1. Exposition:

   Exposition example: In “Hansel and Gretel” the main characters are two kids (Hansel and Gretel) who are hated by their stepmother. She convinces their father to abandon them. They are taken to the middle of the forest to be left behind, but have overheard their stepmother’s plan and leave a trail of pebbles to find their way home.

2. Rising Action:

   Rising action example: The second time they are abandoned they drop breadcrumbs which the birds eat. Hansel and Gretel get lost. They come upon a house made entirely of candy. They are delighted and starved and begin to eat. The owner of the house, an old lady invites them in to stay.

3. Climax:

   Climax example: Once they are inside, the old lady reveals she is a witch. She locks them inside. She makes Gretel a slave and fattens Hansel up to eat. Gretel must work around the witch’s house cleaning and cooking to prepare Hansel for the witch. One day when the witch says Hansel is ready, she asks Gretel to fire up the oven. Gretel says it isn’t warming, so the witch leans into the oven. Gretel pushes her in!

4. Falling action:

   Falling action example: The witch burns up! Hansel and Gretel ransack the house and find the witch’s hidden jewels. They stuff their clothes with them and pick through the forest until they find their way home.
5. resolution or denouement (day-noo-mah):

Resolution example: They finally reach their house and their father is overjoyed to see them. He has missed them terribly. During the time they were away, their stepmother has died. He welcomes them back with open arms, and they live happily ever after off the witch’s wealth.