## Scoring Standards

For Reasoning \& Writing Tests
The number of errors made by students indicates whether remedies are necessary to fix the problem. If $20 \%$ or more students exceed the error limit for a particular part, provide the remedy specified in the teacher's presentation book. Repeating the same instruction (in the remedies provided) will only fix the problem if the problem is related to what was taught in those parts. Unless noted, spelling and basic grammar (e.g., capitals, end marks) are not part of the scoring criteria.

The number indicating points possible should guide scoring. For example,

- Count as errors any mistake that relates to what was taught in the lessons relevant to that part.
- Spelling is not taught, so generally, do not count off for spelling. However, on some occasions correct spelling is expected. For example, if the words on the student textbook page only need to be copied, they should be spelled correctly. Another occasion is when two words are given and the student must write a contraction. The contraction must be spelled correctly.
- Meaning is a focus of the program. Sometimes spelling affects the meaning. If the meaning is wrong, then the item is wrong. Word endings and verb tense changes affect meaning. These kinds of errors count.

If you are teaching spelling in another sequence of lessons, you can hold a student accountable for transferring their spelling and basic grammar to their writing by doing such things as:

1. Asking students to rewrite the sentences or passages with no spelling or grammar errors in order for the grade to be recorded (i.e., the score assumes perfect spelling so "fix it so it is perfect to get the score.").
2. Adding another column of points possible for each test for additional expectations.

# Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 1 Marking Guidelines 

Total Points Error Limit

PART A. 1. everybody in our family
2. three of the fish
3. nobody
4. the first boy in line

Note: It is not necessary to capitalize the first word in the subject. Each subject must be complete, with no missing (or additional) words to earn the point.

PART B. Accept two reasonable sentences (in any order) for each item.
(1)

1. The house was covered with trees and bushes.
(1)

The hill was covered with trees and bushes.
2. My uncle was crying and kicking.
(Baby) Robert was crying and kicking.

PART C. 1. Bill knew all the multiplication facts, and \{he knew all the division facts/he could do any kind of multiplication problem $\}$.
2. Bill knew all the multiplication facts, but (1)
\{he did poorly on the math test/he didn't know (1)
any subtraction facts $\}$.

Note: Students should include a comma before the correct conjunction to earn the first point for each item. They should not capitalize the word after the conjunction to earn the second point for each item.

## (1) <br> (1) (1)

PART D. 1. The dot is just below the $\{$ middle/center $\}$ of the line.

# (1) <br> (1) (1) 

2. The dot is on the $\{$ middle/center $\}$ of the line.
3. The dot is (about) one inch below the right end of the line.

Note: Each description must be a complete sentence that begins with the words "The dot is" in order to earn points.

Total points for Test 1: 18
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | $\%$ | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 100 | 11 | 61 |
| 17 | 94 | 10 | 56 |
| 16 | 89 | 9 | 50 |
| 15 | 83 | 8 | 44 |
| 14 | 78 | 7 | 39 |
| 13 | 72 | 6 | 33 |
| 12 | 67 | 5 | 28 |

## Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 2 Marking Guidelines

Total Points Error Limit

## (1) (1)

PART A. 1. When she came into the room, they smiled.
(1)
(1)
2. Before he went out to play, he cleaned his room.

Note: For each item, the capital and comma must be included for the first point; the capital should be dropped, and the period must be included for the second point.

## (1) (1)

PART B. 1. New York
(1)
2. Bumpo
3. Shino
(1)
4. Fletcher

Note: Deduct 1 point for each inappropriate capitalization, or for any attempt to write complete sentences.

PART C. 1. The direction states that you should make a
(1) (1) horizontal line (that is) [one inch long].

Note: One point for each critical part of the paragraph. Wording from the outline diagram should be exact.
PART D. 1. speed
(1) (1)
2. number of (raffle) tickets
3. distance

Note: Do not penalize students for attempting to write a complete sentence.

Total points for Test 2: 18
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | $\%$ | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 100 | 11 | 61 |
| 17 | 94 | 10 | 56 |
| 16 | 89 | 9 | 50 |
| 15 | 83 | 8 | 44 |
| 14 | 78 | 7 | 39 |
| 13 | 72 | 6 | 33 |
| 12 | 67 | 5 | 28 |

# Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 3 Marking Guidelines 

Total Points Error Limit

## (1)

(1)

PART A. 1. Children shouldn't play with dangerous things.
(1)
(1)
2. You should relax on weekend days.

Note: Wording should be exact to earn the point for each part of each item.

