Common Core State Standards Sample Student Writing Scored with 6+1® Traits Rubric

This collection of K-12 student papers and the accompanying annotations were taken from Appendix C: Samples of Student Writing (http://www.corestandards.org/assets/Appendix C.pdf) of the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) in English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, & Technical Subjects. The 6+1® Trait scores and annotations were determined by Education Northwest staff members with expertise in writing and the 6+1 Traits with the six-point rubric (http://educationnorthwest.org/resource/464).

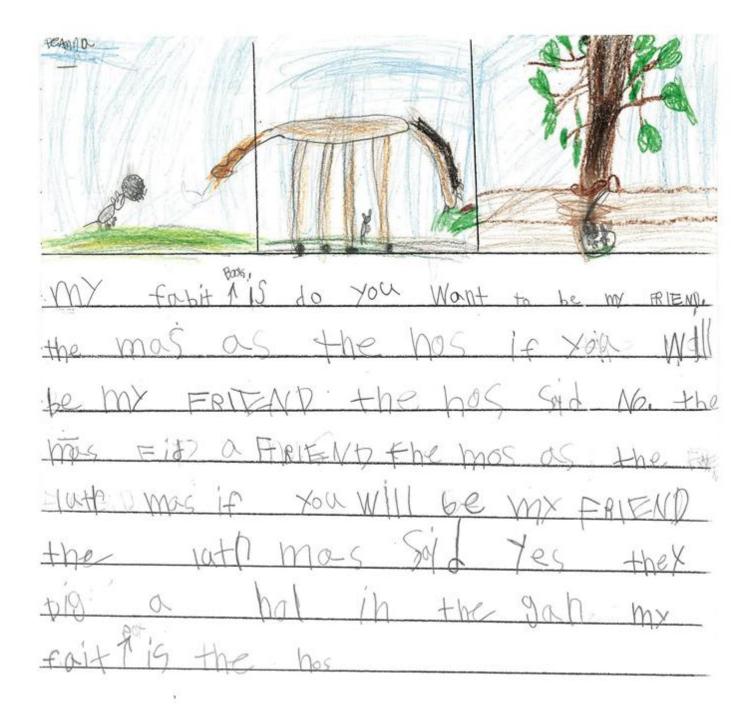
When reviewed side by side, the annotations show how the CCSS describe progress toward targeted writing objectives while the Traits assess the *quality* of that same student writing.

Student samples scored:

| K, Argument (Opinion) | Page 6 | "My fabit Book is do you Want to be my FRIEND" |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| Grade 1, Informative/Explanatory | Page 11 | "My Big Book About Spain" |
| Grade 2, Narrative | Page 17 | "My first tooth is gone" |
| Grade 3, Informative/Explanatory | Page 18 | "Horses" |
| Grade 4, Narrative | Page 27 | "Glowing Shoes" |
| Grade 6, Argument (Opinion) | Page 36 | "Dear Mr. Sandler" |
| Grade 8, Narrative | Page 52 | "Miss Sadie" |
| Grade 9, Informative/Explanatory | Page 64 | Untitled essay on civil disobedience in India |
| Grade 11, Informative/Explanatory | Page 70 | "Marching to His Own Beat" |
| Grade 12, Argument | Page 78 | "Freedom From Structure" |

Student Sample: K, Argument (Opinion)

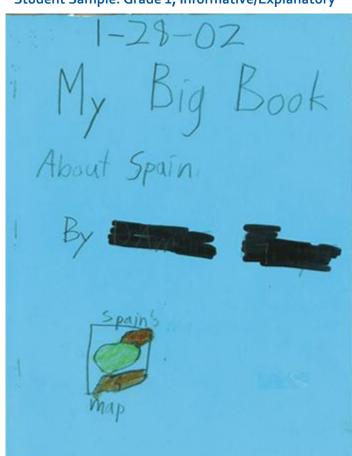
"My fabit Book is do you Want to be my FRIEND"

