## NARRATIVE ESSAY SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT:

ADVANCED (4)	PROFICIENT (3)	PARTIALLY PROFICIENT (2)	INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF LEARNING (1)					
IDEAS and DEVELOPMENT  Establish a central idea. Decide on the content and placement of descriptive and sensory details within the text to address the targeted audience and purpose.								
The writer develops complicated story elements. The writer develops the central character's relationship to other characters. They show character flaws as well as strengths to add complexity.	he writer develops the action, dialogue, etails, and inner thinking to convey an issue, lea, or lesson. The writer develops the etting and the characters' relationship to the etting.  The writer attempts to develop characters, and some details, action, dialogue, and internal thinking that contribute to the meaning of the story, but some details are missing.		The writer does not develop characters, setting, or plot throughout this story, or does it in an incomplete way.					
The writer uses details that relate to and convey meaning or develop a lesson or theme.	The writer uses specific details and figurative language to help the reader understand the place and the mood.	The writer develops some relationship between characters to show why they act and speak as they do.	The writer does not show relationships between characters, and characters are basic in nature.					
The details chosen for each section are vivid and powerful.  The details, including both internal are external factors, chosen for each sect strong and interesting.		The details chosen for each section are clear but repetitive or not developed.	There are not enough details chosen for each section.					
	ORGANIZATION	and STRUCTURE						
Organize an event seq	uence that unfolds naturally and logically. Revise	writing for coherent supporting paragraphs and a	n effective conclusion.					
The writer includes a detailed beginning that establishes the situation and place, using foreshadowing to create suspense.	The writer includes a detailed beginning that hooks the reader and gives a clear setting and introduces characters.	The writer attempts a detailed beginning, but may not have hooked the reader with a clear setting or characters.	The writer's beginning is either missing or incomplete.					
The event sequence is organized thoughtfully, and enhances the narrative. The writer purposefully uses transitional phrases to alert their reader to changes in the setting, the mood, the point of view, or the time in the story.  The writer uses transitions to connect the plot and move the story along. The event sequence is organized naturally and logically.		The writer inconsistently uses transitional phrases, and the event sequence is organized naturally and logically some of the time.	The writer does not use transitional phrases and/or the event sequence is confusing or not organized clearly.					
The paragraphs make the narrative flow strongly. The writer is creative with story structure, dealing with time in purposeful ways.	The paragraphs follow the 4-P Structure.	The paragraphs are sometimes too long or too short. The writer does not fully follow the 4-P structure.	The paragraphs are confusing or don't show planning or thought.					
The conclusion provides the reader with a sense of closure by showing clearly how the story was resolved.  The conclusion clearly states a main idea or lesson related to the experience.		The conclusion wraps up the experience but does not state a main idea or lesson clearly.	The conclusion does not state a main idea or lesson, or the conclusion may be missing.					

	WORD CHOI	CE and VOICE		
	Write using poetic techniques and figurative la	anguage typical of the chosen genre (narrative).		
Word choice is vivid and precise throughout the narrative.	Word choice is very clear throughout the narrative.	Word choice is clear sometimes, but also sometimes repetitive or ordinary.	Word choice is repetitive or ordinary.	
Figurative language in this narrative creates really vivid images. Each technique discussed in class has been used effectively at least once.	Figurative language in this narrative creates really clear images.	Figurative language in this narrative is underused or overused with no obvious purpose.	Figurative language is not used in this narrative, or is used very little.	
The writer creates a mood and tone as well as a physical setting, and shows how the place changed, or its relationships to the characters changed. The writer uses symbolism to connect with a theme.	The writer varies their tone to match the variety of emotions experienced by the characters across the story.	The writer has a defined tone or mood. The writer uses some descriptions, figurative language, and some symbolism to help readers picture the setting and actions of characters.	The writer does not have a defined tone or mood, and uses basic language to describe setting and action.	
	CONVE	NTIONS		
Use punctuation correctly (commas, spelling a	nd wording, periods, quotation marks). Write and	d punctuate compound sentences correctly. Write	e with consistent verb tense across paragraph	
Basic punctuation (capitalization, spelling and wording, commas, elimination of run-on sentences) is very strong. Very few if any errors exist.	Basic punctuation (capitalization, spelling and wording, commas, elimination of run-on sentences) is strong. Some errors exist but do not interfere with the meaning of the essay.	Basic punctuation (capitalization, spelling and wording, commas, elimination of run-on sentences) is inconsistent or weak. Errors interfere with the meaning of the essay.	Basic punctuation (capitalization, spelling ar wording, commas, elimination of run-on sentences) is very weak. Errors make the essay unreadable.	
The writer uses different sentence structures to achieve different purposes throughout the piece, and creatively uses structure to achieve a writing goal.	writer uses different sentence structures thieve different purposes throughout the e, and creatively uses structure to  The writer varies their sentence structure, sometimes using simple and sometimes using		The writer does not have a strong command of sentence structure.	
Verb tense is consistent throughout the entire essay.	Verb tense is consistent throughout most of the essay.	Verb tense is not consistent throughout most of the essay.	Verb tense changes throughout most of the essay.	
In dialogue, quotation marks are used correctly all the time.	In dialogue, quotation marks are used correctly most of the time.	In dialogue, quotation marks are not used correctly many times in the essay.	In dialogue, quotation marks are not used correctly most of the time in the essay.	
	PRESENTATION	and MLA Format		
	Use technology to prod	luce and publish writing.		
The following features have no errors:	The following features have few errors:	The following features have several errors:	The following features are not present or have serious errors:	
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•	Appropriate font type/size
•	Proper spacing, including paragra

Proper spacing, including paragraph indentations

• MLA heading

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