

GRADING RUBRIC

COMPARE-CONTRAST ESSAY BODY PARAGRAPH

Name _____

	20	15	10
IDEA Purpose, Focus, Organization	Topic sentence appears at the beginning of the paragraph and clearly identifies the main idea, naming the subject(s) and key point(s)	Topic sentence appears at the beginning of the paragraph.	The paragraph is focused on the topic.
CITED EVIDENCE Evidence, Elaboration	Sufficient relevant text evidence is cited. It names the source and may be either or both: quoted (copied exactly) or paraphrased (summarized in writer's own words).	One example of relevant text evidence is cited, naming its source.	Relevant facts are mentioned, but the source of the information is not named (or facts did not come from the texts).
ELABORATION & EXPLANATION Evidence, Elaboration	Writer elaborates on each piece of text evidence, adding new details about it using facts and statistics, definitions, and examples.	Writer adds new details about the topic using facts, statistics, definitions, or examples.	Writer attempts to elaborate by rephrasing an earlier idea or by adding a comment about their opinion (not fact).
SUMMARY Purpose, Focus, Organization	The last sentence sums up the main idea, using different wording than the topic sentence.	The last sentence sums up the main idea.	The last sentence makes a vague reference to the content of the paragraph (ex. "Those are some facts about ____.")
CONVENTIONS Conventions	Paragraph is neatly written with the first line indented. There are few, if any, errors in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, or grammar.	Paragraph is generally neat and some evidence of proofreading is evident. There may be some errors in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, or grammar.	Paragraph is usually legible. Errors in basic capitalization, spelling, punctuation and/or grammar do not usually interfere with meaning.

GRADING RUBRIC

COMPARE-CONTRAST ESSAY BODY PARAGRAPH

Name _____

	20	15	10
IDEA Purpose, Focus, Organization	Topic sentence appears at the beginning of the paragraph and clearly identifies the main idea, naming the subject(s) and key point(s)	Topic sentence appears at the beginning of the paragraph.	The paragraph is focused on the topic.
CITED EVIDENCE Evidence, Elaboration	Sufficient relevant text evidence is cited. It names the source and may be either or both: quoted (copied exactly) or paraphrased (summarized in writer's own words).	One example of relevant text evidence is cited, naming its source.	Relevant facts are mentioned, but the source of the information is not named (or facts did not come from the texts).
ELABORATION & EXPLANATION Evidence, Elaboration	Writer elaborates on each piece of text evidence, adding new details about it using facts and statistics, definitions, and examples.	Writer adds new details about the topic using facts, statistics, definitions, or examples.	Writer attempts to elaborate by rephrasing an earlier idea or by adding a comment about their opinion (not fact).
SUMMARY Purpose, Focus, Organization	The last sentence sums up the main idea, using different wording than the topic sentence.	The last sentence sums up the main idea.	The last sentence makes a vague reference to the content of the paragraph (ex. "Those are some facts about ____.")
CONVENTIONS Conventions	Paragraph is neatly written with the first line indented. There are few, if any, errors in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, or grammar.	Paragraph is generally neat and some evidence of proofreading is evident. There may be some errors in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, or grammar.	Paragraph is usually legible. Errors in basic capitalization, spelling, punctuation and/or grammar do not usually interfere with meaning.