# Everett Public Schools Writing Annotations Ninth Grade Mid-Year

PERSUASIVE PROMPT: Many people are concerned that the start time for high school is too early. The school board has suggested that the hours spent in school stay the same, but begin and end two hours later. For example, instead of starting at 7:30 am and ending at 2:00 pm, the school day would begin at 9:30 am and end at 4:00 pm. Write a multiple-paragraph letter to the school board, take a position on this proposal and <u>persuade</u> them to agree with your position.

#### CONTENT

2

As an inconsistent **topic** frames the paper, **reasons** are presented in generalities that are often unclear or weakly developed. The resulting **message** comes from the reader filling in the blanks.

#### **ORGANIZATION**

2-

Onconinction

Any introduction concerning why school hours should (not) be changed is vague and the reader has to infer the prompt. This leaves the reader with little direction. Middle events are loosely patterned. Some transitions: "If the students got more sleep..." did some within paragraph connecting but most transitions are missing or basic. The conclusion is without purpose and essentially missing.

Content		
☐ Level 4: Advanced		
☐ A. Focus	purposeful; concentrated throughout	
☐ B. <u>Reasons</u>	purposeful; fully support thesis/position	
☐ C. <u>Evidence</u>	purposeful; relevant; elaborated to fully support reasons;	
	clarifies for reader	
□ D. Commentary	clarifies how evidence supports reasons	
□ E. Message	insightful; clarifies; goes beyond; anticipates questions	
□ Level 3: Proficient		
☐ A. Focus	narrowly maintained	
□ B. <u>Reasons</u>	significant; relevant to support thesis	
☐ C. <u>Evidence</u>	significant; relevant & elaborated, supports reasons	
□ D. Commentary	presents & supports evidence	
□ E. Message	interesting; important; predictable; obvious	
□ Level 2: Basic		
	generally focused throughout	
☑ B. <u>Reasons</u>	connected; do not adequately support the thesis	
☐ C. <u>Evidence</u>	connected; does not adequately support reasons	
□ D. Commentary	implied; reader must infer support for evidence	
	present; needs interpretation to make sense	
☐ Level 1: Below Basic		
☐ A. Focus	wanders; focus lost	
☐ B. <u>Reasons</u>	do <b>not support</b> thesis; <b>missing</b>	
∠ C. Evidence	does <b>not support</b> reasons; <b>missing</b>	
□ D. <u>Commentary</u>	does <b>not support</b> evidence; <b>missing</b>	
☐ E. <u>Message</u>	missing or <b>random</b> thoughts	

<u>Organization</u>	
□ Level 4: Advanced	
☐ A. Introduction	uniquely presents thesis in context;
	draws reader in; <b>strong</b> sense of direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	purposefully; logical pattern; clearly fit together with
	completeness
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	clearly provide cohesion that covers the bulk of the text;
	intentionally signals/implies relationship connections
□ D. Conclusion	provides thought-provoking resolution, connection to the
	broader, or call for action
□ Level 3: Proficient	
☐ A. Introduction	presents thesis in a context; provides reader with direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	prepared in a logical pattern to show thesis and sense of
	completeness
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	are used to maintain, show, or signal connections
☐ D. Conclusion	ties up loose ends with consequences, connection to the
	broader, or call for action
∠ Level 2: Basic	
A. Introduction	restates title or prompt; unclear; only a little sense of
	direction
☑ B. <u>Middle</u>	loosely patterned; outline-like
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	telling/sequencing connections
□ D. Conclusion	limited; restates main points
☐ Level 1: Below Basic	
☐ A. Introduction	missing; <b>no direction</b>
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	randomly or illogically ordered
	incorrectly used; omitted; or repetitive
☑ D. Conclusion	missing restates introduction/topic; text abruptly ends

Updated: 1/10/11

#### **STYLE**

2

There is some variation in **sentence** beginnings and length, but structure is awkward and the sentences are troublesome to read aloud. **Word choice** is limited and the writing is not enhanced by it. The single exception is the sentence: "The student (sp) day's have already been shattered." A touch of the writers' **personality** is trying to come out, but for the most part a distracted commitment is shown, i.e., compare the second paragraph with the others. The tone is inconsistent.

