



Creative Writing

One Semester (.5 Credit)

**Arkansas
English Language Arts Standards**

2016

Course Title: Creative Writing
 Course/Unit Credit: 0.5
 Course Number: 417010
 Teacher Licensure: Please refer to the Course Code Management System (<https://adedata.arkansas.gov/ccms/>) for the most current licensure codes.
 Grades: 9-12

Creative Writing – One Semester

Creative Writing is a one-semester English elective course designed to engage students in the writing of poetry, short fiction, personal narratives, and other genres with an emphasis on developing and exercising imagination. Students will read closely for multiple purposes to analyze and evaluate exemplary texts to develop creative writing skills. Students will critique and refine writing through guided discussions, collaborative revisions, and individual reflections. Students will produce a portfolio of creative work that reflects student growth and understanding of the techniques of published authors. Students will share writing in a variety of ways and research methods for publishing original work. Creative Writing does not require Arkansas Department of Education approval.

Strand	Content Standard
Reading	
	1. Students will read a variety of texts for the purpose of analyzing styles, techniques, devices, and language in order to develop their own voice and style of writing.
Writing	
	2. Students will use a range of writing techniques to produce original compositions in a variety of genres for multiple purposes and audiences.

Notes:

1. Student Learning Expectations (SLEs) may be taught in any sequence.
2. Italicized words in this document appear in the glossary.
3. All items in a bulleted list are required to be taught.
4. The examples given (e.g.,) are suggestions to guide the instructor.

How the Anchor Standards are Labeled

R

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CCR

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1

The letter in the first position of the anchor standard numbering system represents the strand:

- Reading (R)
- Writing (W)
- Speaking and Listening (SL)
- Language (L)

The symbol in the second position of the anchor standard numbering system represents college and career readiness.

The number in the third position of the anchor standard numbering system represents the standard.

How the SLEs are Labeled

D . **10** . **DIII** . **2**

Letters in the first position represent the Strand name (e.g., Delivery).

Numbers in the second position represent the Standard number (e.g., Standard 10).

Symbols in the third position represent the Course name and level (e.g., Debate III).

Numbers in the fourth position represent the SLE number (e.g., SLE 2).

Strand: Reading

Content Standard 1: Students will read a variety of texts for the purpose of analyzing styles, techniques, devices, and language in order to develop their own voice and style of writing.

		AR ELA Alignment
R.1.CW.1	Analyze the function and effect of <i>literary devices, poetic devices, narrative techniques</i> , and structure in a variety of texts from a writer’s perspective	R.CCR.1, R.CCR.4, R.CCR.5, R.CCR.6
R.1.CW.2	Analyze a variety of genres, including but not limited to poetry, personal narratives, and short fiction, for authorial choices (e.g., word choices, syntax, cadence, character development, dialogue, plot development), author’s purpose, and effects on the reader	R.CCR.3, R.CCR.4, R.CCR.5, R.CCR.6
R.1.CW.3	Read a variety of excerpts and texts from authors representing multiple cultures and perspectives (e.g., world regions, ethnicities, beliefs and philosophies, socio-economic and sociological viewpoints) to enhance and inspire student writing	R.CCR.6, R.CCR.7, R.CCR.9
R.1.CW.4	Analyze focused excerpts about the craft of creative writing in a variety of sources (e.g., blogs, websites, literary magazines, essays, books)	R.CCR.4, R.CCR.5, R.CCR.6

Strand: Writing

Content Standard 2: Students will use a range of writing techniques to produce original compositions in a variety of genres for multiple purposes and audiences.

		AR ELA Alignment
W.2.CW.1	Write poetry using a range of <i>poetic devices</i> that demonstrates understanding of the genre and is appropriate to audience and purpose	W.CCR.4, W.CCR.5, W.CCR.10
W.2.CW.2	Write personal narratives that arise from problems, situations, observations, or experiences, using a range of <i>literary devices</i> and <i>narrative techniques</i>	W.CCR.3, W.CCR.4, W.CCR.5, W.CCR.10
W.2.CW.3	Write short fiction using <i>literary elements</i> and a range of <i>literary devices</i> and <i>narrative techniques</i>	W.CCR.3, W.CCR.4, W.CCR.5, W.CCR.10
W.2.CW.4	Produce creative writing (e.g., blog, article, essay, graphic novel, comic strip, screen play, script, drama) that demonstrates an understanding of multiple genres appropriate to audience and purpose	W.CCR.3, W.CCR.4, W.CCR.5, W.CCR.6, W.CCR.9, W.CCR.10
W.2.CW.5	Apply <i>literary devices</i> , <i>narrative techniques</i> , and a variety of stylistic devices (e.g., vivid word choice, abstract versus concrete language, descriptive language, sensory details, tone, voice, persona) in student writing	W.CCR.3, W.CCR.4, W.CCR.5, W.CCR.10
W.2.CW.6	Revise student writing during the writing process using self and peer review (e.g., rubrics, writing conferences, writing groups, feedback)	W.CCR.5, W.CCR.6
W.2.CW.7	Edit during the writing process for standard conventions (e.g., mechanics, usage, grammar, agreement, spelling, punctuation) as appropriate for the genre	W.CCR.5, W.CCR.6
W.2.CW.8	Maintain a portfolio of student work that reflects growth in creative writing	W.CCR.6, W.CCR.10
W.2.CW.9	Research a variety of methods and criteria for publishing original student works (e.g., school newspaper, literary magazine, online journal, school/class anthology, writing contests)	W.CCR.6

Glossary for Creative Writing

Literary elements	Universal components that writers purposefully use to develop a literary piece and can be found in any written or oral story (e.g., antagonist, conflict, narrator, plot, protagonist, setting, theme)
Literary devices	Components of literature that can be found in written text but are not universal (e.g., characterization, diction, figurative language, flashback, foreshadowing, imagery, irony, satire, suspense, symbolism)
Narrative techniques	Methods authors use to develop the narrative, making it more complete, complicated, or interesting (e.g., back story, cliff hanger, flashback, flash forward, foreshadowing) for the audience
Poetic devices	Devices and methods that affect the sound (e.g., alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, repetition, rhyme, rhythm), meaning (e.g., allusion, ambiguity, apostrophe, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, oxymoron, paradox, personification, simile, symbolism), arrangement (e.g., line, point of view, rhyme scheme, stanza, verse), and form (e.g., ballad, blank verse, free verse, haiku) in poetry

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