CCSS Writing Standard #1a: Compose Opinion Pieces on Topics / Persuasive Writing K-3

Students compose opinion pieces on topics by stating and supporting a point of view/judgment with reasons and information.

CCSS Language & Writing Criteria	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert
Purpose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose
understanding the topic Connections are related to opinion on	Attempts to identify a topic, but lacks a focus (opinion) or may have more than one topic or confusing topic as	Has topic and attempts a focus (opinion), but focus may shift or not be relevant to the topic chosen	Clearly identifies topic (gr K-3) Focus (opinion) about topic is clearly stated	Explains something more about the topic OR A connection is made between topic &
the topic	stated		(gr K-3)	broader idea(s)
 Organization Overall coherence between topic, opinion, and reasons Transitions connect ideas (e.g., sequence, compare-contrast, description, cause-effect, problem-solution) 	Attempts introduction, body, and conclusion, but one or more parts are missing	Introduction, body, and conclusion are evident, but may lack clarity or coherence (e.g., attempts to connect opinion to a reason, but reason may not make sense)	Has intro, body, and concluding statement or section (gr 1-3) that support focus (opinion) States one or more reasons for opinion (gr 1-3) Uses transitions (e.g.,	Intro, body, and conclusion support focus and reason(s) Uses several transitions appropriately (e.g., because, since, and, also, for example, since) to connect ideas
			because, and) to connect ideas (gr 2-3)	
Details/Elaboration	No details provided or attempts to add details to drawings or writing which may be random, inaccurate, or irrelevant	Some elaboration strategies are evident in drawings or writing (gr K-3), or added with support/ questioning from peers or adults Ideas may not be fully	Drawings or writing include relevant and descriptive details, labels/captions, facts, or elaboration that support the opinion or reasons	Elaborates using a variety of relevant details, examples, quotes, etc. to support focus (opinion) or explain reasons May use figurative
		elaborated or details may be insufficient to	Details are explained, not simply listed	language (e.g., imagery, simile, exaggeration)
Voice and Tone Vocabulary Use - Precise Language Sentence structure Sentence variety	Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary when dictating (K) or	support opinion Vocabulary use has minor errors Dictates, writes, and	Appropriate use of vocabulary (nouns, verbs, plurals, adjectives, etc.) Uses some variety of	Chooses words and phrases for effect (e.g., precise, concrete, or sensory vocabulary)
Bentence variety	Writing Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	expands simple complete sentences Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	sentence types (statement, question, exclamation) Uses adult/peer feedback to	Uses variety of sentences (simple, compound, with prepositional phrases)
Conventions of Standard English • Grammar	Edits with support from peers or adults (gr 2-3)	Edits with support from peers or adults (gr 2-3)	revise Edits with support from peers, adults, resources (gr 2-3)	Edits with support/ resources
 Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling) 	Uses below grade-level basic mechanics with frequent errors	Uses grade-appropriate <u>basic</u> mechanics and word use with some errors	Minor errors do not interfere with reader's understanding	Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics as appropriate to grade

CCSS Writing Standard #1b: Compose Opinion Pieces about Texts/Persuasive Writing K-3

Students show understanding of texts by composing opinion pieces that state and support a point of view/judgment with reasons and information.

