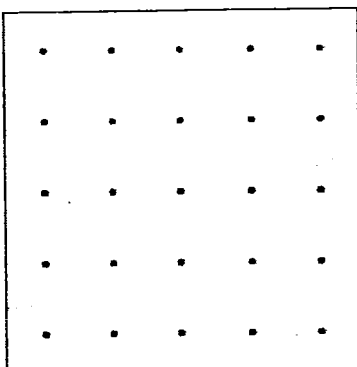
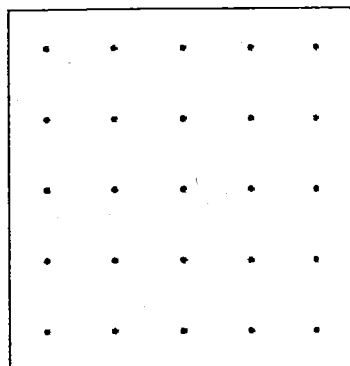
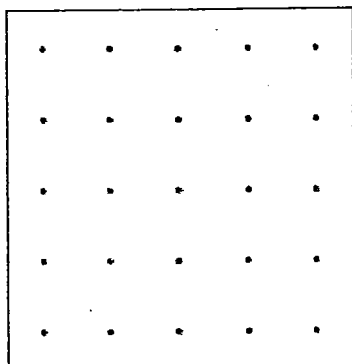
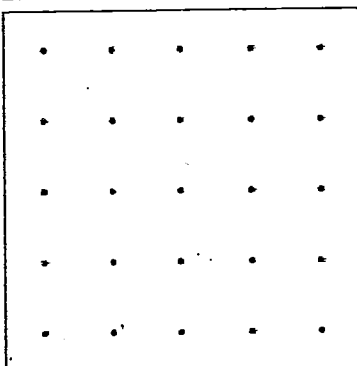
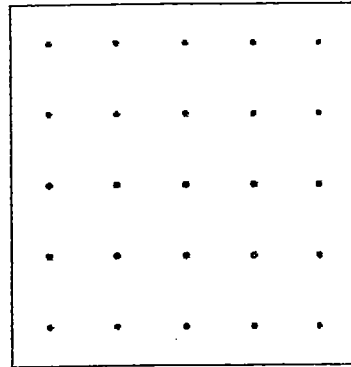
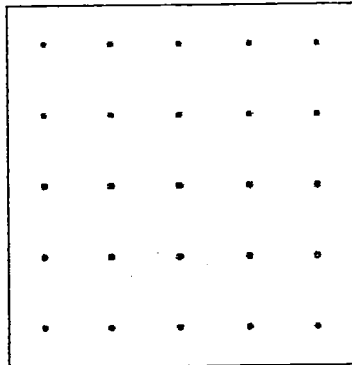
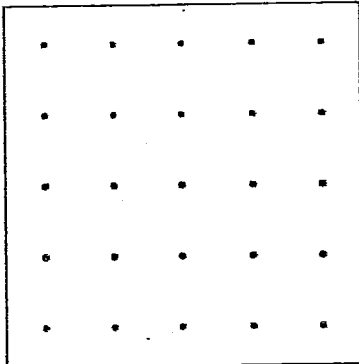
