

Lesson 4

Literacy Elements

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the student will:

- Identify what are literacy elements and their definitions
- Identify literacy elements in short stories and exercise
- Write a short story using at least 6 literary devices studied.

Standards and Expectations:

Reading

12.R.3L Analyze the impact of an author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama including symbolism, motifs, setting, plot, and characterization.

12.R.5L Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text

Writing

12.W.7 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

12.W.3 Write narratives (short stories, memoirs, and journals) using transitional words and other cohesive devices to better organize writing to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective literary devices (techniques and elements), well-chosen details, and structured sequences.

Language

12.LA.3k Apply knowledge of connecting words and expressions

12.LA.3c Apply knowledge of active/passive voice.

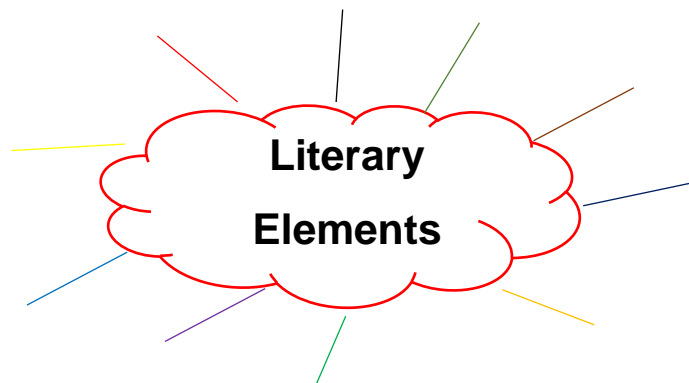
Introduction

Literary Elements: let's begin by defining what it means:

- Literary Elements - provide structure to the literature. All literary elements are evident in all literature that creates a story.
- They help the readers identify the author's style of presentation.

Preview Activity

What are some literary elements you have studied or heard?



Lets active your background knowledge. Since you mention above some literary terms can you give at least on example for the ones you mention?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Elements Definitions

Remember you mention in the previous activity some literary elements well here you have a table with the most we used. Let's look at them.

Element	Definition	Example
Theme	Message of the story	Courage comes from facing fears.
Point of view	Perspective in which the story is told	1 st person using pronoun I 3 rd person Limited told through the eyes of one character using pronouns such as he or she. 3 rd person omniscient told by someone else outside the story
Plot	The events of a story and how they are unfolded.	Boy discover he is a wizard and learns how to use his power.
Conflict	The problem of the story	Girl get bullied in school.
	Person vs Person	central character faces opposition from another person
	Person vs Himself	character faces an internal struggle
	Person vs Society	character or group of characters battles against traditions, institutions, or laws
	Person vs Nature	character struggles against animals, the elements, or other natural forces.

	Person vs Supernatural	character is challenged by forces that are not of this world.
	Person vs Technology	character struggles with or against the forces of technology.
Setting	The time and place in which a story happens	Puerto Rico, Aguas Buenas, fall, spring, 2020, 1953, beach, tree house
Character	One of the individuals of the story (it can be a person, animal or even a object)	Harry Potter, Woody, Babe, Forky
Foreshadowing	When the text provides hints about what will happen later in the story.	“Be back by midnight or else there will be big trouble” warned Fairy Godmother
Flashback	When the sequence of the story gets interrupted allowing readers to travel back in time and relieve a key event in the life of the character’s life.	Carlos touched the shell. In an instant he was back in the sandy beach and it was 1996.
Resolution	The solution or outcomes of the conflict	Family learn how to survive the pandemic.
Tone	The way the narrator feels about the events setting and character	Fantastic, annoyed, joyful, scared, jealous
Figurative Language	Language that means something different form what the word literally says	Simile- describes something by comparing it to something else with the words like or as.
		Metaphor - describes an object or action in a way that isn’t literally true but helps explain an idea or make a comparison.

