**Narrative Elements Study Guide**

**Test: Tuesday Oct. 28th**

* **Vocabulary:** There will be a section on the test where you will have to apply your knowledge of the definitions to examples. ***Example:*** *Which of the following is an example of a theme?*
* **Application:** You will need to be able to read a short passage and answer multiple choice questions on the parts of the plot structure. ***Example:*** *What is the climax of this story?*
* **Plot Diagram:** Be able to label the parts of the plot structure on a blank diagram (there is a practice sheet attached to this study guide).
* **Review Topics**: Be able to identify figurative language and genre.

**Things to Study:**

* Your narrative elements pages in your reader/ writer notebook
* Any extra activities we did in class (mini checks).
* The practice sheets attached to this study guide

**C:\Documents and Settings\sboyle1\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\TWEC2UMQ\MC900150927[1].wmfNarrative Elements (Parts of a Story)- In your own words, define these terms.**

**Plot**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C:\Documents and Settings\ljorns\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\XKF0XNIE\MC900438249[1].wmfParts of the Plot

E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How do you decide which part of the plot is the **Initiating Event**?

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How do you decide which part of the plot is the **Climax**?

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**Define the following terms:**

**Characters**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Main Characters:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Protagonist: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Antagonist: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Minor Characters:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Character Personality

Dynamic: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Static: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Read this example: If a character inherits a million dollars from a rich aunt in a story, this may or may **not** result in the sort of change in his personality or values or in his general outlook on life that would make him a dynamic character. He might remain the same cheerful, humble, easy-going, out-going guy before he got the money. Or he might remain the same bitter, resentful, suspicious, selfish person he had always been. Or he might continue to be the same smug, arrogant snob he's already exhibited himself to be. In any of these cases, we'd have an instance of **static character**. Of course such a drastic change in one's situation might motivate a change in one's outlook on life. And if -- but only if -- it results in this sort of change, we have a **dynamic character**.

How do you decide if a character is dynamic or static? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Define the following terms:**

**Conflict**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Internal conflict:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Character vs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

External:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Character vs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Character vs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Character vs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Theme**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How to Find the Theme

-The author will tell the reader; in this case it is usually in the last paragraph the passage

-The reader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Common Themes in Literature

-Treat others the way you would like to be treated.

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**Setting**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Setting helps create the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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“Wailing Well”

C:\Documents and Settings\ljorns\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\UVU6MMQG\MC900215099[1].wmf**by Kelly Hashway**

Charlie couldn’t pass up a dare and Eric was insisting she was too scared to complete this dare by the old Wailing Well Charlie was the toughest kid in the sixth grade. She wasn’t going to let Eric ruin her reputation.

“No problem.” Charlie shoved her hands in her pockets before anyone could notice they were shaking. So what if there was a kid-hungry troll living in the well on the abandoned lot? She could take a quick peek and run before it climbed up to eat her—right? She pushed through the crowd of kids and marched to the abandoned lot. Her palms were sweaty. No one went near the “Wailing Well.” A stray cat had jumped on the edge of it and something pulled it into the well. It happened so fast that no one saw what did it. But now a horrible wailing came from the well.

Wailing came from the well and Charlie froze. Charlie wasscared, but she wouldn’t admit it, especially to Eric. She turned to Eric, “You’re the one that’s scared. Why else would you dare people to look in the well? You’re too chicken to do it yourself!”

“Am not!” Eric walked over to Charlie. He gulped, and for the first time, Charlie realized he wasn’t so tough. He put on a good show, but he was all talk. She wondered if he thought the same about her. Charlie grabbed Eric’s sleeve and charged at the well. Something hairy moved inside. Yellow eyes glowed up at her. The wailing was replaced by a scratching sound, like nails on rock. The creature was climbing up to get them!

Eric screamed and ran. Charlie squinted at the creature. She cranked the bucket, lowering it into the well. She heard a soft thump and cranked the bucket back up. Charlie pulled a gray kitten out of the bucket. “The cat didn’t get pulled into the well. It fell. It got hurt, too. That’s why it was wailing.”

