

Answers

Page 1

You may wish to remind students that the names of books are italicized (or underlined in handwritten works) and the names of articles and stories are quoted.

Fiction: *Maynard the Moose*, *The Haunted House Mystery*, "The Magician's Cat," "Michael the Bear for Congress," *Amy's Pet Pumpkin*, "The Flying Saucer," "Maria and the Magic Mirror," *Ethan's Underground Monster*, "The Bed That Could Fly"

Nonfiction: *India's Population Problem*, *The Life Cycle of a Beetle*, *The Civil War*, "Waffle Making," *The Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln*, *How to Repair Your Own Car*, *Physical Fitness and Your Health*, "How to Make a Quilt," "The Sales Tax Must Pass," *Birds of Prey*, *The History of Central America*

Page 2

1. historical fiction
2. science fiction
3. mystery
4. fantasy
5. fantasy
6. mystery
7. historical fiction
8. Titles and descriptions will vary but should be appropriate for the type of fiction identified.

Page 3

1. B
2. S
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. N
7. S
8. B
9. N

10. S
11. B
12. Answers will vary but should indicate characteristics of a novel.
13. Writing either a novel or a short story would involve using one's imagination. Writing a novel would take longer and would involve using a more complex plot and a wider variety of characters.

Page 4

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 4. B |
| 2. E | 5. A |
| 3. C | 6. D |

Students' modern fables will vary but should teach that "slow and steady wins the race."

Page 5

1. Possible answers: An authorized biography may be more accurate since the subject has confirmed the events. It may also contain information that only the subject can provide.
2. Answers will vary but should reflect important life events.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Questions will vary.

Page 6

1. Possible differences between the two sources: The diary is a personal account, while the textbook account is impersonal. The diary conveys feelings about the events it describes. A textbook contains an impersonal and less biased account of the events. The diary conveys the personality of its writer, Anne Frank.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Page 7

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. persuasive | 3. persuasive |
| 2. expository | 4. expository |

Students' reviews will vary.



Elements of Fiction

Teacher's Guide

by Nancy Roberts Garrity

The posters in this set present information about seven important elements of fiction. The accompanying activity sheets should be used in conjunction with your presentation and discussion of the information on the posters and in this teacher's guide.

Plot

The events that occur in a story make up the plot, or story line. The plots of most works of fiction contain five elements: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The poster explains and gives an example of each of the five elements. The examples are scenes from the fairy tale "Little Red Riding Hood." Since both the poster and the activity sheet refer to events in "Little Red Riding Hood," you may wish to read or tell the story to students so that its plot is fresh in their minds. Once students have successfully answered the plot questions (1-5) on the activity sheet, have them analyze the development of plot in other well-known fairy tales.

Theme

The theme is the central idea or lesson about life that an author conveys in a piece of literature. In most stories, the theme is not directly stated. It is communicated through characters' thoughts or actions or through a series of events.

Have students complete the theme portion of the activity sheet. Next, ask them to identify the themes of other stories they have read. More advanced students might enjoy writing their own fables. Have the students devise the morals, or provide some morals and have the students develop fables that convey them. (Examples: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." "Be careful what you wish for; you might get it." "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." "A stitch in time saves nine.")

The Theme section of the poster shows a scene from "The Tortoise and the Hare." Point out to students that this is one of many tales written by Aesop, a Greek slave who lived around the middle of the sixth century B.C.

Setting

The setting of a story is where and when the action takes place. Have students identify the settings of various stories they have read. You may wish to have students alter the settings of well-known stories so that the events take place in modern times or in a different location.

Mood

Mood is the feeling a reader gets from a story. The mood of a story is created by the author's use of specific words to describe certain situations and actions. It is important to remember that mood describes the feelings the reader has, not necessarily the feelings of the characters in the story.

Characterization

Characterization is the development of the characters in a story. Often a reader learns about a character through description, dialogue, the character's actions, or the reactions of other characters to the character. Most stories present two opposing characters referred to as the protagonist and the antagonist. The poster defines and provides examples of these terms.

