DEPTHS OF KNOWLEDGE--WRITING

(Source: http://www.wcer.wisc.edu/WAT/index.aspx)

| Level 1 requires the student to write or recite simple facts. This writing or recitation does not include complex synthesis or analysis but basic ideas. The students are engaged in listing ideas or words as in a brainstorming activity prior to written composition, are engaged in a simple spelling or vocabulary assessment or are asked to write and speak using Standard English conventions. This includes | Level |
|---|---|
| student to facts. This does not withesis or ideas. The ed in listing as in a ty prior to ion, are spelling or lent or are simple and speak English includes | Level 1 RECALL |
| Level 2 requires some mental processing. At this level students are engaged in first draft writing or brief extemporaneous speaking for a limited number of purposes and audiences. Students are beginning to connect ideas using a simple organizational structure. For example, students may be engaged in note-taking, outlining or simple summaries. Text may be limited to one paragraph. Students demonstrate a basic understanding and appropriate use of such reference materials as a dictionary, thesaurus, or web site. Some examples that represent but do not constitute all of Level 2 performance are: | Level 2 BASIC REASONING Level 3 COMPLEX REA |
| Level 3 requires some higher level mental processing. Students are engaged in developing compositions that include multiple paragraphs. These compositions may include complex sentence structure and may demonstrate some synthesis and analysis. Students show awareness of their audience and purpose through focus, organization and the use of appropriate compositional elements. The use of appropriate compositional elements includes such things as addressing chronological order in a narrative or including supporting facts and details in | SONING |
| Higher-level thinking is central to Level 4. The standard at this level is a multi- paragraph composition that demonstrates synthesis and analysis of complex ideas or themes. There is evidence of a deep awareness of purpose and audience. For example, informational papers include hypotheses and supporting evidence. Students are expected to create compositions that demonstrate a distinct voice and that stimulate the reader or listener to consider new perspectives on the addressed ideas and themes. An example that represents but does not | Level 4 EXTENDED REASONING |

seniences.

¥ork, strategies to structure written Use simple organizational

selection and pertinent details. the main idea of the reading Write summaries that contain

Support ideas with details and

examples.

Edit writing to produce a logical

progression of ideas.

purpose and audience.

Use voice appropriate

ð the 3 performance are: Some examples that represent editing and revising to improve but do not constitute all of Level the quality of the composition.

selections, common Write an analysis of identifying theme

appropriate for both. generating a purpose that is two the

Use correctly. punctuation marks

refer to resources for grammatical structures and correction. Identify Standard English