CCSS Language & Writing Criteria	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert
Purpose Context Focus/controlling idea (opinion) Evidence of comprehending the text Connections are related to selected elements of the text (e.g., plot, character change, author's craft, theme, opinion stated in text)	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose Lacks a focus (opinion) Response relies mostly on personal ideas that are not supported with what is in the text	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose Has topic and attempts a focus (opinion), but focus may shift or not be relevant to text	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose Context includes title of text (K-3) and author (gr 2-3) Focus/controlling idea (opinion) is clearly stated (gr K-3)	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose Explains something more about the text/topic OR A connection is made between this text & broader idea (e.g., another text by the same author, another text on same topic)
Organization Overall coherence between text, opinion, and reasons Transitions connect ideas (e.g., sequence, compare-contrast, description, cause-effect, problem-solution)	Attempts introduction, body, and conclusion, but one or more parts are missing	Introduction, body, and conclusion are evident, but may lack clarity or coherence (e.g., attempts to connect opinion to something in the text, but reason may not make sense)	Has intro, body, and concluding statement or section (gr 1-3) that support focus (opinion) States one or more reasons for opinion (gr 1-3) Uses transitions (e.g., because, and) to connect ideas (gr 2-3)	Intro, body, and conclusion support focus and reason(s) Uses several transitions appropriately (e.g., because, since, and, also, for example, since) to connect ideas
Details/Elaboration Specific concrete details with references from text to support writer's viewpoint Comparisons Examples, facts	No details provided or attempts to add details to drawings or writing which may be random, inaccurate, or irrelevant	Some elaboration strategies are evident in drawings or writing (gr K-3), or added with support/ questioning from peers or adults Ideas may not be fully elaborated or details may be insufficient to support opinion	Drawings or writing include relevant and descriptive details, labels/captions, facts, or text evidence that support the opinion or reasons Details are explained, not simply listed	Elaborates using a variety of relevant text evidence - details, examples, quotes to support focus (opinion) or explain reasons May use figurative language (e.g., imagery, simile, exaggeration)
 Voice and Tone Vocabulary Use - Precise Language Sentence structure Sentence variety 	Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary when dictating (K) or writing Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	Vocabulary use has minor errors Dictates, writes, and expands simple complete sentences Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	Appropriate use of vocabulary (nouns, verbs, plurals, adjectives, etc.) Uses some variety of sentence types (statement, question, exclamation) Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	Chooses words and phrases for effect (e.g., precise, concrete, or sensory vocabulary) Uses variety of sentences (simple, compound, with prepositional phrases)
Conventions of Standard English Grammar Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling)	Edits with support from peers or adults (gr 2-3) Uses below grade-level basic mechanics with frequent errors	Edits with support from peers or adults (gr 2-3) Uses grade-appropriate basic mechanics and word use with some errors	Edits with support from peers, adults, resources (gr 2-3) Minor errors do not interfere with reader's understanding	Edits with support/ resources Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics as appropriate to grade

NOTE: Anchor papers illustrate how descriptors for each performance level are evidenced at each grade.

Working Drafts of ELA rubrics for assessing CCSS writing standards --- © (2010) Karin Hess, National Center for Assessment [khess@nciea.org] using several sources: CCSS for writing; Learning Progressions Framework for ELA (Hess, 2011); the VT analytic writing rubrics; Biggam & Itterly, Literacy Profiles; Hill, Developmental Continuum; Exemplars Young Writers rubrics; and input from NYC K-5 performance assessment pilot Assessment Development Leaders

CCSS Writing Standard #1a: Compose Opinion Pieces on Topics/ Persuasive Writing 4-5

Students compose opinion pieces on topics by stating and supporting a point of view /judgment with reasons and information.

