



Republic of the Philippines

Department of Education

DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City

STRENGTHENED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM

CREATIVE COMPOSITION 2

Grade 11

Course Description:

Creative Composition 2 empowers learners to explore and express both personal and social truths through various forms and genres of creative works. Fostering authenticity, voice, and craft, the course guides learners through an iterative process—from inquiry into different forms and genres to the composition of original works and reflection on their growth as composers. By the end of the course, learners will produce creative pieces that demonstrate their understanding of the composition process, culminating in works that are presented across multiple platforms. Through inquiry, composition, and reflection, learners will refine their voice and narrative techniques, honing their ability to communicate through both personal and public-facing creative nonfiction and fiction.

Academic Elective

Prerequisite: Creative Composition 1

Time Allotment: 80 hours for one semester, 4 hours per week

Schedule: One Semester

QUARTER 1: BUILDING WORLDS – FICTIONAL IMAGINATION

CONTENT STANDARDS	The learner demonstrates understanding of the narrative structures and techniques of creative fiction, including character development, plot structure, setting, and the use of language to build story and theme.
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	The learner creates, refines and publishes original short fiction through an iterative process of planning, drafting, and revising, demonstrating imaginative storytelling, character depth, and coherent narrative structure.
SUGGESTED FORMS AND GENRES	Short Story, Flash Fiction, Speculative Fiction, Digital Fiction
LEARNING COMPETENCIES	
<i>Inquiry</i>	Distinguish major fiction forms and genres (e.g., short story, flash fiction, speculative fiction, digital fiction) in terms of ideas, language, structure, and purpose.
	Compare how composers of creative fiction purposefully use and adapt structure and language in traditional, contemporary, and digital forms.
	Analyze how composers use character, setting, plot, conflict, and dialogue to develop theme and enhance impact.
	Recognize ethical considerations (e.g., AI attribution, plagiarism, intertextuality) in developing one's style.
<i>Composition</i>	Develop original fictional characters and storylines using planning tools (e.g., outlines, maps).

	Compose creative fiction using narrative voice, tone, pacing, and dialogue that suit the intended purpose, audience, genre, and form.
	Revise one's creative fiction based on self-assessment, peer, and teacher feedback.
	Adapt different forms of delivery (bimodal or multimodal) and platforms (media) to present one's fictional work to various audiences.
Reflection	Reflect on how personal experiences, preferences, and literary influences shape narrative decisions and voice in fiction.
	Discuss personal insights on the craft, processes, and challenges of composing fiction.

QUARTER 2: WRITING THE WORLD – PUBLIC CREATIVE NONFICTION

CONTENT STANDARDS	The learner demonstrates understanding of the forms and conventions of public creative nonfiction, and how facts, research, and narrative techniques are woven together to inform, engage, and influence audiences.
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	The learner composes, revises, and publishes public-facing creative nonfiction through research, drafting, and ethical revision, balancing personal voice and factual accuracy to inform, engage, or advocate, using appropriate platforms, for wider audiences.
SUGGESTED FORMS AND GENRES	Blog, Literary Journalism, Travelogue, Reportage
LEARNING COMPETENCIES	
Inquiry	Analyze public-facing creative nonfiction forms and genres (e.g., blogs, literary reportage, travelogue, advocacy narratives) in terms ideas, language, and structure.
	Evaluate how composers integrate elements of creative nonfiction (e.g., research, interviews, factual content) with voice to inform and engage audiences.
	Analyze how composers use and adapt elements of creative nonfiction to elucidate ideas and enhance impact.
	Examine ethical concerns in public-facing creative nonfiction, including accuracy, bias, privacy, and responsible representation.
Composition	Compose original public-facing creative nonfiction that integrates personal insight, factual material, and multimodal elements (e.g., photos, audio, video) to engage specific audiences.
	Apply strategies for ethical research in the creation of public-facing creative nonfiction.

