

	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR		
Class: X	Department: SCIENCE 2026 – 27 SUBJECT: DESIGN THINKING & INNOVATION		Date of submission: 26.04.2026
Worksheet No: PART B – 2 with answers	UNIT 2: PART B – FUNDAMENTALS OF STORY CREATION		Note: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT		CLASS & SEC: X A TO I	ROLL NO.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is an essential element of a story?

- a) Characters
- b) Plot
- c) Setting
- d) All of the above

2. What is the primary function of the setting in a story?

- a) To provide a moral lesson
- b) To establish the time and place where the story occurs
- c) To describe the main characters
- d) To create suspense

3. What does the term 'plot' refer to in a story?

- a) The time period in which the story takes place
- b) The series of events that make up the story
- c) The moral lesson of the story
- d) The geographical location of the story

4. In a story, the protagonist is:

- a) The antagonist
- b) The main character
- c) A supporting character
- d) The narrator

5. The climax of a story refers to:

- a) The introduction of the characters
- b) The final resolution
- c) The most intense part of the story
- d) The conclusion of the story

6. Which of the following is an example of a theme in a story?

- a) The setting of a fantasy world
- b) Overcoming adversity
- c) The names of the characters
- d) The color of the protagonist's clothes

7. What role do supporting characters play in a story?

- a) They help the protagonist achieve their goals
- b) They oppose the protagonist's goals
- c) They remain completely uninvolved in the plot
- d) They narrate the story

8. The resolution of a story typically occurs:

- a) At the beginning of the story
- b) At the climax of the story
- c) Near the end of the story
- d) In the middle of the story

9. What is the purpose of the conflict in a story?

- a) To keep the reader entertained
- b) To introduce the main characters
- c) To create tension and challenge the protagonist
- d) To conclude the story

10. Which of the following is a type of conflict that can occur in a story?

- a) Internal conflict (man vs. self)
- b) External conflict (man vs. man)
- c) External conflict (man vs. nature)
- d) All of the above

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Define story and explain the different genres of stories?
2. What are the elements of story and explain 5W's and 1H of story?
3. Explain the 3 main parts of story.
4. Explain in detail the four main types of narrative structures in story.
5. Explain the four main types of characters a story might need and define each type of character in detail.
6. What are the learning objectives of story creation?

ANSWERS – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.NO	ANSWERS
1.	d) All of the above
2.	b) To establish the time and place where the story occurs
3.	b) The series of events that make up the story
4.	b) The main character
5.	c) The most intense part of the story
6.	b) Overcoming adversity
7.	a) They help the protagonist achieve their goals
8.	c) Near the end of the story
9.	c) To create tension and challenge the protagonist
10.	d) All of the above

ANSWERS – DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. A story is a sequence of events involving characters, conflict, and resolution, usually aimed at conveying meaning or emotions. We tell stories to preserve and carry forward culture, and information. Stories can be used as a means of entertainment and to evoke certain emotions. Observation is key to writing relatable stories. Genre controls what you write and how you write it. It describes the style and focus of the story you write. There are many genres like romance,

action-adventure, science fiction, fantasy, speculative fiction, suspense/thriller, horror, mystery, historical, comedy, etc.

2. Elements of a story are: story goal, characters, world setting, plot, and structure. The elements of stories can be divided into 5Ws and 1H:

W1. Why: Story Goal

W2. Who: Character and viewpoint - whose viewpoint are you showing in your story

W3. Where: World Setting - location

W4. When: World Setting - Period, duration (story's length through time)

W5. What: Plot - overall storyline along with subplots

H1. How: Structure - linear, circular, etc.

3. Each story has mainly 3 parts - beginning, middle and end or objective, obstacles, and outcome.

A. Beginning (Objective): This is the part of the story where the action starts to brew. The main character may end up in a difficult position and he or she develops the story goal here. This is the best time to hook the reader into your plot.

a. The problem the main character faces - the conflict

b. Reveals the story goal

c. Decision to do something about the problem to achieve the goal

d. Using this structure will help define the characters, the plot, and the time zone. They give a general idea of what the reader has to expect from the narrative. These parts can be described under the following headings: Who, what, why, when, where, how - 5Ws and 1 H.

B. Middle (Obstacle): The middle of a story begins with the character taking the first action toward achieving the objective and promptly runs into obstacles.

a. This phase usually consists of the failed attempts of the protagonist.

b. The middle part of a story ends on this high crisis.

C. End (Outcome): Completes your story arc. Shows a change in your main character. Satisfies your reader. Lee Roddy mentions 3 parts which help with the end of the story:

a. Crisis: In facing disaster, the main character has very limited choices to get out of his predicament. One is hard, but morally right.

b. Climax: The character makes that right moral choice and attempts one final valiant effort to resolve his problem.

c. Conclusion: the main character snatches victory from defeat and solves his problem. Someone changes (usually the main person) showing character development or that he has learned something (a moral, virtue, or theme). Loose ends are tied up, rewards and punishments are given, the outcome answers the story question either yes or no, and preferably in a way that surprises the reader.

Example - The thirsty crow:

Beginning: The crow is thirsty and finds a pot of water;

Middle: Tries to drink directly but fails in this effort as his beak doesn't reach the depth, so he starts dropping pebbles in it.

End: He notices the water rising and is able to drink the water and quench his thirst.

4. There are mainly 4 types of narrative structure:

A. Chronological (linear): In such stories the author tells the story in the chronological order. That means what happened first, later and finally. This structure can include flashbacks, but most of the narrative is told in the order that it occurs. Most books tend to fall under this narrative structure. Example: the Tortoise and the Hare

B. Fractured (non-linear): In this case the author tells the story out of chronological order, jumping abruptly through the timeline. Here the author can link and orchestrate different ideas. The narrative can switch between multiple characters at different points in time. Example: Alice in Wonderland

C. Circular: In a circular story, the story ends where it began. Although the starting and ending points are the same, the character(s) go through a change, affected by the story's events. Example: Slumdog Millionaire

D. Parallel: In parallel structure, the story follows multiple storylines, which are tied together through an event, character, or theme. Example: Mahabharata, Finding Nemo.

5. There are mainly 4 types of characters a story might need. They are:

a. The Protagonist – is the leading character in your story

- b. The Antagonist – is the character who opposes
 - c. The Confidant - a person who always supports the protagonist
 - d. The Affection - a person/thing/animal which brings out the vulnerability of the protagonist (by being attached)
6. The learning objectives of **story creation** aim to help individuals understand the process of developing a compelling narrative. These objectives are designed to guide learners in the process of crafting a story that is structured, engaging, and meaningful.

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