		Personification - attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form
Symbolism	Something that stand for something else. In literature symbolism can be a person, place or thing that comes to represent an idea or concept.	Dove = peace Mountain = problem Ship = adventure Tomb = death
Dialogue	Words spoken by character in a story.	"I don't go looking for trouble", said Harry. "Trouble usually finds me".

Reading Comprehension

Now that you have clear idea of what are the literary elements, let's see if you can identify some of them in a short story.

The Dinner Party by Mona Gardner

The country is India. A colonial official and his wife are giving a large dinner party. They are seated with their guests—army officers and government attachés and their wives, and a visiting American naturalist—in their spacious dining room, which has a bare marble floor, open rafters and wide glass doors opening onto a veranda.

A spirited discussion springs up between a young girl who insists that women have outgrown the jumping-on-a-chair-at-the-sight-of-a-mouse era and a colonel who says that they haven't. "A woman's unfailing reaction in any crisis," the colonel says, "is to scream. And while a man may feel like it, he has that ounce more of nerve control than a woman has. And that last ounce is what counts."

The American does not join in the argument but watches the other guests. As he looks, he sees a strange expression come over the face of the hostess. She is staring straight ahead, her muscles contracting slightly. With a slight gesture she summons the native boy standing behind her chair and whispers to him. The boy's eyes widen: he quickly leaves the room.

Of the guests, none except the American notices this or sees the boy place a bowl of milk on the veranda just outside the open doors.

The American comes to with a start. In India, milk in a bowl means only one thing—bait for a snake. He realizes there must be a cobra in the room. He looks up at the rafters—the likeliest place—but they are bare. Three corners of the room are empty, and in the fourth the servants are waiting to serve the next course. There is only one place left—under the table.

His first impulse is to jump back and warn the others, but he knows the commotion would frighten the cobra into striking. He speaks quickly, the tone of his voice so arresting that it sobers everyone.

“I want to know just what control everyone at this table has. I will count to three hundred—that’s five minutes—and not one of you is to move a muscle. Those who move will forfeit fifty rupees. Ready!”

The twenty people sit like stone images while he counts. He is saying “. . . two hundred and eighty. . .” when, out of the corner of his eye, he sees the cobra emerge and make for the bowl of milk. Screams ring out as he jumps to slam the veranda doors safely shut.

“You were right, Colonel!” the host exclaims. “A man has just shown us an example of perfect control.”

“Just a minute,” the American says, turning to his hostess. “Mrs. Wynnes, how did you know that cobra was in the room?”

A faint smile lights up the woman’s face as she replies: “Because it was crawling across my foot.”