	Revise one's composition for clarity, tone, factual integrity, and coherence to make meaning and create impact appropriate for public audiences.
	Adapt different forms of delivery (bimodal or multimodal) and platforms (media) to present one's public-facing creative nonfiction to various audiences.
Reflection	Reflect on how composing for public audiences influences narrative choices, ethical decisions, and style.
	Evaluate how one's composing can inform, persuade, or advocate, reflecting on responsibilities as a public-facing creative nonfiction composer.

GLOSSARY

Authorial Style	The distinct way a composer expresses themselves in composition, characterized by choices in diction, tone, sentence structure, pacing, and literary devices.
Bimodal Composition	A form of multimodal composition that combines two modes, such as a written narrative with images or an audio recording that complements a text.
Composition	The process of creating texts, including drafting, revising, editing, and publishing, in one or more modes while making choices about content, structure, style, tone, and language.
Creative Nonfiction	Nonfiction composition that incorporates narrative techniques, storytelling, and personal reflection, while staying grounded in real-life events or facts.
Diction	The choice of words in composition, influencing tone, style, and the expression of emotion and meaning, ranging from formal to informal and complex to simple.
Digital Fiction	Fiction designed for digital platforms, which may include interactive elements, hypertext, multimedia, or web-based stories.
Ethical Representation	The responsibility composers have to portray their subjects truthfully and respectfully, considering issues like accuracy, bias, privacy, and the ethical implications of presenting real-life experiences or identities.

Flash Fiction	A very short work of fiction, usually under 1,000 words, that focuses on brevity and often leaves a significant impact or twist in the narrative.
Hybrid Forms	Composing forms that blend multiple genres or techniques to express identity or truth, such as combining personal memoir with journalistic investigation or fiction with autobiography.
Inquiry	The exploration of elements, techniques, and conventions within different genres, forms, and styles of creative composition.
Intertextuality	Refers to the connections between different works of literature and art, and the meanings that are created by them.
Iteration Process	The cycle of drafting, receiving feedback, and revising multiple times to refine and improve creative work, essential for producing high-quality creative compositions.
Lyric Poetry	A genre of poetry that expresses personal emotions, thoughts, or feelings, often in a first-person perspective and is characterized by its focus on mood and emotional resonance rather than storytelling.
Memory and Perspective	The influence of personal experiences, recollections, and individual viewpoints on storytelling, especially in creative nonfiction.
Multimodal Composition	Using a combination of different modal elements—such as text, images, videos, audio, or graphics—to present creative composition and enhance its emotional and informational impact.
Narrative Structure	The organizational framework that shapes the story, including the arrangement of events, how the narrative is told (linear or non-linear), and how the plot develops.
Narrative Truth	The subjective truth in a narrative, shaped by memory, perspective, and emotion, which may differ from factual accuracy.
Point of View (POV)	The perspective from which a story is told (e.g., first-person I/we or third-person he/she/they), influencing how the audience experiences the narrative.
Poetic Borrowing	The practice of drawing on or being influenced by other poets' work, whether through intertextuality, references, or the adoption of specific poetic devices or themes.

Poetic Devices	Techniques used in poetry to enhance meaning, rhythm, and emotional resonance, such as metaphor, simile, alliteration, assonance, enjambment, and imagery.
Poetry	A form of literary expression that emphasizes language, rhythm, and emotional expression and often uses devices like rhyme, meter, and imagery to convey deeper meanings.
Reflection	The process of considering and evaluating one's composing and creative choices, helping composers assess their progress, refine their work, and understand how personal experience and identity shape their narratives.
Revision Process	The process of refining or reworking a draft to enhance clarity, emotional impact, structure, and coherence, often involving substantial changes to content and form.
Sensory Detail	Descriptive language that engages the five senses (sight, sound, taste, touch, smell) to bring scenes and experiences to life, helping the audience connect emotionally to the text.
Structural Experimentation	Refers to the composer's exploration of different organizational methods in composition, such as altering the narrative structure, playing with time (flashbacks, nonlinear timelines), or using unconventional formats.
Tone	The attitude a composer conveys toward their subject and audience, shaped by diction and style, and can range from serious to humorous, sarcastic, emotional, and more.
Voice	A composer's unique style of expression defined by tone, diction, and personality, reflecting the composer's individuality.