“What are you going to do with it?” Alyson asked.

“I’ll bring it to the vet,” Charlie said. “I’ll put up some fliers, and if no one claims it, I’ll keep it.” She scratched the top of the kitten’s head and it purred.”I’ll even name it Troll.”

1. **Which sentence is an example of the exposition?**
   1. Charlie couldn’t pass up a dare and Eric was insisting she was too scared to complete this dare by the old watering hole.
   2. Wailing came from the well and Charlie froze.
   3. The creature was climbing up to get them!
   4. “I’ll put up some fliers, and if no one claims it, I’ll keep it.”
2. **Which sentence is an example of the rising action?** 
   1. Charlie couldn’t pass up a dare and Eric was insisting she was too scared to complete this dare by the old watering hole.
   2. Wailing came from the well and Charlie froze.
   3. The creature was climbing up to get them!
   4. “I’ll put up some fliers, and if no one claims it, I’ll keep it.”
3. **Which sentence is an example of the climax?** 
   1. Charlie couldn’t pass up a dare and Eric was insisting she was too scared to complete this dare by the old watering hole.
   2. Wailing came from the well and Charlie froze.
   3. The creature was climbing up to get them!
   4. “I’ll put up some fliers, and if no one claims it, I’ll keep it.”
4. **Which sentence is an example of the resolution?** 
   1. Charlie couldn’t pass up a dare and Eric was insisting she was too scared to complete this dare by the old watering hole.
   2. Wailing came from the well and Charlie froze.
   3. The creature was climbing up to get them!
   4. “I’ll put up some fliers, and if no one claims it, I’ll keep it.”
5. **Who is the protagonist? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Who is the antagonist? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. **What is the main conflict of the story?** 
   1. Character vs. self
   2. Character vs. character
   3. Character vs. nature
   4. Character vs. society
7. **How did Charlie’s feelings change during the events of the story?** 
   1. Ashamed to proud
   2. Nervous to lighthearted
   3. Angry to scared
   4. Bored to excited
8. **Charlie’s conflicts are resolved when—**
   1. She is dared to go to the well
   2. She sees eyes looking up at her
   3. Eric screams and runs away
   4. She pulls out a little kitten
9. **What is a theme from the story?**
10. Bullies never win
11. Good always wins
12. Courage is dangerous
13. Not everything is as it first appears
14. **Label the Plot Structure Below**



**Directions: Read the story. While you are reading, watch for different types of conflict.**

**“The Stone Necklace”**

One spring day, Narat decided to leave the island. His mother did not want him to go, so she pleaded with him.



“It’s too dangerous in the rainy season,” she said. “Wait a little longer.”

Narat’s people were used to traveling between the nearby islands. They usually stayed for a year on one, then moved to a different island along the chain they called the Stone Necklace. But to journey beyond the Stone Necklace was considered foolish, especially during stormy weather that might easily snap a handmade boat in two.

Narat’s curiosity and desire for adventure overwhelmed any sensible thought on the matter. He thought the older people had become too afraid to leave their small comfortable world. He loaded his boat with bananas and coconuts, along with a knife and two jugs of fresh water. A few of the older men helped him push his boat out past the breaking waves, and Narat was off.

On the third night, he found himself in the middle of a storm. He had to empty one of his jugs so he could use it to bail water out of the boat. The waters were so rough that the boat nearly capsized. The bottom of the boat flooded worse than ever, and nearly half of Narat’s banana’s spilled out into the sea. He had to empty the second jug of water so that he could use both jugs to bail out and keep from sinking.

When the rains stopped, so did any chance for Narat to collect fresh rainwater to drink. He survived three more days by drinking coconut milk. Then the coconuts ran out, and he could do nothing but watch the horizon for some sign of land. He fought his own exhaustion just to keep his eyes open.

When he finally saw it, he thought his eyes were playing tricks on him. He blinked hard and looked again. The land he saw before him was…his tribe island! Somehow, after traveling for seven days, he was back in the Stone Necklace. He had gone in a giant circle.