The protagonist is the character most central to the action. This character may or may not be the hero. Ask students to name the protagonists in well-known stories. Work with students to identify common traits of these characters.

Discuss with students the fact that the antagonist helps to create the conflict in a story. In many stories, especially fairy tales, the antagonist is evil.

The poster explains that static characters stay the same throughout a story and dynamic characters develop and grow in response to events in the story. Have students identify dynamic and static characters from various works they have read.

Conflict

Conflict is a struggle that a character must overcome. The conflict of a story produces tension and drives the action of the plot. The conflict may

be internal or external. Internal conflict involves a struggle within the character (man vs. self). External conflict involves a struggle against another character (man vs. man), a force of nature (man vs. nature), or the law or some other aspect of society (man vs. society).

Figurative Language

The figures of speech an author uses to add to or clarify the meaning of writing are called figurative language. The poster and activity sheet focus on the most common figures of speech: simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. After students have examined the poster and successfully completed the activity sheet, ask them to think of additional examples of figurative language. You may also wish to have students select an example of figurative language and make a drawing of how the phrase would look if taken literally rather than figuratively.

ACTIVITY SHEET ANSWERS

Plot and Theme

1. Little Red Riding Hood is taking a basket of goodies to her sick grandmother. Little Red Riding Hood must walk through the woods to get to Grandmother's house.
2. Little Red Riding Hood meets a hungry wolf. The wolf wants to get to Grandmother's house before Little Red Riding Hood arrives there. He hopes to eat Grandmother and Little Red Riding Hood.
3. The author builds suspense by including repetitive dialog about Grandmother's strange appearance.
4. The woodcutter kills the wolf and rescues Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother.
5. Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother live happily ever after.
6. Wording may vary, but students' morals should suggest that flatterers should not be trusted.
7. Wording may vary, but students' morals should suggest that quality is better than quantity.

Setting and Mood

1. Where: Watson's bedroom in a home on Baker Street in London
When: a morning in early April 1883
2. Where: bungalow and gardens at a British military station in Segowlee, India
When: late 1800s
3. Where: a counting-house in London
When: 3 P.M. on Christmas Eve
4. b
5. a
6. b

Characterization and Conflict

1. Cinderella
2. Answers will vary, but possible character traits include kind, hard working, caring, trusting, and intelligent.
3. Cinderella's stepmother and stepsisters
4. Answers will vary, but possible character traits include jealous, demanding, cruel, self-centered, mocking, spiteful, and vindictive.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary.
7. I
8. E
9. E
10. I

Figurative Language

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. metaphor | 11. metaphor |
| 2. personification | 12. metaphor |
| 3. simile | 13. hyperbole |
| 4. metaphor | 14. hyperbole |
| 5. simile | 15. personification |
| 6. personification | 16. hyperbole |
| 7. simile | 17. Answers will vary. |
| 8. hyperbole | 18. Answers will vary. |
| 9. personification | 19. Answers will vary. |
| 10. hyperbole | 20. Answers will vary. |

Stretching the Truth

Personification is giving human characteristics to something that is not human. For example, the statement "The ocean waves danced and played on the beach" gives human capabilities to ocean waves. Personification is used to emphasize a particular emotion or situation.

Hyperbole is using exaggeration for effect. For example, the statement "I am so thirsty, I could drink a river" exaggerates the speaker's thirst by suggesting he or she could drink an entire river.

Read each sentence below. Write P for personification or H for hyperbole.

1. H I was so angry I could have spit fire.
2. P The flowers laughed and wiggled as the wind ran through and tickled them.
3. H This lamp weighs a ton!
4. H I am so tired I could sleep for ten years.
5. P Spring dresses the trees in new colorful clothes.



Write three examples of personification.

1. The water raced down her chin making streams.
2. He gained so much weight that his belt buckle screamed when he went for the second piece of pie.
3. _____

Write three examples of hyperbole.