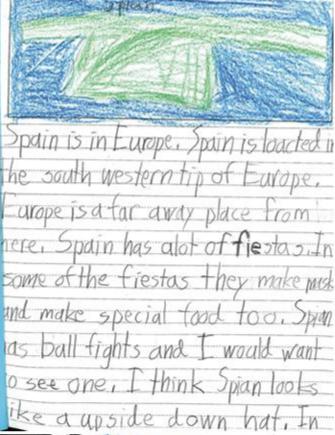


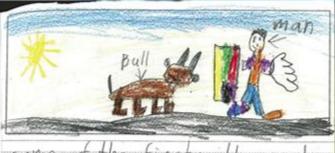
| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|----------------------|---------------|--|--|
| | | Big idea is clear, but general | m II d |
| T.J J | | Support is minimal | Tells the reader the name of the book (in the title of the |
| Ideas and Content | 4/4/5 | Pictures support the text | paper) |
| Content | 1/4/3 | Is generally on topic, with a few missteps | States an opinion or |
| | | Presents more of a summary than an argument saying why book is a favorite | preference about the book |
| | | Structure is easy to follow | |
| | | Pictures support the text | |
| Organization | F /4 /F | Transitions are weak | |
| Organization | 5/4/5 | Sequencing is order of story (sound) | |
| | | Lead and conclusion are implied | |
| | | Format is clear | |
| | | Writer's feelings about the book emerge in the writing | |
| Voice | 3/4/4 | Pictures capture the mood in a general way | |
| | | Audience awareness is present | |
| | | Individual emerges from the text | |
| | | Words stand on their own to convey a simple message | |
| Mond Chains | 4 /4 /4 | Words are basic and used correctly | |
| Word Choice | | Vocabulary is mostly routine with a few experiments | |
| | | Some repetition is present | |
| | | Several sentences are present and employ more than one sentence pattern | |
| Sentence | E / 4 / E | Sentence beginnings are varied | |
| Fluency | 5/4/5 | Rhythm is more fluid than mechanical—easy to read aloud | |
| | | Connectives do not interfere with fluency | |
| | | Capitalization 2; punctuation 2; spelling 4; grammar/usage 5 | |
| | | Paragraphing 4 | |
| Conventions | 4/3/4 | Capitalization is inconsistent. Only punctuation used is one period at the end of the title and another at end of an interior sentence. Phonetic spelling is decodable and some words are spelled correctly. | |
| Presentation | | 6-Point Illustrated K-2 Rubric does NOT measure Presentation, although language in the trait of Organization does address formatting | |

Student Sample: Grade 1, Informative/Explanatory

"My Big Book About Spain"







some of the fiestas the people are load. Some of the fiestas are even beautiful and color fall. Spain has alot of diffrent people. In the bull fights they make the bulls tired and make them fall pat. Spain is very color fall even for you go there you will see might. Spain has a neighbore



Spain's neighbors are France, Andorra, Algeria, Portagul and Morosco. One day when I ama resercher I am going to go to Spain and write about it!

Student Sample: Grade 1, Informative/Explanatory

"My Big Book About Spain"

*NS = No Score

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|--------------|--|---|----------------------------|
| | | Structure is easy to follow | |
| | | Pictures support the text | |
| | E / 4 / 4 | Transitions are missing | Provides some sense of |
| Organization | 5/4/4 | Sequencing is sound | closure |
| | | No lead; decent conclusion | |
| | | Format is clear | |
| | | The writer's feelings about the subject come through loud and clear | |
| Voice | 5/NS/5 | Pictures enrich the mood, atmosphere | |
| | , , | Engages the audience in a couple of moments | |
| | | Conveys individual and sincere expression | |
| | | Words stand on their own | |
| | | Words are basic and used correctly | |
| Word Choice | 4/5/5 | Vocabulary is mostly routine with a few experiments | |
| | | Some repetition is present | |
| | | Provides limited sampling of sentence patterns | |
| Sentence | 4 /5 /5 | Sentences do not always begin the same way | |
| Fluency | 4/5/5 | Rhythm is more mechanical than fluid | |
| | | Connectives are few and far between | |
| | Capitalization 6; punctuation 6; spelling 5; grammar/usage 6 | | Demonstrates command of |
| Conventions | 6/6/6 | Paragraphing 4 | some of the conventions of |
| | | Demonstrates a strong grasp in all facets of the standard conventions | standard written English. |
| Presentation | | 6-Point Illustrated K-2 Rubric does NOT measure Presentation. | |

