

Creative Writing Course Guide (updated 2017)

Reading

All students will understand that...	All students will know... Course specific - KNOWS	All students will be able to...	Iowa Core
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By reading other writers and paying attention to their choices, we learn how to write more effectively. ● Writing about writing can help us see our craft choices more clearly and become more effective writers ● Apprentice writers read and respond to each other's work and writing choices as a means of improving their craft 	<p>Apprentice writers will know the main types of choices that writers make:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ideas ● Word choice ● Organization ● Voice ● Sentence fluency ● Conventions 	<p>Read mentor or model texts and identify the choices that the writers have made</p> <p>Read craft texts to improve their own writing</p> <p>Read and respond to each other's work</p>	<p>RL.11-12.1 RL.11-12.2 RL.11-12.3 RL.11-12.4 RL.11-12.5 RL.11-12.6</p>

WRITING

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Voice, purpose and audience drive the content, language, style, and structure of writing. ● Writers use standards in punctuation, grammar, and vocabulary to assure that they effectively convey their meaning. ● Writers use a purposeful, recursive process of prewriting, drafting, reviewing, revising, and editing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poetry has cadence, line variation, and poetic form; Anything else is prose ● Effective writing shows rather than tells <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Action ○ Dialogue ○ Imagery/figurative language ○ Character thought/interiority ● Using concrete images and language ● Basic rules for paragraphing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When you start in on a new topic ○ When you skip to a new time ○ When you skip to a new place ○ When a new person begins to speak ● Effective writing balances exposition and dramatic action ● Poetry is made up of stanzas like prose is made up of paragraphs ● There are a variety of effective plot structures to frame a narrative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effectively write to an audience beyond themselves; write with audience in mind. ● Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. ● Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. ● Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. ● Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others. ● Write in multiple forms: fiction, nonfiction, poetry, drama, and/or lyrics, etc. 	<p> W.11-12.3 W.11-12.4 W.11-12.5 W.11-12.6 W.11-12.10 </p>
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SPEAKING/LISTENING

<p>Communicating to others about their own work is a sensitive and important task for the evolution of the writing process.</p> <p>Providing clear, constructive feedback to others is a sensitive and important task for the evolution of the writing process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The feedback sandwich: start with positive feedback, introduce what needs work, then return to something positive● Specificity is pivotal in giving worthwhile feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Use the feedback sandwich in giving peer feedback● Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.	<p>SL.11-12.1 SL.11-12.3 SL.11-12.6</p>
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