Name _____

	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.