Student Sample: Grade 2, Narrative

"My first tooth is gone"

My first tooth is gone

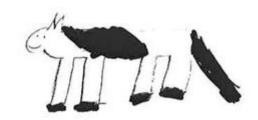
I recall one winter night. I was four. My sister and I were running down the hall and something happend. It was my sister and I had run right into each other. Boy! did we cry. But not only did I cry, my tooth was bleeding. Then it felt funny. Then plop! There it was lying in my hand. So that night I put it under my pillow and in the morning I found something. It was not my tooth it was two dollars. So I ran down the hall, like I wasen't supposed to, and showed my mom and dad. They were suprised because when they lost teeth the only thing they got is 50¢.

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|---------------------------|--------|--|--|
| Organization | 5/5/5 | Structure is easy to follow Transitions are somewhat varied Sequencing is sound No lead; conclusion okay Format is clear | Recounts a well-elaborated sequence of events using temporal words to signal event order. Provides a sense of closure |
| Voice | 6/5/5 | Demonstrates exceptional expression of feeling and commitment to topic Exceptional audience awareness is present, making piece compelling Unmistakably individual and sincere; unique expression | Includes details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings |
| Word Choice | 5/5/4 | Text is comprised of words that convey a complete message Word choice is striking, with memorable phrases Vocabulary shows precision and accuracy Repetition is rarely present | |
| Sentence Fluency | 6/5/5 | Several sentences are present that vary in structure and length Sentence beginnings are varied Sentences are fluid and pleasant to read aloud Connectives work smoothly | |
| Conventions Presentation | 5/5/5 | Capitalization 5; punctuation 5; spelling 5; grammar/usage 5 Paragraphing 4 Writer demonstrates good grasp of each type of standard conventions Cannot be scored as paper has been retyped | Demonstrates growing command of the conventions of standard written English |

Student Sample: Grade 3, Informative/Explanatory

"Horses"





Why I Chose This Animal

I chose horses because I like to ride them. I also like to pet them. At the camp I go to everybody gets to have horses back riding lessons. Horses are so beautiful and fun to ride.

Horse Families

A mother or female horse is called a mare. A father or male horse is called a stallion. A foal is a baby horse.

Markings

A star is a little white diamond on the forelock. The forelock is a horses forehead. A race is a white line down the middle of the horses face. A blaze is kind of like a race but wider. If the white line on it face spreads out to its eyes it is called a white face. A small amount of white on its muzzle is called a snip. A muzzle is a horses mouth.

Breeds and Color Coats

Icelandic and Shetland ponies are very small when they are full grown. Chestnuts are red-brown and Roans have white hairs on their brown coat. Cream is a rare color. Rare means you don't see the color cream very much. Brown horses are brown all over. Blacks are black all over. Piebalds have black and white spots. Skewbalds are brown and white. Duns are a sandy brown with black manes and tails. Palominos have a yellowish coat and a shiny mane and tail. Grays have black and white hairs that make the color gray. Bays are brown with black manes, tails, and legs. Whites are white all over.

Breeds I Like

I like thoroughbreds because they are such a pretty brown. I like Arabians because their different coats are very beautiful and they're one of the oldest horses. I like Morgans because they have a beautiful reddish-brown coat. I like Lipizzaners because their white coats are so very pretty. I like Icelandic and Shetland ponies because they are so very cute, pretty and small.

