

## TYPES OF WRITING

- **Narrative:** Students establish a plot, point of view, setting, and conflict. A key goal is to show, rather than tell, the events of the story.
- **Informational/Expository:** Students write to inform, such as to explain, describe, and report. Writing tasks include research reports about important ideas, issues, or events, as well as summaries, instructions, how-to manuals, observations, notes, lists, charts, and directions. Students develop a controlling idea, supported by simple facts, details, examples, and explanations.
- **Persuasive:** Students write to influence, such as to persuade, argue, and request. Persuasive letters and compositions should state a clear position, support the position with relevant evidence, address reader concerns, and include persuasive techniques (e.g., word choice, repetition, emotional appeal, hyperbole).
- **Creative:** Students write to entertain, using a variety of expressive forms (e.g., fiction, autobiography, science fiction, haiku, and short stories for 5th graders) that employ figurative language (e.g., simile, metaphor, onomatopoeia, personification, and hyperbole), rhythm, dialogue, characterization, plot, and/or appropriate format.
- **Responses to Literature:** students demonstrate an understanding of the literary work and support judgments by citing text references and their prior knowledge. Students develop interpretations that exhibit careful reading and understanding.