When he pulled his battered boat onto shore, his mother welcomed him back. “Did you find your adventure?” she asked.

Narat stared at the ground. “Not the adventure I was looking for,” he said. “You were right. It was foolish to leave the Stone Necklace.” They walked up the beach together. Narat thought quietly for a minute. Then he added, “But maybe after the rainy season…”

1. **What is the setting of this story?**
   1. Adventure on the high seas
   2. Narat had to bail water
   3. The Stone Necklace in the past
   4. Narat in the future
2. **Which sentence *best* states the theme of this story?** 
   1. Follow your dreams
   2. Listen to your elders
   3. Always be prepared
   4. Enjoyment can be found in unexpected places
3. **In the exposition, the reader learns that …**
   1. Narat’s people were used to traveling between the nearby islands.
   2. Narat thinking of planning another trip after the rainy season
   3. Narat traveled for seven days
   4. Narat returns to his island
4. **Which line is part of the initiating event?**
   1. Narat’s people were used to traveling between the nearby islands.
   2. A few of the older men helped him push his boat out past the breaking waves, and Narat was off.
   3. The land he saw before him was…his tribe island!
   4. Narat stared at the ground.
5. **Which line is part of the climax, or tuning point, of the story?**
   1. “It’s too dangerous in the rainy season,” she said. “Wait a little.”
   2. When the rains stopped, so did any chance for Narat to collect fresh rainwater to drink.
   3. The land he saw before him was…his tribe island!
   4. Narat stared at the ground.
6. **One conflict is Character vs. Nature. What evidence supports this type of conflict?**
   1. Narat decided to leave the island against his mother’s wishes.
   2. Narat thinks the older people had become too afraid to leave their small comfortable world.
   3. When he is in the middle of a storm, the waters were so rough that the boat nearly capsized.
   4. He had gone in a giant circle.
7. **Narat and his mother disagree about leaving the island. This conflict is an example of…**
   1. Character vs. Character
   2. Character vs. Nature
   3. Character vs. Society
   4. Character vs. Self
8. **Narat goes against the traditions of the island by planning to leave the Stone Necklace. This conflict is an example of…**
   1. Character vs. Character
   2. Character vs. Nature
   3. Character vs. Society
   4. Character vs. Self
9. **What word best describes the tone of this story?**
   1. Wild
   2. Disappointed
   3. Romantic
   4. Adventurous
10. **Which sentence has a figurative language?**
    1. But to journey beyond the Stone Necklace was considered foolish, especially during stormy weather that might easily snap a handmade boat in two.
    2. Narat’s curiosity and desire for adventure overwhelmed any sensible thought on the matter.
    3. He blinked hard and looked again.
    4. Narat stared at the ground. “Not the adventure I was looking for,” he said.

**Directions: Read the story. While you are reading, think about the relationship between Linus and Lucy.**

**“The Great Pumpkin”**

Little brother Linus and big sister Lucy are going to a nearby pumpkin patch to find a pumpkin to use as a jack-o'-lantern. Lucy points to the biggest pumpkin in the patch, which Linus clumsily rolls back home. When they get home, Lucy takes a big knife and slices into the pumpkin to gut it.

Linus is horrified and says, "Ohhhh, you didn't tell me you were going to kill it!"

Later, Linus writes a letter to The Great Pumpkin, to Charlie Brown's disbelief, Snoopy's laughter, and Patty's assurance that the Great Pumpkin is a fake.

"You better cut it out right now or I'll pound you!” threatens Lucy.

Linus ignores her and mails the letter to The Great Pumpkin. Soon after, Charlie Brown receives an invitation to go to Violet's Halloween party.

On Halloween night, the gang gets their costumes ready. Lucy dresses as a witch, while the other kids dress up as ghosts. Before going trick-or-treating, the gang stops off at the pumpkin patch to make fun of Linus for missing out on all the fun. Linus remains convinced that The Great Pumpkin will visit him and even convinces Sally, Charlie Brown’s little sister, to stick around and wait with him. The rest of the gang goes trick-or-treating, leaving Sally and Linus behind.