Horses from Different Countries

Hocaidos are from Japan, Sumbas are from Indonesia, and Pintos are from America.

Horse Movement

A horse can walk, trot, canter, and gallop. A trot is kind of like a skip. A canter is like a fast skip. And a gallop is like running.

Friendly Horses

Horses can be great friends. Some horses can be dangerous. Most horses are are very lovable.

Foals

Baby horses are called foals. When a foal is ready to be born, the mare(the mother horse) lies down. As soon as the foal is born it struggles to break out of the membrane sack. When the foal breaks out of the sack it breathes on it's own. In about less than a minute the foal tries to get up and walk on it's own. Foals are born with their hooves first and head last. They drink their mother's milk until they're nine to ten months old.

How Long a Horse Lives

They live about 12 to 14 years.

Horses Habitat

You usually find horses in a barn. Some horses are wild. You can find horses on ranches too.

What Horses Eat

Horses eat hay, grass, barley and oats. The best food for a tired horse is oatmeal. Don't give a young horse too much oatmeal, it makes them too hyper. Horses love carrots, apples, molasses and sugar cubes. A block of salt gives the horse important minerals and makes them thirsty so the will drink enough water.

The Most Dangerous Horse

The most dangerous horse is the Percheron. Some people cannot pronounce that so they call them war horses. It is only dangerous if it is a wild horse. If it is wild it can kill you in 7 to 8 minutes. If it is trained it is nice like any other horse.

The Fastest Horse

The fastest horse is the wild stallion. If you thought, like I did that the Wild stallion was really dangerous you were wrong. A wild stallion can kill you but it could take up to one hour.

The First Horses

The first horses were no bigger than a fox and looked like a donkey. They had short tails and small ears. These horses lived millions of years ago, but now they are extinct. The only way we knew there were horses like that was because the first humans (our ancestors) painted these horses on ancient cave walls. These horses lived in North America and over the years they changed into the horses we know now.

Horse Survival

Most horses live on farms or ranches, but some horses are wild. Wild horses can survive hard weather and they graze on hills, marshes and grasslands. These days wild horses are very rare. People work to keep these wild horses free.

My Description of a Horse

A horse is a mammal because it has fur, drinks milk and their babies are born alive. They have four legs and hooves. They have beautiful long manes and tails.

I like horses and I know a lot about them. I like to ride them and they're so beautiful! Their coats are beautiful, I wish I had a horse of my own!

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|---------------------|--------|--|--|
| Ideas | 4/5/5 | Topic is clear and details clarify topic Author writes from own experience as well as that of others Many reader questions were answered | Introduces a topic Develops the topic with facts and details |
| Organization | 3/4/4 | Recognizable lead and conclusion Transitions between paragraphs accomplished by headers Sequencing not applicable due to header formatting Pacing controlled by number of subtopics within main idea Structure used matches informative/explanatory mode | Introduces a topic Creates an organizational structure (using headers) that groups related information together Uses linking words and phrases to connect ideas within categories of information Provides a concluding section |
| Voice | 4/4/5 | Voice comes through in limited way by subtopic testimonials; little risk-taking throughout | |
| Word Choice | 4/5/5 | Topic-specific word choice begins to shape unique, individual piece; perhaps a moment or two of sparkle/imagery emerges | |
| Sentence Fluency | 4/4/5 | Sentence structure is correct and begins to flow although not artfully crafted or musical Connectives within paragraphs work; transitions from paragraph to paragraph are covered by headers | |
| Conventions | 6/5/5 | Capitalization 6; punctuation 6; spelling 5; grammar/usage 6 Paragraphing – formatted properly Author demonstrates understanding of most standard conventions. Mistakes exist but do not distract reader | Demonstrates growing command of the conventions of standard written English (with occasional errors that do not interfere materially with the underlying message) |
| Presentation | | Presentation not scored | Creates an organizational structure (using headers) that groups related information together |

Scored with 6-Point Rubric for 3-12

Student Sample: Grade 4, Narrative

"Glowing Shoes"

Glowing Shoes

One quiet, Tuesday morning, I woke up to a pair of bright, dazzling shoes, lying right in front of my bedroom door. The shoes were a nice shade of violet and smelled like catnip. I found that out because my cats, Tigger and Max, were rubbing on my legs, which tickled.

