

## R.A.F.T. (Role, Audience, Format, & Topics)

### Purpose:

**RAFT** technique provides an easy, meaningful way to incorporate writing into content-area instruction. It includes the following four components:

**R:** Role of Writer--Who are you? a principal, Beethoven, a human heart?

**A:** Audience--To whom is this written? a corporation, a scientist, lawyer?

**F:** Format--What form will it take? a letter, a poem, a journal?

**T:** Topic + strong verb--What important topic have I chosen? Choose a strong verb to describe your intent: persuade a corporation to accept your invention; demand payment for an injury; plead for leniency.

### Procedure:

**Step 1:** Explain that all writers need to consider four components of every composition: role of writer, audience, format and topic.

**Step 2:** Brainstorm ideas about a topic. Select several topics from those mentioned

**Step 3:** Write RAFT on the board and list possible roles, audiences, formats, and strong verbs that are appropriate for each topic.

**Step 4:** Give students some examples to write about; OR after discussing a topic, have students create their own RAFT writing assignment.

Roles and/or Audiences for Writers		
ad agencies administrators artists athletes businesses cartoonists	classical musicians corporations doctors drama clubs ecologists editors	historians journalists museums parents pen pals poets
Formats for Writing		
The following list offers teachers and students only some of the formats for writing. In the RAFT strategy, the possibilities are endless.		
advertisement advice application cartoons commercial editorial essay eulogy farewell fiction	flyers inquiry interviews invitation legal brief memos metaphors monologue news story pamphlet	petition poetry posters psychiatrist public notice requests resume reviews
		riddles skits slogans sound tapes telegrams warning will written debates yearbook

"Brain Compatible? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check It Out!"	
— Stress = brain downshifts	— Content must have relevance for the learner
— M(memory) space = how much the learner works on at a time	— Brain pays conscious attention to only one thing at a time
— Enriched environment = increasing dendrite branching	— All learning enters through our senses/emotions