What are the parts of a plot diagram

Click to see full answer Consequently, what are 5 parts of a plot? The exposition is the beginning of the story and prepares the way for upcoming events. The rising action occurs when the main problem or conflict is addressed with a form of action. Beside above, what are the 6 parts of a story? The six major elements of fiction are character, plot, point of view, setting, style, and theme. Cells have many descriptive elements , and provide the reader with a vivid representation. Definition of Plot and Structure Plot is the series of events that make up your story , including the order in which they occur and how they relate to each other. Structure also known as narrative structure , is the overall design or layout of your story. Definition of Plot. Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. In plot structure, exposition is the initial situation of the characters when the story begins. Trace the Rising Action. As the story continues to develop, its major conflict begins to gain steam and tension. Investigate the Climax. Wrestle with the Resolution. The basic steps of a plot are: conflict begins, things go right, things go WRONG, final victory or defeat , and wrap-up. A novel can have several conflicts, but a short story should have only one. The exposition is simply the beginning of a story, in which the author "sets the stage" for the events to come. Define the Inciting Incident. After a summary discusses the exposition, shift the focus to the inciting incident and the rising action within the story. Discuss the Climax. Tie It Up. A good plot is all about organizing ideas in a way that is appealing to the reader. It is also, and more importantly, the guideline that helps the author make sure he doesn't get lost on all of the ideas and characters that start to come up whilst the book is written. The theme of a story is what the author is trying to convey â€" in other words, the central idea of the story. The plot is simply what happens in the story and the order of the story's events, and the moral is the lesson that the writer wants the main character and by extension, you to learn from the story. The Plot Diagram is an organizational tool focusing on a pyramid or triangular shape, which is used to map the events in a story. This mapping of plot structure allows readers and writers to visualize the key features of stories. A plot diagram is a tool that is commonly used to organize a story into certain segments. A plot diagram also gives a common framework for analyzing and understanding written prose. The exposition or the introduction introduces the characters, describes the setting and establishes the problem in the story. One way to determine the plot of a story is to identify its elements. Plot includes the exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. The exposition introduces the setting, the characters and the primary dramatic conflict. Definition of Rising Action. Rising action in a plot is a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension in a narrative. In literary works, a rising action includes all decisions, characters' flaws, and background circumstances that together create turns and twists leading to a climax. Falling action occurs right after the climax , when the main problem of the story resolves. It is one of the elements of the plot of the story, the other elements being exposition, rising action, climax , and resolution. Falling action wraps up the narrative, resolves its loose ends, and leads toward the closure. Terms in this set 8 Exposition. Inciting Action. Rising Action. Falling Action. Writers of fiction use seven elements to tell their stories: Character. These are the beings who inhabit our stories. Plot is what happens in the story, the series of events. Setting is where your story takes place. Literary Devices. To identify the theme of a story , you have to read through the story and understand the basics of the characterization, plot and other literary elements that are included in the story. Get to know the main subjects of the story. Get to know what the author's view on the mentioned subjects is. A story has five basic but important elements. These five components are: the characters, the setting, the plot, the conflict, and the resolution. These essential elements keep the story running smoothly and allow the action to develop in a logical way that the reader can follow. Stories are memorable when they are personal, when your audience can see themselves in the story. Memorable stories create emotional connections to ideas, experiences, and innovations. Sharing genuine stories is the way to create a network of passionate supporters that can help spread ideas and make them a reality. So if you need some help, here are three simple steps to how to tell a more compelling story: Use a hook. Tell the story. A story has natural momentum to it. Many people seem to tell stories just to tell them. Your story is waitingâ€¦ I've helped lots of people tell their stories. What are the 6 parts of the plot diagram? Category: books and literature fiction. Explain to the class that the plot line of this movie has six parts , namely the 1 exposition, 2 conflict, 3 rising action, 4 climax, 5 falling action, and 6 resolution. How do you define a plot? How do you analyze a plot? How to Analyze Short Story Plot. Examine the Exposition. What makes a plot interesting? How do you summarize a plot? How to Write a Plot Summary. Summarize the Exposition. What is a good plot? What is a theme of a story? What is a plot diagram of a story? Why is a plot diagram important? How do you identify the plot elements? What is the rising action of a plot? What is a

