

## Grading Rubric for Summative Assessment

### Marsh Magic

**Standard:**

HS-LS2-6 Evaluate claims, evidence, and reasoning that the complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.

Observable features of the student performance by the end of the course:	
1	Identifying the given explanation and the supporting claims, evidence, and reasoning.
	a Students identify the given explanation that is supported by the claims, evidence, and reasoning to be evaluated, and which includes the following idea: The complex interactions in ecosystems maintain relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms in stable conditions, but changing conditions may result in a new ecosystem.
	b From the given materials, students identify:
	i. The given claims to be evaluated;
	ii. The given evidence to be evaluated; and
	iii. The given reasoning to be evaluated.
2	Identifying any potential additional evidence that is relevant to the evaluation
	a Students identify and describe* additional evidence (in the form of data, information, or other appropriate forms) that was not provided but is relevant to the explanation and to evaluating the given claims, evidence, and reasoning:
	i. The factors that affect biodiversity;
	ii. The relationships between species and the physical environment in an ecosystem; and
	iii. Changes in the numbers of species and organisms in an ecosystem that has been
	subject to a modest or extreme change in ecosystem conditions.
3	Evaluating and critiquing
	a Students describe* the strengths and weaknesses of the given claim in accurately explaining a particular response of biodiversity to a changing condition, based on an understanding of the factors that affect biodiversity and the relationships between species and the physical environment in an ecosystem.
	b Students use their additional evidence to assess the validity and reliability of the given evidence and its ability to support the argument that resiliency of an ecosystem is subject to the degree of change in the biological and physical environment of an ecosystem.
	c Students assess the logic of the reasoning, including the relationship between degree of change and stability in ecosystems, and the utility of the reasoning in supporting the explanation of how:
	i. Modest biological or physical disturbances in an ecosystem result in maintenance of relatively consistent numbers and types of organisms.
	ii. Extreme fluctuations in conditions or the size of any population can challenge the functioning of ecosystems in terms of resources and habitat availability, and can even result in a new ecosystem.

**Single point rubrics for 3 Sections**

Criteria	Meets (1)	Does not meet (2)	Exceeds (3)	Feedback
Section #1: Essential Questions				
Section #2: Create a claim about differences in the three sites and back it up with evidence and sound reasoning.				
Section #3: Evaluate the claims evidence and reasoning of another student to achieve the standard.				