1. I was so mad I could explode.
2. I am so happy I could float to the stars.
3. I am so sad I could wallow in a black hole.

How Ironic

Verbal irony is a contradiction between what is said and what is meant. The following is an example.

Sarah's alarm did not go off on time, and she was late for the bus. When she arrived at work, she realized she had put on two different shoes. To top it off, she spilled coffee all over a report that she had worked on all weekend. "Just great. I can tell this is going to be a perfect day!" Sarah exclaimed.



Because Sarah's day had been a disaster and was likely to continue that way, her statement regarding the remainder of the day was an example of verbal irony.

Situational irony is a twist of fate in which the results of certain actions are not consistent with the expected results. The following is an example.

"This will help Michelle to focus on something other than her no-good ex-boyfriend," thought Tony. He wrapped the roses carefully, then gave them to Michelle.

Tears filled Michelle's eyes. "Tom always gave these to me on special occasions," she said in a broken voice.

Instead of helping to cheer up Michelle as Tony had expected, the roses instead reminded her of her ex-boyfriend.

1. Describe a situation when the statement "Nice move" would be an example of verbal irony.

2. In the short story "The Gift of the Magi," a wife cuts off her hair and sells it to buy a watch chain for her husband. At the same time the husband sells his watch to buy jeweled combs for his wife's hair. Why is this an example of situational irony?

3. On the back of this paper, write a paragraph that conveys either verbal irony or situational irony. Have a friend read your paragraph to determine which type of irony you have created.

More Than Meets the Eye

A symbol is a person, place, event, or object that suggests a deeper meaning than its literal meaning. A rose, for example, is a symbol for love and beauty.

Write a letter to match each symbol below with what it typically represents.

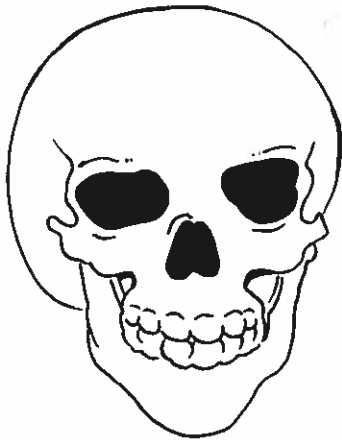
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. <u>F</u> a heart | A. freedom |
| 2. <u>C</u> a dove | B. courage |
| 3. <u>D</u> the color red | C. peace |
| 4. <u>A</u> the Statue of Liberty | D. anger |
| 5. <u>B</u> a lion | E. love |



Write the name of a symbol that you think could represent each of the ideas below.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. <u>sunshine, ice cream</u> | happiness |
| 7. <u>Knight, Superhero</u> | bravery |
| 8. <u>angel, Abraham Lincoln</u> | honesty God |
| 9. <u>poison symbol</u> | danger |
| 10. <u>brain, elder</u> | wisdom |
| 11. <u>running river</u> | beauty |
| 12. <u>barbell, fowler</u> | strength pillar |

Write a quality that each symbol below might represent.



death.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 13. <u>Silly, obnoxious,</u> | a circus | entertainment |
| 14. <u>family generations</u> | a tree | |
| 15. <u>death, poison</u> | a skull | |
| 16. <u>Knowledge, education</u> | a book | adventure |
| 17. <u>royalty, King</u> | a crown | |
| 18. <u>health, nutrition</u> | an apple | edible |
| 19. <u>boring, journey</u> | a long stretch of road | |
| 20. <u>fun, dreaming</u> | a rocking horse | childhood |
| 21. <u>patriotic</u> | the United States flag | neighbors |
| 22. <u>Sadness, divorce</u> | a broken heart | |
| 23. <u>Sharp, rose, bush</u> | a thorn | |
| 24. <u>911, emergency</u> | an ambulance | hospitality |

Forward and Back

Foreshadowing and flashback are two literary elements authors use to help readers understand a story's plot. Foreshadowing is the use of clues to suggest something that is going to happen. Occasionally the reference is obvious, but more often it is only hinted at through characters' dialogue and actions. This creates anticipation for the reader so that he or she will want to read further to discover the outcome of the story.

