Four-Strand/Four-Level Writing Scoring Guide

Everett Public Schools ~ Date Revised 7/8/2011			
CONTENT is writing to a narrow topic with relevant ideas supported with details, examples, facts and anecdotes so the meaning is clear.		ORGANIZATION is arranging events/ideas/reasons in an order that provides a sense of completeness appropriate to the purpose. It is a logical pattern, and transitions for cohesion.	
Level 4: Advanced		Level 4: Advanced	
A. <u>Focus</u> B. <u>Reason(s)</u>	is narrow and concentrated throughout the paper and centered on a substantive thesis/position. are significant; fully support the thesis/position.	A. Introduction	uniquely presents thesis/position. Uses one or more of the introduction strategies. Creatively engages the reader. Gives a strong sense of direction.
	is significant, purposeful, specific and precise; uses combination of details/examples/facts/anecdotes to fully support thesis/reasons; clarifies.	B. <u>Middle</u>	reasons/elaboration are tightly and purposefully arranged in a unified, cohesive and/or logical pattern to develop the thesis/position; has a sense of completeness.
D. <u>Message</u> E. <u>Commentar</u>	is insightful, distinct and/or anticipates questions. y (8th-HS) tightly connects elaboration, reason(s), and	C. <u>Transitions</u>	intentionally signal/imply connections throughout the text; clearly provide a sense of cohesion (between/within-paragraphs).
	thesis/position to help the reader understand.	D. <u>Conclusion</u>	signals a thought-provoking and insightful wrap-up that tightly connects to the thesis and body of the paper. Uniquely uses one or
Level 3: Proficient A. Focus is maintained and consistent throughout the paper and			more conclusion strategies.
A. <u>Focus</u>	centered on a manageable thesis/position.	Level 3: Proficient	•
B. Reason(s)	are relevant and support the thesis/position.	A. Introduction	presents thesis/position. Effectively uses one or more of the
C. Elaboration		D 44' 1 11	introduction strategies. Engages the reader. Gives a sense of direction.
D. Message	facts/anecdotes to support thesis/reasons; explains reasons. is present, interesting or important; goes beyond the obvious	B. Middle	reasons/elaboration are arranged in a unified, cohesive and/or logical pattern to develop the thesis/position; has a sense of completeness.
D. <u>Wessage</u>	although may be anticipated.	C. <u>Transitions</u>	show, signal, or maintain connections (between/within-paragraphs).
E. Commentary (8th-HS) connects elaboration, reason(s), and thesis/position.		D. Conclusion	provides a strong wrap-up that effectively connects to the thesis and
Level 2: Basic			body of paper, more than a summary. Effectively uses at least one or
A. Focus	is general throughout the paper; thesis/position may be		more of the conclusion strategies.
P. Doocon(s)	vague, unmanageable or simplistic are generally connected; may not adequately support the	Level 2: Basic	may only state main points or restate prompt. May attempt one or
B. <u>Reason(s)</u>	thesis/position.	A. <u>Introduction</u>	more of the introduction strategies. Does not attempt to engage the
C. Elaboration	•		reader. Limited sense of direction.
	thesis/reasons; connection may be implied; may confuse reader.	B. Middle	reasons/elaboration are loosely arranged or are outline-like (formulaic); may lack completeness.
D. <u>Message</u>	is present; may be simplistic, obvious or may require interpretation to make sense.	C. <u>Transitions</u> D. <u>Conclusion</u>	are telling/sequencing connections (between/within-paragraphs). is limited to summarizing; may attempt one or more of the conclusion
E. Commentary (8th-HS) may connect elaboration, reason(s), and			strategies.
	thesis/position in a general way; reader may have to infer the connections.	Level 1: Below Basic A. Introduction	c is missing; introduction strategy is not attempted; leaves reader with
Level 1: Below Basic		A. IIII Oddelloll	no direction.
A. <u>Focus</u>	is lost or wanders throughout paper; no thesis/position evident.	B. <u>Middle</u>	reasons/elaboration are randomly or illogically ordered; may lack completeness.
B. <u>Reason(s)</u> C. <u>Elaboration</u>	do not support the thesis/position or are missing. does not support thesis/reasons; is missing.	C. <u>Transitions</u>	are incorrectly used, omitted, or repetitive in use (between/within-paragraphs).
D. Message	is missing, severely flawed or comprised of random thoughts that make no discernable point.	D. <u>Conclusion</u>	is missing or restates topic/thesis or the text abruptly ends. Conclusion strategy is not attempted.
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STYLE is writing fluently with well-chosen words while using an engaging voice.

Level 4: Advanced

A. Sentences create an appropriate cadence to address a designated audience/purpose/form; shows an intentional use of sentence

beginnings, structures and lengths.

E. Commentary (8th-HS) is missing or does not connect elaboration, reason(s), and thesis/position.

B. Word Choice is vivid, apt, memorable; is natural and never overdone; uses

various active verbs.

C. Voice uses tone that engages designated audience; may take risks.

Level 3: Proficient

A. <u>Sentences</u> create a suitable cadence for a designated

audience/purpose/form through a variety of beginnings,

structures and lengths.

is specific and persuasive/compelling; strengthens writing, B. Word Choice

and shows use of active verbs.

C. Voice uses tone that is appropriate for designated audience; writes

in a consistent voice.

Level 2: Basic

A. Sentences create a cadence that is troublesome for audience/

purpose/form due to limited variety of beginnings, structures

and lengths.

B. Word Choice is limited; does not enhance writing; may show thesaurus

overload, and/or mostly uses passive verbs.

uses tone that is inconsistent with relationship to designated C. Voice

Level 1: Below Basic

A. Sentences create a cadence that is awkward for audience/purpose/form

using minimal variety of beginnings, structures and lengths. shows redundancy; is incorrect/has omissions, or confuses

B. Word Choice

and weakens the writing.

C. Voice uses tone that does not address the designated audience. CONVENTIONS is using rules of standard English for usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and paragraphs to make the meaning of the text clear.

intentionally applies usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and Level 4: Advanced paragraphs to enhance meaning; may break rules for style purposes; demonstrates good command of conventions.

Level 3: Proficient lower grade-level expectations must be met. Accurately applies gradelevel usage, spelling, punctuation and paragraph expectations; has competent use of conventions.

Level 2: Basic consistently applies lower grade-level usage, spelling, capitalization, punctuation and/or paragraph expectations; lower grade-level errors do not interfere with meaning and/or readability.

Level 1: Below Basic inconsistently applies lower grade-level usage, spelling, capitalization,

punctuation, and/or paragraph expectations; lower grade-level errors interfere with meaning and/or readability.

Comment: (In addition, mark off-prompt, off-mode here)