Writing Fundamentals Rubric 2018/19 - ABBREVIATED FOR ORIENTATION WRITING SAMPLE F18

 $A \ 4-year \ progressive \ rubric \ indicating \ performance \ on \ criteria \ expected \ at \ start \ of \ each \ year \ in \ college. \ ||| \ This \ is \ NOT \ a \ grading \ rubric.$

Indicator Areas	0 Deficient	1 Beginning (Needs Help) [FR]	2 Developing [SO]	3 Target [JR/SR]	4 Exemplary [GRAD]		
Summary and Interpretation—The practice of understanding, explaining, and responding to the concepts and texts (sources/readings/data) that you write about.							
1.1 COMPREHENSION: Explaining and Responding to Concepts and Texts/Sources COMPREHENSION 1	 Writer rarely if ever explains or responds to concepts and texts called for in assignment. 	 Writer gives basic but inconsistent explanations or responses to concepts and texts called for in assignment. 	 Writer consistently gives basic explanations or responses to concepts and texts under discussion. 	Writer gives developed explanations and responses to concepts and texts relevant to his or her discussion.	 Writer explains and responds to a full range of concepts and texts relevant and meaningful to his or her in-depth and complex discussion. 		
2.1 WORD CHOICE: Use of Words WORD CHOICE	Word choice is often inaccurate, creating confusion.	Word choice is not always accurate and/or appropriate, but does not interfere with tracking main ideas.	 Word choice is accurate and includes discipline- specific vocabulary. 	 Word choice, including discipline-specific vocabulary, is accurate and articulate. 	Word choice, including discipline-specific vocabulary, is articulate, nuanced, and varied.		
3.1 ENTERING THE ACADEMIC CONVERSATION – CITATION AND INTEGRATION OF SOURCES: Use of Sources ACADEMIC CONVERSATION 2	Quotes are dropped into the piece with little introduction or explanation; few paraphrases or summaries are included or those that too closely resemble source text.	Quotes, paraphrases, and summaries are included but sometimes lack adequate introduction or explanation.	Source material is consistently introduced in ways that explain their relevance to the topic through use of quotes, paraphrases, and summaries.	Writer traces the progression of a "conversation" among scholars through use of quotes, paraphrases, and summaries, and then engages in that conversation.	Writer engages in the "conversation" among scholars through use of quotes, paraphrases, and summaries, and adds clear, original thought to that conversation.		
Evidence an	d Claims—The practice of ident	ifying a question or problem, gath	ering evidence, and making co	nclusions/taking positions bas	ed on that evidence.		
4.1 LOGICAL CONNECTIONS: Evidence and Claims Align Logically LOGICAL CONNECTIONS 1	Claims are not included, or, if included, are unrelated to assigned topic or to one another.	Claims usually address a specific problem, but may not be stated clearly or may be buried within the text because the writer is still engaged in thinking through the question or problem.	Claims are usually stated clearly and present a general position on a question or problem.	Claims consistently present a focused position on a question or problem.	Claims are prominent, logical, concise; claims present a focused position on a question or problem while taking the relative strengths of other positions into account.		
4.2 LOGICAL CONNECTIONS 2	Little or no evidence is provided to support claims, or information is offered with few claims about why it is significant (i.e., a "data dump").	Evidence is often not concrete enough to support claims.	Evidence is usually concrete enough to support claims.	Evidence is relevant, specific, and logical in support of claims.	In addition to Target qualities, claims and evidence represent a variety of positions on or viewpoints of the topic.		
4.3 LOGICAL CONNECTIONS 3	Evidence and claims are not presented in a clear sequence.	The ideas in the piece are still in the development stage. Evidence and claims	 Evidence and claims are usually presented in a logical sequence. 	Evidence and claims are presented in a logical sequence throughout.	In addition to demonstrating Target qualities in this criterion,		

5.1 OVERALL ORGANIZATION AND LOGICAL ORDER: Use of Big Picture Structural Conventions to Orient Readers within Document OVERALL	The introduction to the piece fails to provide clear direction. It may contain contradictory claims, ideas that go off on a tangent, or an incomplete statement of purpose.	don't always have a clear connection to the thesis or statement of purpose; the piece may even move towards an entirely different conclusion—indicating that the writing process has served as a means for thinking, but that further thought and revision are needed. • An opening statement briefly introduces a topic, but lacks a clear statement of purpose as to why the problem or question being addressed matters.	An opening statement of purpose explains why the problem or question being addressed matters.	An opening statement of purpose explains the context of the problem or question being addressed and why that problem or question matters.	 writing can be described as one or more of the following: compelling, original, above and beyond the assignment. In addition to demonstrating Target qualities in this criterion, writing can be described as one or more of the following: compelling, original, above and beyond the assignment.
ORGANIZATION 1	Aud	l dience Awareness—The practice c	of guiding your reader through y	our ideas.	
6.1 CLARITY AND FLOW (PARAGRAPHING, TRANSITIONS, and SENTENCES): Use of Structural Conventions to Guide Readers and Make Meaning Clear CLARITY/FLOW 1	Elements of prewriting, such as note-taking, inaccurate word choices, and incomplete or rambling sentences, predominate.	Writing strategies such as key words or transitions that help readers understand the direction of the piece are rarely/sometimes used to guide readers through the sequence of ideas.	Writing strategies such as key words, transitions, or topic sentences are consistently used to guide readers through the sequence of ideas.	Multiple writing strategies — including transitions, key words, topic sentences, and reflective comments — are consistently used to guide readers through the sequence of ideas.	In addition to demonstrating Target qualities in this criterion, writing can be described as one or more of the following: compelling, original, above and beyond the assignment.
7.1 MECHANICS: Use of Grammar and Punctuation Conventions MECHANICS	Grammar and punctuation conventions are rarely followed; five to six patterns of grammar or punctuation errors, or multiple unique errors	Grammar and punctuation conventions are sometimes followed; however, three to four patterns of grammar or punctuation errors, or multiple unique errors	Grammar and punctuation conventions have mostly been followed; however, one to two patterns of grammar or punctuation errors occasionally make	Grammar and punctuation conventions have been followed, making reading effortless. Isolated errors may occur.	Grammar and punctuation conventions have been followed, making reading effortless. Writing is stylistically interesting, compelling, and clear.