Flashbacks are interruptions in the story's sequence of events which take the reader back to an earlier time. A flashback allows the reader to understand something that happened in the past. It helps the reader piece together fragments of the plot.

Read each part of a story below. Write FL if the sentences lead into a flashback. Write FOR if the sentences contain an example of foreshadowing.

FO
FL

1. FO The carefree boy sailed toward the distant shore, unaware of the dark clouds forming behind him. He whistled his favorite tune and thought about the fun day he had planned on the island.
2. FL or Fo Sue loved Jason. As she accepted his proposal, she decided to ignore the nagging voice in her head that suggested that perhaps he was too good to be true.
3. FL The day of the race had finally arrived. Ken stood nervously waiting for the pop of the starter's pistol. Just ten days ago he hadn't been sure he'd ever be able to run again. It all began when he decided to take a quick jog to the convenience store.
4. Fo Laurie pushed back the hair from her face as she looked at the floor she had just finished cleaning. "One job done. Thousands more to go," she groaned. Little did she know that those humdrum chores would soon become cherished memories. She picked up her bucket and mop and headed to the next room.
5. FL As I walked onto the stage to receive my diploma, I thought back to the day I first set eyes on the University's campus. It was a sunny August day, and I felt the apprehension most freshmen feel when arriving at a new school.

6. Think of a play or television show that included an example of flashback. How was it made clear that there was an interruption in the sequence of the story?

Willy Wonka - flash back - helped to give better background knowledge

Mood Making

Mood is the feeling a reader gets from a story. The mood of a story is created by the author's use of specific words to describe certain situations and actions. It is important to remember that mood describes the feelings the reader has, not necessarily the feelings characters in the story have.

Read each example below, then circle the letter of the mood it conveys.

1. My favorite team was down by one run in the final game of the World Series. It was the bottom of the ninth inning. The final batter stepped up to the plate.
a. worry b. peace **c. excitement** d. anger
2. The children played cheerfully along the water's edge. Their laughter and the noise of the rushing stream masked the sound of the hungry bear lumbering toward them through the woods.
a. dread b. happiness c. annoyance d. hope
3. As Mary Beth skated gracefully across the ice, a single tear rolled slowly down her cheek. She remembered her sister who had died last year and would not be able to watch her performance in the Olympics.
a. fear **b. sorrow** c. mystery d. excitement
4. The dark room was filled with hushed giggles and whispering as the children waited for the birthday girl to appear. Someone whispered loudly, "Here she comes!"
a. doubt **b. sympathy** c. anticipation d. anger
5. Mr. Jones paced the floor with his eyes glued on the big double doors, waiting for the surgeon to appear to report on the outcome of Mrs. Jones's heart surgery.
a. worry b. happiness c. anger d. friendliness
6. Tom quickened his pace in the dimly lit alley as the heavy footsteps behind him grew louder. Frantically, he looked around for a safe place but found none.
a. joy b. enthusiasm c. quiet **d. fear**
7. Julia's eyes welled up with tears as she listened to the description of the deadly car crash. She did not yet know that it was her boyfriend who had been killed.
a. annoyance b. excitement **c. sorrow** d. happiness
8. The small boy stood still, tears streaming from his eyes. Still, the older children continued to tease him, calling him names and mocking his fear of them.
a. excitement b. doubt c. anger d. happiness

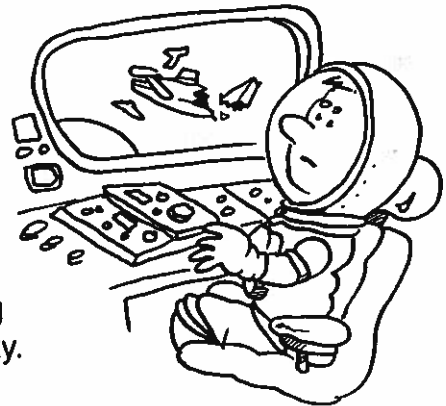
Where and When

The setting of a story or play includes where and when the action takes place. Read each passage below, then describe its setting. Remember to identify where and when the action takes place.

