DICKINSON COLLEGE WRITING AND INFORMATION LITERACY RUBRIC FOR FIRST-YEAR SEMINAR

(ADAPTED BY JOHN MACCORMICK, 2015)

Group I: Structure (30 points)

1. The author identifies a question/problem/issue and proposes a solution/position/approach.

Α	B/C	D/F
The author identifies a compelling question that is	The author identifies a question that may be unfocused	The author does not identify a question, or
sophisticated.	or simplistic.	does not provide a thesis.
	The author presents a sufficient thesis, but may rely on a	The author does not go beyond the most
The author presents a thoughtful and compelling thesis	commonplace approach or explanation. The significance or	obvious approach and does not address the
while addressing the "so what?" question.	"so what?" is unclear.	significance or "so what?"

2. The author organizes the writing logically.

Α	B/C	D/F
The paragraphs are focused and unified.	Some paragraphs are focused and unified.	Few paragraphs are focused and unified.
	The essay has a clear organization that may not always	The train of thought in the essay is difficult
The essay has an overall clear, logical organization.	be logical; the essay may be overly formulaic.	to follow.
Smooth transitions move paragraphs toward a logical	Rough transitions interrupt the flow or consistency of	Few transitions guide the reader.
conclusion.	the writing.	

Group II: Content (40 points)

3. The author contextualizes an issue or question.

А	B/C	D/F
 The author brings sources into conversation with each other. The author makes meaningful connections between the sources and her own ideas. The sources represent multiple, relevant perspectives. 	 The author puts the question in the context of broader scholarship but the sources do not dialogue with each other. The author makes superficial connections between the sources and his own ideas. The sources represent a limited and/or singular perspective. 	The author may cite some sources, but they are marginal or weakly engagedThe author makes few connections between the sources and her own ideas.

4. The author uses the appropriate type of research and breadth of material.

Α	B/C	D/F
The author makes appropriate choices in source type	The author makes appropriate choices in source types	The sources are not adequate in quality,
(scholarly/non-scholarly, news, web, etc.).	but may overuse some sources.	variety, and/or number.
The author acknowledges when he puts sources with	The author does not always acknowledge crucial	The author affords all sources equal
different levels of authority in conversation with each other.	differences among sources.	authority.
The number and variety of sources is appropriate to the	There may not be enough sources. Support may be	
task.	limited to a small range of types of information.	

5. The author supports the purpose of the writing through analysis of evidence.

Α	B/C	D/F
The author chooses evidence strategically, not ignoring	The author includes some relevant evidence but may	The author fails to include sufficient or
relevant evidence.	also include irrelevant evidence or ignore some relevant	adequate evidence.
The author consistently supports claims with evidence.	evidence.	The author frequently makes claims that are
The author examines assumptions and considers	The author may include some unsupported claims.	unsupported by evidence.
implications in establishing and exploring his/her own	The author occasionally examines assumptions or	The author does not examine assumptions or
argument.	considers implications of sources.	implications of sources. The topic is
The author considers other perspectives when shaping	The author acknowledges other perspectives but does	summarized or described rather than analyzed.
an argument.	not explore or challenge them.	The author makes an argument despite
		evidence to the contrary.

Group III: Style (30 points)

6. The author engages the intended audience with a consistent, distinctive voice appropriate to the task.

Α	B/C	D/F
The author shows a nuanced understanding of audience.	The author shows some awareness of audience.	The author does not demonstrate an
Voice is appropriate to the task and enhances the work.	Voice is appropriate to the task.	awareness of audience.
		Voice is absent or inconsistent.

7. The author adheres to appropriate standards for language usage.

Α	B/C	D/F
Grammar and mechanics are uniformly correct and	Overall, grammar and mechanics are correct and	Frequent problems with grammar and
effective.	effective, though there may be occasional lapses that do	mechanics detract from meaning.
Clear and concise sentences convey nuance and	not interfere with a reader's understanding of the text.	Sentences are not clear or are overly
complexity.	Sentences are mostly clear and concise but may not	simplistic.
Word choice is sophisticated.	have nuance and complexity.	Word choice is ambiguous and interferes
	Word choice is mainly effective but in places it falters.	with meaning.

8. The author conforms to appropriate formats for citation of source material, acknowledges borrowed material, and uses sources ethically.

Α	B/C	D/F
The author uses the appropriate citation style, and the	The author uses the appropriate citation style, and most	Citations may be incomplete or inaccurate.
citation style is thorough and correct, both within the text	citations are correct. Incorrect citations are complete	Source material is rarely integrated into the
and in the citation list or bibliography.	enough to locate the source.	author's sentences.
Source material is integrated into the author's sentences.	Source material may be integrated awkwardly into the	Sources are not cited; exact wording is not
The author(s) of the integrated source material are cited;	grammar of the author's sentence.	quoted. ***If you fail to cite and quote
exact words are quoted.	Source material is sparsely or broadly cited, making the	properly, your professor is required to submit an
	boundaries of the citation unclear.	allegation of academic misconduct the Dean of
		Students office for adjudication.