#### 5.08 Narrative Q & A

#### Finish up your Module 5 Novel!

Important note: For 5.08 you will be writing an interview with the protagonist, antagonist, and author of the novel you read in Module 5, and then creating a podcast, slide deck, or video of that interview. Please be sure to use the 5.08 worksheet linked here or on the help site, rather than the worksheet at the end of the lesson!

## How will I synthesize information from my narrative test into a digital presentation?

Review the example interview with the protagonist, antagonist (who isn't an actual character, by the way!), and the author of "The Cremation of Sam McGee" on page 2 of the Educator lesson.

# Which literary elements will I need to include in my interview? When it comes to an interview, knowing your \_\_\_\_\_\_ is key. And since you're playing all of the parts (interviewer and interviewees) you'll need to be prepared. That means that finishing your novel is the first step to successfully completing this assignment. The next? Taking note of which literary elements appear, where they appear, and why they appear. Review the different literary elements below as you prepare to create your interview. Think of

#### Review the Archetypes in Literature Reference Sheet

where you may see examples of these elements in the novel you read!

#### **Review the Symbolism Reference Sheet**

Element of literature	Definition	Example from my novel (if applicable)
Protagonist	The protagonist is the central character in the story who is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. This character is not always the "good guy" or the superhero. They can have flaws and make poor decisions—basically, they can be a regular person.	
Antagonist	The antagonist is the person or thing that the protagonist must overcome. This character doesn't	

	have to be a bad guy or a villain. The antagonist is simply the conflict, or the cause of the conflict. Sometimes, the antagonist isn't even a person. A shark, a hurricane, and a fear of public speaking could all act as antagonists.	
Round Character	A round character is three dimensional, has a variety of personality traits, and takes at least a paragraph to summarize.	
Flat Character	A flat character is two dimensional, has limited personality traits, and can be summed up in 1–2 words.	
Dynamic Character	A dynamic character develops throughout the plot, undergoes a noticeable change, learns a lesson, and grows as a person.	
Static Character	A static character does not develop throughout the plot, does not experience change, does not learn a lesson, and does not grow as a person.	
Character vs. Character Conflict	In this external conflict, a character is at odds with another character regarding needs, wants, or beliefs.	
Character vs. Nature Conflict	In this external conflict, a character is battling a force of nature. This conflict occurs when a character faces resistance from a natural force. A character may have to survive or recover from a storm, fire, flood, or other natural disaster.	
Character vs. Self Conflict	In this internal conflict, a character attempts to overcome a personal issue. This conflict occurs when a character encounters a problem within themselves, like fear, anxiety, or confusion.	
Character vs. Society Conflict	This conflict is external. The protagonist may have a different opinion from the majority of society, may be oppressed by society, or may want to change society in some way.	
Character vs. Supernatural Conflict	In this external conflict, a problem exists between a protagonist and something that isn't entirely understood, like mythological creatures, monsters, or ghosts.	
Setting	The time period, place, historical event, mood, or social environment. The setting has a big impact on the characters, conflict, plot, and theme of a story.	
Historical Context	Literature can be set within a famous historical event, like the American Revolution or the Great Depression. These events give context to a story. They can also develop characters, provide conflict, and impact the	

	plot.	
Mood	Mood is a product of the setting. It expresses the way a reader feels while reading a piece of literature. The setting affects the mood, allowing us to feel what the characters are feeling and gain a better understanding of the conflict.	
Place	The location of any piece of literature is a significant part of the story. Writers of fiction carefully select the place their stories are set; in nonfiction, place is also important in understanding the text. Place can be a geographic location, like Africa, or a location in a home, like a bedroom.	
Social Conflict	Our experiences and backgrounds have a profound impact on us. Religion, culture, money, and even neighborhoods affect our lives. In literature, this aspect of setting connects to historical context, place, and time; develops characters; and creates conflict.	
Time	When it comes to setting, time is perhaps the easiest to identify. Does the text occur in the past, present, or future? Is it morning, afternoon, or evening? Is it the 1600s or the 2000s? Why does time matter? It affects the clothing, technology, scientific advancements, government, and more.	
Weather	Scary stories take place on dark and stormy nights, and cheerful stories take place on days filled with sunshine. Weather has a significant impact on the mood, characters, conflict, and plot. A tornado can transport a character to another land, and an avalanche can create conflict. Environmental disasters, like oil spills, also qualify as settings.	
Theme	The lesson learned by the protagonist or the reader. Can be developed through the characters, conflict, repetition, symbolism, and setting.	

### What are the elements of an effective digital presentation?

Review the 3 options on page 4 of the Educator lesson and begin thinking about how you want to present your "interview" from your novel.

#### **Assessment**

Complete and submit the  $\underline{5.08}$  Narrative Q&A Worksheet (use this one, NOT the one at the end of the lesson). Use the novel that you are reading for  $\underline{\text{Module 5}}$