**Rubric for Creative Writing using the OICO-principle**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub-skill** | **Observation** | **Imitation** | **Creation** | **Originality** |
| Associative narration (oral telling) | You can follow an associative story of a fellow student. | On the basis of the input of a fellow student, you present your idea (with an example or characteristic). | In an associative story, you contribute your own new ideas. | You develop an unexpected ending to the story, or take different ideas from the story and develop them into the next step of the story.  . |
| Associative narration in the function of a goal (oral telling) | You observe how others, in the narration of their story, are able to achieve certain effects. | You prepare the same effect that others have achieved, while narrating your own story. | While narrating (telling), you lead up to an event by creating a certain effect for the listener. | You consciously use an effect in function of a goal. |
| You prepare the structure of a narrative or story (plotline) | You observe how other narrative structures (plotlines) are created. | In an existing story structure, you flexibly fill in your own ideas or ideas that are based on a similar experience. | You develop your own plotline based on your own experiences or on well-known narratives. | You create your own narrative structure (plotline), whereby you play with different elements that affect the structure of the story, e.g. time, place, form, building of tension. |
| Collection of Materials | You see how other materials are collected and add to them here and there. | You make use of the traditional way of collecting materials. | You collect materials in function of a specific goal (writing). | You enrich existing materials by collecting via an unexpected approach. |
| Ordering Materials | You see how other materials are ordered and offer suggestions now and then. | You yourself order material in an existing structure or make variations. | You order materials so that unexpected elements or turns come into play. | You order materials via unexpected approaches and in function of a goal (writing). |
| Writing or Story Goal | You recognize the story goal of a text. | On the basis of an existing text, you write a similar text with the same goal. | You determine your own goal for a text (or a story) and write a text in function of that goal. | You write a text where you combine your goal with the ordering and collecting of materials that support you in achieving your goal. |
| Time (pace) | You recognize how writers play with pace in a story. | You adapt the pace in a story by re-writing certain parts. | You play with and are able to adapt the pace in a story. | You are able to change the pace in a story in order to strengthen its goals. |
| Time (structure) | You analyze stories in function of time warps, flashbacks and flashforwards. | You are able to insert a time warp, flashback or flashforward into an existing story. | You are able to give a story form with the use of time warps, flashbacks and flashforwards. | You use time warps, etc… in order to make the form or narrative goal of a story stronger. |
| Space (imaginary) | You recognize how writers are able to play with place and space in a story. | You are able to describe an existing place or space (written). | While writing, you are able to create an imaginary space or place (written). | While writing, you create an imaginary space or place in order to strengthen the form or your narrative goal. |
| Literary devices | You recognize figures of speech and style in a text (literary devices). | You invent and write a text in function of given figures of style and speech (literary devices). | You play with literary devices in a text. | While using various literary devices, you strengthen a textual form of your narrative goal. |
| Authorial point-of-view | You recognize the author’s point-of-view in a story. | You are able to change points of view, when they are given beforehand. | You write a text with the conscious choice to change points-of-view. | You write text wherein the changing of points-of-view strengthen the form and narrative goal of the text, or increases narrative tension. |
| Form (genre) | You recognize literary genres and are able to analyze them. | You imitate existing genres and write a text, story or poem using a genre. | You create genres and strengthen your text by keeping to the form. | You strengthen a story by adapting the genre or vice versa. |
| Style | You recognize the mood (atmosphere) or narrative style of a text. | You write a text with a certain style or mood (atmosphere), based on an existing text. | You write a text in a certain style or with a certain mood (atmosphere). | You can strengthen the style or mood of your text by playing with the style and content. |