Grade 4 Narrative Writing Rubric

I can write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

	Strong	Effective	Developing	Experimenting
Introduction (W.3a) (ORGANIZATION)	 Well-crafted, thoughtful, provocative hook that seizes the reader's attention. Orients the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters. 	 The hook complements the tone of the piece being written. Introduces the narrator and/or characters, and establishes a situation. 	 The hook is one that is overused and/or does not match the piece being written. Introduces a situation and/or character(s) in a formulaic way (e.g., Hi, my name is; Once upon a time; etc.). 	Starts right in – no hook. Introduction of a topic, narrator, or characters is difficult to determine.
Dialogue and Description (W.3b, 3d, L.3, L.6) (IDEAS & DEVELOPMENT & SENTENCE FLUENCY)	 Dialogue is used to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. Clear, focused, compelling descriptions – holds the reader's attention. Uses a variety of sentence styles (simple, compound, complex, compound-complex) and lengths. 	 Dialogue helps develop the experiences of the character. Writer uses many details/ examples to support the main idea. Some variety of sentence styles (simple, compound, complex) and lengths. 	 Attempts dialogue that is used incorrectly or does not seem real/natural. Descriptions are a list of events and do not engage the reader with clear, focused descriptions. Minimal variety in sentence styles (simple or compound) and lengths. 	 Have not yet tried using dialogue without assistance. Bits of information that may or may not be related throughout the piece. Hard to judge sentence styles and lengths – hard to tell where sentences begin.
Style & Purpose (W.4) (VOICE)	 Created lively, engaging, personal text that is FUN to read aloud. Created voice that is easy to describe: Joyful, Funny, Moody, Sarcastic, Fearful, Angry, Wistful, etc. 	 The voice used in the text is sincere and genuine. Writer's voice fades from time to time, but reaches out to the audience. 	Experiments with exclamation points, underlining, or ALL CAPS to show importance or strong feelings. Sounds like an encyclopedia – formulaic.	•The writing is a vague description of an event or story that seems as if the writer does not have a clear understanding of the topic.
Linking Words (Transitional) (W.3c) (ORGANIZATION)	Uses a variety of transitional words and phrases that effectively manages the sequence of all events. Varies length and complexity of sentences.	 Transitional words/phrases connect most events. Experiments with a variety of transitional words/phrases. 	 Transitions follow a pattern (<i>First,; Next,, etc.</i>). Writing may be hard to follow at times. 	Follows a pattern or may forego transitions altogether. Difficult to follow the flow of the writing.
Vocabulary (W.3d, L.3, L.6) (WORD CHOICE)	 Uses concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. Uses vivid, expressive language that SHOW rather than TELL. Use many strong verbs. 	 Uses some sensory details to convey some experiences and events. Uses many simple and familiar words. Attempts to try new or unfamiliar words. Repeats some of the writer's favorite words. 	 Uses some sensory details to convey experiences and events. Tries to use words that create and image or add clarity and details. 	The words used are simple and do not yet show the details of experiences or events. Repeats "comfort" (familiar) words in writing.
Conclusion (W.3e) (ORGANIZATION)	Writes a conclusion that follows the narrated experiences or sequenced events.	Writes a conclusion that almost follows the sequences events.	•Writes a brief conclusion that does not "sum up" the story.	Does not write a conclusion. The story just stops.
Conventions (L.1 & L.2) (CONVENTIONS)	 Complexity of text shows wide range of conventions (<i>Refer to L1, L2, L3</i>). No noticeable errors are evident. Virtually ready to publish. 	Sufficient complexity of text reflects skill in numerous conventions (<i>Refer to L1, L2, L3</i>). Minor errors are easily overlooked. Ready to publish with light touch ups.	 Noticeable, distracting errors may slow reading – affect message. Problems with basic conventions. Thorough editing needed prior to publication. 	 Serious, frequent errors make reading an effort. Minimal editing, if any. Word-by-word editing needed prior to publication.