Grade: 11		Advanced	Proficient	Partially Proficient	Unsatisfactory
Genre: Literary		[Exceeds]	[Meets]	[Approaching]	[Doesn't Meet]
Analysis		4	Secretarial and the	Contains a stains but its	1
Ideas and Organization	Orientation/ Opening	Opening asserts a claim that brings a new level of interpretation to the reading of a text. Opening contains refutation of counterclaim(s) to establish superiority of writer's argument.	Establishes a claim and its significance to the meaning of a text as a whole. Opening addresses counterclaim(s) to distinguish argument from alternate stances and to establish significance of claim to the analyzed text.	Contains a claim, but its significance to the meaning of the analyzed text is unclear. Counterclaim is presented, but is inadequately distinguished from argument and/or does not contribute to the significance of the claim.	Identifies a subject within a text, but the claim about this subject is unclear and its significance to the meaning of the analyzed text is unaddressed. Introduces counterclaim(s); however counterclaims are unclear or incomplete OR are emphasized over the claim.
	Development of Ideas	Writing contains a text based argument that is singular and provocative. Claims are substantiated with relevant evidence and insightful analysis that provides unique connections to the meaning of the text as a whole. Analysis invites interpretations that extend beyond the meaning of the text to a deeper understanding of humanity. Effectively employs rebuttal of counterclaims that advances the credibility of the claims and anticipates audience concerns.	Writing contains a sound text based argument. Claims are supported with relevant evidence and analysis that clarifies their significance or importance to the work. Analysis is fresh and innovative. Writing incorporates rebuttal of counterclaims to distinguish between claims and opposing viewpoints.	Text based argument, while present, may be weak or predictable. Claims are supported with evidence and analysis, but the discussion may be unrelated to the meaning or importance of the work. Evidence and analysis may lack consistent relevance. Acknowledgement of counterclaims is unbalanced and may detract from the central argument at times.	Argument is vague and/or indiscernible. Claims are inadequately supported; writing contains minimal use of evidence and/or analysis. Analysis, if present, may demonstrate flawed reasoning. Ineffective treatment of counterclaims confuses or concedes the argument.
	Development of Internal Structure	Sequence within the text compels audience engagement and obliges a new reading of the analyzed text. Sequence and structure of paragraphs clarify connections between the elements of argument and maximize influence. Transitions move the reader seamlessly through the argument.	Sequence within the text guides audience attention and sustains the literary argument. Sequence and structure of paragraphs clarify connections between elements of the argument and contribute to a unified whole in the writing. Transitions guide audience attention and sustain the argument.	Sequence is illogical and may disrupt presentation and flow of ideas. Sequence and structure of paragraphs is formulaic, which may detract from overall argument. Transitions are obvious, awkward, trite and/or occasionally distracting.	Writing lacks a clear sequence. Faulty paragraph sequence and/or structure confuse the writing. Confusing and/or inappropriate transitions do not sustain the writing.
	Closure	Concluding statement draws audience to the most compelling point to reestablish claim. Effective closure reaffirms the significance of the argument, bringing readers to a deeper understanding that may extend beyond the analyzed work.	Concluding statement follows from and supports the argument presented. Closure reiterates the significance of the argument to the overall meaning of the analyzed work.	Concluding statement simply re-states main points and claim. Closure has a limited impact on the audience, and may fail to reestablish the significance of the argument.	Concluding statement fails to re-connect main points to claim. Closure creates confusion for the audience and may contradict the argument.

Craft and Style	Word Choice and Tone	Meaningful tone shifts throughout the argument successfully clarify and enhance the argument. Artful use of words, phrases, and clauses enhances cohesion and strengthens argument.	Style and tone are appropriate for the context of the writing. Words, phrases, and clauses create overall cohesion and clarity in writing.	Inconsistent tone limits audience engagement. Words, phrases, and clauses may be imprecise at times.	Inappropriate tone for audience. Errors in words, phrases, and clauses create confusion and detract from meaning.
Ō	Sentence Fluency/ Syntax	Creative and varied syntax enhances the impact of the argument.	Appropriate and varied syntax organizes ideas and strengthens arguments.	Syntax may be flawed at times, obscuring the clarity or cohesion in the writing.	Sentence structures contain many errors that distract or confuse the reader.
Conventional Skills	Conventions	Citations are accompanied by skillful documentation/attribution contributing to an ease of flow in the writing. Grammar usage and	Citations are accompanied by appropriate documentation with very minor errors.	Citations are accompanied by appropriate documentation but require revision for accuracy.	Citations are not accompanied by appropriate documentation and/or require extensive revision for accuracy.
Conventic		punctuation are accurate and manipulated for stylistic effect.	Grammar usage and punctuation are mostly accurate. Errors do not impede communication and rarely distract the audience; minimal editing needed.	Errors in grammar usage and punctuation may detract from meaning; editing needed.	Grammar usage and punctuation contain significant errors that impede communication; considerable editing needed.