

IBSC Workshop Materials: Rethinking Writing Assessment Workshop – Scott Warfield

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Year Level			R	1	2	3	4	5	6	

Continuum for Writing



Narratíve 6 -	+ 1/NAPLAN		Name:		Class:	Churchie	Writing Guide
Marks awarded: Criteria:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Does the writer	IDI engage the reader with fresh	EAS	in a focused topic?		
Ideas The creation, selection and crafting of ideas	Lacks central idea and enough information.	Message and main idea are unclear and cluttered by irrelevant information.	Main message may be cloudy because supporting detail is too general or even off-topic.	Evident message with some detail.	Clear, focused, interesting message with appropriate detail.	Exceptionally clear, focused message that is engaging with relevant and strong supporting detail.	
		Deep the surrow		ISATION			
Text Structure The organisation of the structural components (introduction, body and conclusion) into an appropriate and effective text structure	Writing lacks order and direction, is confusing and has no identifiable introduction or conclusion.	Writing has some organisation (maybe a "list" of events) but the reader has difficulty following the text.	sational structure enhance th Writing has basic organisation that moves the reader through the text logically without confusion.	Writing makes sense as a whole and has smooth and logical organisation which allows the reader to easily follow the text.	er to understand? Writing has seamless organisation which highlights the main message and engages the reader in a creative way.		
Paragraphing The segmenting of text into paragraphs that assists the reader to follow the text	No use of paragraphing.	Paragraphing has been attempted and organised into like ideas.	Paragraphing is evident and organised. Each paragraph has its own idea/s that are related and flow well when read.				
				ICE			
Audience Writer's capacity to orient, engage & affect the reader	Writes without a defined voice. The writer appears uninvolved and distant from the topic, purpose and/or audience.	Writes without an individual voice and is unable to communicate to the reader their purpose.	oes the reader clearly hear the Writer's voice is beginning to emerge but is not distinct or unique.	The writer speaking in the plea The writer has a voice that is pleasant but does not demonstrate a full commitment to the topic.	Ser Writes in their own voice and communicates to the reader. The reader understands the writer's purpose.	Writes in a voice that is individual and communicates to the reader in an engaging way. The reader understands the writer's commitment to the topic.	Writes in a voice that is unique and communicates to the reader in an original and engaging way. The reader has an emotional reaction to the text.
				CHOICE			
Vocabulary The range and precision of contextually appropriate language choices	D The writer uses limited vocabulary. Words convey no meaning.	oes the writer's choice of w The writer uses very simple vocabulary which means the reader has difficulty understanding the message.	The writer uses vocabulary that is understandable but lacks imagination.	The writer uses vocabulary that achieves purpose. The writer's meaning is easy to understand and suits the text type.	te a vivid picture for the reader? The writer uses precise and appropriate vocabulary. The writer uses some figurative language and/or imagery appropriate to the audience and purpose of the text.	The writer creates vivid imagery using figurative language such as simile, metaphor and personification. The writer makes vocabulary choices that engage the reader and enhance meaning.	
		Doos the w	SENTENCI vriter control sentences so the	E FLUENCY	n read aloud?		
Cohesion The control of multiple threads and relationships across the text, achieved through the use of grammatical elements	No links between sentences – no use of conjunctions and appropriate pronouns. Or Symbols or drawings	Limited links between sentences through: Simple use of conjunctions (and) Pronouns Often confusing for the reader	 Links between sentences so the Links between sentences sentences through using simple: conjunctions & connectives (then, soon, and, but, of, so, and then, when) – may not be effective pronouns (it, them, they) 	 Controlled use of cohesive devices; supports reader understanding: connectives (meanwhile, instead, in the middle of, earlier, although, even though) 	A range of cohesive devices is used correctly and deliberately to enhance reading and support underlying relationships. These include: Pronouns		