falling action in a plot diagram? What are the 7 elements of plot? Terms in this set 8. What are the 7 elements of a story? Writers of fiction use seven elements to tell their stories:. How do you determine the theme in a story? What makes a story? What makes a story memorable? How do I tell a story? So if you need some help, here are three simple steps to how to tell a more compelling story:. Use a hook. Similar Asks. Popular Asks. The parts of a plot in a story include the exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. The five parts work together to build suspense, and flow together smoothly to create a unified story line. The exposition is the beginning of the story and prepares the way for upcoming events. In the exposition, the author introduces the major characters , establishes the setting and reveals major conflicts in the story. The author often discusses the characters' backstory, so readers gain insight as to why characters act or respond as they do. For example, the exposition in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain centers on the introduction of Huckleberry Finn, an adolescent who's unhappy living with a strict widow, and has a shallow relationship with his greedy, unfit father. The setting is the mids in a small river town along the Mississippi River; the conflict revolves around Huck's desire to experience adventure, and his running away. The exposition sets the stage for his tumultuous, life-changing journey on a riverboat. The rising action occurs when the main problem or conflict is addressed with a form of action. The rising action always leads up to the climax. During the rising action, the protagonist often encounters some sort of crisis that creates tension. For example, in "The Maze Runner" by James Dashner, the rising action occurs when Thomas -- the protagonist -- enters the maze to try to escape his prison-like existence and save his friends. The climax is the pivotal point in the story when the protagonist deals with the culmination of events. The climax often centers on the protagonist's most difficult challenge or bleakest moment , according to Pasadena City College. For example, in "The Hunger Games" by Suzanne Collins, the climax occurs when Katniss and Peeta -- the primary protagonists -- decide to eat poisonous berries and commit double suicide, rather than kill one another. The climax is the most exciting part of the story and initiates a turning point in the characters' lives. The falling action occurs immediately after the climax and details the consequences -- good or bad -- that the characters must deal with after the turning point of events. It leads up to the resolution and sets the stage for the final chapter of the story. For example, in "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee, the falling action occurs when the antagonist, Bob Ewell, assaults two of the primary protagonists -- Scout and Jem Finch -- and the town recluse saves the children by killing Ewell. The altercation is a direct result of the climax -- Ewell wants revenge after the children's father, an attorney, defends an innocent black man and rebukes Ewell for lying about the case and mistreating his own daughter. The resolution tells us what happens to the characters after the conflict is resolved. All the loose ends are tied up, unless the author plans to write a sequel and purposely leaves room for further plot developments. Some stories have happy endings; others have sad endings. The resolution leaves readers with a sense of closure, so they understand the fate of the protagonists and antagonists. As curriculum developer and educator, Kristine Tucker has enjoyed the plethora of English assignments she's read and graded! Her experiences as vice-president of an energy consulting firm have given her the opportunity to explore business writing and HR. Tucker has a BA and holds Ohio teaching credentials. Definition of Conflict in Literature. How to Write a Plot Summary. A Brief Description of Conflict. Kristine Tucker. About the Author. Photo Credits. Sarah has taught secondary math and English in three states, and is currently living and working in Ontario, Canada. She has recently earned a Master's degree. A plot diagram is a tool that is commonly used to organize a story into certain segments. Once the parts of the plot diagram are identified, it is easier to analyze the content. A plot diagram also gives a common framework for analyzing and understanding written prose. As a member, you'll also get unlimited access to over 83, lessons in math, English, science, history, and more. Plus, get practice tests, quizzes, and personalized coaching to help you succeed. Get unlimited access to over 83, lessons. Already registered? Log in here for access. Log in or sign up to add this lesson to a Custom Course. Log in or Sign up. Look at the plot diagram below and think about the story, Cinderella. Think about how each element in the plot diagram fit with the parts of the story. Exposition or introduction Cinderella and her evil stepsisters and stepmother are introduced, and a description of Cinderella's life as a maid inside the castle is given. We also learn about her positive, happy demeanor and about her friendships with the animals who live in and around the castle. The characters and the setting are described, and we learn about Cinderella's sad life. Rising action After we learn about Cinderella's life inside the castle, she is invited to a ball. She struggles to clean the house and attend to the needs of her mean stepsisters. She finds time to make her dress only to have it ruined by the stepsisters. Her fairy godmother appears and with a tap of her wand, gives Cinderella a brand new dress and a carriage for the ball. She goes to the ball, dances with the prince and has to leave when the

