Final Public Service Announcement Rubric

Rubric for engaging in an argument from evidence and constructing explanations and designing solutions using the crosscutting concept of cause and effect in a public service announcement.

| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|--|---|---|
| Claim is appropriately and clearly conveyed to identified target audience and appropriate context is given for audience to understand its significance. | Claim is somewhat conveyed to the identified target audience in some appropriate context. | Claim is somewhat conveyed in little to no context. | Claim is missing, unclear, or contains major errors No context is given. |
| Scientific evidence is used to support the claim and cited for validity. It is portrayed as clearly and accurately as possible. All counter- arguments have been clearly thought of and addressed. | Scientific evidence is used to support the claim and cited for validity. It is portrayed as accurately as possible. Some counter- arguments have been thought of and addressed. | Scientific evidence is somewhat used to support the claim and cited for validity. It is vaguely portrayed. Little to no counter-arguments have been thought of and addressed. | No correct relationship(s) are identified between evidence and claim. |
| Examples of evidence: | | | |
| Data from researchers reveals legislation that was effective in managing fisheries. | | | |
| Data from tracking devices reveal an increase in YOY and juvenile white sharks. | | | |
| People often misperceive the size of sharks because of light refraction. | | | |
| • Humans can have a positive influence on the recovery of an ecosystem. | | | |
| Reasoning uses evidence at an appropriate level for target audience. It explicitly uses the crosscutting concept of <i>cause and</i> <i>effect</i> (a specific On-Target element) as a central frame for the explanation. | The reasoning can be used to provide an explanation that is grounded in science and includes meaningful limitations of the explanation. <i>Cause and</i> <i>effect</i> is mentioned, but not used as a central frame in the argument. | The reasoning can be used to provide an explanation that demonstrates partial understanding of the science. <i>Cause or effect</i> is alluded to. (No link between the two is identified.) | The reasoning cannot be used to connect the claim and supporting evidence. |

Note: Final Public Service Announcement Rubric from NGSS Rollout #3. CA NGSS Collaborative, 2016. Adapted with permission.

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