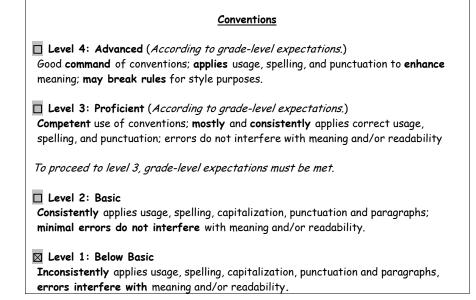
#### Style ☐ Level 4: Advanced ☐ A. Sentences vary widely in beginnings, length, and/or structure; flow easily; cadence; invites reading aloud vivid; precise; apt; memorable; natural & never overdone; ☐ B. Word Choice various active verbs ☐ C. Voice engaging; confident; commitment; takes a risk; hooks reader; audience/purpose strongly addressed ■ Level 3: Proficient ☐ A. Sentences vary in beginnings, length, and/or structure; usually flow smoothly; easily read aloud ☐ B. Word Choice specific; strengthens writing; shows use of active verbs ☐ C. Voice shows commitment; reader-writer interaction; tone attracts reader; audience/purpose addressed □ Level 2: Basic ☑ A. Sentences have **some** variety in beginnings, length, and/or structure; awkward: troublesome to read aloud ☑ B. Word Choice limited; does not enhance; thesaurus overload, passive verbs (2-)☑ C. Voice distracted commitment; tone inconsistent; yet to be invitedin; audience/purpose is weak ☐ Level 1: Below Basic ☐ A. Sentences are similar in beginnings, length, and/or structure; no/minimal "sentence sense", do not invite reading aloud ☐ B. Word Choice redundancy; incorrect/omission; confuses ☐ C. Voice lacking; inadequate commitment; boredom; audience/purpose not addressed

Updated: 1/10/11

#### CONVENTIONS



Standard English usage is inconsistently applied with homophone and run-on sentence, as error examples. The same is true for capitalization and spelling. Spelling has basic rule errors, and errors are way below grade level expectations. Paragraphs are present, but indicated inconsistently and the purpose is not always clear.



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**PERSUASIVE PROMPT:** Many people are concerned that the start time for high school is too early. The school board has suggested that the hours spent in school stay the same, but begin and end two hours later. For example, instead of starting at 7:30 am and ending at 2:00 pm, the school day would begin at 9:30 am and end at 4:00 pm. Write a multiple-paragraph letter to the school board, take a position on this proposal and <u>persuade</u> them to agree with your position.

#### CONTENT

A narrowed focus on the topic is maintained within this paper.

Reasons are developed with relevant evidence and commentary:

3

"Since all the students have so much to do after seven hours of school, and at leats two and one-half to three hour of homework each night... When are we expected to go to bed?" The message is predictable and obvious: "I think high school time should remain the same."

#### ORGANIZATION

3

The introduction provides the reader with a sense of direction. Middle supporting ideas are prepared in a reasonable pattern to support the thesis. The transitions maintain basic and sequencing connections: "By changing... Besides,... With everything..." However, the beginning of paragraph three transitions from the ideas in paragraph two, signaling a connection. The conclusion works to tie up loose ends but is almost just limited to summarizing; however, there is a weak attempt at connecting to the broader.

#### Content ☐ Level 4: Advanced ☐ A. Focus purposeful; concentrated throughout ■ B. Reasons purposeful; fully support thesis/position C. Evidence purposeful; relevant; elaborated to fully support reasons; clarifies for reader □ D. Commentary clarifies how evidence supports reasons ☐ E. Message insightful; clarifies; goes beyond; anticipates questions □ Level 3: Proficient A. Focus narrowly maintained significant; relevant to support thesis ☑ B. Reasons significant; relevant & elaborated, supports reasons □ D. Commentary presents & supports evidence ☑ E. Message interesting; important; predictable; obvious ☐ Level 2: Basic ☐ A. Focus generally focused throughout ■ B. Reasons connected; do not adequately support the thesis ☐ C. Evidence connected; does not adequately support reasons ■ D. Commentary implied; reader must infer support for evidence ■ E. Message present; needs interpretation to make sense ☐ Level 1: Below Basic ☐ A. Focus wanders: focus lost ■ B. Reasons do not support thesis; missing ☐ C. Evidence does not support reasons; missing ☐ D. Commentary does not support evidence; missing ☐ E. Message missing or random thoughts