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Sentence Structure	Has poor sense of a	Some correct formation of	reader may occasionally need to re-read and provide their own links to clarify meaning Correct use of:	 avoids repetition eg (synonyms, antonyms, word sets) pronouns in place of nouns meaning is clear on first reading and text flows well in a sustained piece of writing Mostly correct use of: 	Subordinating and Coordinating conjunctions Word associations an extended, highly cohesive piece of writing showing continuity of ideas and tightly linked sections of text Correct use of:	Accurate use of:		
 sentences – simple, compound, complex clauses – dependent, independent phrases – adverbial, adjectival, noun groups, verb groups. Written in past tense Written in either first person (I, we) or third person (he, she, they). 	sentence i.e. writes incomplete sentences – with or without punctuation and it is difficult to tell where sentences begin and end. No evidence of sentences > drawings, symbols, a list of words, text fragments	sentences - very short text - most sentences have the same structure - may be overuse of 'and' or 'then' some meaning can be gained	 mostly simple and/or compound Sentences text may include some complex sentences that use basic structure 2 or more correct sentences required 	 Simple and compound sentences AND Some complex sentences simple sentences may show some extension 4 or more correct sentences required Correct use of: Past tense and third person. meaning is predominantly clear 	 most simple, compound and complex sentences OR all simple, compound and complex sentences are correct but do not demonstrate variety Correct use of: Past tense and third person. meaning is clear 	 simple, compound and complex sentences (allow for occasional error in more sophisticated structures) demonstrates variety past tense & 3rd person. shows control over a range of different structures (quantity, quality and variety) meaning is clear and sentences enhance meaning 	In addition to the previous criteria, the writing contains controlled and well-developed sentences that express precise meaning, are consistently effective and allow for expression when read.	
			CONVE	NTIONS		Ŭ		
				ce can be shared/presented a				
Punctuation	Punctuation	Punctuation	Punctuation	Punctuation	Punctuation	Punctuation		
The use of correct and appropriate punctuation to aid the reading of the text	No evidence of punctuation	Inaccurate punctuation with errors. Writing is difficult to understand.	Has attempted punctuation but sometimes has some missing; particularly commas and apostrophes.	Punctuates work accurately with minimal errors to convey meaning and enhance readability.	Punctuates work creatively and accurately to convey meaning and enhance readability.	Unique punctuation enhances meaning and readability.		
Spelling	Spelling Stage:	Spelling Stage:	Evidence in writing:	Correct spelling of:	Correct spelling of:	Correct spelling of:	Correct spelling of:	
The accuracy of spelling and the difficulty of the words used	Words are unrecognisable.	Few examples of conventional spelling.	Correct spelling of: ☑ most (80%) simple words ☑ some common words (at least two)	✓ most (80%) simple words ✓ most common words (at least 20)	 ☑ simple words ☑ most common words ☑ some difficult words (at least two) 	 ☑ simple words ☑ most common words ☑ at least 10 difficult words 	 ☑ all words AND ☑ at least 10 difficult words ☑ some challenging words OR at least 15 difficult words if no challenging words 	
	GENRE SPECIFIC							
Character/Setting	Does the ~ No evidence or insufficient	 writer utilise the specific col Only names characters or 	ventions needed to create a ~ Suggestion of	 piece of writing that reflects Characterisation emerges 	 the purposes of the chosen tex ~ Effective characterisation. 	xt type?		
Character: The portrayal and development of character Setting: The development of a sense of place, time and atmosphere	evidence	gives their roles (e.g. father, the teacher, my friend, dinosaur, we, Jim) AND/OR	characterisation through brief descriptions or speech or feelings, but lacks substance or continuity AND/OR	through descriptions, actions, speech or the attribution of thoughts and feelings to a character	Details are selected to create distinct characters.			
		~ Only names the setting (e.g. school, the place we were at)Setting is vague or confused	 Suggestion of setting through very brief and superficial descriptions of place and/or time 	AND/OR ~ Setting emerges through description of place, time and atmosphere	 Maintains a sense of setting throughout. Details are selected to create a sense of place and atmosphere 			

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🕈 Churchie.

Narrative	Name:	Cla	Class: Churchie Writing Gu		
		IDEAS			
Ideas The creation, selection		r engage the reader with fresh informa	ation or perspective on	a focused topic?	/5
	Doos the err	ORGANISATI nisational structure enhance the ideas		c to understand?	
Text Structure The organisation of the (introduction, body and appropriate and effective	structural components conclusion) into an				/4
Paragraphing The segmenting of text assists the reader to fol					/2
		VOICE Does the reader clearly hear this write	er speaking in the piece	9?	
Audience Capacity to orient, enga	age & affect the reader				/6
Do	es the writer's choice o	WORD CHO words convey precise and compelling		a wivid nicture for the reader?	
Vocabulary The range and precision appropriate language c	n of contextually				/5
	Does th	SENTENCE FLU writer control sentences so the piece		read aloud?	
Cohesion The control of multiple to relationships across the the use of grammatical	threads and e text, achieved through				/4
Sentence Structure sentences – simple, clauses phrases Tense First person (I, we) of they).					/6
	How much e	CONVENTIC iting is required before the piece can b		a final product?	
Punctuation Correct and appropriate	e punctuation				/5
Spelling Accuracy and the difficu	ulty of the words				/6
Does the v	writer utilise the specific	GENRE SPEC conventions needed to create a piece o		the purposes of the chosen text type?	
Character & Setting Character: The portraya character Setting: The developme time and atmosphere	al and development of				/4
	L SCORE				
Reflection:					