clock strikes twelve. She leaves a glass slipper behind and the prince tries to find her, despite the efforts of her step family to keep her from trying on the slipper. Climax Cinderella comes down the stairs and tries on the slipper. Everyone gasps when they realize the slipper fits. Resolution or conclusion Cinderella lives happily ever after and forgives her evil step family. After reading the example of a plot diagram with the familiar story Cinderella , we can better understand each part of the story. To unlock this lesson you must be a Study. Create your account. Already a member? Log In. Log in. Sign Up. Explore over 4, video courses. English Topics Reading Literature Writing. Find a degree that fits your goals. Lesson Transcript. Instructor: Sarah Spitzig Show bio Sarah has taught secondary math and English in three states, and is currently living and working in Ontario, Canada. In this lesson, we will learn what a plot diagram is and how to use it when analyzing a story. We will analyze the story 'Cinderella' using a plot diagram. An error occurred trying to load this video. Try refreshing the page, or contact customer support. Register to view this lesson Are you a student or a teacher? I am a student I am a teacher. It only takes a few minutes to setup and you can cancel any time. What teachers are saying about Study. Just checking in. Are you still watching? Keep playing. Your next lesson will play in 10 seconds. Save Save Save. Want to watch this again later? Example: Cinderella Look at the plot diagram below and think about the story, Cinderella. Falling action Cinderella goes to live with the prince in the castle. Lesson Summary A plot diagram is a tool that is commonly used to organize a story into certain segments. Learning Outcomes At the end of the video, you may find it helpful to try to: Define a plot diagram and understand how it helps us analyze written prose List the parts of a plot diagram Demonstrate your knowledge of how to use the plot diagram with examples. Unlock Your Education See for yourself why 30 million people use Study. Become a Member Already a member? Teaching Conflict in Literature. Interpreting Figurative Language in Fiction. Themes in Literature: Examples and Explanation. How to Analyze Plot: Steps and Examples. What is a Static Character? What is Foreshadowing? What is Internal Conflict in Literature? How to Find the Theme or Central Idea. Writing an Objective Summary of a Story. Related Courses. English College Composition I. What is the EPT Test? What is the inciting incident in 'The Sniper'? Define exposition, climax and inciting situation, rising action and denouement with simple examples. When one attempts to stop a car, both, the reaction time of the driver and the braking time must be considered. Create a proper plot the following data. A contour diagram for a function f x,y is shown below. Estimate the position and approximate value of the global maximum and global minimum on the region shown. Create an account to start this course today. Like this lesson Share. Browse Browse by subject. Enrolling in a course lets you earn progress by passing quizzes and exams. Track course progress. Take quizzes and exams. Earn certificates of completion. You will also be able to: Create a Goal Create custom courses Get your questions answered. Upgrade to Premium to add all these features to your account! Plot diagrams allow students to pick out major themes in the text, trace changes to major characters over the course of the narrative, and hone their analytic skills. The concepts not only give students a fuller understanding of classroom texts, but also their favorite books and movies. The exposition is the introduction to a story, including the primary characters' names, setting, mood , and time. The conflict is the primary problem that drives the plot of the story, often a main goal for the protagonist to achieve or overcome. The rising action of the story is all of the events that lead to the eventual climax, including character development and events that create suspense. The climax is the most exciting point of the story, and is a turning point for the plot or goals of the main character. The falling action is everything that happens as a result of the climax, including wrapping-up of plot points, questions being answered, and character development. The resolution is not always happy, but it does complete the story. It can leave a reader with questions, answers, frustration, or satisfaction. Making storyboards that explain a plot bring students' understanding to life! It's an engaging and fun way for students to interact with the texts they read in class. For narrative arcs for younger grades or other plot diagram templates, make sure to check out " Four Innovative Ways to Teach Parts of a Story ". Have students illustrate exposition, rising action, conflict, climax, falling action, and resolution, in a six-cell storyboard. As part of editing, have students diagram their own creative writing to find major plot points. Put an empty storyboard on an assessment, and require students to illustrate the plot points of a class text. If you're looking for another step or an alternative assignment, you can create plot diagram worksheets to use in your class! These worksheets can be customized and printed out for students to fill out with a pencil, or they can be completed in the Storyboard Creator like a digital worksheet. You can even create multiple versions for those students who might need a little extra help, and keep them on hand for future use! Find plenty of templates to work from or just start with a blank canvas. Within special education there are varying degrees of abilities , including students who may have disabilities that have a minimal impact on their cognitive abilities. For