## (1)

(1)

PART B. 1. Bumpo cars cost (only) [\$2] less than Dento cars.

# (1) 

2. Bumpo cars go (only) [1 mile per hour] faster than Denton cars.

Note: One point for correctly writing the original (misleading) sentence. One point for providing more specific information that clarifies the sentence.

PART C. 1. $\{$ Carlos and Kevin/Kevin and Carlos $\}$ ate
 the same number of apples.
2. $\{$ Carlos and Kevin/Kevin and Carlos \} ran the (1) (1) same speed.

## (1)

PART D. The direction states that you should make a vertical
(1)

 line, but that direction is too general. You should 6 1 (1) (1) make a vertical line (that is about) [one inch tall].

Note: One point for each critical part of the paragraph. Wording from the outline diagram should be exact.

Total points for Test 3: 18
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | \% | \#PTS | \% |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| 18 | 100 | 11 | 61 |
| 17 | 94 | 10 | 56 |
| 16 | 89 | 9 | 50 |
| 15 | 83 | 8 | 44 |
| 14 | 78 | 7 | 39 |
| 13 | 72 | 6 | 33 |
| 12 | 67 | 5 | 28 |

## Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 4 Marking Guidelines

Total Points Error Limit

PART A. The claim states that Snappy apple juice costs much

Note: Wording from the X box must be exact. Deduct one point for each deviation.

PART B.

(1)
b. Make a dot in the middle of the line.

Note: The line must be vertical and one inch high to earn the point. The dot must be in the middle. The wording for direction b. must be exact.
(1)

PART C. 1. Mrs. Perez said that she took pictures of 3
\{kinds of /types of $\}$ birds.

2. Mr. Hale said that he [went fishing for three days].

PART D. 1. Other conclusions are possible because volleyball
is not the only team sport. 4 (1)
2. Other conclusions are possible because Bumpos are not (1) the only safe cars.

Note: One point for beginning each statement with the exact words provided; one point for concluding the statement with an appropriate explanation.

Total points for Test 4: 15 Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | $\%$ | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| 15 | 100 | 10 | 67 |
| 14 | 93 | 9 | 60 |
| 13 | 87 | 8 | 53 |
| 12 | 80 | 7 | 47 |
| 11 | 73 | 6 | 40 |

## Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 5 Marking Guidelines

Total Points<br>Error Limit

(1) (1)

PART A. 1. Go east two blocks.
2. Turn $\{$ south/right $\}$.
3. Go to the third house on the $\{$ left/east side of the street $\}$.

Note: Directions must be in the correct order to earn points. Deduct one point for each additional direction/unnecessary detail.

PART B. b. Make a dot just $\{$ under/below $\}$ the $\{$ middle/center $\}$ of
c. Make an $\mathbf{R}$ just $\{$ under/below \} the dot.

Note: Deduct a point for rewriting direction a. Deduct a point for any unnecessary additional wording.

PART C. Linda loves all vegetables.

[^0]Carrots are vegetables.
Therefore, Linda loves carrots.
Note: Wording must be exact to earn points.

Total Points Error Limit
PART D. The (1)
PART D. The argument concludes that you should visit New York. 7
 the only big city. [Student's choice] is a big city. Therefore, you could visit [student's choice, same city].

Note: One point for each critical part of the paragraph.
All words from the outline diagram should be used, and used correctly. Deduct one point for each omission or misplaced wording.

Total points for Test 5: 18
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | $\%$ | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 100 | 11 | 61 |
| 17 | 94 | 10 | 56 |
| 16 | 89 | 9 | 50 |
| 15 | 83 | 8 | 44 |
| 14 | 78 | 7 | 39 |
| 13 | 72 | 6 | 33 |
| 12 | 67 | 5 | 28 |

# Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 6 Marking Guidelines 

Total Points Error Limit

PART A. Monday has 24 hours.


The reason is that every day has 24 hours.
(1)

Monday is a day.

Note: The information must be written in the correct order to earn points.

PART B. a. noun
d. noun
(1)
(1)
b. verb
e. noun
(1)
(1)
c. noun
f. verb

Note: Students must write the appropriate letter and spell out the word noun or verb in order to earn the point.


PART C. The argument concludes that you should visit New York 7

City. Other conclusions are possible because New York
City is not the only big city. [Student's choice] is a big city.
Therefore, you could visit [student's choice, same city].

PART D. The claim states that $\mathbf{Z}$-Mart has very convenient
hours. That claim is misleading when you compare Z-Mart [with] V-Mart. Z-Mart is open 10 hours a (1) day, but V-Mart is open $\mathbf{2 4}$ hours a day.