CCSS Language &	pinion pieces on topics by st			
	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert
Writing Criteria	T	Intro has some	T	G
 Purpose Context Focus/controlling idea (opinion) Evidence of understanding the topic 	Intro has no context or confusing context Has a topic but lacks a focus (opinion) or may have more than one topic	appropriate background/context Has topic and attempts a focus (opinion), but focus may shift or not	Intro identifies topic (context) and focus/controlling idea (opinion) is clearly stated Describes the topic	Context may have a compelling intro or "hook"(e.g., quote, action, personal remark, question) Maintains clear
 Reflections/ connections are related to opinion on the topic Reflections on selected elements of the topic 	topie	be relevant to the topic May be limited to a general summary with no analysis/reflection	with short summary and analysis/ reflection	focus/controlling idea (opinion) with summary & reflection Relevant connection made between topic & broader idea(s)
Organization Overall coherence Information presented in a logical, cohesive fashion Transitions connect ideas (e.g., compare- contrast, description, cause-effect, problem-solution, proposition-support)	Attempts introduction, body, and conclusion, with little organization among the parts (e.g., ideas run together) or within the parts May seem choppyideas lack overall coherence	Has basic organizational structure, but may need some organization within paragraphs (e.g., topic sentence, grouping ideas) or parts may not be fully developed Uses basic transitions to connect ideas/reasons	Has coherence and organization: intro, body, and concluding statement or section support the focus Sequences and groups related ideas Transitions appropriately connect support/facts- reasons	Clear, consistent coherence and organization – ideas logically organized Intro, body, conclusion support focus/reasons A variety of transitions effectively connect support/ideas-reasons
Details/Elaboration Descriptions Definitions Explanations Comparisons Analogies Examples, facts Sensory and concrete details that support writer's point of view	Attempts to add details which may be random, generic (e.g., hard, nice, funny), inaccurate, or irrelevant to support opinion/analysis	Some elaboration strategies are evident Ideas may not be fully elaborated/explained or details may be insufficient to support opinion	Details (facts, text evidence, descriptions, comparisons, etc.) support the opinion & reasons Reasons are elaborated on using relevant descriptive details	Elaborates using a variety of: details, examples, quotes, text evidence to support focus Includes depth of information, precise/relevant elaboration, figurative language, etc.
Voice and Tone Knowledgeable person Vocabulary - Precise Language Sentence structure Sentence variety	Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary & basic sentence structure Sentences or wording may seem choppy	Attempts own personal expression (voice/tone) with point of view Meaning is mostly clear, but vocabulary & sentence structure may lack variety or does not enhance meaning	Voice/tone reflects personal expression and knowledgeable viewpoint Appropriate use of vocabulary & some variety of sentence structure (simple, compound, complex)	Voice/tone reflects personal style, point of view, and individual insights/knowledge Uses effective, precise vocabulary and variety of sentence structure
Conventions of Standard English Grammar Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling)	Uses support/resources to edit Consistent errors with grade-appropriate basic mechanics	Uses resources/support to edit Uses grade-appropriate <u>basic</u> mechanics and word use with minimal errors	Uses resources to edit Minor errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics do not interfere with reader's understanding	Uses resources to edit Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics

CCSS Writing Standard #1b: Compose Opinion Pieces about Texts/Persuasive Writing 4-5

Students show understanding of texts by composing opinion pieces that state and support a point of view/judgment with reasons and information.