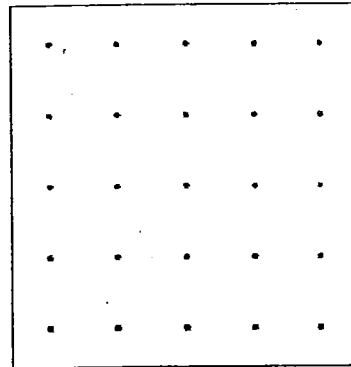
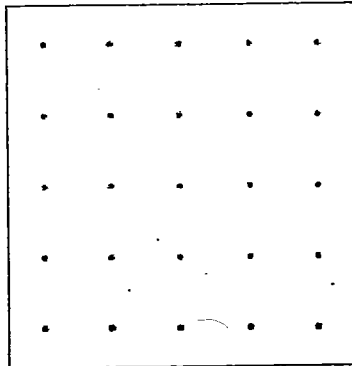
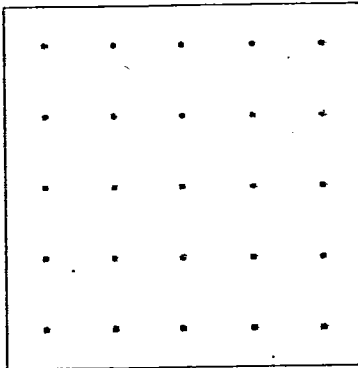
- A. exposition
- B. conflict
- C. rising action
- D. climax

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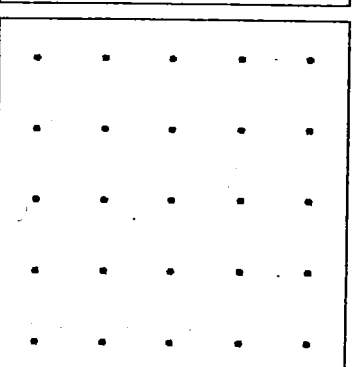
