



WRITTEN COMMUNICATION RUBRIC

This rubric was developed by an interdisciplinary team representing Columbia Gorge Community College through a process that examined and modified the AACU Written Communication Value Rubric to meet the needs of CGCC's Institutional Core Learning Outcomes assessment. The rubric articulates fundamental criteria for each learning outcome, with performance descriptors demonstrating progressively more sophisticated levels of attainment. The rubric is intended for institutional-level use in evaluating and discussing student learning, not for grading. The CGCC team agrees with the utility of the AACU Value rubric, which "is to position learning at undergraduate levels within a basic framework of expectations such that evidence of learning can be shared nationally through a common dialog and understanding of student success".

Definition

Written communication is the development and expression of ideas in writing. Written communication involves learning to work in many genres and styles. It can involve working with many different writing technologies, and mixing texts, data, and images. Written communication abilities develop through iterative experiences across the curriculum.

Framing Language

This rubric focuses assessment on how specific written work samples or collections of work respond to specific contexts. The central question guiding the rubric is "How well does writing respond to the needs of audience(s) for the work?" In focusing on this question the rubric does not attend to other aspects of writing that are equally important: issues of writing process, writing strategies, writers' fluency with different modes of textual production or publication, or writer's growing engagement with writing and disciplinarity through the process of writing.

The first section of this rubric addresses the context and purpose for writing. A work sample or collections of work can convey the context and purpose for the writing tasks it showcases by including the writing assignments associated with work samples. But writers may also convey the context and purpose for their writing within the texts. It is important for faculty and institutions to include directions for students about how they should represent their writing contexts and purposes.

Glossary

The definitions that follow were developed to clarify terms and concepts used in this rubric only.

Content Development: The ways in which the text explores and represents its topic in relation to its audience and purpose.

Context of and purpose for writing: The context of writing is the situation surrounding a text: who is reading it? who is writing it? Under what circumstances will the text be shared or circulated? What social or political factors might affect how the text is composed or interpreted? The purpose for writing is the writer's intended effect on an audience. Writers might want to persuade or inform; they might want to report or summarize information; they might want to work through complexity or confusion; they might want to argue with other writers, or connect with other writers; they might want to convey urgency or amuse; they might write for themselves or for an assignment or to remember.

Disciplinary conventions: Formal and informal rules that constitute what is seen generally as appropriate within different academic fields, e.g. introductory strategies, use of passive voice or first person point of view, expectations for thesis or hypothesis, expectations for kinds of evidence and support that are appropriate to the task at hand, use of primary and secondary sources to provide evidence and support arguments and to document critical perspectives on the topic. Writers will incorporate sources according to disciplinary and genre conventions, according to the writer's purpose for the text. Through increasingly sophisticated use of sources, writers develop an ability to differentiate between their own ideas and the ideas of others, credit and build upon work already accomplished in the field or issue they are addressing, and provide meaningful examples to readers.

Evidence: Source material that is used to extend, in purposeful ways, writers' ideas in a text.

Genre conventions: Formal and informal rules for particular kinds of texts and/or media that guide formatting, organization, and stylistic choices, e.g. lab reports, academic papers, poetry, webpages, or personal essays.

Sources: Texts (written, oral, behavioral, visual, or other) that writers draw on as they work for a variety of purposes -- to extend, argue with, develop, define, or shape their ideas, for example.



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	Mastery 4	Accomplished 3	Developing 2	Beginning 1	Not Demonstrated 0	Not Applicable
Audience, Context, and Purpose	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of context, audience, and purpose that is wholly responsive to the assigned task(s) and applied consistently through all elements of the work.	Demonstrates adequate consideration of context, audience, and purpose and a clear focus on the assigned task(s).	Demonstrates some attention to context, audience, purpose, and to the assigned task(s).	Demonstrates minimal attention to context, audience, purpose, and to the assigned task(s).	Fails to meet minimum criteria in addressing the audience, context, and purpose for writing.	
Content Development	Uses appropriate, relevant, and compelling content and ideas that illustrate the writer's command and deep understanding of the subject, skillfully shaping the whole work .	Uses appropriate, relevant, and compelling content to accurately explore ideas within the subject and shape the whole work .	Uses appropriate and relevant content to develop and accurately explore ideas through most of the work .	Uses appropriate and relevant content to accurately develop simple ideas in some parts of the work .	Fails to meet minimum criteria in addressing content development.	
Sources and Evidence	Demonstrates skillful use of high-quality, credible, relevant sources to develop ideas that are appropriate for the assignment.	Demonstrates consistent use of credible, relevant sources to support ideas that are appropriate for the assignment.	Demonstrates an attempt to use credible and relevant sources to support ideas that are appropriate for the assignment.	Demonstrates an attempt to use sources to support ideas in the assignment.	Fails to meet minimum criteria in demonstrating the use of sources to support ideas in the assignment.	

