Title: Rubrics.

Rubrics are scoring guides you can measure student performance against.

Rubrics come in two forms: analytic and holistic.

Analytic is made up of a grid of categories of criteria and levels of performance in each category.

Analytic rubric example:

		Levels		
		1 (0 points)	2 (3 points)	3 (5 points)
Categories	Hypothesis	No hypothesis.	Hypothesis with if OR then.	Hypothesis with if AND then.
	Sources	0 sources.	1 to 5 sources.	6 to 10 sources.
	Work shown	0 steps shown.	1 or 2 steps shown.	3 steps shown.

Holistic is made up of levels of performance that focus on overall result.

Holistic rubric example:

	1 (0 points)	Lacking hypothesis, sources, and no steps shown.
Levels	2 (3 points)	Unclear hypothesis, some sources, few steps shown.
	3 (5 points)	Strong hypothesis, many sources, all steps shown.

How do I use rubrics?

- Generate the rubric while you are creating the assignment.
- Ensure your rubric aligns with your learning objectives.
- Ensure another person could use the same rubric on a question and end up with the same score by being specific and clear.
- Use the rubric while you're grading.
- Share the rubric with your students.
- For exams, you would share the rubric after the exam.
- For projects you would share the rubric ahead of time.
- Consider using rubrics IN exam questions. [ex: Why does X mutation cause Y phenotype? Name the type of mutation (2 pts), describe the impacts on protein function (3 pts), and describe the relationship between protein function and phenotype (5 pts).]

Why should I use rubrics?

Using rubrics ensures that your **grading is consistent and fair**. Analytic rubrics especially **prevent bias** from impacting your grading. Using rubrics makes **grading easier for you**.