Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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|  | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| **CLAIM**  The claim is what is to be shown to be true or not true. | The claim is accurate and clearly stated. | The claim is accurate, but may be unclear or confusing. | The claim is not accurate or not included in the argument. |
| **EVIDENCE**  The “math”. It can take the form of equations, tables, charts, diagrams, graphs, words, symbols, etc. | The evidence supports the claim. It is accurate and complete. | The evidence supports the claim, but may be incomplete or somewhat inaccurate. | The evidence does not support the claim. It is incomplete and/or inaccurate. |
| **WARRANT**  Explain how the evidence is relevant for the claim. It can be definitions, theorems, agreed upon facts, rules, or properties. | The warrant explains how the evidence supports the claim. It refers to a certain rule that makes the evidence true. | The warrant explains how the evidence supports the claim, but may be incomplete or unclear. | The warrant does not support the evidence, or is not there. |
| **PRECISION**  The language used needs to be precise enough to communicate the ideas with sufficient clarity. | The argument is precise. Math vocabulary is used and the language communicates the ideas clearly. | The argument is somewhat precise. Some math vocabulary is used. The language used communicates the ideas but may be unclear or confusing. | The argument is not precise. Math vocabulary is not used, and the language is unclear and confusing. |
| **COMPONENTS**  Valid mathematical arguments have a claim, evidence, and a warrant. | The mathematical argument has all three components: a claim, evidence, and a warrant. | The mathematical argument has two components. | The mathematical argument has one or zero components. |