When I started out the door, I noticed that Tigger and Max were following me to school. Other cats joined in as well. They didn't even stop when we reached Main Street!

"Don't you guys have somewhere to be?" I quizzed the cats.

"Meeeeeooooow!" the crowd of cats replied.

As I walked on, I observed many more cats joining the stalking crowd. I moved more swiftly. The crowd of cats' walk turned into a prance. I sped up. I felt like a rollercoaster zooming past the crowded line that was waiting for their turn as I darted down the sidewalk with dashing cats on my tail.

When I reached the school building . . . SLAM! WHACK! "Meeyow!" The door closed and every single cat flew and hit the door.

Whew! Glad that's over! I thought.

I walked upstairs and took my seat in the classroom.

"Mrs. Miller! Something smells like catnip! Could you open the windows so the smell will go away? Pleeeeaase?" Zane whined.

"Oh, sure! We could all use some fresh air right now during class!" Mrs. Miller thoughtfully responded.

"Nooooooo!" I screamed.

When the teacher opened the windows, the cats pounced into the building.

"It's a cat attack!" Meisha screamed

Everyone scrambled on top of their desks. Well, everyone except Cade, who was absolutely obsessed with cats.

"Awww! Look at all the fuzzy kitties! They're sooo cute! Mrs. Miller, can I pet them?" Cade asked, adorably.

"Why not! Pet whichever one you want!" she answered.

"Thanks! Okay, kitties, which one of you wants to be petted by Cade Dahlin?" he asked the cats. None of them answered. They were all staring at me.

"Uh, hi?" I stammered.

Rrriiiinng! The recess bell rang. Everyone, including Mrs. Miller, darted out the door.

Out at recess, Lissa and I played on the swings.

"Hey! Look over there!" Lissa shouted. Formed as an ocean wave, the cats ran toward me.

Luckily, Zane's cat, Buddy, was prancing along with the aroma of catnip surrounding his fur. He ran up to me and rubbed on my legs. The shoes fell off. Why didn't I think of this before? I notioned.

"Hey Cade! Catch!"

Cade grabbed the shoes and slipped them on.

The cats changed directions and headed for Cade.

"I'm in heaven!" he shrieked.

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|---------------------|--------|--|---|
| Ideas and | 6/6/6 | Main idea is clear, supported and enriched by relevant anecdotes and details | Orients the reader by establishing a situation and introducing the narrator and characters |
| Content | 0,0,0 | Support is strong and credible Writer's ideas are fresh and original | Uses dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations |
| | | | Orients the reader by establishing a situation and introducing the narrator and characters |
| | | Structure generally works well for the purpose and reader | Organizes an event sequence that unfolds naturally |
| Organization | 6/5/6 | Sequencing makes sense and helps reader move through text | Uses a variety of transitional words and phrases to manage the sequence of events |
| | | | Provides a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events |
| **** | 6/5/6 | Voice supports the author's purpose – to entertain and engage the reader | |
| Voice | 6/5/6 | Most would continue reading if piece were longer. | |
| Word Choice | 6/6/5 | Vocabulary is engaging and creates mental imagery Words are precise and accurate | Uses concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely |
| Sentence Fluency | 6/5/6 | Rhythm works; reader can read the text aloud easily | |
| | | Hardly any editing needed to publish. | Uses dialogue. [shortened] |
| Conventions | 6/6/6 | Author successfully manipulates conventions for stylistic effect | Demonstrates exemplary command of the conventions of standard written |
| | | Meaning is clear | English |
| Presentation | 6 | Final presentation is polished, balanced, and well done | |

