

Creative Writing: Vignette

Using the same photo you analyzed, write a “vignette” based on your photo.

What is a “vignette?” A vignette is a short, well written sketch or descriptive scene. Think of the two Steinbeck pieces we read-“Breakfast” and “The Turtle” (and to a lesser extent, chapter 5 of *The Grapes of Wrath*). It does not have to necessarily have a plot which would make it a story, but it does reveal something about the elements in it. It may reveal character, or mood or tone. It may have a theme or idea of its own that it wants to convey. It is the description of the scene or character that is important. This is your chance to be very descriptive and creative! Paint the picture with your words.

This vignette should be **at least 3 paragraphs**. You will be graded using a standards-based, narrative rubric.

Narrative Writing (W 11-12.3)			
Exposition (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11-12.3.A) Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.			
5	4	3	2 1 0
Exposition artfully engages and orients the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishes point of view, and introduces characters.	Exposition engages and orients the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation, establishes point of view, and introduces characters.	Exposition sets out a problem, situation, or observation, establishes point of view, and introduces characters.	Exposition does not establish setting or point of view.
Narrative Techniques (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11-12.3.B) Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11-12.3.C) Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).			
5	4	3	2 1 0
Plot/sequencing, pacing, and dialogue, as well as commentary, is fully developed to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome.	Plot/sequencing, as well as commentary, is developed to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome.	Plot/sequencing, as well as commentary, is somewhat developed to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome.	Plot/sequencing is confusing.
Language (CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11-12.3.D) Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.			
5	4	3	2 1 0
Uses precise words and phrases, telling details, lush description, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.	Uses words, phrases, details, and sensory language to convey a coherent picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.	Words, phrases, and details used sometimes create a coherent picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters	Words, phrases, and details do not create a coherent picture of experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.

Mechanics/Syntax/Grammar ([CCSS.ELA-Lit.W.11-12.1.D](#))

Norms and conventions of the discipline: follow the standard rules of punctuation, capitalization, spelling and grammar

5	4	3	2 1 0
The writing is error free.	Grammar and punctuation errors are few. The reader is not distracted by the errors.	There are a number of distracting grammar and punctuation errors that confuse the reader.	Frequent errors make it incomprehensible.

Resolution ([CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11-12.3.E](#))

Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.

5	4	3	2 1 0
Provides a conclusion that artfully follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.	Provides a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.	Conclusion/resolution is present, but does not fully reflect on what is experienced, observed over the course of the narrative.	Conclusion/resolution not present.