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

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| **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.  |