## Exemplars<sup>®</sup> Classic 5-Level Math Rubric\*

	Problem Solving	Reasoning and Proof	Communication	Connections	Representation
Novice	No strategy is chosen, or a strategy is chosen that will not lead to a solution. Little or no evidence of en- gagement in the task present.	Arguments are made with no mathematical basis. No correct reasoning nor justifi- cation for reasoning is present.	No awareness of audience or purpose is communicated. or Little or no communication of an approach is evident or Everyday, familiar language is used to communicate ideas.	No connections are made.	No attempt is made to construct a mathemati- cal representation.
Apprenfice	A partially correct strategy is chosen, or a correct strategy for only solving part of the task is chosen. Evidence of drawing on some previous knowledge is pres- ent, showing some relevant engagement in the task.	Arguments are made with some mathematical basis. Some correct reasoning or justi- fication for reasoning is present with trial and error, or unsys- tematic trying of several cases.	Some awareness of audience or purpose is communicated, and may take place in the form of paraphrasing of the task. or Some communication of an approach is evident through verbal/written accounts and explanations, use of diagrams or objects, writing, and using math- ematical symbols. or Some formal math language is used, and examples are provided to communicate ideas. NOTE: <i>The following are not assessed:</i> • <i>Numbers and their names (i.e., 5,</i> <i>five, etc.)</i> • <i>Verbs (i.e., counted, divided, etc.)</i> • <i>Generic symbols (+, -, ×, ÷, =)</i>	Some attempt to re- late the task to other subjects or to own interests and experi- ences is made.	An attempt is made to construct a mathemati- cal representation to record and communi- cate problem solving.

\*Based on revised NCTM standards.

Copyright ©2001, revised 2012 by Exemplars, Inc. All rights reserved.

## Exemplars® classic s-Level Math Rubric (cont.)\*

	Problem Solving	Reasoning and Proof	Communication	Connections	Representation
Practitioner	A correct strategy is chosen based on mathematical situ- ation in the task. Planning or monitoring of strategy is evident. Evidence of solidifying pri- or knowledge and applying it to the problem solving situation is present. <i>Note: The Practitioner must</i> <i>achieve a correct answer.</i>	Arguments are constructed with adequate mathematical basis. A systematic approach and/or justification of correct reason- ing is present. This will lead to connections.	A sense of audience or purpose is communicated. and/or Communication of an approach is evident through a methodical, organized, coherent sequenced and labeled response. Formal math language is used throughout the solution to share and clarify ideas. NOTE: The following are not assessed: • Numbers and their names (i.e., 5, five, etc.) • Verbs (i.e., counted, divided, etc.) • Generic symbols (+, -, ×, ÷, =)	<ul> <li>Mathematical connections or observations are recog- nized. Some examples may include, but are not limited to:</li> <li>clarification of the task.</li> <li>exploration of math- ematical phenomenon.</li> <li>noting patterns, struc- tures and regularities.</li> </ul>	An appropriate and accurate mathemati- cal representation(s) is constructed and refined to solve problems or portray solutions.
Experf	An efficient strategy is chosen and progress towards a solution is evaluated. Adjustments in strategy, if necessary, are made along the way, and / or alterna- tive strategies are consid- ered. Evidence of analyzing the situation in mathemati- cal terms, and extending prior knowledge is pres- ent. Note: The Expert must achieve a correct answer.	Deductive arguments are used to justify decisions and may result in formal proofs. Evidence is used to justify and support decisions made and conclusions reached. This will lead to connections.	A sense of audience and purpose is communicated. and/or Communication at the Prac- titioner level is achieved, and communication of argument is supported by mathematical properties. Precise math language and symbolic notation are used to consolidate math thinking and to communicate ideas. NOTE: The following are not assessed: • Numbers and their names (i.e., 5, five, etc.) • Verbs (i.e., counted, divided, etc.) • Generic symbols (+, -, ×, ÷, =)	<ul> <li>Mathematical connections or observations are used to extend the solution to other mathematics or to a deeper understanding of mathematics. Some examples may include, but are not limited to:</li> <li>testing and accepting or rejecting of a hypothesis or conjecture.</li> <li>explanation of phenom- enon.</li> <li>generalizing and ex- tending the solution to other cases.</li> </ul>	An abstract or sym- bolic mathematical representation(s) is constructed to analyze relationships, and to clarify or interpret phe- nomenon.

\*Based on revised NCTM standards.

Copyright ©2001, revised 2012 by Exemplars, Inc. All rights reserved.