Student Sample: Grade 6, Argument (Opinion) – Page 36

"Dear Mr. Sandler"

For writing sample please refer to page 36 of Appendix C: Samples of Student Writing

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|----------------------|--------|---|--|
| Ideas and Content | 6/5/5 | Main idea is well-marked by supporting details. Author stays focused on the topic | Introduces a claim Supports the claim with clear reasons and relevant evidence, demonstrating an understanding of the topic Uses words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationship between the claim and reasons |
| Organization | 5/5/5 | Letter structure generally works for the purpose Transitions are logical and sequencing makes sense | Organizes the reasons and evidence clearly Establishes and maintains a formal style (except for the postscript). Provides a concluding statement that follows from the argument presented |
| Voice | 6/5/5 | Author communicates in an earnest, sincere, authentic manner Voice matches persuasive mode and structure of letter-writing | |
| Word Choice | 4/5/5 | Vocabulary is precise and appropriate, communicating the author's message clearly | Uses words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationship between the claim and reasons |
| Sentence Fluency | 5/5/5 | Many sentences are rhythmic and flowing. Variety of sentence types are structured correctly | |

Student Sample: Grade 6, Argument (Opinion) – Page 36

"Dear Mr. Sandler"

(cont.)

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|--------------|--------|---|--|
| Conventions | 6/5/5 | Author demonstrates strong understanding of standard conventions. Some editing needed to polish for publication, but meaning is clearly communicated | Demonstrates good command of the conventions of standard written English (with occasional errors that do not interfere materially with the underlying message) |
| Presentation | 6 | Meets all indicators of the letter format Formatting extends understanding of message | |

Student Sample: Grade 8, Narrative

"Miss Sadie"

Miss Sadie

Miss Sadie no longer sits in her raking omic r grandmother. Lino

| soutful blaring voice, old negro humas missed |
|--|
| down from her mother and grand mother. I |
| would sit there in amazement. |
| once Timmy Taylor come walking by us |
| yelling, "melisea! Whattaya want with that |
| old, fat, Black Indy anyways?" |
| Refore I and retaliate miss Johnson |
| said to me, "now you musn't. we must |
| feel sorry for that terrible child. His mother |
| must have done done and not thught him in |
| manners! The actually wanted me to my |
| my head and pray for him. (Even through I |
| went to his house and numbed him out the |
| (0x+ 4a1) |
| my friends would tease me for spending the |
| while summer with sagie samson "The |
| curron of connecticut; they called her. But |
| I'm so very glad I did. She taught me then, |
| to not care what other good thought I |
| learned that I could be friends with someone |
| generations apart from my own. my visits became less frequent when |
| my visits became less frequent when |
| school started. I had other things to think |
| about. Pris cothes, grades. You know real |
| important stuff. |
| one day I was thinking, I haven't seen |
| Miss Sadie in a while. So ofter school |
| I trotted up to her huse amidst the twicking. |
| autumn leaves. |
| I rang her bell. The door cracked open and |

the women adjusted her glasses. "May I help Ycu?" "Miss Sadle. H's me. Melissa "I-T" she'd stuffered. "I don't remember one said and shut the door. I I rang the day notin and she screamed "Please leave!" in a scared confused voice I went home bewildered and my mother told me to Stop bothering miss Sodie. I soid I wasn't hythering her. Mima soud "Miss Johnson has a disease. disease. It makes her forget things... Deople formily even, and so I don't want you CHEL THER COURTAGE THO LEUL ; " I didn't realize or comprehend how someone so special to you could forget your aun existence when muid strange a Summer 30 soppoint and vivid in you mind That christmas I went to bring Miss Johnson Cookies. She kurish't there learned from a family member that she was a the nosoital and that she'd die very soon. As the wiman, a doughter mount my heart broke. "Well you make sore she gets those cookies said, my voice cracking and tears welling in my pues. Today I've learned to love old Deadle. For their innivence for their knowledge. I've learne to always treat people with kindnes matter mus cruel they may seem. But mamily I've learned, that you must cherish the time soent with a person. And memories are wru valuable. Because Miss Sodie no longer sits in her making chair on her porch on summer days. I'm glad that I can still see her.

