

English 7 Semester Report

This first semester, we covered many topics, including the five parts of fiction, what they are, and how they are used; progression of story, and how to identify each stage of the plot; different types of literature, which include drama, plays, fiction, non-fiction, etc, as well as themes of literature.

The five parts of fiction are characters, setting, plot, conflict, and resolution. The characters are the people and/or animals that the story is about. The characters are the ones performing the actions that have been recorded in the book. The protagonist is the main character, the person we are following as we read the book. The antagonist is the main character's opponent. There are also side characters, the people who the main character meets along the way. The setting is, quite simply, where the events of the story take place. The setting can change as the characters move around the world, and can be anything from a different country or a different city to a different time or dimension. The setting is supposed to draw a picture that the reader can imagine in their head without an actual picture in the book. The plot is the sequence of events that take place in a story, one leading to another. The plot is connected by plot points, which changes the direction of the plot. For example, if a knight is traveling along looking for something or someone, and they got a clue as where the object or their person is, then they might go in a different direction altogether. That would be considered a plot point. The conflict is when the protagonist and antagonist clash; this is also normally a plot point. For example, a small battle between two factions. It could also be an ongoing conflict, where the protagonist and antagonist are constantly at odds. The resolution is the end of the story, when the conflict is resolved. This occurs when one faction beats the other, they become friends, or anything ends the conflict.

The progression of a story is essentially the stages in which a story unfolds. It begins with the exposition, which introduces the characters and focus on character development. Next is the rising action, which consists of the events leading up to the climax. Then we have the climax itself, which is

the peak of the story. After the climax, we then have the falling action, which is the aftermath of the climax, until we finally reach the resolution, which wraps up any loose ends, and ends the story.

A type of literature is a way in which a story is written. There are several different types of literature, including fiction, in which the material is *not* true, *non-fiction*, which *is* true, and everything else is a subset of those two, or they could be either one. For example, something that might be considered comedy (a type of literature that is intended to make one laugh), could be fiction, or non-fiction. Fantasy, on the other hand, is always fiction because it is mostly themed around unrealistic or mythical subject matter.

Literature themes tell what situation the character is in, in a very vague manner, and also includes the moral of the story. For example, a story might be themed around loyalty, and the plot might be a series of loyalty tests. It might be themed around poverty and the struggles of those experiencing poverty, or the small joys one experiences in that situation. Another theme might be about the moral of the story itself, like *A Christmas Carol* for example.

In conclusion, we covered several topics, including the five parts of fiction, progression of story, types of literature, and themes of literature. I did not learn anything from this first half of the course, seeing as this is the 7th time I have taken English and probably the 4th time I've looked at these exact topics.