	<u>Organization</u>
□ Level 4: Advanced	
☐ A. Introduction	uniquely presents thesis in context;
	draws reader in; strong sense of direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	purposefully; logical pattern; clearly fit together with
	completeness
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	clearly provide cohesion that covers the bulk of the text;
	intentionally signals/implies relationship connections
☐ D. <u>Conclusion</u>	provides thought-provoking resolution, connection to the
	broader, or call for action
∠ Level 3: Proficient	
☑ A. Introduction	presents thesis in a context; provides reader with direction
☑ B. <u>Middle</u>	prepared in a logical pattern to show thesis and sense of
	completeness
	are used to maintain, show, or signal connections
□ D. Conclusion	ties up loose ends with consequences, connection to the
_	broader, or call for action (3-)
☐ Level 2: Basic	
☐ A. Introduction	restates title or prompt; unclear; only a little sense of
	direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	loosely patterned; outline-like
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	telling/sequencing connections
☐ D. <u>Conclusion</u>	limited; restates main points
☐ Level 1: Below Basic	
☐ A. Introduction	missing; no direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	randomly or illogically ordered
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	incorrectly used; omitted; or repetitive
☐ D. Conclusion	missing restates introduction/topic; text abruptly ends

Organization

Updated: 1/10/11

#### STYLE

3

Sentences have variation in beginnings and length, together with appropriate word choice. The writer shows commitment and an attempt is made to interact and attract the reader. Word choice is basic, limited.

Style □ Level 4: Advanced ☐ A. Sentences vary widely in beginnings, length, and/or structure; flow easily; cadence; invites reading aloud ☐ B. Word Choice vivid; precise; apt; memorable; natural & never overdone; various active verbs ☐ C. Voice engaging; confident; commitment; takes a risk; hooks reader; audience/purpose strongly addressed □ Level 3: Proficient ☑ A. Sentences vary in beginnings, length, and/or structure; usually flow smoothly; easily read aloud ☐ B. Word Choice specific; strengthens writing; shows use of active verbs ☑ C. Voice shows commitment: reader-writer interaction; tone attracts reader; audience/purpose addressed ☐ Level 2: Basic have **some** variety in beginnings, length, and/or structure; ☐ A. Sentences awkward: troublesome to read aloud □ B. Word Choice **limited**; does **not enhance**; thesaurus overload, **passive** verbs ☐ C. Voice distracted commitment; tone inconsistent; yet to be invitedin; audience/purpose is weak ☐ Level 1: Below Basic ☐ A. Sentences are similar in beginnings, length, and/or structure; no/minimal "sentence sense", do not invite reading aloud ☐ B. Word Choice redundancy; incorrect/omission; confuses □ C. Voice lacking; inadequate commitment; boredom; audience/purpose not addressed

#### CONVENTIONS



Usage of standard English has some homophone and run-on sentence problem(s). Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation are mostly correct, except in the latter case for some contractions. Paragraphs are present and nearly always indicated correctly the same way.

#### Conventions

- ☐ Level 4: Advanced (According to grade-level expectations.)
- Good command of conventions; applies usage, spelling, and punctuation to enhance meaning; may break rules for style purposes.
- ☐ Level 3: Proficient (According to grade-level expectations.)

Competent use of conventions; mostly and consistently applies correct usage, spelling, and punctuation; errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability

To proceed to level 3, grade-level expectations must be met.

□ Level 2: Basic

Consistently applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphs; minimal errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability.

☐ Level 1: Below Basic

**Inconsistently** applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphs, errors interfere with meaning and/or readability.

