

General Information

This guide provides information about scoring of the Texas English Language Proficiency Assessment System (TELPAS) online writing assessment for high school grades. Items included in this guide are from the Spring 2022 TELPAS Writing Field Test.

The responses you see in this guide are student responses to a writing prompt administered online in the spring of 2022. A variety of responses are included to show acceptable and non-acceptable responses. The response images are as the students typed them.

The annotations focus on the specific responses. A response earns a point, based on the rubric guidelines that were met in that particular response. The proficiency level of the student is determined by the accumulated score across a series of multiple choice and written responses. The annotation establishes the link between a response and the associated score point. An individual response does not necessarily reflect a student 's proficiency level but reflects one piece of data that contributes to the determination of the student's proficiency level.

The TELPAS proficiency level descriptors (PLDs) for writing and the writing rubric are included in this guide for your reference.

ELPS - TELPAS Proficiency Level Descriptors Grades 2Đ 12 Writi ng

Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced	AdvancedHigh
Beginning English learners (ELs) lack the English vocabulary and grasp of English language structures necessary to address gradeappropriate writing tasks meaningfully	and enough grasp of Englishguage structures to address gradepropriate writing tasks in a	and command of English language structure address gradappropriate writing tasks,	ulargivanced high ELs have acquired the English esvlocabulary and command of English language structures necessary to address grapperopriate privisting tasks with minimal second language acquisition support.
 ! lack the English necessary to develop or demonstrate elements of grapheopriate writing (e.g., focus and coherence, conver organization, voice, and development of i in English Typical writing features at this level: ! ability to label, list, and copy ! highfrequency words/phrases and short, s sentences (or even short paragraphs) bas primarily on recently practiced, memorize highly familiar material; this type of writing be quite accurate ! present tense used primarily ! frequent primary language features (spelli patterns, word order, literal translations, a words fro the studentÕs primary languag other errors associated with second langu acquisition may significantly hinder or pre 	engage meaningfully in gappeopriate uctionwriting assignments in content area instru ! are limited in their ability to develop or demonstrate elements of grapheopriate rtionsriting in English; communicate bærst wh ideatsopics are highly familiar and concrete, an require simple, hfgaquency English Typical writing features at this level: ! simple, original messages consisting of sh simplemple sentences; frequent inaccuracies of sed when creating or taking risks bfayroitiat ad, oEnglish g manyghfrequency vocabulary; academic writir often has an oral tone ! loosely connected text with limited use of ing cohesive devices or repetitive use, which and cause gaps in meaning pe)!areabetition of ideas due to lack of vocabula	 assignments in content area instruction know enough English to be able to develor demonstrate elements of grapheopriate writing in English, although second langua acquisition support is particularly needed topics are abstract, academically challeng unfamiliar ort, ortgraphical writing features at theyel: grasp of basic verbs, tenses, grammar feat and sentence patterns; partial grasp of more sentence patterns emerging gradepropriate vocabulary; majacademic writing has a more academic to use of a viety of common cohesive device y anthough some redundancy may occur narrations, explanations, and descriptions 	minimal second language acquisition support, to express ideas in writing and engage meaningfully in gradperopriate writing assignments in content area instruction ploknow enough English to be able to develop or demonstrate, with minimal second language age acquisition support, elements of grade- wheappropriate writing in English ging, or atures, hore s, and

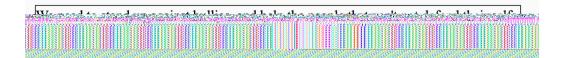
High School Sentence Rewrite Question and Scored Responses

Prompt:

denterre des seda ferri dal cimpa de comercia Macrosce instanta - Any UH 12: A land -1 reaction is an experimentary and the second reaction of the second states and the second states and the second

Score Point 0s

Response 1



The rewritten sentence receives no credit. The writer does not correct the double negative error of ÒcanÕt notÓ nor the Òtheir selfsÓ error.

Response 2

The rewritten sentence receives no credit. The writer provides a fragment of a sentence as the respon se that seems to treat the prompt as a question to be answered, misunderstanding the task.

Response 3

ງທີ່ມີທີ່ຮູ້ ສົກປີ ກໍອີເອີເກີຍຂອງເປັນໃນເພື່ອງຫຼື ກໍລາ ຢູ່ອີເອີເບີ້ມ ກາຍກາງຮັບແຮ່ແກ່ນອ້າກອຍບ້ານ ຮາຍຫຼືກູ້ແກງແດງໃ

The rewritten sentence receives no credit. The writer corrects the double negative but does not properly rewrite Otheir selfsO correctly as Othemselves .O

Response 4

The rewritten sentence receives no credit. The writer does not correct the double negative

Score Point 1s

Response 1

The writer correctly rewrites the sentence by adding the word ÒtoÓ in order to error of Òneed stand up,Ó corrects the double negative of ÒcanÕt not,Ó and correctly reformulates Òtheir selfsÓ to the appropriate Òthemselves.Ó

correct the

Response 2

The writer correctly rewrites the sentence by adding the word ÒtoÓ in order to correct the error of Òneed stand up,Ó corrects the double negative of ÒcanÕt not,Ó and correctly reformulates Òtheir selfsÓ to the appropriate Òthemselves.Ó The writerÕs replacement of the word ÒdefendÓ with Òfend forÓ is appropriate for the task.

Response 3

The writer successfully rewrites the sentence, correcting all errors.

Response 4

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The writer successfully corrects the original errors and strengthens the wording by creating clear cause and effect (\dot{O} In order to help ... must ... \dot{Q} . Introducing a