

Short Story Notes ~ Fill-in-the-Blank

1. What are the qualities of a good short story?

- a. Can *usually* be read in _____.
- b. Has one or two _____ characters.
- c. Tries to leave behind a _____ or _____.
- d. Has a _____ which is developed as the story progresses
- e. Has a recognizable _____ to the conflict.

2. List the **elements** of a short story:

3. **Conflict** provides the _____ of _____ and _____ that make stories _____ to read.

4. The six types of **conflict**:

a. **Man vs.** _____: Involves _____
between _____.

b. **Man vs.** _____: Involves conflict between an
_____ and _____.

c. **Man vs.** _____: Involves conflict between and
_____ and the _____.

d. **Man vs.** _____: Involves characters'
_____ conflicts with
_____.

e. **Man vs.** _____: Involves _____
with what seems to be an _____
problem.

f. **Man vs.** _____: Involves a conflict with
the forces of _____ technology.

5. **PLOT** is the _____ of _____ in a
_____.

6. The **SETTING** of a story serves different _____ in the
_____ and the _____ it has on

the reader. In some stories, the setting might almost be considered a _____ itself!

7. List the four ways that setting works in a short story:

8. List the four ways that authors may develop character:

9. _____ characterization is when the author _____ the reader _____ about the characters _____.

10. _____ characterization is when the _____ SHOWS the character in _____ and lets the _____ make their own _____.

11. A protagonist is the _____, typically the _____ (but not always)

12. The _____ – the character or force in
_____ with the protagonist.

13. The way in which the conflict is resolved is called the
_____.

12. _____ determines who is
_____ the story ~ the _____, or
_____ from which an author presents a story.

13. DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW:

a. LIMITED: _____ person: the character
_____ his/her own experiences _____.

b. In _____ point of view the _____ tells
the story from the _____ of JUST _____
character.

c. The point of view is called “Third Person _____” if the author is _____ the story and presents the thoughts of _____ the characters involved as an _____.

14. _____ is a novel/short story/poem’s central _____ or insight into life; a “_____.”

a. Theme is NOT “_____”.

15. List four clues to consider when looking for theme:

16. _____ is an _____ in the _____ of a story to tell about something that happened in the _____ ~ a jump back in _____.

17. _____ is when the author gives _____ or _____ about what might happen _____ in a story.

18. _____ Language is a _____ that an author uses to help the reader _____ what is happening in a _____. Figurative language is meant to be interpreted _____, not _____.

19. An exaggerated statement or overstatement is called a _____. It's a _____ that is not to be taken _____.

20. _____ are words, _____, or expressions that _____ be taken _____.

21. _____ are animals, elements, _____, places, or colors, writers use to _____ other things.

22. List at least 7 common symbols and what they represent.

22. _____ is the way an author uses _____, phrases, _____, language, and _____. It is the author's unique _____ of expressing his/her ideas. Two authors' styles can be as _____ as their speaking voices or _____.

23. _____ is the author's _____ about the _____ of his/her writing.

24. _____ can be positive, _____, or _____.

25. Mood is the overall _____ – light, happy, dark or mysterious, for example – created by an author's _____. Mood is the way the a text makes the _____ feel.