



Detailed Lesson Plan No.: 24

	Learning Area: Creative Nonfiction (CNF)	Grade Level: 11 or 12	Quarter: 1	Date: 7-15-2025	Duration: 1 hr
	Learning Competency/-ies:	Identify the fictional elements in the texts			Code: HUMSS_CNF11/12-Ib-d-9
	Content/ Topic	Principles, Elements, Techniques, and Devices of Creative Nonfiction			
	Key Concepts/ Understandings to be Developed	Elements of Fiction			
1. Objectives	Knowledge	Identify the fictional elements in the texts			
	Skills	Determine and observe the appropriate elements in the texts			
	Attitude	Sincerely, compare the fictional elements in the texts			
	Values	Evaluate and interpret the fictional elements in the texts			
2. Learning Resources	<p>-https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/19yO7ta0sHFivzFDYJbj517uzi6Fn82rrlq9GjOi4tuA/edit#slide=id.p</p> <p>-https://quillbot.com/courses/introduction-to-creative-writing/chapter/lesson-3-elements-of-a-fiction/#:~:text=Characters%2C%20setting%2C%20plot%2C%20conflict,key%20elements%20for%20writing%20fiction.</p> <p>https://study.com/learn/lesson/climax-in-literature-examples.html#:~:text=What%20is%20the%20climax%20in%20a%20be%20stoned%20to%20death.</p> <p>-https://sites.google.com/depd.gov.ph/casaynhs-cnf/dlps</p> <p>- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g3X7j6hUPKM</p>				
3. Procedures 4 minutes	<p>A. Questions: B. Prayer: C. Checking of Attendance: D. Cleaning the Area: E. Others:</p>				
3.1 Introductory Activity 6 minutes	<p>Set of Questions for Recap: What are the literary elements used in the previous lesson? What are the parts of the plot in the drama? Using students' cellphones or the teacher's laptop, search on the internet for the meanings of the words "Character", "Setting", and "Plot." The students shall recall the previous lesson.</p>				
3.2 Activity 15 minutes	<p>-Using the laptop, the teacher presents the webpage @ https://quillbot.com/courses/introduction-to-creative-writing/chapter/lesson-3-elements-of-a-fiction/#:~:text=Characters%2C%20setting%2C%20plot%2C%20conflict,key%20elements%20for%20writing%20fiction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 3.1: Freytag's Pyramid</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD Exposition --- RisingAction[Rising Action] RisingAction --- Climax Climax --- FallingAction[Falling Action] FallingAction --- Denouement </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Freytag's Pyramid by Gustav Freytag, a German playwright</p> <p>After presenting the video, slides, or webpage, the students will cooperatively identify the fictional elements of the short story. Guide Questions:</p>				

	<p>What are the fictional elements? What are the parts of the plot?</p>
<p>3.3 Analysis 5 minutes</p>	<p>-After presenting the PPT, the students will identify the fictional elements. Then, they will determine the fictional elements of the passage.</p> <p>Guide Questions: How can you determine the fictional elements? Why is the climax considered a very vital part of the plot?</p>
<p>3.4 Abstraction 10 minutes</p>	<p>-After the students have determined the fictional elements, the teacher will require the class to answer the questions. What is our lesson for the day? Summarize the topic on a ½ CW sheet of paper.</p> <p>Summary: Elements of Fiction</p> <p>Fiction is make-believe, invented stories. They may be short stories, fables, vignettes, plays, novellas, or novels. Although writers may base a character on people they have met in real life, the characters and the experiences that the character faces in the story are not real.</p> <p>So, how does a writer write fiction? Characters, setting, plot, conflict, point of view, and theme are six key elements for writing fiction.</p> <p>Characters</p> <p>Characters are the people, animals, or aliens in the story. Readers come to know the characters through what they say, what they think, and how they act.</p> <p>E. M. Forster, an English novelist, identified that characters are either flat or round. Flat characters do not play important roles in the stories. They often have only one or two traits with little description about them. A flat character may even be a stock character, which is a stereotypical figure that is easily recognized by readers, for example, the mad scientist or the evil stepmother.</p> <p>On the other hand, the round characters play an important role, often leading roles in stories. They are complex, dimensional, and well-developed. The stories are about them; therefore, pages of writing will be about them. They often change by going through a life-changing experience as the story unfolds.</p> <p>When discussing stories with other readers and writers or when writing an analysis of a story, fictional characters can be described as static or developing. Static means the character stays the same throughout the story. They do not change. Developing, also called dynamic, means the character changes. The change may impact the character's beliefs, attitudes, or actions. The change may be small or large. This change occurs because the character experiences an epiphany, an insight about life.</p> <p>If writers write about characters outside their own culture, they need to do research so as not to misrepresent a particular culture. The same is also true of characters who have illnesses. The writer may need to research the disease and its treatment to be accurate about it.</p> <p>Setting is where and when the story takes place. It includes the following:</p> <p>The immediate surroundings of the characters, such as props in a scene: trees, furniture, food, inside of a house or car, etc. The time of day, such as morning, afternoon, or night. The weather, such as cloudy, sunny, windy, snowy, or rainy, etc. The time of year, particularly the seasons: fall, winter, summer, spring. The historical period, such as what century or decade the story takes place in. The geographical location includes the city, state, country, and possibly even the universe, if the writer is writing science fiction.</p>