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Ideas and Content | 6/6 | Main idea is clear, supported and enriched by relevant details Author helps reader make many connections by sharing significant insights | Uses narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and characters Show(s) the relationships among experiences and events. [shortened] |
| | | | Engages and orients the reader by establishing a context and point of view, and introducing a narrator and characters |
| | | Organization onhanges and | Organizes an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically |
| Organization | 6/6 | Organization enhances and showcases the central idea Order of information moves the reader smoothly through the text | Uses narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and characters |
| | | | Uses a variety of transition words, phrases and clauses to convey sequence, signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another, and show the relationships among experiences and events |
| | | | Provides a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events |
| Voice | 6/6 | Author is respectful of audience and purpose, revealing self and showing individual thinking | |
| Word Choice | Word Choice 6/5 | Vocabulary is strong, clearly communicating writer's message | Uses precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and |
| , | Mental imagery emerges throughout text. | events | |
| Sentence 6 | Sentence structure flows well and moves reader fluidly through the text | 1 | |
| Fluency | | Correct, strong sentence construction and variety used | |

Student Sample: Grade 8, Narrative

(cont.)

"Miss Sadie"

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|--------------|--------|--|---|
| Conventions | 6/5 | Although mistakes exist, writing demonstrates mastery of all basic conventions Meaning is communicated and the errors do not distract | Uses dialogue.[shortened] Demonstrates good command of the conventions of standard written English with occasional errors that do not interfere materially with the underlying message |
| Presentation | 5/6 | Formatting extends understanding of message Finished appearance is of superior quality | |

Student Sample: Grade 9, Informative/Explanatory – Page 64 Untitled essay on civil disobedience in India

For writing sample please refer to page 64 of Appendix C: Samples of Student Writing

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|----------------------|--------|---|---|
| | | Main idea is clear, supported, and enriched by relevant | Introduces the topic |
| Ideas and Content | 6/6/6 | details Author helps reader make many connections by sharing significant insights | Develops the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic |
| | | | Introduces the topic |
| | | | Organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions |
| Organization | 6/6/6 | Organization enhances and showcases the central idea Order of information moves reader smoothly through the | Uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts |
| | | text | Establishes and maintains a formal style [shortened] |
| | | | Provides a concluding statement that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented |
| Voice | 6/6/5 | Author is respectful of audience and purpose, revealing self and showing individual thinking. | Establishes and maintainsobjective tone (although there are some lapses into very colloquial language, such as <i>kicked off</i> and |
| | | Commitment to the topic is strong | figured) |
| Word Choice | 6/5/6 | Vocabulary is strong, clearly communicating writer's message | Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic |
| | | Mental imagery emerges throughout text | recasainty to manage the complexity of the topic |
| Sentence | (1516 | Sentence structure flows well and moves the reader fluidly through the text | |
| Fluency | 6/5/6 | Correct construction and variety are used and are strong | |

Student Sample: Grade 9, Informative/Explanatory – Page 64 Untitled essay on civil disobedience in India

(cont.)