Note: Wording from the outline diagram should be exact and used appropriately. Deduct one point for each omission or misplaced wording. The paragraph should have 3 clear sentences. In the third sentence, students must provide specific data from table D7 to earn points.

Total points for Test 6: 22
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | $\%$ | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 100 | 15 | 68 |
| 21 | 95 | 14 | 64 |
| 20 | 91 | 13 | 59 |
| 19 | 86 | 12 | 55 |
| 18 | 82 | 11 | 50 |
| 17 | 77 | 10 | 45 |
| 16 | 73 | 9 | 41 |

# Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 7 Marking Guidelines 

Total Points Error Limit
PART A. 1. did fix
2. change
3. have eaten
4. paint

Note: For items 1 and 3, students need both verbs to earn the point.

PART B. Lefty's report indicates that Linda's house is across the street from Sarah's house, but the map indicates that (1) Linda's house is across the street from Ellen's house.

Note: One point for each critical part of the sentence. Wording from the X-box outline should be exact and used correctly. Deduct one point for each omission or incorrect use. Deduct one point if students copy the summary sentence.
(1)

PART C. The rule for argument $\mathbf{C}$ is faulty. Running 5 miles
every day is not the only way to lose weight. \{Kevin
(1)
could lose weight by [student's choice, e.g., eating less]/
(1)

Kevin could [student's choice, e.g., swim] to lose weight.\}

PART C. Note: Wording from the outline diagram should be (cont.) exact and used correctly. Deduct one point for each omission or incorrect use.

## (1) (1)

PART D. Argument $\mathbf{D}$ concludes that children should eat carrots. 6
Other conclusions are possible because carrots are not (1) the only food that has lots of vitamins. [Student' choice, (1) e.g., broccoli] has lots of vitamins. Therefore, children could eat [student's choice, e.g., broccoli].

Note: One point for each critical part of the paragraph.
Wording from the outline diagram should be exact and used correctly. Deduct one point for each omission or incorrect use.

| \#PTS | \% | \#PTS | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 100 | 11 | 61 |
| 17 | 94 | 10 | 56 |
| 16 | 89 | 9 | 50 |
| 15 | 83 | 8 | 44 |
| 14 | 78 | 7 | 39 |
| 13 | 72 | 6 | 33 |
| 12 | 67 | 5 | 28 |

## Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 8 Marking Guidelines



Total Points Error Limit

2
PART A. 1. Was our cat playing in your yard?
(1)
2. Should Raymond study more?

3. Will her friend call a taxi?

Note: One point for having exact wording for the question. Students must have the subject circled correctly and both predicate underlines in order to earn a point. Students must label both bracketed words with the correct letter ( N or V ) to earn the point.

PART B. Accept paragraphs that follow the outline diagram and correctly explain the problem with the argument.
(1)

The argument concludes that [the movie playing at the Globe this week is a great movie]; however, the evidence [is irrelevant]. [The evidence shows only that the Globe has been playing good movies for a long time.]

Note: One point for each critical part of the paragraph.
Wording for the X -box outline (boldfaced) must be exact and in the correct place to earn points.

PART C. Accept paragraphs that follow the outline diagram and tell about the problems with the directions.
(1)

According to map D20, the directions have sentences that are too general and sentences that are inaccurate.

Two sentences are too general. [Directions A indicate that Ryan's house is the second house, but Ryan's house is the second house on the $\{$ right/south side $\}$ (of the street).] [Directions B indicate that Cindy's house is on the north side of the street, but Cindy's house is the \{second/middle/small \} house on the north side of the street.]

Two sentences are inaccurate. [Directions $\mathbf{C}$ indicate that Debbie's house is south (of the starting point), but Debbie's house is north (of the starting point).] [Directions $D$ indicate that Michael's house is the last house on the right, but Michael's house is the last house on the \{left/north side\} (of the street).]

Note: The problems given in the initial summary statement may be in either order. Similarly, the directions that are too general (A and B) may be presented in either order, and the directions that are inaccurate ( C and D ) may be presented in either order. However, students must present the problems with general directions prior to presenting the problems with inaccurate directions, per the outline diagram. Deduct 2 points if students reverse this order.

Total points for Test 8: 35
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | \% | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 100 | 26 | 74 |
| 34 | 97 | 25 | 71 |
| 33 | 94 | 24 | 69 |
| 32 | 91 | 23 | 66 |
| 31 | 89 | 22 | 63 |
| 30 | 86 | 21 | 60 |
| 29 | 83 | 20 | 57 |
| 28 | 80 | 19 | 54 |
| 27 | 77 | 18 | 51 |

## Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 9 Marking Guidelines

Total Points Error Limit


PART A. 1. A newspaper reporter wrote a misleading article.