Organization And Presentation	Demonstrates consistent, skillful, and thoroughly detailed attention to organization, presentation, and stylistic choices as appropriate to the assignment.	Demonstrates consistent and skillful organization and presentation as appropriate to the assignment.	Follows expectations for a consistent system of basic organization and presentation as appropriate to the assignment.	Attempts to use a consistent system for basic organization and presentation as appropriate to the assignment.	Fails to meet minimum criteria in organization and presentation.	
Control of Syntax and Mechanics	Uses graceful language that skillfully communicates meaning to readers with clarity and fluency , and is nearly error-free .	Uses straightforward language that conveys meaning to readers with clarity . The language in the work has few errors .	Uses language that generally conveys meaning to readers, although writing may include some errors .	Uses language that sometimes impedes meaning because of errors in usage.	Fails to use language that demonstrates control of syntax and mechanics .	
Visual aids	Visual aids effectively support the communication of purposes and ideas; aids are integrated into the presentation seamlessly , thus fostering a full understanding of the message's content.	Visual aids generally support the communication of the student's ideas and purposes; the aids effectively amplify or resonate the presentation of ideas and foster a good understanding of the message's content.	Visual aids support the communication of the student's ideas and purposes but are only partially useful or informative .	Visual aids do not particularly support the communication of the student's ideas and purpose; they are insufficient to be of much use as they do little to elevate understanding .	Visual aids are virtually non-existent, serve no purpose, or are not credible	

Adapted from AACU LEAP and SFA Written Communication Rubrics



ORAL COMMUNICATION RUBRIC

This rubric was adapted from the AACU's VALUE rubric, developed by teams of faculty experts representing colleges and universities across the United States through a process that examined many existing campus rubrics and related documents for each learning outcome and incorporated additional feedback from faculty. This adaptation is designed to aid Columbia Gorge Community College's (CGCC) specific assessment plan of its institutional core learning outcomes. The rubric articulates fundamental criteria for each learning outcome, with performance descriptors demonstrating progressively more sophisticated levels of attainment. The rubric is intended for institutional-level use in evaluating and discussing student learning, not for grading. As the AACU recommended, the core expectations articulated in all of its VALUE rubrics was translated into the language of CGCC's campuses, disciplines, and even courses. The rubric positions learning at undergraduate levels within a basic framework of expectations such that evidence of learning can be shared nationally through a common dialog and understanding of student success.

The type of oral communication most likely to be included in a collection of student work is an oral presentation and therefore is the focus for the application of this rubric.

Definition

Oral communication is a prepared, purposeful presentation designed to increase knowledge, to foster understanding, or to promote change in the listeners' attitudes, values, beliefs, or behaviors.

Framing Language

Oral communication takes many forms. This rubric is specifically designed to evaluate oral presentations of a single speaker at a time and is best applied to live or video-recorded presentations. For panel presentations or group presentations, it is recommended that each speaker be evaluated separately. This rubric best applies to presentations of sufficient length such that a central message is conveyed, supported by one or more forms of supporting materials and includes a purposeful organization. An oral answer to a single question not designed to be structured into a presentation does not readily apply to this rubric.

Glossary

The definitions that follow were developed to clarify terms and concepts used in this rubric only.

- Central message: The main point/thesis/"bottom line"/"take-away" of a presentation. A clear central message is easy to identify; a compelling central message is also vivid and memorable.
- Delivery techniques: Posture, gestures, eye contact, and use of the voice. Delivery techniques enhance the effectiveness of the presentation when the speaker stands and moves with authority, looks more often at the audience than at his/her speaking materials/notes, uses the voice expressively, and uses few vocal fillers ("um," "uh," "like," "you know," etc.).
- Language: Vocabulary, terminology, and sentence structure. Language that supports the effectiveness of a presentation is appropriate to the topic and audience, grammatical, clear, and free from bias. Language that enhances the effectiveness of a presentation is also vivid, imaginative, and expressive.
- Organization: The grouping and sequencing of ideas and supporting material in a presentation. An organizational pattern that supports the effectiveness of a presentation typically includes an introduction, one or more identifiable sections in the body of the speech, and a conclusion. An organizational pattern that enhances the effectiveness of the presentation reflects a purposeful choice among possible alternatives, such as a chronological pattern, a problem-solution pattern, an analysis-of-parts pattern, etc., that makes the content of the presentation easier to follow and more likely to accomplish its purpose.

