**English Proficiency Scoring Rubric for English Language Learners**

|  | **HOLISTIC** | **ANALYTIC** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall** | **Cohesion** | **Syntax** | **Vocabulary** | **Phraseology** | **Grammar** | **Conventions** |
| **5** | Native-like facility in the use of language with  syntactic variety,  Appropriate word choice and phrases; well-controlled text organization; precise use of  grammar and conventions; rare language inaccuracies that do not impede  communication. | Text organization  consistently well  controlled using a  variety of effective linguistic features such as reference and  transitional words and phrases to connect ideas across sentences and paragraphs; appropriate overlap of ideas. | Flexible and effective use of a full range of syntactic structures including simple,  compound, and  complex sentences; There may be rare minor and negligible errors in sentence  formation. | Wide range of  vocabulary flexibly and effectively used to convey precise meanings; skillful use of topic-related terms and less common words; rare negligible inaccuracies in word use. | Flexible and  effective use of a variety of phrases, such as idioms,  collocations, and lexical bundles, to convey precise and subtle meanings; rare minor  inaccuracies that are negligible. | Command of grammar and usage with few or no errors. | Consistent use of appropriate  conventions to  convey  meaning; spelling, capitalization, and punctuation errors nonexistent or  negligible. |
| **4** | Facility in the use of  language with syntactic variety and range of words and phrases; controlled organization; accuracy in grammar and conventions; occasional language  inaccuracies that rarely impede communication. | Organization generally well controlled; a range of cohesive devices used appropriately such as reference and  transitional words and phrases to connect  ideas; generally  appropriate overlap of ideas | Appropriate use of a variety of syntactic structures, such as simple, compound, and complex  sentences; occasional errors or  inappropriateness in sentence formation. | Sufficient range of vocabulary to allow flexibility and  precision; appropriate use of topic-related terms and less  common lexical items | Appropriate use of a variety of phrases, such as idioms,  collocations, and lexical bundles;  occasional  inaccuracies and colloquialisms. | Minimal errors in grammar and usage. | Generally consistent use of appropriate conventions to  convey meaning;  spelling, capitalizatio n, and punctuation errors few and not distracting. |
| **3** | Facility limited to the use of common structures and generic vocabulary;  organization generally controlled although  connection sometimes absent or unsuccessful; errors in grammar and syntax and usage.  Communication is impeded by language inaccuracies in some cases. | Organization generally controlled; cohesive devices used but limited in type; Some  repetitive, mechanical, or faulty use of  cohesion use within and/or between  sentences and  paragraphs. | Simple, compound, and complex syntactic structures present  although the range may be limited; some apparent errors in  sentence formation, especially in more complex sentences. | Minimally adequate range of vocabulary for the topic; no  precise use of subtle word  meanings; topic  related terms only used occasionally; attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some  inaccuracy | Evident use of  phrases such as  idioms, collocations, and lexical bundles but without much variety; some  noticeable  repetitions and  misuses. | Some errors in grammar and usage. | Developing use of conventions to  convey  meaning; errors in spelling,  capitalization, and punctuation that are sometimes  distracting. |
| **2** | Inconsistent facility in sentence formation, word choice, and mechanics; organization partially  developed but may be  missing or unsuccessful. Communication impeded in many instances by language inaccuracies. | Organization only  partially developed with a lack of logical  sequencing of ideas; some basic cohesive devices used but with inaccuracy or repetition. | Some sentence  variation used; many sentence structure  problems. | Narrow range of  vocabulary to convey basic and elementary meaning; topic  related  terms used inappropri ately; errors in word formation and word choice that may  distort meanings | Narrow range of phrases, such as  collocations and lexical bundles, used to convey basic and elementary  meaning; many  repetitions and /or misuses of phrases. | Many errors in grammar and usage. | Variable use of  conventions; spelling, capitalization, and punctuation errors frequent and  distracting. |
| **1** | A limited range of familiar words or phrases loosely strung together; frequent errors in grammar  (including syntax) and usage. Communication impeded in most cases by language inaccuracies. | No clear control of organization; cohesive devices not present or unsuccessfully used; presentation of  ideas unclear. | Pervasive and basic errors in sentence  structure and word order that cause  confusion; basic  sentences errors  common. | Limited vocabulary often inappropriately used; limited control of word choice and word  forms; little attempt to use topic-related terms | Memorized chunks of language, or  simple phrasal  patterns  predominate; many repetitions and  misuses of phrases. | Errors in  grammar and usage  throughout. | Minimal use of  conventions;  spelling, capitalizatio n, and punctuation errors throughout. |

**Key Terms and Definitions**

**Phrase**: Multiple word units

**Grammar**: The rules by which words change their forms, including the use of word classes and grammatical morphology in English. Word classes include prepositions, pronouns, nouns, verbs, etc… Grammatical morphology includes third person, plural, possessive, etc…

**Syntax**: Structuring sentences according to syntactic rules related to coordinating clauses, developing syntactic phrases (noun, verb, preposition phrases), phrasal and clausal dependency, and transformations such as passives, relative clauses, and negations.

**Cohesive device**: Cohesive devices are used as links between two or more items (e.g., words, phrases, clauses) in a text to enhance text cohesion. These include the use of conjunctions (and, but, if, on the other hand), transitions (first, next, finally, for example), repetition of words, phrases, and ideas across sentences and paragraphs, and the use of anaphor (pronouns replacing nouns).

**Simple, complex, and compound sentences**

-Simple: Independent clause

-Complex: Independent and dependent clauses

-Compound: Two of more independent clauses

**Chunks**: Multiple words that combine to have a single meaning. Often memorized without knowing what the individual words mean (e.g., “How are you” for “Hello”)

**Lexical bundles**: Multiple word units that are common in English but are not idiomatic (“There is”). More common than collocations **Collocations**: Two or more words that are often used together (e.g., save time, go to bed, fast food)

**Idioms**: multi-word unit where meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (kick the bucket, rain cats and dogs)