Meanwhile, Snoopy makes his way to the pumpkin patch where Linus and Sally are still waiting for The Great Pumpkin to show up. Linus hears Snoopy's rustling, and believes it is the Great Pumpkin. When Snoopy rises above the pumpkins, Linus faints. When Sally sees it is only Snoopy, she becomes outraged over missing trick-or-treating, and threatens to "sue" Linus. She storms out of the pumpkin patch, leaving Linus by himself, still convinced the Great Pumpkin will come.

"Oh, Great Pumpkin, where are you?!" he cries.

In the middle of the night, Lucy gets up to check on Linus. Seeing his bed empty, she goes out to the pumpkin patch to find him lying on the ground shivering, covered by his security blanket. Lucy grudgingly walks him home and to his room, taking off his shoes and socks. He passes out in his own bed as Lucy puts the covers on him before angrily walking out of his room.

Later on that day, Linus and Charlie Brown are at the wall talking about the previous night's events. When Charlie Brown tries to make Linus feel better by saying "I've done a lot of stupid things in my life, too," Linus angrily vows to Charlie Brown that The Great Pumpkin will come next year!

1. **Who is the protagonist of this story?**
   1. The Great Pumpkin
   2. Linus
   3. Lucy
   4. Sally
2. **Which word *best* describes Lucy?** 
   1. Curious
   2. Eager
   3. Impatient
   4. Kind
3. **Who is the antagonist of this story?**
   1. The Great Pumpkin
   2. Linus
   3. Lucy
   4. Sally
4. **Which clue shows that this story takes place in present day or modern times?** 
   1. There are kids
   2. Kids are celebrating Halloween
   3. It’s the middle of the night when Lucy finds Linus.
   4. Later on that day, Linus and Charlie Brown talk.
5. **Which is an example of a static character?**
   1. Lucy
   2. Charlie Brown
   3. The witch
   4. The pumpkin patch
6. **Which is an example of a dynamic character?**
   1. Lucy
   2. Charlie Brown
   3. Violet
   4. The pumpkin patch
7. **The main conflict in this story is between Linus and “the gang” who believes he is crazy for giving up trick-or-treating to wait for the Great Pumpkin. How should the main conflict be classified?**
   1. Character vs. Character
   2. Character vs. Nature
   3. Character vs. Society
   4. Character vs. Self
8. **Which line is part of the rising action?**
   1. Linus is horrified and says, "Ohhhh, you didn't tell me you were going to kill it!"
   2. On Halloween night, the gang gets their costumes ready.
   3. "Oh, Great Pumpkin, where are you?!" he cries.
   4. Later on that day, Linus and Charlie Brown are at the wall talking about the previous night's events.
9. **Which line is part of the climax?**
   1. Linus is horrified and says, "Ohhhh, you didn't tell me you were going to kill it!"
   2. On Halloween night, the gang gets their costumes ready.
   3. "Oh, Great Pumpkin, where are you?!" he cries.
   4. Later on that day, Linus and Charlie Brown are at the wall talking about the previous night's events.
10. **Which line is part of the resolution?**
    1. Linus is horrified and says, "Ohhhh, you didn't tell me you were going to kill it!"
    2. On Halloween night, the gang gets their costumes ready.
    3. "Oh, Great Pumpkin, where are you?!" he cries.
    4. Later on that day, Linus and Charlie Brown are at the wall talking about the previous night's events.
11. **At the beginning of the story, the mood can be described as desperate but by the end of the story the mood can best be described as-**
    1. Sad
    2. Hopeful
    3. Angry
    4. Moody
12. **During what time of year does the story take place?** 
    1. Fall
    2. Winter
    3. Summer
    4. Spring

**Directions: Decide if each statement is an example of an internal conflict or an external conflict.**

1. **Serena lies to her friends about her family.**
   1. Internal
   2. External
2. **Abby and Jack have an argument about Selena Gomez.**
3. Internal
4. External
5. **A family has to climb to the roof of their house during a flood.**
6. Internal
7. External

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