the students that require minimal assistance, a blank plot diagram with very little or no information completed may be the way to go. As the creator of the storyboard, the teacher can control just what information is provided and decide how much he wants to guide his students. Use the templates above as they are, or make slight adjustments to the templates. Some students will need a little more guidance when it comes to a plot diagram. Students who struggle with reading comprehension may have difficulty picking out the different parts of a story. Details of the story can be lost in translation, so to speak. That is where a plot diagram with some leading information can be helpful. The visuals act as context clues for students so they can focus their energy on the appropriate information, as seen in the Holes Plot Diagram. Storyboarding allows for variations that also work for those students who really struggle and require more explicit guidance. For the students who can still complete the plot diagram as an assignment but need simplification, you can alter the plot diagram to a more basic beginning-middle-end BME approach. With the BME storyboard the amount of information included can still be as little or as much as needed for the students. Check out BME storyboard templates and examples already completed and ready for use. If the BME is not exactly conducive to the assignment and the students require a more in-depth plot diagram with all the information, a completed plot diagram storyboard may be the better way to go. The students can then use it as a reference rather than an assignment. From afar, it will look like they received the same storyboard, but in actuality they each have one that meets their needs. Analyzing a literary work with a plot diagram fulfills Common Core ELA standards for many age groups. Below are only two examples of ELA standards for different levels. Please see your Common Core State Standards for grade-appropriate strands. Each version of Storyboard That has a different privacy and security model that is tailored for the expected usage. All storyboards are public and can be viewed and copied by anyone. They will also appear in Google search results. The author can choose to leave the storyboard public or mark it as Unlisted. Unlisted storyboards can be shared via a link, but otherwise will remain hidden. All storyboards and images are private and secure. No one else can view anything. Teachers may opt to lower the security if they want to allow sharing. All storyboards are private and secure to the portal using enterprise-class file security hosted by Microsoft Azure. Within the portal, all users can view and copy all storyboards. Exposition The exposition is the introduction to a story, including the primary characters' names, setting, mood , and time. Conflict The conflict is the primary problem that drives the plot of the story, often a main goal for the protagonist to achieve or overcome. Rising Action The rising action of the story is all of the events that lead to the eventual climax, including character development and events that create suspense. Climax The climax is the most exciting point of the story, and is a turning point for the plot or goals of the main character. Falling Action The falling action is everything that happens as a result of the climax, including wrapping-up of plot points, questions being answered, and character development. Resolution The resolution is not always happy, but it does complete the story. More options. Start my free trial. Plot Diagram Template Making storyboards that explain a plot bring students' understanding to life! Customize this Example. Classroom Exercises and Book Reports Some fun ways to teach this lesson using Storyboard That: Have students illustrate exposition, rising action, conflict, climax, falling action, and resolution, in a six-cell storyboard. Suggested Modifications For the Students Who Need Minimal Guidance Within special education there are varying degrees of abilities , including students who may have disabilities that have a minimal impact on their cognitive abilities. For the Students Who Need a Little Guidance Some students will need a little more guidance when it comes to a plot diagram. For the Students Who Need More Guidance Storyboarding allows for variations that also work for those students who really struggle and require more explicit guidance. Check out more teacher resources! View All Teacher Resources. Free Edition All storyboards are public and can be viewed and copied by anyone. Personal Edition The author can choose to leave the storyboard public or mark it as Unlisted. Educational Edition All storyboards and images are private and secure. Business Edition All storyboards are private and secure to the portal using enterprise-class file security hosted by Microsoft Azure. General Education. When we talk about stories, we tend to use the word "plot. How does it differ from a story, and what are the primary features that make up a well-written plot? We answer these questions here and show you real plot examples from literature. Plot is the way an author creates and organizes a chain of events in a narrative. In short, plot is the foundation of a story. Some describe it as the "what" of a text whereas the characters are the "who" and the theme is the "why". The plot must follow a logical, enticing format that draws the reader in. Plot differs from "story" in that it highlights a specific and purposeful cause-and-effect relationship between a sequence of major events in the narrative. In Aspects of the Novel , famed British novelist E. Forster argues that instead of merely revealing random events that occur within a text as "story" does , plot emphasizes

