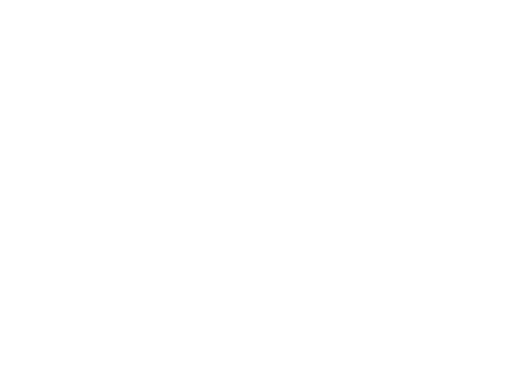
Name: English 8

Ms. Torry

**Elements of a Plot Diagram**

As you plan your storyboard for your Immune System project, you will need to consider how you are going to develop a compelling plot. Remember the characteristics of stories that we have discussed thus far: conflict in “The Veldt” and point of view in “The Parsley Garden.” Also remember the literary devices we analyzed in “A Secret Lost in the Water;” these devices include metaphor, simile, and personification. Incorporating these devices and characteristics will help you to build an effective plot that clearly explains the immune system to your young readers!

Below I have given you a breakdown of each of the major components of the plot diagram. You will need to use each component in your story to create a strong plot.



**Introduction:**

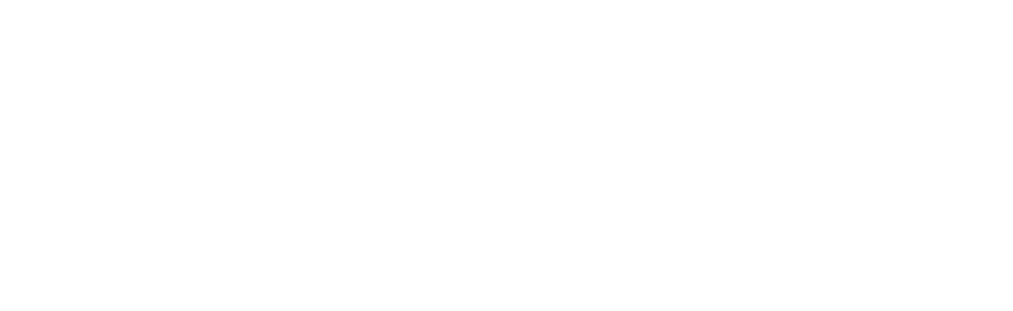
Tells the reader any

background

information, such as

setting and character

details.



**Complicating Incident:**

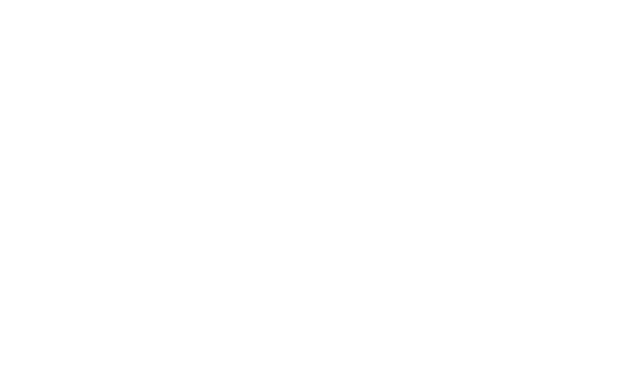
This is the first time the conflict is introduced.

It should be the first event that shows a conflict

between the protagonist

and something or

someone else.



**Rising Action:**

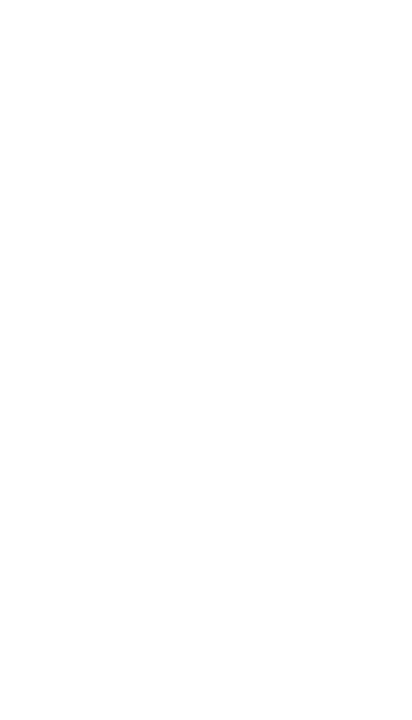
This incorporates the events

that build the tension

towards the climax. These

events should further

develop the conflict.



**Climax:**

This is the

turning point in

the story. The

conflict is

resolved in some

way (

e.g. in “The

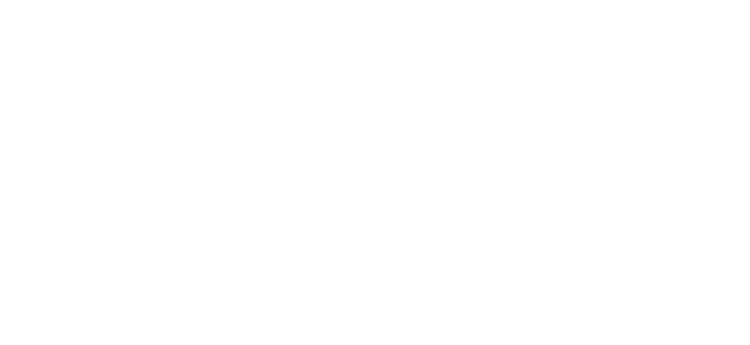
Veldt” the kids

kill the parents)

and the story

begins to wrap

up.



**Falling Action:**

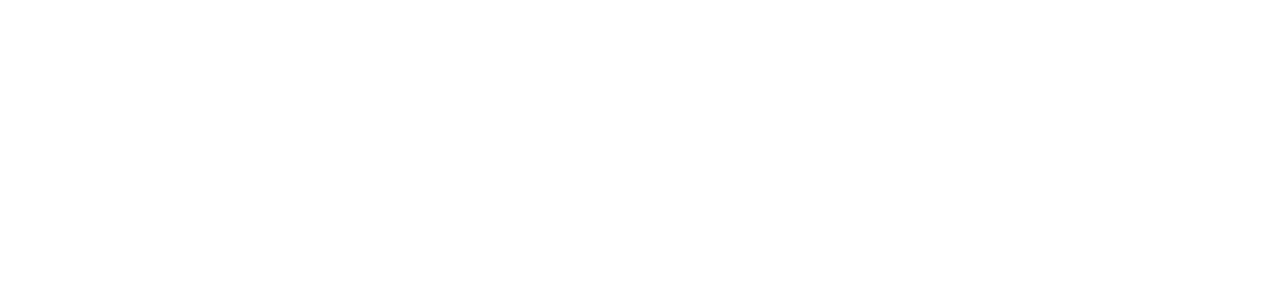
This is the fall out from the

climax. Events that take place as a

result of the climax (if they need

to be included) should be

recounted here.



**Denouement/Resolution**

**:**

This

is when the plot is wrapped up. Any details that have

not been explained or resolved can be included here. This

part should leave the readers to reflect on the

“

moral

”

of

your tale.