CCSS Language & Writing Criteria	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert
Purpose Context Focus/controlling idea (opinion) Evidence of understanding the text Reflections/connections are related to text/theme Analysis of selected elements of the text (e.g., plot, character change, author's craft, theme, opinion stated in text)	Intro has no context or an incorrect (not text-based) or confusing context Has a topic but lacks a focus (opinion) Response relies mostly on personal ideas that are not supported with text	Intro has some appropriate context Has topic and attempts a focus (opinion), but focus may shift or not be relevant to text May be limited to a general summary or retelling of text with no analysis/reflection	Context includes name of author and title of text Focus/controlling idea (opinion) is clearly stated Responds directly to the text with short summary and analysis/reflection	Context may have a compelling intro or "hook"(e.g., quote, action, personal remark, question) Maintains clear focus/controlling idea (opinion) Responds directly to the text with analysis and includes a relevant connection to broader ideas (e.g., text to text/text to self/text to world).
Organization Overall coherence Information presented in a logical, cohesive fashion Transitions connect ideas (e.g., compare- contrast, description, cause-effect, problem-solution, proposition-support)	Attempts introduction, body, and conclusion, with little organization among the parts (e.g., ideas run together with no clear connections) or within the parts May seem choppyideas lack overall coherence	Has basic organizational structure, but may need some organization within paragraphs (e.g., topic sentence) or parts may not be fully developed Uses basic transitions to connect ideas/reasons	Has coherence and organization: intro, body, and concluding statement or section support the focus Sequences and groups related ideas Transitions appropriately connect text support-reasons	Clear, consistent coherence and organization – ideas are logically grouped or ordered Intro, body, conclusion support focus/reasons A variety of transitions effectively connect text support/ideas-reasons
Specific concrete details with appropriate references to/citations from text to support writer's viewpoint Comparisons Analogies Examples, facts, definitions Voice and Tone Authoritative person Vocabulary - Precise Language Sentence structure Sentence variety	Attempts to add details which may be random, or generic (e.g., hard, nice, funny), inaccurate, or irrelevant to support opinion /analysis of text Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary & basic sentence structure Sentences or wording may seem choppy	Some elaboration strategies are evident Ideas may not be fully elaborated/ explained or details insufficient to support opinion Has some general references to text Attempts authoritative person's voice/tone with point of view Meaning is mostly clear, but vocabulary & sentence structure may lack variety or does not	Uses references to text, citations/quotes, and/or concrete details, facts, definitions to support focus Reasons are elaborated on using relevant descriptive details Voice/tone is of a authoritative person supporting persuasive viewpoint Appropriate use of vocabulary & some variety of sentence structure (simple, compound,	Elaborates using a variety of: details, examples, direct quotes, references to text, etc. to support focus Includes depth of information, precise/relevant elaboration, figurative language, etc. Voice/tone is of a authoritative person supporting viewpoint-knows when to use formal—informal language Uses effective, precise vocabulary and variety of sentence structure
Conventions of Standard English Grammar Usage Mechanics (spelling capitalization, punctuation,)	Uses support/resources to edit Consistent errors with grade-appropriate basic mechanics	Uses resources/support to edit Uses grade-appropriate basic mechanics and word use with minimal errors	complex) Uses resources to edit Minor errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics do not interfere with reader's understanding	Uses resources to edit Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics

CCSS Writing Standard #2: Compose Informative/Explanatory Writing K-3

Students compose informational texts by organizing and conveying information and ideas accurately and effectively.

Students compose informational texts by organizing and conveying information and ideas accurately and effectively.					
CCSS Language & Writing Criteria	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert	
Purpose Context – topic, question(s) to be answered	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	Uses a combination of drawing, dictation, & writing (K) to compose	
 Focus/Controlling Idea Evidence of gathered information or understanding something about the topic 	Attempts to identify a topic but lacks a focus or may have more than one topic or confusing topic as stated	Has topic and attempts a focus/information, but focus may shift or not be relevant to the topic chosen	Topic (context) and focus/controlling idea are clearly stated (gr K-3)	Explains something more about the topic OR a connection is made between topic & broader idea(s) Clearly presents the topic and focus/controlling idea	
OrganizationOverall coherenceAppropriate organizational	Attempts introduction, body, and conclusion, but one or more parts are missing	Introduction, body, and conclusion are evident, but may lack clarity or coherence	Has overall coherence (K-3); Provides a concluding statement or section (gr, 1, 2, 3)	Intro, body, and conclusion support focus	
 patterns Transitions connect ideas (e.g., comparecontrast, description, cause-effect) May have headings, numbering, bullets to 		(e.g., attempts to connect ideas, but may not be logical or make sense)	Groups related ideas (gr3) that support the focus Uses transitions to	Uses several transitions appropriately (e.g., because, since, and, but, also, for example, since) to connect or group ideas	
group ideas Details/Elaboration Naming Describing, defining Explaining Comparing Examples, facts, citations Sensory and concrete details supporting topic Analogies Illustrations, graphics	No details provided or attempts to add details to drawings or writing which may be random, inaccurate, or irrelevant	Some elaboration strategies are evident in drawings or writing (gr K-3), or with support/ questioning from peers or adults (gr K -1) Ideas may not be fully elaborated or details may be insufficient to support topic	connect ideas (gr3) Some authentic details, definitions, facts, text evidence support focus Adds labels or captions to illustration, drawing, visuals, charts/tables, or diagram to enhance details, facts, and ideas	Has a depth of information; insightful Elaborates using a variety of relevant details, definitions, examples, quotes, text evidence to support focus/concepts	
 Voice and Tone Knowledgeable person Vocabulary – Precise language Sentence structure Sentence variety 	Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary when dictating (K) or writing Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	Vocabulary use has minor errors Dictates, writes, and expands simple complete sentences Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	Produces complete simple (K), compound (g, 1-3), complex (gr3) sentences Appropriate use of vocabulary (nouns, plurals, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverb, content-specific) Uses adult/peer feedback to	Maintains voice/tone of knowledgeable person conveying information – knows when to use formal-informal language Uses effective, precise vocabulary and variety of sentence structures	
Conventions of Standard English Grammar Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling)	Edits with support from peers or adults (gr 2-3) Uses below grade-level basic mechanics with frequent errors	Edits with support from peers or adults (gr 2-3) Uses grade-appropriate basic mechanics and word use with some errors	Edits with support /resources (gr 2-3) Minor errors do not interfere with reader understanding (e.g., capitalization, punctuation; spelling)	Edits with support /resources Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics as appropriate to grade	

