	4 Points	3 Points	2 Points	1 Points	0 Points
CLAIM The writer makes a statement or conclusion that answers the original question or problem with accurate use of content vocabulary.	<ul> <li>Claim is clear and scientifically sound</li> <li>Directly related to the question</li> <li>Includes accurate use of <u>all</u> relevant content vocabulary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Claim is clear and scientifically sound</li> <li>Closely related to the question</li> <li>Includes accurate use of most relevant content vocabulary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Claim is implied but not clearly stated</li> <li>Claim reveals partial understanding</li> <li>Has some relevance to the question</li> <li>Partly accurate use of some content vocabulary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>An attempt at a claim is made</li> <li>Claim is minimally accurate</li> <li>Minimal use of content vocabulary</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No identifiable statement of claim.</li> <li>Inaccurate or no use of content vocabulary</li> </ul>
EVIDENCE The writer supports the claim with relevant evidence, using credible sources, content vocabulary and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or context.	Appropriate & Sufficient Evidence  Evidence is appropriate: Accurate (in relation to the content) AND Selective (using the most relevant and most accurate data to support the claim) Evidence is sufficient Includes accurate use of all relevant content vocabulary	Evidence is appropriate:	Evidence is accurate and relevant:	Evidence is accurate or relevant:	<ul> <li>Evidence is not appropriate</li> <li>Inaccurate or no use of content vocabulary</li> </ul>



REASONING	REA	SO	N	ING
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It shows why the data and information counts as evidence by using appropriate (accurate and selective) and sufficient scientific principles. The writer also includes content vocabulary in the response.

# Appropriate & Sufficient Reasoning

- Reasoning uses scientific principles that are appropriate:
  - Accurate (in relation to the content) AND
  - Selective

     (using the most relevant and most accurate data to support the claim)
- Explicit reasoning is provided that links <u>all</u> evidence to the claim.
- Reasoning is sufficient
- Easy to follow
- Uses and defines
  <u>all</u> relevant content
  vocabulary

# Appropriate Reasoning

- Reasoning uses scientific principles that are appropriate:
  - Accurate (in relation to the content) AND
  - Selective

     (using the most relevant and most accurate data to support the claim)
- Explicit reasoning is provided that links most evidence to the claim
- Reasoning may be sufficient
- Fairly easy to follow
- Uses and defines <u>most</u> relevant content vocabulary

### **Relevant Reasoning**

- Reasoning uses scientific principles that are accurate and relevant:
  - Accurate (in relation to the content) AND
  - Relevant (related to the claim), NOT
  - Selective (using the most relevant and most accurate data to support the claim)
- Explicit reasoning is provided that links some evidence to the claim
- Reasoning may be sufficient
- Demonstrates some clarity
- Uses and defines <u>some</u> relevant content vocabulary

#### Inadequate Reasoning

- Reasoning uses scientific principles that are accurate or relevant:
  - Accurate (in relation to the content) OR
  - Relevant (related to the claim), NOT
  - Selective
     (using the
     most relevant
     and most
     accurate data
     to support the
     claim)
- Reasoning <u>loosely</u> links evidence to the claim
- Reasoning is not sufficient
- Demonstrates some clarity
- Uses <u>some</u> relevant content vocabulary

### **Invalid Reasoning**

- There is no reasoning
- Inaccurate or no use of content vocabulary

