6th Grade Argument Writing Rubric

W6.1 Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.				
Scoring Criteria	1- Beginning	2- Approaching	3- Competent*	4- Advanced
Purpose and Focus W6.1.a-e; W6.4	 □ Launches directly into topic with no introduction. □ Shows limited awareness of purpose. □ Does not establish a focus. □ Shows limited awareness of audience's needs by providing little or no context. 	 □ Introduces the topic vaguely or bluntly. □ Shows some awareness of purpose by implying a claim. □ Attempts to establish focus, but the non-specificity of the claim may cause lapses. □ Indicates some awareness of audience's needs by providing some context. 	 □ Orients the reader with an introduction to the topic. □ Establishes a purpose by stating a claim. □ Maintains focus on the claim throughout. □ Indicates an awareness of audience's needs by providing relevant contextual details. 	 □ Orients and engages the reader with an angled and compelling introduction. □ Establishes a purpose by making a convincing claim. □ Maintains clear focus on the claim throughout. □ Indicates strong awareness of audience's needs by providing context and anticipating reader's response to claim.
Idea Development W6.1.a, b, c, e; W6.4	 □ Includes some facts and/or details, but does not give reasons for their inclusion, or facts and/or details do not support a particular claim. □ Uses few or no sources. □ Shows limited understanding of the topic or text. □ Ends seemingly in the middle of a section with no sense of closure. 	 □ Includes facts and details and connects them to the reasons they support, but makes some inaccurate connections or fails to account for some information. □ Uses limited sources that may be insufficient to support the intended claim and/or lack credibility. □ Shows some understanding of the topic or text. □ Provides a concluding statement or sentences that may feel abrupt or insufficient. 	 □ Supports claim with clear reasons and relevant evidence. □ Uses credible and sufficient sources to support the claim. □ Shows a clear understanding of the topic or text. □ Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented. 	 □ Supports claim with clear, compelling reasons and relevant evidence. □ Uses credible and compelling sources that fully support the claim. □ Shows an insightful understanding of the topic or text. □ Provides a compelling concluding statement that follows from the argument presented.
Structure W6.1.a, b, c, e; W6.4	 □ Includes Ideas, reasons, facts and/or details that appear to be in no particular order. □ Use of transitional words, phrases and clauses to link ideas and reasons is limited or ineffective. 	 ☐ Groups ideas, reasons, facts, and details into sections or paragraphs that feel mostly cohesive, but may also include some information that does not seem to fit. These sections or paragraphs appear to be in no particular order. ☐ Uses some transitional words, phrases and clauses, but may be repetitive or awkward. 	 ☐ Groups related ideas, reasons, facts, and details into sections or paragraphs that are logically ordered. ☐ Uses a variety of transitional words, phrases and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim and reasons. 	☐ Groups ideas, reasons, facts, and details into sections or paragraphs that are strategically ordered to strengthen the impact of the claim (e.g., presenting and refuting opposing side or ordering reasons from least to most compelling). ☐ Uses transitional words, phrases and clauses, including some that are sophisticated (e.g., to show cause/effect, compare/contrast, sequence, etc.).
Research W6.7-9	 ☐ Attempts to quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others (may or may not avoid plagiarism). ☐ Does not cite sources. 	□ Quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others with lapses in accuracy (may or may not avoid plagiarism). □ Provides some source information.	□ Quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others accurately (with no evidence of plagiarism). □ Provides basic bibliographic source information.	□ Quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others with consistent accuracy (with no evidence of plagiarism). □ Provides bibliographic source information accurately and consistently.
Language and Conventions L6.1-3; W6.1.d	 ☐ Shows little evidence of correct grammar/usage. ☐ Makes convention errors (capitalization, punctuation, and spelling) that impede communication. ☐ Shows little or no evidence of how to use language and its conventions to create reader interest. ☐ Shows little or no awareness of good word choice to convey appropriate tone for audience; does not establish a formal style. 	 ☐ Shows some evidence of correct grammar/usage. ☐ Use of conventions (capitalization, punctuation, and spelling) is mostly correct; errors do not impede communication. ☐ Shows some evidence of how to use language and its conventions to create reader interest. ☐ Makes some good word choice to convey appropriate tone, but also uses language that is simple or unfitting for audience/purpose; does not consistently maintain a formal style. 	 ☐ Shows command of the conventions of standard English grammar/usage. ☐ Shows command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. ☐ Uses knowledge of language and its conventions to create reader interest e.g., varies sentence patterns for meaning. ☐ Chooses words to convey an appropriate tone for audience and purpose; consistently maintains a formal style. 	 ☐ Shows and maintains a consistent command of the conventions of standard English grammar/usage. ☐ Shows and maintains a consistent command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. ☐ Uses knowledge of language and its conventions to skillfully connect with audience. ☐ Chooses words carefully to convey and maintain an appropriate tone for audience and purpose within a formal style.

KWP/jb/May2016