APPENDIX A: QUANTITATIVE REASONING SCORING RUBRIC

Student Name:	Date:							
Course Title:	Reference #:							
Students must be able to use the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of mathematic	cs and the sciences for effective quantitative reasoning.	reasoning.						
ASSESSMENT LEVELS CRITERIA								

	N/A*	N/E**	Developing	Proficient	Accomplished
 Results and conclusions: A. Reasonableness of results B. Checks results for correctness C. Justifies conclusions 			 Results often unreasonable Very seldom checks Very little justification 	 Results usually reasonable Usually checks Some justification but incomplete 	 Results almost always reasonable Almost always checks Extensive justification
 2. Uses the language and methods of mathematics in other contexts A. Correctly B. Independently 3. Uses the language and methods of the sciences in other contexts A. Correctly B. Independently 			 Many errors Requires much help Many errors Requires much help 	Some errors Requires some help Some errors Requires some help	 Very few errors Very seldom needs help Very few errors Very seldom needs help
 4. Uses scientific methods of analysis and experimentation A. Appropriately B. Accurately C. With insight and knowledge D. With complete documentation 			 Applications often inappropriate Many errors Exhibits little knowledge or insight Very little documentation 	 Applications seldom inappropriate Some errors Exhibits considerable knowledge and insight Some documentation but incomplete 	 Applications never inappropriate Very few errors Exhibits full knowledge and insight Complete documentation

* Not Applicable** No Evidence

	N/A*	N/E**	Developing	Proficient	Accomplished
5. Use examples, counter- examples and mathematical proofA. With understanding and insight			Exhibits almost no understanding or insight	Exhibits considerable understanding and insight	Exhibits complete understanding and insight
B. Correctly			Makes many errors	Makes some errors	Makes very few errors
6. Uses conjecture and testing, mathematical modeling, computer simulation, and statistical techniques for realistic and relevant real world applications			Requires considerable guidance and explanation	Requires some guidance and explanation	Requires very little guidance and explanation
 7. Uses various measurements, data gathering techniques, sampling, probability, and descriptive and inferential statistics to support or reject claims of size, relationship, or relative accuracy A. With understanding and insight B. Correctly 			 Exhibits almost no understanding or insight Makes many errors 	 Exhibits considerable understanding and insight Makes some errors 	 Exhibits complete understanding and insight Makes very few errors
 8. Uses a variety of graphical, tabular, numerical, algebraic, verbal, schematic, and experimental techniques to represent, interpret, and draw inferences from data or function values A. Correctly B. Independently C. With understanding 			 Many errors Requires much help Can represent but cannot interpret or draw inferences 	 Some errors Requires some help Can represent and interpret but not draw inferences 	 Very few errors Very seldom needs help Can represent, interpret, and draw inferences with much understanding
9. Creates generalizations from observed patterns and develops specific examples from general statements			Requires much assistance	Requires some assistance	Requires very little assistance
10. Engages in self- assessment			Synthesizes feedback with assistance	Synthesizes feedback and integrates with self-analysis	Utilizes self-assessment and feedback to modify performance

* Not Applicable** No Evidence

(Contributed by Dr. Richard Riggs, Professor and Chairperson, Mathematics Department, New Jersey City University