Scoring Guide: Persuasive Writing

Persuasive writing contains a strong argument based on solid information that convinces the reader to embrace the writer's point of view. Sometimes persuasive writing is a call to action, such as a donation solicitation from a charitable organization. Other times, it's an attempt to change attitudes, such as an op-ed piece in your local newspaper. Regardless of the format, the writing needs to be clear, compelling, and well supported. The writer should not waver in his or her position.



EXCEPTIONAL

- Influences the reader's thinking through sound reasoning and a compelling argument.
- Contains opinions are that well supported by facts and personal experiences. Differences between opinion, facts, and personal experiences are clear.
- Takes a position that is defensible and logical.
- Exposes weaknesses of other positions.
- · Avoids generalities and exaggerations.
- Includes many moments of sound reasoning and judgment.
- · Reveals only the best evidence to make the strongest statement possible.
- Connects to a larger "truth."



STRONG



REFINING

- Raises questions for the reader, but may fail to persuade him or her because the thinking is superficial and only hints at something deep.
- Mixes opinions, facts, and personal experiences. The piece relies on emotion more than truth. Data may be present, but not used to full effect.
- · Contains an argument that starts out strong, but fades. Offers few new insights into the topic.
- Attempts to expose holes in other opinions, with mixed results.
- Features generalities or exaggerations, but also concrete information and clear examples.
- · Includes a few moments of sound reasoning and judgment.
- Contains some evidence that hits the mark and some that veers off course.
- · Waffles. Many statements are plausible while others are far-fetched, leaving the reader unconvinced.



DEVELOPING



EMERGING

- Does not influence the reader. The writer's thinking and reasoning is vulnerable to attack.
- Abounds with opinions that are not supported by facts or personal experiences.
- Takes a position that is not clear or not credible. The argument is illogical or implausible.
- Ignores the opposing side of the argument.
- Offers only generalities and exaggerations—no hard facts that could sway the reader.
- Includes no moments of sound reasoning and judgment.
- Lacks the evidence necessary for the reader to take a stand.
- Does not question or does not probe. The piece misses the target.



RUDIMENTARY

Traits of Writing: The Complete Guide for Middle School © 2010 Ruth Culham, Scholastic • page 6