Colleen looked out at the endless ocean before her. She tried to imagine what the United States would look like, this foreign land she and Sean would learn to call home. The decision to leave their family and friends in Ireland and sail west to America had been a hard one, and she had known the trip on the Atlantic Ocean would be long and difficult. Now, however, all of her doubts faded away, and she breathed deeply, smelling the cold, salty air. She and Sean would soon have a house of their own, just in time for the arrival of their first child. It was 1847, and the Potato Famine that had ravaged their home country had driven many Irish to emigrate to America. As Colleen looked around the ship, she could see many people from her town huddled together to escape the cold.

1. What is the setting of this passage?

Lieutenant Hoffman took a deep breath then firmly pressed the red button, releasing the escape pod from the rest of the ship. He knew he had no choice, yet as the pod moved farther and farther from the smoking ship he could not help but wonder what he could have done differently. His vast training at the space academy had not prepared him to deal with the loss of an entire crew, and he was saddened at the memory of all those he had grown close to during the four-year voyage into the far reaches of the galaxy.



2. What is the setting of this passage?

"I'm experiencing the turn of the century," thought Ryan. Even spending New Year's Eve baby-sitting five rambunctious children couldn't dampen his enthusiasm about starting out the twenty-first century.

3. What is the setting of this passage?

Name _____

How Poetic

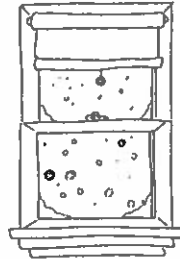
A poet carefully chooses the words in a poem so their meaning and sound convey his or her thoughts and feelings. There are many different forms of poetry. They vary according to their length, their rhyme scheme, and their rhythm, or meter. Haiku and Limericks are two well-known forms of poetry.

Haiku

Haiku is a form of poetry that began in Japan. A haiku is a three-line poem that does not rhyme. The first and third lines contain five syllables. The second line contains seven syllables. Haiku are usually written about nature.

Example:

Whirling, twirling flakes 5
Come to rest upon the pane. 7
Soon they are no more. 5



1. Write an original haiku on the lines below.

School is fun
At recess we play each day
Work is ok too

Limerick

A limerick is a humorous five-line poem. Lines 1, 2, and 5 rhyme, and lines 3 and 4 rhyme. It consists of thirteen beats, or stressed syllables. Limericks can be written about any topic.



Example:

There **once** was a **young** boy named **Jude** A
Who had a **strange** habit with **food**. A
He'd talk to each **snack** B
Though they **never** spoke **back**. B
Perhaps he thought they were quite **rude**. A

2. Write an original limerick on the lines below.

Tragedies and Comedies

Dramas are a form of literature commonly known as plays. The two main types of drama are tragedy and comedy. A tragedy is a serious drama in which the hero struggles against some form of evil. The evil can be another character, something in society, or even nature. The hero eventually loses the struggle, often because of a character flaw or an error in judgment.

A comedy is a light-hearted drama. It may involve a conflict of some kind, but its outcome will not be tragic. The main purpose of a comedy is to make the audience laugh.



Decide whether each set of lines below is from a comedy or a tragedy and explain your reasoning.