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Student Progress Chart: 3 – 6

Keeping Track of My Learning

Name: _____

Learning goal:_____

My writing level at the beginning:	My goal is to improve by	levels.
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Specific things I am going to do to improve: _____

			VVIIC	ing					
	Tra	ack your pro	ogress!		6 + 1 Traits	Assessment 1	Assessment 2	Assessment 3	Assessment 4
					IDEAS				
					ORGANISATION				
					VOICE				
					WORD CHOICE				
					SENTENCE FLUENCY				
					CONVENTIONS				
					PRESENTATION				
Level	Assessment Item 1	Assessment Item 2	Assessment Item 3	Assessment Item 4	Tick the boxes a which 6+1W need to work improve your nex	riting on ii	g Trai n ord	its yo er to	u

Mriting

Think about which 6 + 1 Writing Traits you can improve on in your next writing task as well as the PYP attribute/s that may assist you. Assessment Item 1:

Assessment Item 2: _____

Assessment Item 3: _____

Assessment Item 4: _____



Weekly 6 + 1 Writing Feedback 3 - 6

IDEAS	ORGANISATION	VOICE	WORD CHOICE	SENTENCE FLUENCY	CONVENTIONS	PRESENTATION
Does the writer engage the reader with fresh information or perspective on a focussed topic?	Does the organisational structure enhance the ideas and make them easier to understand?	Does the reader clearly hear this writer speaking in the piece? (emotion)	Does the author's choice of words convey precise and compelling meaning and/or create a vivid picture for the reader?	Does the author control sentences so the piece flows smoothly when read aloud?	How much editing is required before the piece can be shared as a final product? (Skills Taught)	Is the finished piece easy to read, polished in presentation, and pleasing to the eye?
(DETAILS)	(LOST WITHOUT)	(SOUL)	(PRECISION)	(FLOW)	(EASY TO READ)	(LOOKS GOOD)
		Revision			E	dit

Where do I need to focus my efforts next week? _____

ireen — Egot it! Yellow — On my way Blue — Just starting

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IDEAS Does the writer engage the reader with fresh information or perspective on a focused topic? 0 Make sure you have a main idea. What is your story about? Make sure your ideas are related to each other. 1 2 Your ideas are strong but need more detail. Ideas 3 Your ideas are strong and elaborated on well. Your next step is to include an underlying theme in your story. Your ideas are well developed and elaborated and you have the beginnings of an underlying theme. This needs 4 to be strengthened and developed further. 5 You have crafted your narrative nicely and you have a strong theme throughout. ORGANISATION Does the organisational structure enhance the ideas and make them easier to understand? 0 You need to organise your text so that it has a beginning middle and end that is in order. **Text Structure** Although your text has some organisation, it is missing one or more elements of a narrative (orientation, complication, resolution). Make sure you include **all** these elements. 2 You have a simple orientation and complication but your resolution needs to be developed further. 3 You have a defined orientation, complication and resolution. You need to strengthen your plot devices. 4 You have a complete narrative with effective plot devices and a strong ending. 0 Your text lacks paragraphing. Paragraphing Remember to break you text up into paragraphs with like ideas. You have organised your writing into paragraphs that are usually focused on one idea or a set of like ideas. Try starting your paragraphs in different ways and plan them to move the reader easily through the text. All paragraphs are focussed on one idea or like ideas and enhance the narrative. VOICE Does the reader clearly hear this writer speaking in the piece? 0 To move forward in this area you need to provide some simple sentences that engage your audience. 1 Your audience needs to know what type of narrative they are reading. Is it funny, sad, scary? 2 You have some simple descriptions of people and places but the reader needs to create some details for themselves. Think about ways of grabbing your reader in and keeping them wanting to read more. 3 The reader can follow your story easily but your narrative needs more feeling. Work on engaging the reader by Audience choosing and communicating a sub-genre for your story. Your narrative is beginning to engage the reader. You have the beginnings of a sub-genre and emotions and 4 feelings are beginning to emerge. You will need to develop this further. 5 Your narrative has a clear audience and your story engages the reader. Continue to develop your chosen subgenre and work towards gaining an emotional response from your audience through deliberate choice of language. 6 Your narrative caters to the anticipated values of the reader. It influences and effects the reader through deliberate language choices and use of narrative devices. WORD CHOICE

Narrative Writing Comment Bank Name:

_ Class:

Does the writer's choice of words convey precise and compelling meaning and/or create a vivid picture for the reader?