Comprehension Check

Writing

1. What question were the dinner guest discussing? What opinion where expressed?

2. How does the American naturalist figure out what is happening?

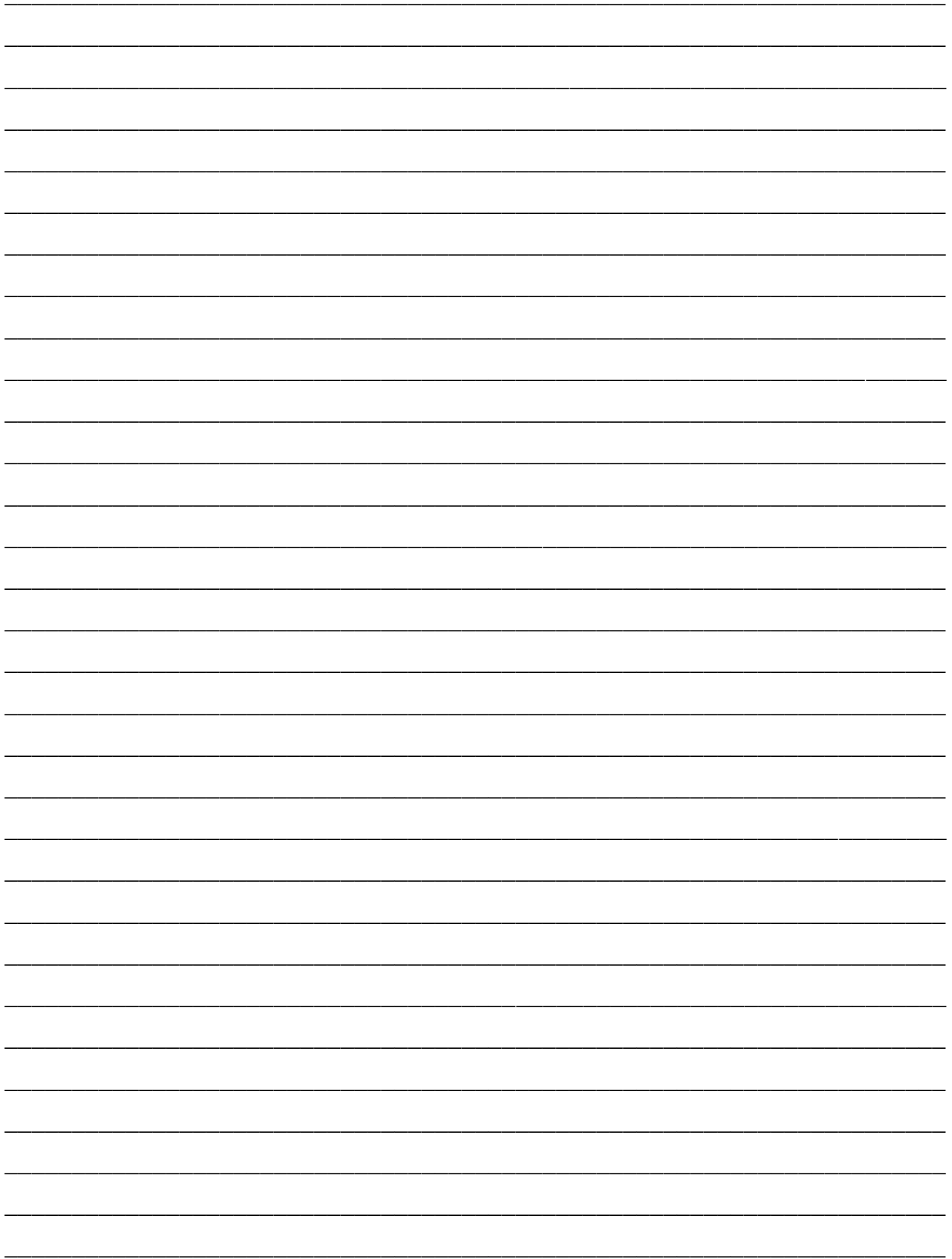
Instructions: Complete the following table base on what you read on the story

Element	Example from the story
Theme	
Point of view	
Plot	
Conflict	
Setting	
Character	
Foreshadowing	
Flashback	
Resolution	
Tone	
Figurative Language	
Symbolism	
Dialogue	

Practice

Instructions: Carefully read each question and choose the correct answer.

1. Setting is a place. When you need to know the setting of a story, look for where it takes place
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. A character is a person or animal.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The message of the story is called theme
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. We can find different types of point of view.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Plot is known as the last part of the story.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. The story The Dinner Party is an example of what type of conflict.
 - a. Person vs Technology
 - b. Person vs, Nature
7. Back to the future is an example of flashback
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Tone is how the narrator feels
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Red is a symbolism of alert
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Two people talking is an example of a dialogue
 - a. True
 - b. False



Creating

Instructions: as we know we have many abilities so now those who have the drawing ability will let it flow and the ones that may have a little less ability can practice.

You can choose two activities to create this part.

Activity 1. You can use the story you create, and you can create image about the literary elements. For example, in setting you can draw where the story took place. For plot show it through drawing as you wrote it.

Activity # 2. You will create an anchor chart about the literary elements and their definition try to be creative and use your imagination.

References

Baker – Gonzalez. J., Blau E. (1995). *Building Understanding A thematic Approach to reading Comprehension.*

Oxford Dictionary Language

Scholastic Site