CCSS Writing Standard #2: Compose Informative/Explanatory Writing 4-5

Students compose informational texts by organizing and conveying information and ideas accurately and effectively.

CCSS Language &	Novice	Apprentice	formation and ideas accurat Practitioner	Expert
Writing Criteria	1101166	ripprenaec	1 1 activities	Барсіі
Purpose Context – topic, question(s) to be answered Focus/controlling idea Evidence of understanding the topic, use of gathered information Reflections/ relevant connections to selected elements of the topic	Intro has no context or confusing context Has a topic but lacks a focus/purpose or may have more than one topic	Intro has some appropriate background/context Has topic and attempts a focus, but focus may shift or not be relevant to the topic May be limited to a general summary with no analysis/reflection	Intro identifies topic (context) and focus/controlling idea is clearly stated Describes the topic with short summary and reflection	Context may have a compelling intro or "hook"(e.g., quote, action, personal remark, question) Maintains clear focus/controlling idea with summary & reflection Relevant connection made between topic & broader idea(s)
Organization Overall coherence Information presented in a logical, cohesive fashion Appropriate organizational structure/text features Transitions connect ideas (e.g., compare- contrast, description, cause-effect, problem-solution, proposition-support)	Attempts introduction, body, and conclusion, with little organization among the parts (e.g., ideas run together) or within the parts May seem choppylacks overall coherence, or subtopics do not flow one to the next	Has basic organizational structure, but may need some organization within paragraphs (e.g., topic sentence, grouping ideas) or parts/some paragraphs may not be fully developed Uses basic transitions to connect ideas	Has coherence and organization: intro, body, and concluding statement or section support the focus Sequences and groups related ideas Transitions create flow from one idea to the next	Clear, consistent coherence and organization – ideas logically organized Intro, body (with subtopics), conclusion support focus Uses a variety of transitions effectively (e.g., showing emphasis)
Details/Elaboration Naming Describing, defining Explaining Comparing Examples, facts, citations Sensory and concrete details support topic Analogies Illustrations, graphics	Attempts to add details which may be random, generic (e.g., hard, nice, funny), inaccurate, or irrelevant to support focus/ controlling idea	Some elaboration strategies are evident, but it may not be clear why some facts/details are included Ideas may not be fully elaborated/ explained or details insufficient to support controlling idea	Details (facts, descriptions, text evidence, comparisons, etc.) support the stated focus Subtopics elaborated on/explained using relevant descriptive details	Elaborates using a variety of: details, examples, quotes, text evidence to support focus Includes depth of information, precise/relevant elaboration, figurative language, etc.
Voice and Tone Knowledgeable person Vocabulary - Precise Language Sentence structure Sentence variety Conventions of Standard	Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary & basic sentence structure Sentences or wording may seem choppy Uses support/resources to edit	Attempts own personal expression (voice/tone) with point of view Meaning is mostly clear, but vocabulary & sentence structure may lack variety or does not enhance meaning Uses support/resources to edit	Voice/tone reflects personal expression and knowledgeable viewpoint Appropriate use of vocabulary & some variety of sentence structure (simple, compound, complex) Uses resources to edit	Voice/tone reflects personal style, point of view, and individual insights/knowledge Uses effective, precise vocabulary and variety of sentence structure Uses resources to edit
English Grammar Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling)	Consistent errors with grade-appropriate <u>basic</u> mechanics	Uses grade-appropriate basic mechanics and word use with minimal errors	Minor errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics do not interfere with reader's understanding	Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, or mechanics