INTERVIEWER (*with a tight voice as if in pain*): I'm sure my toe's not broken. I'll be fine. (*Standing near the front of the desk, he rubs his toe gingerly.*)

JOE: These rolling chairs can be tricky. (*As he rolls closer to the desk, the interviewer jumps out of the way and hurries behind the desk.*) I'm just the man you're looking for to run your crystal shop. (*He leans forward, spilling coffee across the desk. The interviewer begins dabbing coffee from his stacks of papers.*)

INTERVIEWER: Well, I really think you've covered everything . . . (*under his breath*): literally. I'll be in touch. (*He stands to convey that he wants Joe to leave.*) (*Joe closes his briefcase then struggles to free his tie from the latch.*)

JOE: I assure you, sir, I'll do a bang up job. (*While reaching for the interviewer's hand, he knocks a picture frame from the desk.*)

INTERVIEWER (*exasperated*): There's no doubt about that.

1. I know the lines above are from a Comedy because the main character is clumsy, falling, tripping and doing funny stuff.

SARAH (*struggling to free herself from the handcuffs*): Please! You don't understand.

It was a mistake. You can't do this to me! You don't know know all the details!

SHERIFF: We know the most important detail, ma'am. Your husband is dead, and your temper is to blame.

2. I know the lines above are from a tragedy because it doesn't have a happy ending - the character lost their struggle.

- Short story - Fable

Reviewing Types of Literature

Handwritten notes around the crossword puzzle include: - Myth - Poetry - Haiku - Science - Fiction - Biography - Diary - Gods - novel - Fantasy - Hero - comedy - Aesop - expository - mystery - Limerick - auto-biography - Essay

Across

1. a story that teaches a moral
2. a well-known writer of 1 across
4. factual writing
6. common characters of Greek and Roman myths
7. _____ fiction makes the seemingly impossible believable.
10. a story that involves a puzzling crime
13. the character in a myth who has great strength and/or ability and is known for his achievements or noble qualities
15. a five-line poem that consists of 13 beats
17. an account of a person's life written by that person
18. a humorous drama
19. a relatively short composition that expresses an author's opinion or analyzes a subject
20. a story invented to explain a natural occurrence

Down

1. a story that contains characters and events that could not exist in real life and have no basis in science
3. a brief fictional narrative that can usually be read in one sitting
5. writing created from an author's imagination
8. a long fictional story
9. the story of a person's life written by another person
11. an essay that presents facts and explains them in detail
12. a three-line poem consisting of seventeen syllables
14. a personal written record of someone's experiences and thoughts
16. fiction in which the meaning and sound of words is especially important

Through the Woods

Events that occur in a story make up the plot, or story line. Most plots have five parts: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The exposition gives background information, tells where the story takes place, and usually introduces the characters. The rising action reveals the problem(s) or conflict(s). The climax is the turning point in the story. It is the most intense or suspenseful part of the story. The falling action explains the result of the climax. During the resolution, the problem(s) or conflict(s) are resolved.



Think about the story "Little Red Riding Hood," then answer the questions below.

1. What information about Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother is usually presented in the exposition?

Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother has been ill, so Little Red Riding Hood is bringing her food.

2. What problems or conflicts are introduced in the story's rising action?

The wolf wants to eat Little Red Riding Hood and the food in her basket. The wolf eats the grandmother.

3. The climax begins when Little Red Riding Hood arrives at her grandmother's house. What is the actual climax of the story? How does the author build suspense during this part of the story?

The wolf dresses up as the grandmother in order to trick Little Red Riding Hood into coming closer so he can eat her. The author builds suspense by using repetitive dialogue: "Grandmother, what big eyes you have."

4. How is the conflict resolved in this story?

The hunter saves Little Red Riding Hood & her grandmother and they live happily ever after.

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Name that Genre

Name: Teacher Key

Fiction
 Realistic Fiction
 Historical Fiction
 Science-Fiction
 Fantasy/Fairy Tale

Mystery
 Nonfiction
 Biography
 Autobiography
 Information

Reference
 Newspaper
 Poetry
 Play
 Folk Tale

Read each clue. Write the genre or sub-genre of literature that is described. Use the word box if you need help.

