

Parts of Stories, Dramas, and Poems

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: ____ / 10



Quick Review

Stories are split into chapters. Dramas are split into scenes (with characters speaking lines). Poems are split into stanzas (groups of lines). Each part builds on the parts before it.

PRACTICE

Read each short example and choose the best answer.

1. A long story is usually split into —
 - A. scenes
 - B. stanzas
 - C. chapters
 - D. songs
2. A play is split into parts called —
 - A. paragraphs
 - B. scenes
 - C. stanzas
 - D. verses
3. A poem is usually split into groups of lines called —
 - A. chapters
 - B. scenes
 - C. stanzas
 - D. paragraphs

4. Look at this part of a play:

MIA: I lost my key!

SAM: Did you check your bag?

What kind of writing is this?

- A. a poem
- B. a chapter in a story
- C. a drama with dialogue
- D. an article



5. Read this short stanza:

*The wind blew strong,
The leaves danced free.
I watched them play
Outside with me.*

How many lines are in this stanza?

- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
6. If Chapter 1 of a story shows a problem and Chapter 2 shows the character trying to fix it, how does Chapter 2 BUILD on Chapter 1?
- A. Chapter 2 starts a new story.
 - B. Chapter 2 continues the same story by showing what happens after the problem.
 - C. Chapter 2 is the same as Chapter 1.
 - D. Chapter 2 ends the book.
7. In a poem, why might a writer split it into stanzas?
- A. To show that the poem is finished.
 - B. To group ideas or images together.
 - C. To make every line the same length.
 - D. To list rhyming words next to each other.
8. Read:
- NARRATOR:** The lights dim.
JOSE: Hello? Is anyone there?

This is part of —

- A. a chapter
 - B. a stanza
 - C. a scene
 - D. a paragraph
9. Which of these is the BIGGEST part of a story?
- A. a sentence
 - B. a paragraph
 - C. a chapter
 - D. a word



10. In two or three words, name the part where a poem stops and a new group of lines begins.



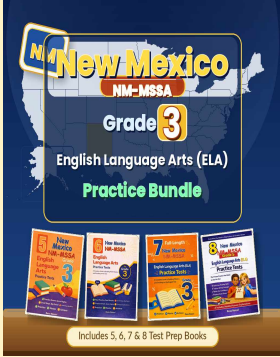
Answer Keys

| | |
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| <p>1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> | <p>6 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>10 <input type="text" value="stanza break / new stanza"/></p> |
|---|--|

| Explanations | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. C | Stories are organized into chapters. |
| 2. B | Plays (dramas) are organized into acts and scenes. |
| 3. C | Poems are organized into stanzas. |
| 4. C | Characters' names followed by their spoken lines is dialogue in a drama. |
| 5. C | Count the lines. |
| 6. B | Later chapters build on the events of earlier chapters. |
| 7. B | Stanzas group related ideas, like paragraphs in a story. A confuses stanzas with endings; C and D each describe other things some poems do, but they are not the reason for stanzas. |
| 8. C | Narrator notes plus character dialogue make a scene from a drama. |
| 9. C | Chapters are usually made of many paragraphs. |
| 10. | Answer: stanza break / new stanza Stanzas are separated by spaces — students may answer “stanza break” or similar. |



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