

Claim-Evidence-Reasoning

(C-E-R) Rubric

	1	2	3	4
CLAIM <i>A statement that answers the original question/problem.</i>	Does not make a claim/conclusion, or makes an inaccurate claim.	Makes accurate but irrelevant claim .	Makes a relevant and accurate but incomplete or vague claim.	Makes a claim that is... ● Relevant (Directly & clearly responds to question) ● Accurate (Consistent with evidence and scientific principles) ● Complete (Complete sentence that stands alone.)
EVIDENCE <i>Scientific data that supports the claim. Data needs to be <u>appropriate</u> and <u>sufficient</u> to support the claim.</i>	Does not provide evidence, or only provides inaccurate evidence (evidence that does not support claim).	Provides accurate but some inappropriate evidence.	Provides appropriate and accurate, but insufficient evidence to support claim.	Provides evidence to support the claim that is... ● Appropriate (Scientific data or information from observations, investigations, data analysis, or valid scientific sources) ● Sufficient (Enough evidence to support the claim)
REASONING <i>Justification that uses evidence to support the claim in their own words</i>	Does not provide explanation or provides explanation that is inaccurate.	Provides explanation that does not clearly connect evidence to claim.	Provides accurate but incomplete explanation that links the claim and evidence.	Provides an explanation that is... ● Clear (Clearly communicated and goes beyond repeating claim and evidence) ● Connected (Explains how and why the evidence is important and relevant)

Points Earned	Grade
12-11	A = 4
10-8	B = 3
7-5	C = 2
4-1	NP = 1

Total Possible Points: 12

Total Points Earned: _____

Grade: _____

List of Common Sentence Starters

Introductions

I think that...
I believe that...
I observed that...
I know that...
I propose that...
The definition of _____ is...
_____ is defined as...
_____ states that...
The purpose of this experiment is...

To conclude

In summary, ...
It has been shown that, ...
Thus, ...
In conclusion, ...

Comparing and contrasting

Similarly...
In comparison...
However...
Whereas...
In contrast...
Nevertheless...
Likewise...
Conversely...

Adding ideas

Also...
Additionally...
Moreover...
Furthermore...
In addition...
Firstly...secondly...thirdly...finally

To give examples

For example...
For instance...
To illustrate...
An illustration of...
Specifically...

_____ is observed...
_____ supports...
...as demonstrated by...

To show relationships or outcomes

Therefore...
As a result...
Thus...
Consequently...
The effect is...
The relationship...
_____ affects...
_____ influences...
_____ informs...
_____ demonstrates...
_____ supports...
_____ causes...
The evidence suggests/shows...

To present prior ideas

Previously...
Initially...
Historically...
At first...
Originally...

To present others' ideas

According to...
Based on...it can be argued that...
Based on the ideas of...
As identified by...
As explained by...
_____ argues that...
_____ states that...
_____ suggests that...
_____ claims that...
_____ proposes that...
_____ hypothesized that...
More importantly...
Then, ...

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	1	2	3	4
CLAIM <i>Una declaración que responde a la pregunta / problema original.</i>	No hace una reclamación / conclusión, o hace una reclamación inexacta.	Hace una afirmación exacta pero irrelevante.	Hace una afirmación relevante y precisa pero incompleta o vaga.	Hace una reclamación que es ... ● Relevante (responde directa y claramente a la pregunta) ● Accurate (De acuerdo con la evidencia y los principios científicos) ● Complete (Completa la oración que está sola).
EVIDENCE <i>Datos científicos que apoyan la reclamación. Los datos deben ser apropiados y suficiente para apoyar la reclamación.</i>	No proporciona evidencia, o sólo proporciona evidencia inexacta (evidencia que no apoya la reclamación).	Proporciona pruebas precisas pero inapropiadas.	Proporciona pruebas apropiadas y precisas, pero insuficientes para apoyar la reclamación.	Proporciona evidencia para apoyar la demanda que es ... ● Datos apropiados (Datos científicos o información de observaciones, investigaciones, análisis de datos o fuentes científicas válidas) ● Suficiente (Suficiente evidencia para apoyar la reclamación)
REASONING <i>Justificación que utiliza evidencia para apoyar la afirmación en sus propias palabras</i>	No provee explicación o proporciona una explicación que es inexacta.	Proporciona una explicación que no conecta claramente las pruebas para reclamar.	Proporciona una explicación precisa pero incompleta que vincula la afirmación y la evidencia.	Proporciona una explicación que es ... ● Claro (claramente comunicado y va más allá de la repetición de la demanda y la evidencia) ● Conectado (Explica cómo y por qué la evidencia es importante y relevante)

Answer the questions below. You may write in Spanish first, but you must translate them into English afterwards. Responda las siguientes preguntas. Usted puede escribir en español primero, pero debe traducirlos al inglés después.

1. Describe how you need to write when writing in science class.

Describe cómo necesita escribir cuando escribe en clase de ciencias.

2. What areas do you need to work on the most in order to write scientifically?

¿En qué áreas necesita trabajar más para escribir científicamente?

3. What steps will you take next to improve your science writing? (list at least 5)

¿Qué pasos va a seguir para mejorar su escritura científica? (lista de al menos 5)

Question: What effects does overfishing have on other species in an ecosystem? ¿Qué efectos tiene la pesca excesiva sobre otras especies en un ecosistema?

C-E-E-L Graphic Organizer

Claim: Make 1 single statement that answers the question

Evidence + Explanation:

Source	Evidence (scientific data/information)	Explanation (in own words)

Link: to a scientific principle

Scientific Principle	Connection to your claim

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