

What is a “Working Draft”?

1. A working draft is as ***close to a final draft*** as you can get.
 - Think of it like a movie pre-release or “screening.”
 - When a new movie comes out, they allow small audiences to view the film *before* it is released to the world.
 - Why do they do this? Because they know that the smaller audience will catch any problems that need to be fixed before the final version.
2. A working draft is ***not*** a rough draft.
 - A rough draft is considered “rough” because it has not yet been revised, edited, or proofread.
 - A rough draft is when you write something for the first time.
 - If you write the minimum, but you haven’t done any proofreading, revision, or editing, then you do not have a working draft.
3. Why do I have to do a working draft?
 - This helps you get a higher grade on the final draft. Even though the working draft is also for a grade, it is not worth nearly as much as the final draft.
 - I will provide revision comments on the working draft when I grade it. Then you will be expected to make those revision changes, which should increase your grade on the final draft.
4. How is the working draft graded?
 - 100: Working draft is complete (has all parts), with MLA, intro, body, conclusion, and Works Cited page *and* shows signs of having been proofread before the deadline.
 - 90 (*approximately*): Working draft is complete but does not show signs of proofreading or still contains numerous "automatic 50" issues. Or, the working draft deviates largely from MLA.
 - 80 (*approximately*): Working draft is missing Works Cited but is otherwise complete.
 - 70 (*approximately*): Draft is a rough draft, not a working draft, or it is missing something more than WC page.
 - 50 (*approximately*): Draft exists; is halfway complete. Or, draft exists but contains accidental plagiarism.
 - 0: Draft is not halfway complete. Or, draft not submitted. Or, draft contains plagiarism.