- Supporting material: Explanations, examples, illustrations, statistics, analogies, quotations from relevant authorities, and other kinds of information or analysis that supports the principal ideas of the presentation. Supporting material is generally credible when it is relevant and derived from reliable and appropriate sources. Supporting material is highly credible when it is also vivid and varied across the types listed above (e.g., a mix of examples, statistics, and references to authorities). Supporting material may also serve the purpose of establishing the speakers credibility. For example, in presenting a creative work such as a dramatic reading of Shakespeare, supporting evidence may not advance the ideas of Shakespeare, but rather serve to establish the speaker as a credible Shakespearean actor.

	Mastery 4	Accomplished 3	Developing 2	Beginning 1	Not Demonstrated 0	Not Applicable
General purpose	Purpose is compelling, precisely stated, appropriately repeated, memorable , and strongly supported . Purpose and evidence are aligned well .	Purpose is clear and consistent ; purpose and evidence are appropriately aligned .	Purpose is understandable but is neither reinforced nor memorable ; purpose and evidence are generally aligned .	Purpose can be deduced , but is not explicitly stated in the presentation. Alignment of purpose and evidence is not always clear .	Purpose is absent ; the presentation does not seem to know what it is about. Unifying principles do not exist .	
Organization	Organizational development is clearly and consistently observable; skillfully makes content and expression of ideas in the presentation cohesive .	Organizational development and expression of ideas are clearly and consistently observable within the presentation; content is expressed reasonably well as a result.	Organizational development and expression of ideas are observable within the presentation	Organizational development and expression of ideas are occasionally observable .	Organizational development and/or expression of ideas are not observable within the presentation; lack of coherence and unity exist.	
Language	Language choices are imaginative, memorable , and compelling ; choices enhance presentation effectiveness . Language is appropriate to audience and aids the clear expression of ideas.	Language choices are thoughtful and generally support the effectiveness of the presentation. Language is appropriate to audience and is useful to the expression of ideas.	Language choices are mundane and commonplace and partially support the effectiveness of the presentation and the expression of ideas.	Language choices are sometimes unclear and minimally support the effectiveness of the presentation. Language appropriateness is inconsistent . Expression of ideas is hindered .	Language choices are unclear and fail to support the effectiveness of the presentation. Language is not appropriate to audience; ideas are not expressed clearly .	
Delivery (oral/visual)	Delivery techniques make the presentation compelling ; speaker	Delivery techniques make the presentation interesting , and	Delivery techniques make the presentation understandable ;	Delivery techniques sometimes detract from audience	Delivery techniques are either distracting from	

	appears polished and confident ; speaker energy and emphases foster interpretation of ideas expressed. Dependency upon notes, if applicable, is not evident or intrusive . Non-verbal cues aid significantly .	speaker appears comfortable ; speaker tends toward conversational tone , and dependency upon notes is minimally noticeable. Nonverbal cues are appropriate and useful .	speaker appears tentative ; speaker tends to be a bit casual , as evidenced in word choices; non-verbal cues do not particularly elevate audience's level of understanding or interpretation.	comprehension; speaker appears uncomfortable ; speaker seems unenthusiastic, monotonic , or hesitations suggest unpreparedness . Verbal cues include unnecessary gestures and purposeless body language.	understandability of the presentation or fail to be effective ; the speaker is clearly uncomfortable or unprepared .	
Evidence-based support	Supporting materials make appropriate reference to information or analysis and significantly enhance development; materials establish presenter's credibility/authority .	Supporting materials make appropriate reference to information or analysis and generally supports development; presenter's credibility/authority is clear but evidence-based support could be stronger .	Supporting materials make appropriate reference to information or analysis but only partially fosters development and presentation of ideas. Presenter's credibility/authority could benefit from more careful exploration of evidence .	Insufficient supporting materials provide minimal information or analysis; presenter's credibility/authority on the topic is not particularly clear .	Supporting materials are virtually non-existent , or the supporting materials are not credible .	

Adapted from AACU LEAP and SFA Oral Communication Rubrics