1. A daily or weekly publication of current events. Newspaper
2. An anonymous, timeless, and placeless story that was originally told rather than written. Folktale
3. Invented stories with imaginary characters and events. Fiction
4. Information sources such as encyclopedias, yearbooks, directories, and atlases. Reference (i.e. non-fiction or informational)
5. Imaginative, fictional stories involving actual or projected scientific phenomena. Science Fiction
6. A fictional story with characters who take part in activities that could have happened. Realistic Fiction
7. A book or article that introduces the reader to various topical material and how-to information on subjects such as science, art, and specific craft projects. Information (i.e. non-fiction or reference)
8. A fictional story with characters who try to solve a crime or an unexplained event. Mystery
9. A story for stage performance by actors. Play
10. A person's life story written by another person. Biography
11. A fictional story set in the past, with characters who take part in historical events and interact with real people from the past. historical fiction
12. True stories of actual events or characters. Non-Fiction (i.e. information reference?)
13. Words arranged in metrical pattern, often using rhymed verse in an imaginative style. poetry
14. A person's life story written by himself or herself. autobiography
15. A fictional story set in make-believe worlds, often with non-human characters. Fantasy / Fairytale

B. Non-Fiction Text Features:
Match the picture with the right definition

1. The Table of Contents are at the beginning of most non-fiction books. It outlines the ideas covered and the page numbers. **(H)**
2. A Venn diagram compares two topics. How these are alike is where there is overlap in the circle. **(C)**
3. An index is at the back of the non-fiction text outlining key terms in alphabetical order and what page they can be found in. **(A)**
4. A caption is a picture and a supporting text box explanation is usually right under the picture. **(E)**
5. The cycle chart shows the relationship or stages in a cycle, usually has arrows flowing in a circle. **(D)**
6. This is a graphic organizer where ideas are outlined in a web, usually in point form. (ex we use this for journal topic idea generator). **(F)**
7. A fact box is text written in a box to explain information or a fact. It is usually brief. **(B)**
8. This is a labeled diagram where there is a picture and parts are labeled. **(G)**

A

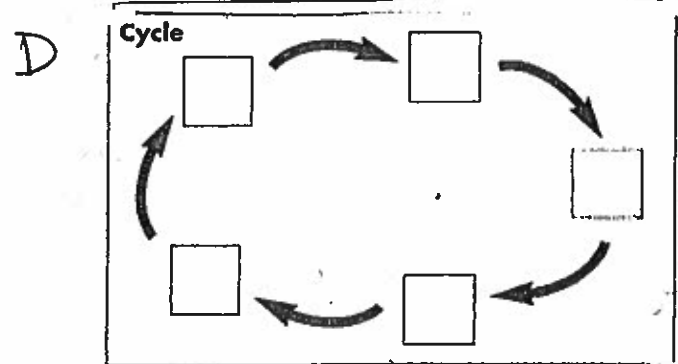
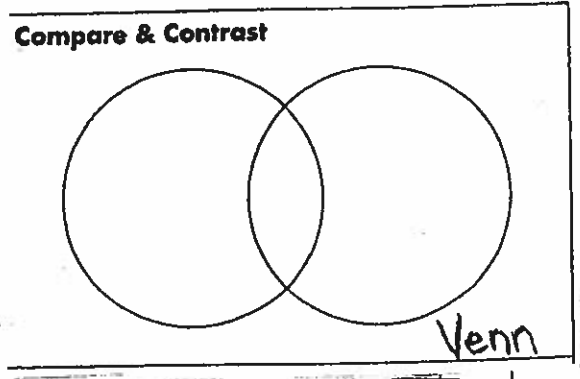
den	8, 22
giraffe	15, 18, 20
hyena	9, 21
jungle	4, 12, 24-26
lion	22, 23

Index

B

Fact Box

A deciduous tree loses its leaves in the winter. An evergreen tree keeps its leaves all year.



E

caption

The turtle has a hard shell.

H.

Animal Habitats Contents	
Forest	3
Ocean	12, v.
Mountains	19
Desert	25
Arctic	31

Table of Contents

