

**Article:** a journalistic composition that, like an essay, covers a wide range of modes and purposes for a broad audience. Language is less formal and more conversational.

**Biography:** an account of a person's life or some event in a person's life.

**Chronology:** a story paced along a timeline, to include sequencing from beginning to end or other time related devices, such as flashbacks.

**Critical review (or review):** a written analysis of a work (a book, film, play, dance, or pictorial work of art) in which the reviewer recommends or not the work to the readership. In the process the reviewer explains the recommendation with reference to the work.

**Documentary:** a script which details an experience or event for filming.

**Editorial:** an editorial expresses an opinion or bias supported by a set of reasons and is written for a general audience. Language is less formal and employs stylistic devices to engage the reader.

**Essay:** a formal composition for academic purposes and audiences. Essays cover a wide range of modes, including the three CCSS modes of discourse. Language choices involve the language of the discipline.

**Interview:** a written document about an interview with someone.

**Lab Report:** a report that documents an experiment. The basic structure includes an explanation of the process and results.

**Manual:** a technical "how to" document that explains a procedure or process.

**Narrative Account:** a story about an event or experience based in fact and written for a broad audience. Language choices include stylistic devices to engage the reader.

**Narrative Article:** a product that uses stylistic and journalistic devices to relate a factual account.

**Proposal:** a composition to promote a project, solution, or grant. Language is formal in most cases but should adjust to the audience. For example, a proposal to the NIH would read differently than a pitch to a publisher.

**Report:** a formal composition that provides information, procedures, or analysis. Common reports include lab reports and news reports. Reports can also argue a position, for example a report that recommends a specific policy. Language choices serve the audience - a business report would employ language of the business or a science report would employ language of the science.

**Research Paper:** a detailed review of a topic or issue that includes references to multiple sources.

**Review of Literature:** a product that reviews and summarizes a set of texts about some topic or issue. It's often found in academic and scientific documents.

**Script:** a product that uses dramatic devices, particularly dialog, for use in a play or film. Scripts are also written for training venues and presentations in business.

**Speech:** an oral product (written) that argues, explains, or comments on a topic or issue.