2. Did her cat drink the milk?

Note: Students must have the subject circled, and the complete predicate underlined to earn the point. Students must label both bracketed words with the correct letter ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N}$ or V ) to earn the point.

1
2. Those gray horses hid in the trees
3. We climbed a steep, dangerous trail.

Note: Wording must be exact to earn each point.

PART C. Accept paragraphs that begin with the words From above, and clearly describe the labeled parts of Ivy Place, referring to the letter $\mathbf{I}$.
(1) ${ }^{(1)}$

From above, [Ivy Place looks like \{a capital I/an I\}. 14

2 Clover Avenue goes east and west through the top horizontal part of the I. Houses are on both sides of Clover Avenue. Rose ${ }^{(1)}$ (1) the vertical part of I. A park is (at the south end of Rose Street) on the bottom horizontal part of the I.

PART C. Note: One point for each critical part of the complete (cont.) description. Labeled parts may be described in any order. However, descriptions must be complete and unambiguous (e.g., top horizontal/bottom horizontal must be specified to earn the point).

PART D. Accept paragraphs that follow the outline diagram.


Total points for Test 9: 35
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | \% | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 100 | 26 | 74 |
| 34 | 97 | 25 | 71 |
| 33 | 94 | 24 | 69 |
| 32 | 91 | 23 | 66 |
| 31 | 89 | 22 | 63 |
| 30 | 86 | 21 | 60 |
| 29 | 83 | 20 | 57 |
| 28 | 80 | 19 | 54 |
| 27 | 77 | 18 | 51 |

# Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 10 Marking Guidelines 

Total Points<br>Error Limit

## (1) (1)

PART A. 1. They bought a table that was over a hundred years old. (1) (1)
2. We talked to the doctor who was visiting our school.

Note: For each part of the sentence, wording must be exact to earn a point.

## (1)

PART B. 1. The argument concludes that you should learn French.
19
2 Other conclusions are possible because French is not the only foreign ${ }^{1}$ anguage. [Student's © 1 hoice, e.g., German] is a foreign language. Therefore, you could learn [student's choice, e.g., German].
2. The rule (for argument 2) is faulty. Running is not the only way to get stronglegs. You could get strong legs by [student's choice, e.g., lifting weights].

3. The argument concludes that Ted must be very good at math; however, the evidence is irrelevant. The evidence shows only that [Mrs. Johnson's math ${ }^{(1)}$ class does very well (and Ted is in her math class)].

Note: One point for each critical part of the relevant outline diagram detailing the problem with each argument. Wording from the outline diagram should be exact to earn points. Refer to the back of a student textbook to check outline diagrams.

Total points for Test 10: 25
Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | \% | \#PTS | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 100 | 18 | 72 |
| 24 | 96 | 17 | 68 |
| 23 | 92 | 16 | 64 |
| 22 | 88 | 15 | 60 |
| 21 | 84 | 14 | 56 |
| 20 | 80 | 13 | 52 |
| 19 | 76 | 12 | 48 |

# Reasoning \& Writing Level D Test 11 Marking Guidelines 

Total Points Error Limit
(1) (1)

PART A. 1. A woman who had traveled around the world spoke
(1)
to our class.
(1) ${ }^{(1)}$
2. An article that appeared in our newspaper was inaccurate.

Note: For each part of the sentence, wording must be exact to earn a point.
(1) (1)

PART B. 2. The office had two computers, but nobody knew how to use them.

## (1)

(1)
4. We have to study for three hours, or we may fail the test.

Note: One point for the correct identification of a compound sentence. One point for the correct placement of a comma. The sentence must be written with exact wording to earn points. Deduct one point for each additional sentence attempted.
PART C. 1. A
4. V
7. P
10. N
13. V
15
2. N
5. A
8. A
11. A
14. A
3. V
6. N
9. A
12. N
15. N

2

Note: One point for each correctly numbered part of speech.

## Total points for Test 11: 25 <br> Percent Conversion Chart

| \#PTS | \% | \#PTS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 100 | 18 | 72 |
| 24 | 96 | 17 | 68 |
| 23 | 92 | 16 | 64 |
| 22 | 88 | 15 | 60 |
| 21 | 84 | 14 | 56 |
| 20 | 80 | 13 | 52 |
| 19 | 76 | 12 | 48 |


[^0]:    (1)