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|--------------|--------|---|--|
| Conventions | 6/5/5 | Although some mistakes exist, writer demonstrates mastery of all basic conventions Meaning is communicated and the errors do not distract the reader | Demonstrates good command of the conventions of standard written English (with occasional errors that do not interfere materially with the underlying message) |
| Presentation | 5/6 | Formatting extends understanding of message Finished appearance is of superior quality | |

Student Sample: Grade 11, Informative/Explanatory – Page 70

"Marching to His Own Beat"

For writing sample please refer to page 70 of Appendix C: Samples of Student Writing

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|----------------------|--------|---|--|
| Ideas and Content | 6/6 | Main idea is clear, supported, and enriched by relevant anecdotes and details. Extremely well documented, addressing every single question in the prompt (which, frankly, were numerous). | Introduces a topic. Develops the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. Integrates selected information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts supports the information or explanation presented |
| Organization | 6/5 | Straightforward opening, though could have been more attention-getting; Satisfying conclusion. Transitions, development, and support all well done. Meets definition of an exceptional paper. | Introduces a topic. Organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole. Uses appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and connections of the discipline in which the student is writing Provides a concluding section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic). |
| Voice | 5/5 | Strong word choice. Doesn't get a 6 only because it reads as more mechanical than passionate, perfunctory rather than thoughtful. Missing something? | Establishesobjective tone while attending to the norms and connections of the discipline in which the student is writing |

Student Sample: Grade 11, Informative/Explanatory – Page 70

"Marching to His Own Beat"

(cont.)

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|---------------------|--------|--|--|
| Word Choice | 6/6 | Excellent, specific, yet not flamboyant word choices, including "indecorously," "scoffs," "impudent," "impatient" and "flee from the oppressive boundaries of expectations." | Uses precise language and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. |
| Sentence Fluency | 5/5 | Sentence structure strong, yet does not seem to enhance meaning. Could be more fluent, more rhythmic: this is the one place this paper has room for growth. | |
| Conventions | 6/6 | Only minor editing is needed to publish. Spelling superior! No stumbling. Use of quotes properly punctuated. | Demonstrates exemplary command of the conventions of standard written English |
| Presentation | | Cannot be scored as paper has been retyped. | Integrates selected information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation |

Scored with 6-Point Rubric for Grades 3–12

Student Sample: Grade 12, Argument – Page 78

"Freedom From Structure"

For writing sample please refer to page 78 of Appendix C: Samples of Student Writing

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|----------------------|--------|---|--|
| | | | Introduces a precise, knowledgeable claim |
| | | | Establishes the significance of the claim, distinguishing the claim from alternate or opposing claims |
| Ideas and Content | 4/5 | Ideas are clear but could benefit from more development and insight | Develops the claim and counterclaims fairly and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both |
| | | | Uses words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to clarify the relationships between claim and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim and counterclaims. [shortened] |
| | | | Introduces a claim [shortened] |
| | | Paragraphs could be more clearly | Creates an organization that logically sequences claim, counterclaims, reasons, and evidence |
| Organization | 4/5 | defined around specific topic sentences Title helps convey author's intent | Uses words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion. [shortened] |
| | | | Provides a concluding statement that follows from and supports the argument presented |
| Voice | 4/4 | Author's commitment to topic is clear | Develops the claim in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases |

Student Sample: Grade 12, Argument – Page 78

"Freedom From Structure"

(cont.)

| TRAIT | SCORES | TRAIT ANNOTATIONS | CCSS ANNOTATIONS |
|---------------------|--------|--|---|
| Word Choice | 4/5 | Vocabulary is appropriate and functional, though not highly engaging | Uses words, phrases, and clauses as well as varied syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim and counterclaims |
| Sentence Fluency | 4/4 | Sentence structure is correct Sentence length and structure varies only slightly except in second paragraph | |
| Conventions | 4/5 | Writer demonstrates control of spelling, capitalization, and most punctuation. | Demonstrates good command of the conventions of standard written English (with occasional errors that do not interfere materially with the underlying message) |
| Presentation | | Cannot be scored as paper has been retyped. | |

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California Department of Education:

"Miss Sadie"

The National Center on Education and the Economy, on behalf of New Standards: "My fabit Book is do you Want to be my FRIEND"; "My Big Book About Spain"; "My first tooth is gone"; "Horses"

Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction: "Glowing Shoes"