causality between these events:. A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The time-sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it. This is why many plots follow the same basic structure. So what is this structure exactly? Generally speaking, every plot has these five elements in this order :. The primary conflict or tension around which the plot revolves is also usually introduced here in order to set up the course of events for the rest of the narrative. This tension could be the first meeting between two main characters think Pride and Prejudice or the start of a murder mystery, for example. The conflict may affect one character or multiple characters. The author should have clearly communicated to the reader the stakes of this central conflict. In other words, what are the possible consequences? The benefits? This is the part of the plot that sets the rest of the plot in motion. Excitement grows as tensions get higher and higher, ultimately leading to the climax of the story see below. This little guy says his cousin was part of the plot in the Harry Potter books. Arguably the most important part of a story, the climax is the biggest plot point , which puts our characters in a situation wherein a choice must be made that will affect the rest of the story. This is the critical moment that all the rising action has been building up to, and the point at which the overarching conflict is finally addressed. What will the character s do, and what will happen as a result? Tensions are highest here, instilling in the reader a sense of excitement, dread, and urgency. In classic tales of heroes, the climax would be when the hero finally faces the big monster, and the reader is left to wonder who will win and what this outcome could mean for the other characters and the world as a whole within the story. This is when the tension has been released and the story begins to wind down. How did their choices affect themselves and those around them? At this point, the author also ties up loose ends in the main plot and any subplots. This final plot point is when everything has been wrapped up and the new worldâ€"and the new sense of normalcy for the charactersâ€"has been established. The conflict from the climax has been resolved, and all loose ends have been neatly tied up unless the author is purposely setting up the story for a sequel! There is a sense of finality and closure here , making the reader feel that there is nothing more they can learn or gain from the narrative. The resolution can be pretty shortâ€"sometimes just a paragraph or soâ€"and might even take the form of an epilogue , which generally takes place a while after the main action and plot of the story. Be careful not to conflate "resolution" with "happy ending"â€"resolutions can be tragic and entirely unexpected, too! In Romeo and Juliet , the resolution is the point at which the family feud between the Capulets and Montagues is at last put to an end following the deaths of the titular lovers. Many people use a plot diagram to help them visualize the plot definition and structure. The triangular part of the diagram indicates changing tensions in the plot. The diagram begins with a flat, horizontal line for the exposition , showing a lack of tension as well as what is normal for the characters in the story. This elevation changes, however, with the rising action , or immediately after the conflict has been introduced. The rising action is an increasing line indicating the building of tension , all the way up until it reaches the climax â€"the peak or turning point of the story, and when everything changes. The falling action is a decreasing line, indicating a decline in tension and the wrapping up of the plot and any subplots. After, the line flatlines once more into a resolution â€"a new sense of normal for the characters in the story. You can use the plot diagram as a reference when writing a story and to ensure you have all major plot points. While most plots follow the same basic structure, the details of stories can vary quite a bit! Here are four plot examples from literature to give you an idea of how you can use the fundamental plot structure while still making your story entirely your own. He pretends to go crazy and possibly becomes truly mad to confuse Claudius. Later, he passes up the opportunity to kill his uncle while he prays. Climax: Hamlet stabs and kills Polonius, believing it to be his uncle. This is an important turning point at which Hamlet has committed himself to both violence and revenge. Another climax can be said to be when Hamlet duels Laertes. Falling Action: Hamlet is sent to England but manages to avoid execution and instead returns to Denmark. Ophelia goes mad and dies. Hamlet duels Laertes, ultimately resulting in the deaths of the entire royal family. Resolution: As he lay dying, Hamlet tells Horatio to make Fortinbras the king of Denmark and to share his story. Fortinbras arrives and speaks hopefully about the future of Denmark. Artist's rendition of Hamlet's murder of King Claudius. Exposition: Lockwood arrives at Wuthering Heights to meet with Heathcliff, a wealthy landlord, about renting Thrushcross Grange, another manor just a few miles away. While staying overnight, he sees the ghost of a woman named Catherine. After settling in at the Grange, Lockwood asks the housekeeper, Nelly Dean, to relay to him the story of Heathcliff and the Heights. Rising Action: Most of the rising action takes place in the past when Catherine and Heathcliff were young. We learn that the two children were very close. One day, a dog bite forces Catherine to stay for several weeks at the Grange where the Lintons live, leading her to become infatuated with the young Edgar Linton. Feeling hurt and betrayed, Heathcliff runs away