CCSS Writing Standard #3: Narrative Writing K-2

Students use narrative writing to organize and relate a series of events, real or imagined, into a coherent whole, providing

supporting details and a sense of closure.

CCSS Language & Writing Criteria	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert
Purpose Context for story line (time, place, situation, event, etc.) Establishes storyteller point of view, problem/solution, event/topic	Beginning may have confusing context or no context for story line/events Lacks key elements of the story line/events (character(s), problem, or main event)	Beginning has some context (when, why, etc.) for story line/events Includes key elements (characters, problem or main event) and attempts to establish a central focus	Uses a combination of drawings, dictation, and writing (K) Event/ series of events is supported with key elements (gr K-2) Has title (gr 1-2) and clear focus (gr K-2)	Beginning establishes engaging context for story line/events (e.g., asks a question; starts with action or feelings) Effectively presents and maintains focus (controlling idea) of story line
Organization Overall coherence between beginning, middle, and end Transitions connect ideas (e.g., chronology, cause-effect, problem-solution) Pacing, sequencing	Attempts a beginning, middle, and end, but one or more parts are missing or generic (e.g., once upon a time; the end)	Has beginning, middle, and end, but some parts need work or need more clarity (e.g., may have digressions or gaps in the story; sequence or connection of events is not clear) Transitions are lacking or cause confusion	Clear order of events; provides a reaction (K) Has beginning, middle, and end or problemsolution (gr 1-2) Uses basic transitions (e.g., before, after, then, next, later) to show event order or chronology (gr 1-2)	Has a beginning, middle, and an ending with a sense of closure (e.g., a lesson learned – next time; he never did that again) Variety of transitions used appropriately Chronology is logical
Details/ Elaboration Descriptions Explanations Comparisons Sensory and concrete details that support the writer's point of view Imagery Dialogue Illustrations	Attempts to add details to drawings or writing are random, generic (e.g., good, nice, pretty), or may seem irrelevant to story line OR May identify literary elements (characters, setting, action) without any added description or datails	Some elaboration strategies are evident in drawings or writing, or added with support/ questioning from peers or adults Uses some details or dialogue to elaborate on images or ideas (actions, thoughts, foolings)	Details include nouns, verbs, and adjectives May use dialogue, sensory or concrete details for effect (gr 1-2) Elaborates on actions, reactions, motivations, thoughts, or feelings orally or in writing	Relevant, concrete details create vivid images or ideas Effective use of dialogue, sensory and concrete details, strong verbs to advance the action; or to show characters' motivation, development, growth, or charge.
Voice and Tone Storyteller/narrator Vocabulary Use - precise language Sentence structure Sentence variety	or details Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary when dictating (K) or writing Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	feelings) Vocabulary use has minor errors Dictates, writes, and expands simple complete sentences Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	Appropriate use of words (singular-plural) and prepositional phrases Produces variety of complete sentences – orally (K) or in writing Uses adult/peer feedback to revise	or change Maintains consistent narrator's voice Uses precise language and sentence variety (simple, compound, with phrases) May use figurative language (e.g., imagery)
Conventions of Standard English Grammar Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling)	Edits with support from peers or adults(gr 2) Grade-appropriate mechanics are not used or have frequent errors	Edits with support from peers, adults, or resources (gr 2) Uses grade-appropriate basic mechanics and word use with some errors	Edits with support from peers, adults, or resources (gr 2) Minor errors do not interfere with reader's understanding	Edits with support from peers, adults, resources Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, mechanics as appropriate to grade (e.g., uses conventional spelling for words with common patterns)