A setting can function as a main force that the characters encounter, such as a tornado or flood, or a setting can play a minor role, such as setting the mood. Oftentimes, the setting can reveal something about the main character as he/she functions in that place and period.

Writers write about places they are familiar with. If they aren't familiar with the place, they need to research it to be accurate about it.

Plot

The plot is the order of events in the story. The plot usually follows a particular structure called Freytag's Pyramid. Gustav Freytag, a German playwright who lived during the 1800s, identified this structure.

Freytag's Pyramid has five parts: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement, also known as resolution. See Figure 3.1.

The **exposition** is an introduction to the characters, time, and the problem. At the point where exposition moves into rising action, a problem, sometimes called an inciting incident, occurs for the main character to handle or solve. This creates the beginning of the story.

Rising action includes the events that the main character encounters. Each event, developed in separate scenes, makes the problem more complex.

The **climax** is the turning point in the story. Usually, it is a single event with the greatest intensity and uncertainty. The main character must contend with the problem at this point.

The falling action includes the events that unfold after the climax. This usually creates an emotional response from the reader.

The denouement or resolution provides closure to the story. It ties up loose ends in the story.

Do writers plan out their stories? Some do, especially if they are an extreme think-and-write writer. Some don't. They have a story idea, begin it, and watch it unfold as they write.

Conflict

Conflict is the struggle between two entities. In story writing, the main character, also known as the protagonist, encounters a conflict with the antagonist, who is an adversary. The conflict may be one of six kinds:

Character vs. character

Character vs. nature or natural forces

Character vs. society or culture

Character vs. machine or technology

Character vs. God

Character vs himself or herself

Point of View

Stories are generally told from one of two points of view:

First-person point of view

Third-person point of view

First-person point of view means that one of the characters in the story will narrate—give an account—of the story. The narrator may be the protagonist, the main character. Writing in the first-person point of view brings the readers closer to the story. They can read it as if they are the character because personal pronouns like I, me, my, we, us, and our are used.

	<p>The third-person point of view means that the narrator is not in the story. The third-person narrator is not a character. The third-person point of view can be done in two ways:</p> <p>Third-person limited Third-person omniscient Third-person limited means that the narrator limits him/herself by being able to be in one character's thoughts. Whereas, third-person omniscient means the narrator has unlimited ability to have various thoughts. Writing in the third-person point of view removes readers from the story because of the pronouns he, she, it, him, her, his, hers, they, them, and theirs.</p> <p>Theme</p> <p>A theme is not the plot of the story. It is the underlying truth that is being conveyed in the story. Themes can be universal, meaning they are understood by readers no matter what culture or country they are in. Common themes include coming of age, the circle of life, prejudice, greed, good vs. evil, beating the odds, etc.</p> <p>In reading the passage, how does the writer effectively combine his or her ideas on the plot and its fictional elements? Integration: Literacy and Numeracy.</p>
3.5 Application 10 minutes	<p>When the writing composition is complete, students will write their literary analysis to be shared for peer editing. The students will have to answer the following questions. Identify the fictional elements. What is your interpretation of the fictional elements?</p>
3.6 Assessment 8 minutes	<p>-Utilizing the laptop and the television set, the students will identify fictional elements. Utilize ½ CW on this particular activity. Answer the guide questions: What are the fictional elements of the short story? What are the parts of the plot?</p>
3.7 Assignment 2 minutes	<p>The students will identify the fictional elements. Legal Note: Under Senate Bill No. 1792 or the "No Homework Act of 2023," there will be no mandatory homework or assignments on weekends, and they will only be allowed on weekdays. Also, the homework will only have to be minimal and should not require more than two hours to be completed, and on a voluntary basis.</p>
Concluding Activity	<p>This DLP is a new lesson for the day.</p>
Reflection	<p><i>The lesson could be accomplished when students are very participative.</i></p>

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