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**PERSUASIVE PROMPT:** Many people are concerned that the start time for high school is too early. The school board has suggested that the hours spent in school stay the same, but begin and end two hours later. For example, instead of starting at 7:30 am and ending at 2:00 pm, the school day would begin at 9:30 am and end at 4:00 pm. Write a multiple-paragraph letter to the school board, take a position on this proposal and <u>persuade</u> them to agree with your position.

#### CONTENT

3

Keeping a narrow focus on the topic, the reasons are significant with detailed evidence and commentary that supports the evidence. An interesting message is present in this paper.

#### ORGANIZATION

3

The introduction provides the reader with direction and it is easy to see where the writer is heading: "It has come to my attention that many people want to start and end the school day later. In my opinion, this is an excellent idea." Supporting ideas are offered in a reasonable pattern: "... I find myself waking up at the ungodly hour of 5:30 am, just to shower, dress and be to school by 6:30." allowing transitions to provide connection. "Needless to say,...As you may have guessed..." The conclusion is limited to summarizing with no consequence, connection or call to action.

Content		
☐ Level 4: Advanced		
☐ A. Focus	purposeful; concentrated throughout	
☐ B. <u>Reasons</u>	purposeful; fully support thesis/position	
☐ C. <u>Evidence</u>	purposeful; relevant; elaborated to fully support reasons;	
_	clarifies for reader	
□ D. Commentary	clarifies how evidence supports reasons	
□ E. Message	insightful; clarifies; goes beyond; anticipates questions	
∠ Level 3: Proficient		
	narrowly maintained	
☑ B. Reasons	significant; relevant to support thesis	
∠ C. Evidence	significant; relevant & elaborated, supports reasons (3+)	
□ D. Commentary	presents & supports evidence	
	interesting; important; predictable; obvious	
☐ Level 2: Basic		
☐ A. <u>Focus</u>	generally focused throughout	
☐ B. <u>Reasons</u>	connected; do not adequately support the thesis	
☐ C. <u>Evidence</u>	connected; does not adequately support reasons	
□ D. Commentary	implied; reader must infer support for evidence	
■ E. <u>Message</u>	present; needs interpretation to make sense	
☐ Level 1: Below Basic		
☐ A. <u>Focus</u>	wanders; focus lost	
☐ B. <u>Reasons</u>	do <b>not support</b> thesis; <b>missing</b>	
∠ C. Evidence	does <b>not support</b> reasons; <b>missing</b>	
□ D. <u>Commentary</u>	does <b>not support</b> evidence; <b>missing</b>	
☐ E. <u>Message</u>	missing or <b>random</b> thoughts	

	<u>Organization</u>
□ Level 4: Advanced	
☐ A. Introduction	uniquely presents thesis in context;
	draws reader in; strong sense of direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	purposefully; logical pattern; clearly fit together with
	completeness
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	clearly provide cohesion that covers the bulk of the text;
	intentionally signals/implies relationship connections
☐ D. <u>Conclusion</u>	provides thought-provoking resolution, connection to the
	broader, or call for action
□ Level 3: Proficient	
A. Introduction	presents thesis in a context; provides reader with direction
☑ B. <u>Middle</u>	prepared in a logical pattern to show thesis and sense of
	completeness
	are used to maintain, show, or signal connections
☐ D. <u>Conclusion</u>	ties up loose ends with consequences, connection to the
_	broader, or call for action
☐ Level 2: Basic	
☐ A. Introduction	restates title or prompt; unclear; only a little sense of
	direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	loosely patterned; outline-like
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	telling/sequencing connections
□ D. Conclusion	limited; restates main points
☐ Level 1: Below Basic	
☐ A. <u>Introduction</u>	missing; no direction
☐ B. <u>Middle</u>	randomly or illogically ordered
☐ C. <u>Transitions</u>	incorrectly used; omitted; or repetitive
□ D. <u>Conclusion</u>	missing restates introduction/topic; text abruptly ends

Updated: 1/10/11

#### **STYLE**

3

□ Level 4: Advanced

☐ A. Sentences

☐ B. Word Choice

☑ B. Word Choice

☐ C. Voice

Variety in sentence structure helps the paper usually flow smoothly, and word choice helps strengthen writing. The writer's tone shows commitment, and the audience is addressed; however, a livelier voice could lend support and add more interest.