CCSS Writing Standard #3: Narrative Writing 3-5

Students use narrative writing to organize and relate a series of events, real or imagined, into a coherent whole, providing

supporting details and a sense of closure.

CCSS Language Use & Writing Criteria	Novice	Apprentice	Practitioner	Expert
Purpose Context for story line (time, place, situation, etc.) Focus/controlling idea (theme) Establishes storyteller point of view, problem/conflict, challenge, situation, and/or plot	Beginning may have confusing context or no context for story line OR Lacks a central focus or some key elements of the story line (setting, situation, character, problem/conflict)	Beginning has some context for story line/events Includes key elements (setting, situation, character(s), problem/conflict) and attempts to establish a central focus	Establishes adequate context for story line, supported with key elements Has a clear central focus (controlling idea) Introduces the narrator	Beginning may have engaging context or "hook" for story line (e.g., quote, action, personal remark/ reflection, question) Effectively presents and maintains central focus of story line and theme
Organization Overall coherence between beginning, middle, and end Transitions connect ideas (e.g., chronology, cause-effect, problem-solution) Pacing, sequencing	Attempts to establish a series of connected events (beginning, middle, and end), but one or more parts are missing May seem choppy — events/characters lack overall coherence	Has basic organizational structure, but may need work within paragraphs (e.g., topic sentence and supporting details) or more overall clarity (e.g., may have digressions or gaps in the story) Uses basic transitional words and phrases	Has overall coherence: beginning, middle, and end or series of events unfold naturally and support the focus Uses transitions to establish event order and/or pacing Chronology of events is logical and clear	Has a cohesive beginning, middle, and ending with a sense of closure (e.g., a lesson learned – next time; he never did that again) Uses a variety of transitions effectively
 Details/ Elaboration Descriptions Explanations Comparisons Sensory and concrete details that support the writer's point of view Imagery Dialogue Illustrations Analogies 	Attempts to add details are random, generic (e.g., good, nice, pretty), or may seem irrelevant to story line May identify literary elements (characters, setting, action) without any added description or details	Some elaboration strategies are evident Details or dialogue used may not be sufficient to develop or elaborate on images, actions, events, thoughts, or feelings presented	Uses narrative strategies (dialogue, sensory or concrete details, description, pacing) to advance the story line Elaborates sufficiently on actions, reactions, motivations, thoughts, or feelings	Relevant, concrete details create vivid images or events Effective use of dialogue, sensory and concrete details, strong verbs to advance the action; or to show characters' motivation, development, growth, or change
 Voice and Tone Storyteller/narrator-first or third person voice and tone Vocabulary Use - precise language Sentence structure Sentence variety 	Generally uses basic, incorrect, or below grade level vocabulary and basic sentence structure Sentences or wording may seem choppy	Meaning is mostly clear, but vocabulary and sentence structure may lack variety or do not enhance intended meaning	Consistent narrator's voice (1st or 3rd person) Appropriate use of words, phrases, and/or clauses Some variety of sentences structure	Maintains consistent narrator's voice/ tone Uses effective, precise or figurative language and variety of sentence structure that enhance intended meaning
Conventions of Standard English Grammar Usage Mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, spelling)	Uses support/resources to edit Consistent errors with grade-appropriate basic mechanics	Uses grade-appropriate basic mechanics and word use with minimal errors	Uses resources to edit Minor errors in grammar, usage, or mechanics do not interfere with reader's understanding	Uses resources to edit Has few or no errors in grammar, word usage, mechanics