

UNPACKING THE RUBRIC

AUTHENTIC AUDIENCES & PURPOSES

This kind of writing is one in which students write for a real purpose to a specific audience other than their teacher. We want to take student work out of a pile of papers and place it in the real world.

CONVEY IDEAS WITH POWER AND PRECISION

Ultimately, you want to demonstrate control over your language. Your expression needs to be free from errors in spelling, punctuation and sentence construction. Conveying your ideas with power goes even further and demands you have a sophisticated style of writing that is engaging and memorable.

DESCRIBE THE WORLD AROUND THEM

In this study you will analyse how different composers are effective in portraying the world they live in. You will explore a range of texts from different contexts and reflect upon how they explore complex layers of meaning. You will compose a variety of responses that similarly explores the world around you.

EVOKE EMOTION

Great narratives are *not read*. Great responses are *not told*. Great stories are *not shown*. Great narratives are *felt*. You need to be compelling in your responses and rouse an emotional response in your reader.

SHAPE A PERSPECTIVE

The style and structure of a composition in developing a standpoint or attitude about a concept, situation or conflict.

SHARE A VISION

The rhetorical devices used to encourage a responder to adopt or partake in an aspiration, a goal or dream.

COMPLEX AND RECURSIVE PROCESS

Reading and responding to texts effectively demands you employ a range of skills from researching, questioning, reflecting, analysing and illuminating through the processes of drafting and editing.

IMAGERY

Imagery is the literary term used for language and description that appeals to our five senses. When a writer attempts to describe something so that it appeals to our sense of smell, sight, taste, touch, or hearing; he/she has used imagery.

- Smell (olfactory)
- Sight (visual/visceral)
- Taste (gustatory)
- Touch (tactile)
- Hearing (aural)

RHETORIC

Rhetoric is the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the exploitation of figures of speech and other compositional techniques. There is a glossary of 60 rhetorical devices at the end of this booklet. <https://www.virtualsalt.com/rhetoric.htm>

VOICE

A writer will choose to compose a narrative adopting a particular voice. This could be one of the following:

- Third person
- First person
- Naïve or unreliable narrator
- Second person
- Point of view –from the perspective of a character

The issue for the writer is to establish an authentic voice which suits the purpose, audience, context and style of writing.

CHARACTERISATION

Writers can create authentic characters through a consideration of the following methods:

- By direct description of appearance, thoughts and actions
- Through the eyes of another character
- By self-revelation – through the character's own thoughts, words and actions.

Description of characters need to be selective and focused on what details will be pertinent to capture the character.

POINT OF VIEW

Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. In literature, point of view is the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers “hear” and “see” what takes place in a text.