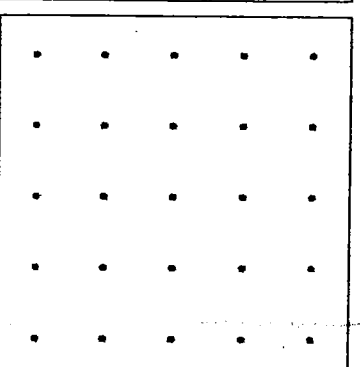
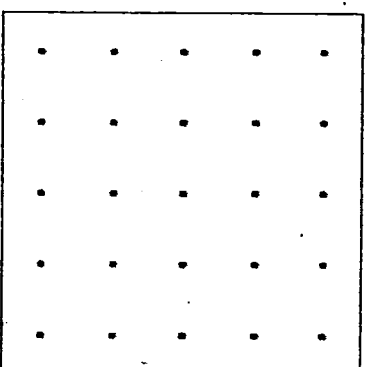
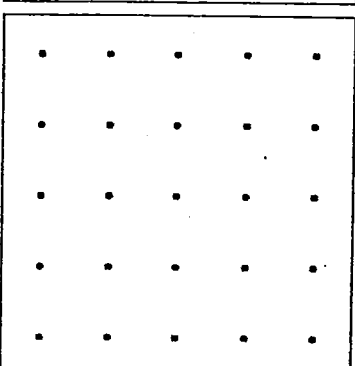
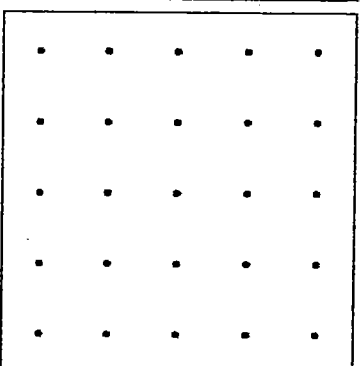
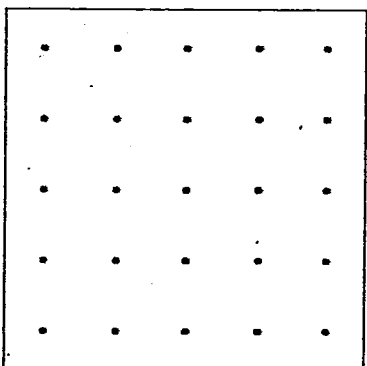
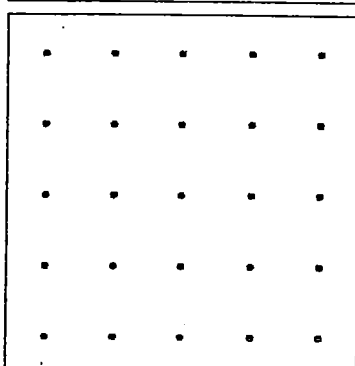