	0	-	Your word choice needs to include simple word groups that make sense together.
	1		Your word choice consists of simple words and word groups. You need to use some precise words and more word groups.
Vocabulary	2		You have used two or three precise words and word groups. You need to ensure you utilise more precise words and work hard to replace simple words with more adjectives, adverbs and well chosen verbs.
Voc	3		You have used at least four precise words and word groups. Continue to develop your use of adjectives, adverbs and more complex verbs
	4	-	You used words and word groups consistently which enhanced the mood and meaning of the text. Occasionally you chose a word that was inaccurate or inappropriate. Make sure you are aware of the meaning of your words before using them.
	5	-	Your word choice is precise, sophisticated and fits the chosen genre.
			SENTENCE FLUENCY Does the writer control sentences so the piece flows smoothly when read aloud?
	0	-	You do not have any sentences that make sense.
_	1		Your sentences are very difficult to read. Make sure you have a clear sentence in your mind before writing it down. Check that the sentences you have written say what you want them to say.
Cohesion	2		You have made some successful links between sentences. Try using connectives such as: later, meanwhile, instead, earlier, just as, even though etc. Avoid repeating nouns and pronouns.
	З	-	You have made good use of connective words and your text flows well. Your use of tense is correct. Try to avoid repetition of words.
	4	-	Your narrative is highly cohesive and flows well. You have used a range of cohesive devices to good effect.
	0		Work hard to ensure that you have basic sentence structure. Try to keep one idea in one sentence.
	1	-	Try to avoid using 'and' and 'then' too often. Try to use compound sentences as well as simple sentences.
	2	-	Your simple and compound sentences are mostly correct. Try to include some complex sentences.
ucture	3	- -	Most simple and compound sentences are correct. You have some correct complex sentences. Ensure you begin to vary your sentence structure.
Sentence Structure	4	-	Most of your sentences are correct but lack variety. Try to vary your sentence structure.
Sente	5	-	You have good sentence variety and the meaning of your sentences is clear. You have an occasional grammatical error.
	6	-	All sentences are correct and demonstrate excellent variety.



		CONVENTIONS How much editing is required before the piece can be shared/presented as a final product?
	0	 Use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks. Use capital letters for proper nouns.
	1	 You punctuated at least 1 sentence correctly and used some correct noun capitalisation. Try not to use capitals in the middle of a sentence.
Punctuation	2	 You have some correct punctuation. Try to use a punctuation at the beginning and end of each sentence and include some different types of punctuation like apostrophes, question marks and commas.
Pul	3	 You have used punctuation correctly in at least five sentences. You have used at least two other types of punctuation. Try to ensure that all sentences have correct punctuation at the beginning and ends of each sentence.
	4	 You have all sentence level punctuation correct. You need to make sure that other punctuation like noun capitalisation and apostrophes are also correct.
	5	- All punctuation is correct.
	0	- You need to work hard to spell words that you know.
	1	 You have spelled some simple words correctly. Try to include some common verbs, nouns and adjectives.
	2	 You have spelled most simple words correctly. You need to work hard to spell correctly some common words that you know.
Spelling	3	 You have spelled most simple words correctly. You have at least 20 common words spelled correctly. Try to include at least two difficult words in your writing.
S	4	 In addition to spelling most simple and common spelling words correctly, you have also spelled at least two difficult words correctly also. Work hard to include 10 difficult words in your writing.
	5	 In addition to spelling most simple and common spelling words correctly, you have also spelled at least ten difficult words correctly also. Work hard to include some challenging words also.
	6	- In addition to spelling most simple, common and difficult spelling words correctly, you have also spelled at least five challenging words correctly also.
	Do	GENRE SPECIFIC as the writer utilise the specific conventions needed to create a piece of writing that reflects the purposes of the chosen text type?
	0	- You need to try to include names of characters and/or give them a role (mother, friend, dog).
Setting	1	 You have the names of characters and of settings. You need to describe characters and setting.
Character & Setting	2	 You have brief descriptions of characters and setting. You need to elaborate on these through action, speech, thoughts, feelings and descriptions of place and time.
Char	3	 Descriptions of action, speech, thoughts, feelings and descriptions of place and time are beginning to emerge. More details are required to make distinct characters, atmosphere and setting.
	4	- Effective characterisation and sense of setting.