#### CONVENTIONS

3+

Usage of standard English is nearly always correct, as well as capitalization and punctuation. Spelling is mostly correct on common and difficult words. **Paragraphs** are indicated correctly and clarify meaning.

## vary widely in beginnings, length, and/or structure; flow easily; cadence; invites reading aloud vivid; precise; apt; memorable; natural & never overdone; various active verbs

engaging; confident; commitment; takes a risk; hooks reader;

audience/purpose strongly addressed □ Level 3: Proficient

vary in beginnings, length, and/or structure; usually flow smoothly; easily read aloud

Style

specific; strengthens writing; shows use of active verbs

shows commitment; reader-writer interaction; tone attracts ☑ C. Voice

reader; audience/purpose addressed

■ Level 2: Basic have **some** variety in beginnings, length, and/or structure; ☐ A. Sentences awkward: troublesome to read aloud

☐ B. Word Choice limited; does not enhance; thesaurus overload, passive verbs

☐ C. Voice distracted commitment; tone inconsistent; yet to be invited-

in; audience/purpose is weak

☐ Level 1: Below Basic

☐ A. Sentences are similar in beginnings, length, and/or structure; no/minimal

"sentence sense", do not invite reading aloud

☐ B. Word Choice redundancy; incorrect/omission; confuses □ C. Voice

lacking; inadequate commitment; boredom; audience/purpose

not addressed

#### Conventions

☐ Level 4: Advanced (According to grade-level expectations.) Good command of conventions; applies usage, spelling, and punctuation to enhance meaning; may break rules for style purposes.

 ■ Level 3: Proficient (According to grade-level expectations.) Competent use of conventions; mostly and consistently applies correct usage, spelling, and punctuation; errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability

To proceed to level 3, grade-level expectations must be met.

☐ Level 2: Basic

Consistently applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphs; minimal errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability.

☐ Level 1: Below Basic

**Inconsistently** applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphs, errors interfere with meaning and/or readability.

# Everett Public Schools Writing Annotations Ninth Grade Mid-Year

**PERSUASIVE PROMPT:** Many people are concerned that the start time for high school is too early. The school board has suggested that the hours spent in school stay the same, but begin and end two hours later. For example, instead of starting at 7:30 am and ending at 2:00 pm, the school day would begin at 9:30 am and end at 4:00 pm. Write a multiple-paragraph letter to the school board, take a position on this proposal and <u>persuade</u> them to agree with your position.

### CONTENT

3

Updated: 1/10/11

Maintains a narrowed **focus** on the topic. Only one reason is stated and no evidence is present except the evidence in the introduction that we could infer links to the reason stated in the body paragraph. An insightful **message** goes beyond the obvious and draws upon personal experience.

#### ORGANIZATION

4-

The unique **introduction** as the writer describes "...a typical day in the typical life of a typical teenager..." draws the reader in with a strong sense of direction. Supporting ideas are purposefully **arranged** and **transitions** provide cohesion throughout the text: "Above is an example... Each minute of the day... Some would say..." A thought-provoking resolution provides finality at the **conclusion**.

#### Content ☐ Level 4: Advanced ☐ A. Focus purposeful; concentrated throughout ■ B. Reasons purposeful; fully support thesis/position C. Evidence purposeful; relevant; elaborated to fully support reasons; clarifies for reader ☐ D. Commentary clarifies how evidence supports reasons ☐ E. <u>Message</u> insightful; clarifies; goes beyond; anticipates questions □ Level 3: Proficient ☑ A. Focus narrowly maintained ☑ B. Reasons significant; relevant to support thesis (3-) ☑ C. Evidence significant; relevant & elaborated, supports reasons (3-) □ D. Commentary presents & supports evidence interesting; important; predictable; obvious ☐ Level 2: Basic □ A. Focus generally focused throughout ☐ B. Reasons connected; do not adequately support the thesis C. Evidence connected; does not adequately support reasons ☐ D. Commentary implied; reader must infer support for evidence ■ E. Message present; needs interpretation to make sense ☐ Level 1: Below Basic □ A. Focus wanders: focus lost ■ B. Reasons do **not support** thesis; **missing** ∇. Evidence does not support reasons; missing ☐ D. Commentary does not support evidence; missing ☐ E. Message missing or random thoughts