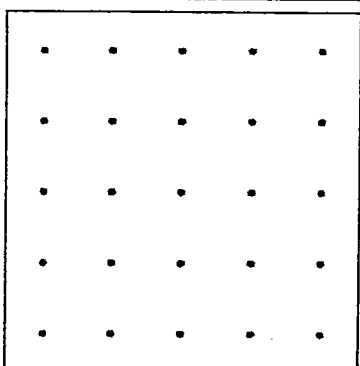
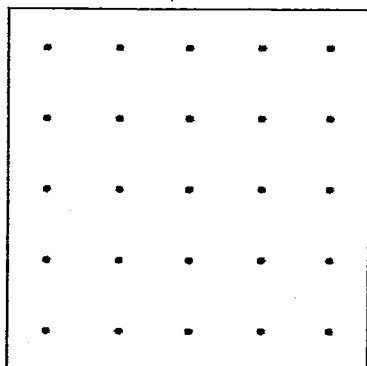
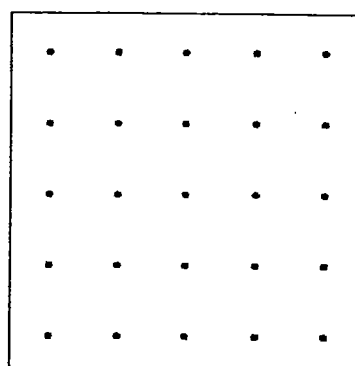
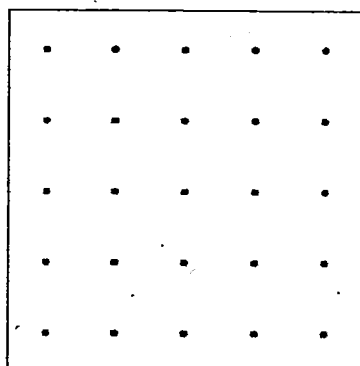
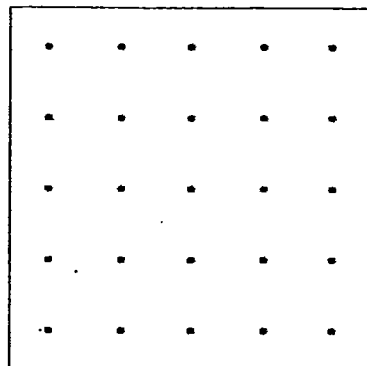


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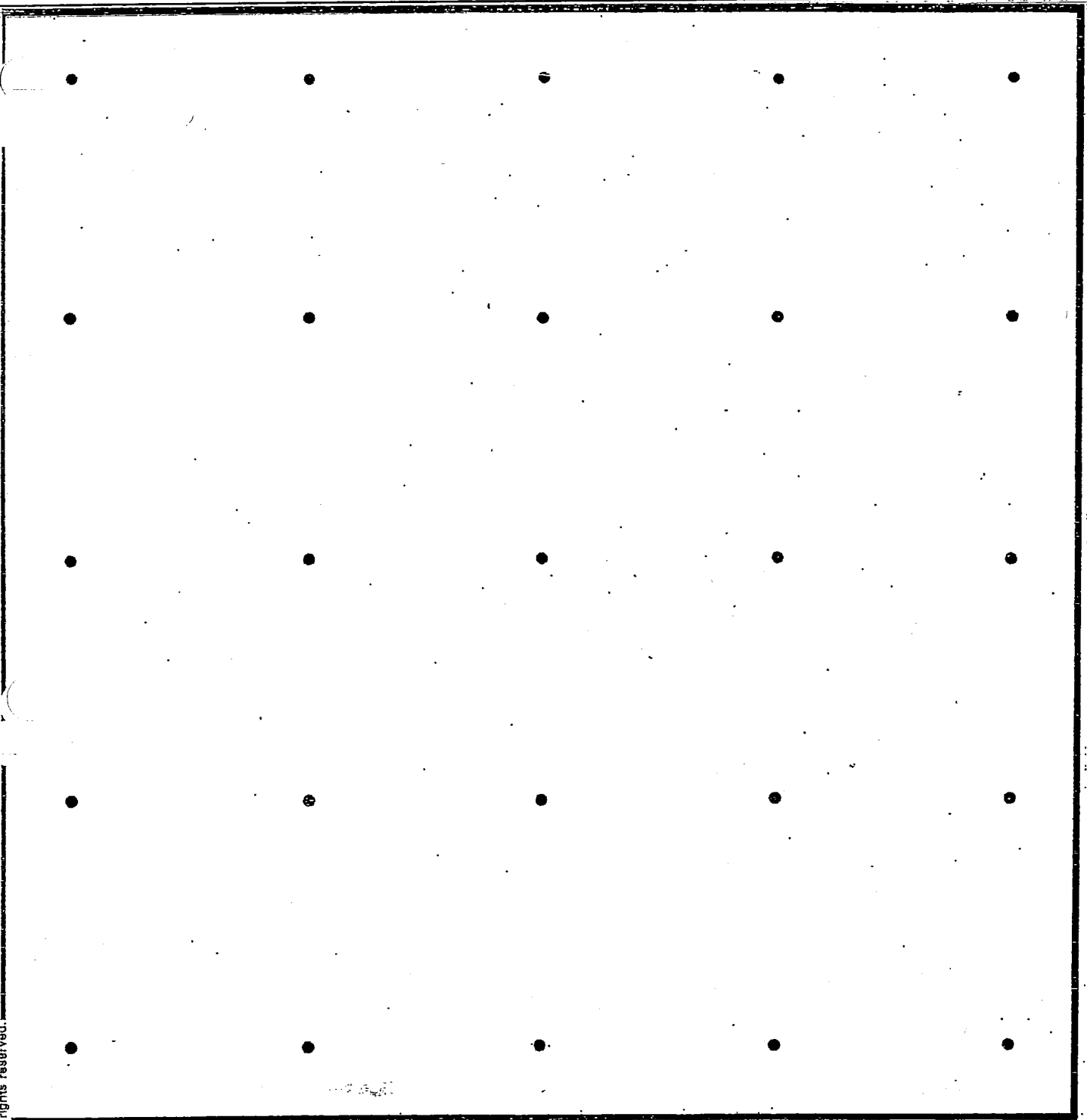
