

## Support Aid for Writing Scoring Guide: Grades 6-12

Across-Strand Key Words, except Conventions		Indicator Examples	
		Transitions	
		3-5	6-12
<b>Level 4</b>	Clarifies <b>Clearly</b> <b>Intentional</b> <b>Nearly always</b> Purposeful Strong <b>Command</b>	<b>Signal or show:</b> in addition, for example, plus, because, namely, that is	<b>Relationship/cohesion:</b> to illustrate, in contrast, consequently, as a result, in the same way, in other words, put another way, even though  <i>also: transitions can be smooth &amp; seamless or transparent</i>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Consistent</b> , Maintained <b>Control</b> Evident/present <b>Mostly</b> Shows Usually	<b>Telling or Sequencing:</b> first, next, last, after, but, like, as	<b>Signal or show:</b> in addition, for example, plus, because, namely, that is, another, likewise, in fact, moreover, besides
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Distracted</b> General <b>Inconsistent</b> <b>Meaning not yet lost</b> Some-ness Troublesome Unclear Wobbling between...	<b>Basic:</b> when, and...and, so, and...then	<b>Telling/Sequencing:</b> first, next, last, after, but, like, as, finally, in summary, in conclusion, also, from, by, on, among, later, when, meanwhile
<b>Level 1</b>	Confusing Incorrect Interferes with meaning Lost <b>Missing</b> , Not-ness <b>Omitted</b> <b>Redundant</b>	Transitions missing or repetitive	<b>Repetitive:</b> and...and, so, and...then

Levels 3 or 4: Grade Level Expectations

Level 2 if Accurate

GLEs in Conventions			
(Missing/rarely = 0-10%, Some(what)/Attempted = 11-50%, Usually = 51-74%, Nearly Always = 90+%)			
Grade	Usage	Spelling	Punctuation
<b>9/10</b>	accept vs. except, Active vs. passive voice Avoids dangling modifiers can vs. may either...or vs. neither...nor Parallel construction in clauses that vs. which who vs. whom	Uses multiple strategies, e.g., council, counsel stationary, stationery Roots: <u>anthropology</u> , <u>philosophy</u> Affixes: -cian, -ness Foreign: alumnus, datum	Brackets to set off words, editorial correction Comma to set off nonrestrictive clauses Dash Other languages' punctuation
<b>8</b>	fewer vs. less Parallel construction when listing infinitive phrases	Uses multiple strategies, e.g., capital, capitol Roots: circus, spiral, vision Affixes: dis-, ir-, -ism, -ist Foreign: arena, buffet	Apostrophes in possessive compound nouns Colon in title Commas to enclose titles, for emphasis or clarity Commas/periods inside quotes Slash in fraction and to show choice
<b>7</b>	Adjective/adverb, e.g., good vs. well Comparative and superlative adjectives Parallel construction for elements of list	Uses multiple strategies, e.g., principle, principal Roots: <u>telephone</u> , <u>chronologic</u> , <u>distract</u> , <u>persist</u> Affixes: re-, post-, -ous, -ology	Bullets in technical writing Commas to separate interrupters Hyphen to prevent confusion Semicolons to separate comma-groups
<b>6</b>	Parallel construction for verbs Person consistency Pronoun-referent agreement	Uses multiple strategies, e.g., tough, enough night, right read and reed Roots: <u>biology</u> , <u>telegraph</u> Affixes: in-, im-, -fer	Apostrophe to show quotation within quotation Colon to introduce a list Comma in appositives, set off direct address Hyphen compound word Parentheses
<b>5</b>	Subject-object agreement  <b>Not stated but assumed:</b> Avoids run-ons, comma splices, and fragments	Uses multiple strategies, e.g., -ion endings -able vs. -ible endings Rules: i before e Affixes: pre-, in-, un-, -ed, -ing, -graph	Comma in interjections, explanatory phrase, date-year Ellipsis Hyphen in numbers, to join numbers Semicolon between two independent clauses
<b>4</b>	among vs. between Collective nouns Conjunctions Placement of pronouns Prepositions Single-plural agreement	Spelling at grade-level, e.g., high frequency words (water, people) Affixes: -en, -in, & -on for endings	Colon in letter's greeting Comma in addresses, titles, introductory phrase, numbers Hyphen between syllables at line breaks Italics, underlining, or quotation marks in title
<b>3</b>	Correct homonym Correct pronoun No double negatives Tenses correct, including future would have vs. would of	Spelling <b>mostly</b> correct, phonetically correct for challenging words	Apostrophe in possessives, contractions Comma between month-day, city-state, series, quotation, compound sentence, in numbers Period after abbreviation, initials Quotation marks

\*\*These skills are cumulative and built on the previous grade. Version 2 (1-6-2011)