for three years, and Catherine and Edgar get married. Climax: Catherine becomes sick, gives birth to a daughter named Cathy, and dies. Heathcliff begs Catherine to never leave him, to haunt himâ€"even if it drives him mad. Falling Action: Many years pass in Nelly's story. A chain of events allows Heathcliff to gain control of both the Heights and the Grange. He then forces the young Cathy to live with him at the Heights and act as a servant. Lockwood leaves the Grange to return to London. Resolution: Six months later, Lockwood goes back to see Nelly and learns that Heathcliff, still heartbroken and now tired of seeking revenge, has died. Cathy and Hareton fall in love and plan to get married; they inherit the Grange and the Heights. Lockwood visits the graves of Catherine and Heathcliff, noting that both are finally at peace. Exposition: Teenager Carrie is an outcast and lives with her controlling, fiercely religious mother. One day, she starts her period in the showers at school after P. Not knowing what menstruation is, Carrie becomes frantic; this causes other students to make fun of her and pelt her with sanitary products. Around this time, Carrie discovers that she has telekinetic powers. Rising Action: Carrie practices her telekinesis, which grows stronger. The students who previously tormented Carrie in the locker room are punished by their teacher. One girl, Sue, feels remorseful and asks her boyfriend, Tommy, to take Carrie to the prom. But another girl, Chris, wants revenge against Carrie and plans to rig the prom queen election so that Carrie wins. Carrie attends the prom with Tommy and things go wellâ€"at first. Everybody laughs at Carrie, who goes mad and begins using her telekinesis to start fires and kill everyone in sight. Falling Action: Carrie returns home and is attacked by her mother. She kills her mother and then goes outside again, this time killing Chris and Billy. As Carrie lay dying, Sue comes over to her and Carrie realizes that Sue never intended to hurt her. She dies. Resolution: The survivors in the town must come to terms with the havoc Carrie wrought. Some feel guilty for not having helped Carrie sooner; Sue goes to a psychiatric hospital. Exposition: Bella Swan is a high school junior who moves to live with her father in a remote town in Washington State. She meets a strange boy named Edward, and after an initially awkward meeting, the two start to become friends. One day, Edward successfully uses his bare hands to stop a car from crushing Bella, making her realize that something is very different about this boy. Rising Action: Bella discovers that Edward is a vampire after doing some research and asking him questions. The two develop strong romantic feelings and quickly fall in love. When playing baseball together, however, they end up attracting a gang of non-vegetarian vampires. One of these vampires, James, notices that Bella is a human and decides to kill her. Edward and his family work hard to protect Bella, but James lures her to him by making her believe he has kidnapped her mother. Climax: Tricked by James, Bella is attacked and fed on. At this moment, Edward and his family arrive and kill James. Bella nearly dies from the vampire venom in her blood, but Edward sucks it out, saving her life. Falling Action: Bella wakes up in the hospital, heavily injured but alive. She still wants to be in a relationship with Edward, despite the risks involved, and the two agree to stay together. Resolution: Months later, Edward takes Bella to the prom. The two have a good time. Bella tells Edward that she wants him to turn her into a vampire right then and there, but he refuses and pretends to bite her neck instead. Despite what some critics might claim, Twilight does, in fact, have a plot. What is plot? These events must be purposeful and organized in a logical manner that entices the reader, builds tension, and provides a resolution. All plots have a beginning, middle, and end, and usually contain the following five points in this order:. Sketching out a plot diagram can help you visualize your story and get a clearer sense for where the climax is, what tensions you'll need to have in order to build up to this turning point, and how you can offer a tight conclusion to your story. A key literary element as it turns out. Learn about other important elements of literature in our guide. We've also got a list of top literary devices you should know. Working on a novel? Then you will definitely want to know what kinds of tone words you can use , how imagery works , what the big difference between a simile and a metaphor is , and how to write an epilogue. Interested in writing poetry? Then check out our picks for the 20 most critical poetic devices. She is passionate about education, writing, and travel. Our new student and parent forum, at ExpertHub. See how other students and parents are navigating high school, college, and the college admissions process. Ask questions;

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get answers. How to Get a Perfect , by a Perfect Scorer. Score on SAT Math. Score on SAT Reading. Score on SAT Writing. What ACT target score should you be aiming for? How to Get a Perfect 4. How to Write an Amazing College Essay. A Comprehensive Guide. Choose Your Test. What Is the Plot of a Story? The 5 Parts of the Narrative. What Is Plot? Definition and Overview What is the plot of a story? The answer is pretty simple, actually. This is the basic plot

definition. But what does plot do? Forster argues that instead of merely revealing random events that occur within a text as "story" does , plot emphasizes causality between these events: "We have defined a story as a narrative of events arranged in their time-sequence. What Is Plot Structure? What Is a Plot Diagram? Have friends who also need help with test prep? Share this article! Hannah Muniz. About the Author. Search the Blog Search. Find Out How. Get the latest articles and test prep tips! Looking for Graduate School Test Prep?