

## RUBENSTEIN SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



## RUBRIC FOR INQUIRY AND ANALYSIS, PART B

Students will be able to apply critical thinking skills and employ qualitative and quantitative methodologies in order to formulate questions and evaluate core knowledge areas

| Objective            | Definition  | Key Term                             | (3) Competence   | (2) Building Capacity   | (1) Exposure   |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Critical<br>thinking | A habit of mind characterized by comprehensive exploration of issues, ideas, artifacts, and events before accepting or formulating an opinion or conclusion | Analysis                             | Organizes and synthesizes evidence to reveal insightful patterns, differences, or similarities related to focus.   | Organizes evidence to reveal important patterns, differences, or similarities related to focus.   | Organizes evidence, but not in a manner that reveals important patterns, differences, or similarities.   |
|                      |   | Student's<br>position                | Position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) is imaginative, taking in the complexities of an issue. Limits of position are acknowledged. Other points of view are synthesized within position.       | Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) takes into account the complexities of an issue. Others' points of view are acknowledged within position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis). | Specific position (perspective, thesis/hypothesis) acknowledges different sides of an issue.   |
|                      |   | Influence of context and assumptions | Thoroughly (systematically and methodically) analyzes own and others' assumptions and carefully evaluates the relvance of contexts when presenting a position.                                     | Identifies own and others' assumptions and several relevant contexts when presenting a position.  | Questions some assumptions. Identifies several relevant contexts when presenting a position. May be more aware of others' assumptions than one's own (or vice versa).                  |
|                      |   | Conclusions                          | Conclusions and related outcomes (consequences and implications) are logical and reflect student's informed evaluation and ability to place evidence and perspectives discussed in priority order. | Conclusion is logically tied to<br>a range of information, which<br>includes opposing viewpoints;<br>related outcomes (both<br>consequences and implications)<br>are identified clearly.      | Conclusion is logically tied to information (since information is chosen to fit the desired conclusion); some related outcomes (consequences and implications) are identified clearly. |