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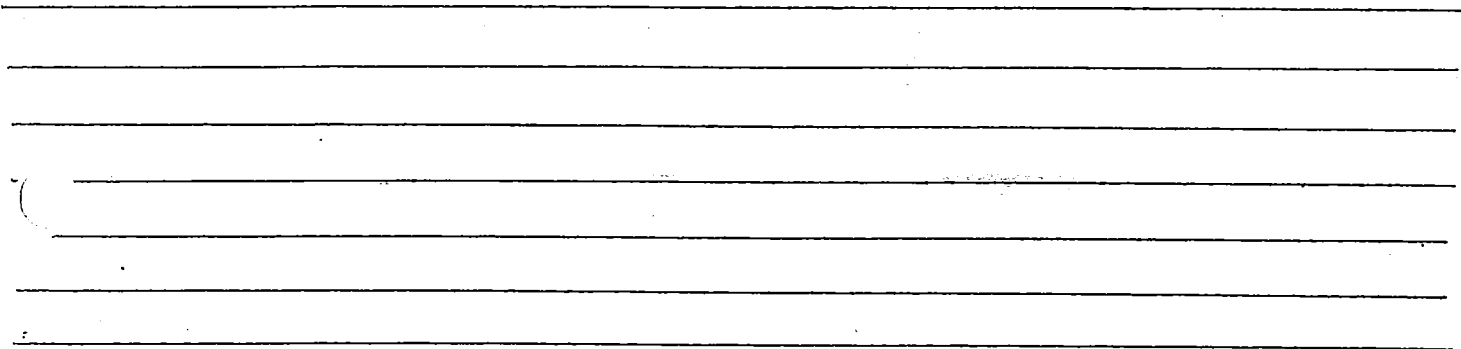
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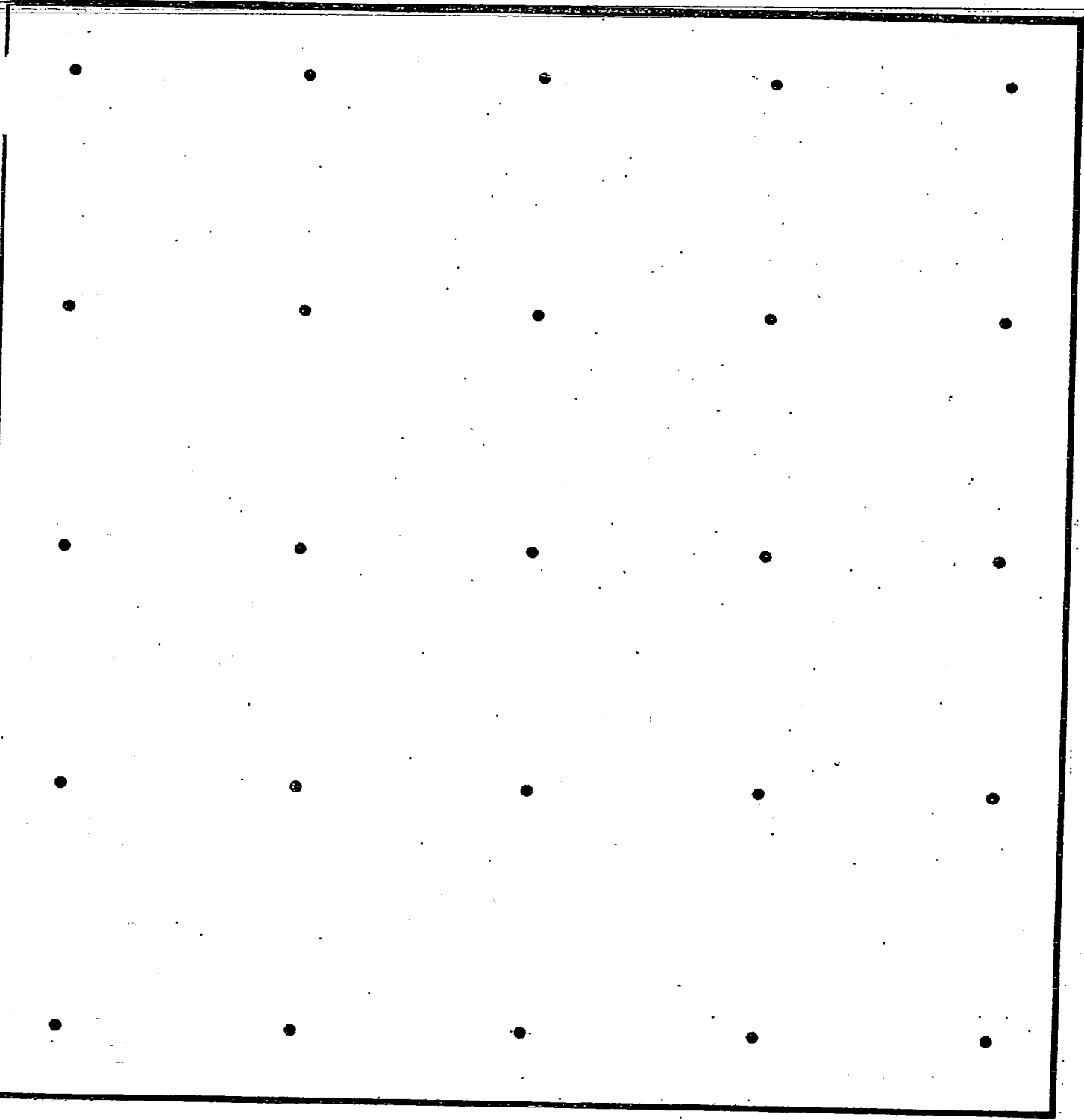
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