Organization □ Level 4: Advanced ⋈ A. Introduction uniquely presents thesis in context; draws reader in; strong sense of direction ☐ B. Middle purposefully; logical pattern; clearly fit together with completeness clearly provide cohesion that covers the bulk of the text; intentionally signals/implies relationship connections provides thought-provoking resolution, connection to the □ D. Conclusion broader, or call for action ■ Level 3: Proficient ☐ A. Introduction presents thesis in a context; provides reader with direction ☑ B. Middle prepared in a logical pattern to show thesis and sense of completeness ☐ C. Transitions are used to maintain, show, or signal connections □ D. Conclusion ties up loose ends with consequences, connection to the broader, or call for action ☐ Level 2: Basic restates title or prompt; unclear; only a little sense of ☐ A. Introduction direction □ B. Middle loosely patterned; outline-like C. Transitions telling/sequencing connections □ D. Conclusion limited; restates main points ☐ Level 1: Below Basic ☐ A. Introduction missing; no direction ■ B. Middle randomly or illogically ordered ☐ C. Transitions incorrectly used; omitted; or repetitive □ D. Conclusion missing restates introduction/topic; text abruptly ends

### **STYLE**

4

Sentence structure flows easily and its wide variation invites oral reading: "What would they be forced to cut out? Their jobs? Their school work? Their friends and family? Maybe even their health?" Word choice strengthens the writing providing a colorful image: "to strip away two hours from our afternoons everyday is robbery." The writers' confidence is revealed in an engaging voice that strongly addresses the audience.

<u>Style</u>		
□ Level 4: Advanced		
	vary widely in beginnings, length, and/or structure; flow easily; cadence; invites reading aloud	
B. <u>Word Choice</u>	vivid; precise; apt; memorable; natural & never overdone; various active verbs	
☑ C. <u>Voice</u>	<pre>engaging; confident; commitment; takes a risk; hooks reader; audience/purpose strongly addressed</pre>	
☐ Level 3: Proficient		
☐ A. <u>Sentences</u>	vary in beginnings, length, and/or structure; usually flow smoothly; easily read aloud	
■ B. Word Choice	specific; strengthens writing; shows use of active verbs	
C. Voice	shows commitment; reader-writer interaction; tone attracts reader; audience/purpose addressed	
☐ Level 2: Basic		
☐ A. <u>Sentences</u>	have <b>some</b> variety in beginnings, length, and/or structure; <b>awkward; troublesome</b> to read aloud	
☐ B. Word Choice	limited; does not enhance; thesaurus overload, passive verbs	
C. <u>Voice</u>	distracted commitment; tone inconsistent; yet to be invited- in; audience/purpose is weak	
☐ Level 1: Below Basic		
☐ A. <u>Sentences</u>	are similar in beginnings, length, and/or structure; no/minimal "sentence sense", do not invite reading aloud	
☐ B. <u>Word Choice</u> ☐ C. <u>Voice</u>	redundancy; incorrect/omission; confuses lacking; inadequate commitment; boredom; audience/purpose not addressed	

#### CONVENTIONS

3

Usage of standard English is nearly always correct, as well as capitalization and punctuation. Spelling is mostly correct for both common and difficult words. Paragraphs are indicated correctly and help clarify meaning.

#### Conventions

- ☐ Level 4: Advanced (According to grade-level expectations.) Good command of conventions; applies usage, spelling, and punctuation to enhance meaning; may break rules for style purposes.
- Level 3: Proficient (According to grade-level expectations.) Competent use of conventions; mostly and consistently applies correct usage, spelling, and punctuation; errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability

To proceed to level 3, grade-level expectations must be met.

☐ Level 2: Basic

Consistently applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphs; minimal errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability.

☐ Level 1: Below Basic

**Inconsistently** applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and paragraphs, errors interfere with meaning and/or readability.