**Common Core State Standards Writing –**

**Definitions of the Standards’ Three Text Types**

found online at <http://www.corestandards.org/assets/Appendix_A.pdf>

**Narrative Writing**

Narrative writing conveys experience, either real or imaginary, and uses time as its deep structure. It can be used for many purposes, such as

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| --- | --- |
| PURPOSES | * to inform
* instruct
* persuade, or
* entertain
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In English language arts, students produce narratives that take the form of

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| --- | --- |
| FORMS | * creative fictional stories
* memoirs
* anecdotes, and
* autobiographies
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Over time, they learn to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SKILLS | * provide visual details of scenes, objects, or people
* depict specific actions (for example, movements, gestures, posture, and expressions)
* use dialogue and interior monologue that provide insight into the narrator’s and characters’ personalities and motive, and
* manipulate pace to highlight the significance of events and create tension and suspense.
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In history/social studies, students write narrative accounts about individuals. They also construct event models of what happened, selecting from their sources only the most relevant information.

In science, students write narrative descriptions of the step-by-step procedures they follow in their investigations so that others can replicate their procedures and (perhaps) reach the same results.

With practice, students expand their repertoire and control of different narrative strategies.

***Creative Writing beyond Narrative***

*The narrative category does not include all of the possible forms of creative writing, such as many types of poetry. The Standards leave the inclusion and evaluation of other such forms to teacher discretion.*