## Original Short Story - Complete Grading Criteria

An "A" story will demonstrate these traits:

## Focus & Organization

- 1. Focus on a **protagonist** and on this person's **central conflict** (whether *internal*, *external*, or *both*).
- 2. Use effective **pacing** to keep the reader <u>engaged</u>, to make <u>smooth shifts</u> in time and place, and to focus on <u>key events and interactions</u> (while summarizing or skimming the *less important* events).
- 3. Use a consistent **point of view** to present characters and events.

## **Development & Elaboration**

- 4. Narrate a **coherent sequence of events** that <u>develops</u> the protagonist's central conflict.
- 5. Use **precise words, sensory details,** and **dialogue** (and possibly *interior monologue*) to <u>convey a vivid picture</u> of the *characters, key events*, and *settings*.
- 6. Provide an effective **conclusion** that follows from the story's events and resolves its central conflict.
- 7. <u>Communicate a **theme**</u> about **an issue of importance**, such as relationships, growing-up, morality, injustice, human nature, survival, friendship, self-knowledge, compassion, or love. (<u>Don't</u> treat any characters like objects.) A story's **theme** can be brought to life through any combination of these techniques:
  - **A Significant Statement** A line of dialogue spoken by a character or an observation made by the narrator can communicate theme clearly.
  - **Protagonist's Traits, Learning, and Growth** The main character's thoughts and actions should reveal his or her important <u>traits</u>. Theme can emerge from the protagonist's <u>key traits</u> and the <u>conflicts</u> he or she faces. It can also emerge from what the main character <u>learns</u>, or how the main character <u>grows</u> or <u>changes</u>.
  - **Conflict and Plot** A story revolves around a main *conflict* that is central to its theme. What <u>conflicts</u> do the characters face, and how are the conflicts <u>resolved</u>? Is the conflict's resolution portrayed *positively or negatively*?
  - **Title** The title may reflect a story's *subject or significant idea*. It may refer to a <u>significant detail or symbol</u> in the story, it may express <u>multiple meanings</u>, and it may also <u>emphasize key ideas</u> in the story.
  - **Setting** Setting can convey theme because of *what it means to the characters and readers*. How does the setting <u>affect</u> the characters and the plot? What conflict or ideas might it represent that are related to theme?
  - **Foil Characters** To communicate theme, writers often use a minor character as a foil to emphasize the significant traits of a main character. (Both Dallas Winston and Johnny Cade are foils for Ponyboy.)
  - Motif and Symbolism A motif is a <u>pattern</u> created in a story by the repetition of an image, word, action, or idea that points to some sort of meaning. A symbol is an image, word, object, action, or anything else in a story that not only plays a literal role in the story, but that also <u>suggests a larger idea or meaning</u>. (For example, Slim's puppies and Candy's dog can be considered important symbols in *Of Mice and Men*.)
  - Irony Irony is an intentional discrepancy between appearance and reality, between expectation and outcome, or between what the author seems to be saying and what the author actually is saying. When an author uses irony, there is something significant that readers should recognize and understand but that one or more characters fail to recognize and understand. (It is ironic that Johnny writes to Ponyboy, "There's still lots of good in the world. Tell Dally. I don't think he knows" because Dally already gave up on life and got himself killed before Ponyboy read Johnny's letter.)
  - **Allusion** An allusion is a <u>reference</u> to a story, poem, song, book, myth, or person that suggests a key idea or theme. (In *The Outsiders*, the reference to Robert Frost's "Nothing Gold Can Stay" is an allusion.)

## Language & Mechanics

- 8. Include precise words and phrases, specific details, and sensory language.
- 9. Use **quotation marks**, **paragraph-breaks**, and **punctuation** correctly, as well as correct grammar, mechanics, and spelling.