

English 7 Notes

LESSON 1:

Short Story- Falls under the first general category of literature fiction. Characterized by a limited number of characters.

Plot- The arrangement or structure of the events or actions in a story.

PLOT DIAGRAM

- Exposition-** Beginning of the story where characters and setting are introduced.
- Rising Action-** Where the main character faces of conflicts
- Climax-** The most exciting part of the story. When we learn the outcome
- Falling Action-** events leading to the end of the story.
- Resolution-** end of the story.

CHARACTER- a person, or sometimes even an animal, who takes part in the action of a short story or other literary work. Introduced in the exposition part (conclusion).

TYPES OF CHARACTERS

- Protagonist-** the main/leading character of the story.
- Antagonist-** the character who opposes or conflict with the main character.
- Dynamic/Round Character-** the character in the story who change, accept changes, act, and view the changes as part of their role as human beings. They are often known as the **hero/heroine**.

- Flat/Static Characters**- the characters that do not change. They remain static or stagnant throughout the story.

- Stock or stereotype Character**- These characters are types and not individuals. Stock characters are based on clichés and social prejudices. For example, the dumb blonde, the mean stepmother, the loyal servant, the abusive boyfriend, or the evil dictator or CEO are all stock characters.

TYPES OF CHARACTERIZATION

- Direct Characterization**- the author explicitly tells the readers what they want to know about the character by clearly stating details about him/her.

- Indirect Characterization**- the author shows who the character is through their

speech, thoughts, motivations, actions, and interactions with others.

1ST STORY:

<https://www.scribd.com/document/456316374/My-Father-Goes-to-Court-and-Summary>

LESSON 1 part 2:

Conflict- refers to the problems or struggles that are encountered by the characters and are usually resolved in the end.

-an important element in the plot. Without it, the story becomes plotless

•**Inciting Incident-** another term for conflict that begins at the complication stage

•**Complication-** any single incident that gives birth to conflict.

TWO CLASSIFICATIONS OF CONFLICT:

A. Internal conflict

1. Character vs.

himself/herself/themselves- involves the protagonist's internal struggle with their beliefs, desires, fears, or moral dilemmas and provides insight into the character's personal growth.

B. External conflict

1. Character vs. Character- occurs when a character faces disagreement, opposition, or confrontation from another character.

2. Character vs. Society- the protagonist struggles against society norms, rules, or expectations

3. Character vs. Nature- involves characters struggling against the

elements, natural disasters, or the harsh environment

4. Character vs. Supernatural- occurs when characters face otherworldly or supernatural forces. This can involve battles against ghosts, mythical creatures, or supernatural powers

5. Character vs. Technology- focuses on the relationship between characters and technology, often highlighting the ethical implications and consequences of advancements like battling against machines, artificial intelligence, or the dehumanizing effects of technology

2nd

STORY :

<https://www.scribd.com/document/348238355/Literature>

LESSON 2:

Historical-biographical Approach of reading a short story combines the biographical and the historical aspects of information as the primary insight in the creation of the text

Biographical Context relates the events in the short story to the actual experience of the author

Historical Context seeks to understand the text based on the social, cultural, and political aspects and occurrences of a particular time which could directly or

indirectly shape the events in the short story

3rd STORY:

<https://www.scribd.com/document/392582543/259001490-Scent-of-Apples-Docx>

LESSON 2 part 2:

Local Color- a narrative technique fiction that presents the shared unique local practices and values of people in a particular place

Sociocultural Context- another way of creating meaning in a text by analyzing the sociocultural practices and values embedded in the narrative elements.

Theme- the central idea conveyed, either direct or implicit, in a literary work that depicts any human experience

4Th STORY:

<https://www.scribd.com/document/630152017/We-Filipino-Are-Mild-Drinkers-Edited>

LESSON 2 part 3:

Purpose- the goal or aim of a piece of writing.

Three Major Purposes of Writing

- A. To Persuade- influence the reader's perspective or encourage them to reconsider their stance on a debate and contemplate the writer's viewpoint
- B. To Inform- explains, clarifies something, or educate the audience.

C. To Entertain- focuses on entertaining rather than informing; aims to make the audience laugh, cry, or provide overall small enjoyable reading experience.

Steps in Writing a Story

•Step 1: Prewriting (Think)

- Decide on a topic to write about.
- Consider who will read or listen to your written work.
- Brainstorm ideas about the topic.
- Use a graphic organizer (e.g., story map) to organize your ideas.
- Do your research, if necessary.

•**Step 2: Drafting (Write)**

Write sentences and paragraphs even if they are not perfect.

Read what you have written and judge if it says what you mean.

Show it to others and ask for suggestions.

•**Step 3: Revising (Make It Better)**

Read what you have written again.

Think about what others said about it.

Rearrange words or sentences.

Delete, add, or change parts.

Replace overused or unclear words.

•**Step 4: Editing (Make It Better)**

- Be sure all sentences are complete – have subjects and verbs.
- Correct spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.
- Change words that are not used correctly.
- Have someone check your work.
- Recopy it correctly and neatly.

•Step 5: Publishing (Share the Finished Product)

- Read your writing aloud to a group.
- Create a book of your work.
- Send a copy to a friend or relative.
- Put your writing on display.

- Illustrate, perform, or set your creation to music.

Transitional Markers and their Functions

TO ADD:

And, again, and then, besides, equally important, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next, lastly, what's more, moreover, in addition, first (second, etc.)

TO COMPARE:

Whereas, but, yet, on the other hand, however, nevertheless, on the contrary, by comparison, where, compared to, up

against, balanced against, vis a vis, but,
after all, conversely, meanwhile, although,
in contrast, although this may be true

TO PROVE:

Because, for, since, for the same reason,
because, for, since, furthermore,
obviously, evidently, in fact, moreover,
besides, indeed, in fact, in addition, in any
case, that is

TO SHOW EXCEPTION:

Yet, still, however, nevertheless, in spite
of, despite, of course, once in a while,
sometimes

TO SHOW TIME

Immediately, thereafter, soon, after a few hours, finally, then, later, previously, formerly, first (second, etc.), next, and then

TO REPEAT:

In brief, as I have said, as I have noted, as has been noted

TO EMPHASIZE:

Definitely, extremely, obviously, fact, indeed, in any case, absolute positively, naturally, surprising always, forever, perpetually, eternal never, emphatically, unquestionably without a doubt

