

Mathematics Quiz Marking Rubric

Quizzes are one the finest mediums of formative evaluation, and thus can be utilized for both practice and reflection of your math skills. This method of marking is best approached with the idea that you are looking to grant yourself credit wherever you have earned it – the more time you take analyzing your own work, the greater chance you will have in finding part-marks.

Please use the following rubric and guidelines for self-assessment of your quiz; also note that all marked quizzes MUST be returned to Mr. Black for your score to be entered. If you ever lose your quiz, a new copy will be provided upon your request. All submitted quizzes will be reviewed by Mr. Black to make sure the self-evaluation process was done with precision and accuracy; please be aware that being dishonest or trying to “cheat” the process will result in appropriate repercussions.

Note:

- 1) Aside from the explicit deductions, view your submissions using a percentage-based approach. When in doubt, imagine your mark is out of 100%; how well does your answer show that you know the material?
- 2) An error that occurs at the beginning of your solution is worth just as much than an error at the end of your solution – if you make a minor error but your method of solving was correct, only take off the appropriate deduction.
- 3) Please clearly indicate all deductions (ideally with a coloured pen) for each question. All scores must be rounded to the nearest quarter of a mark (.25). You cannot score below a zero for any individual question.

Category	Example* (Bolded Answers are INCORRECT Versions)	Deduction
Bookkeeping Errors	If you have accidentally, and obviously, misread or miswrote a step in your solution. $1.5+1.5 = 30$ $1.5+1.5=3$	-.25 per error
Mathematical Mistake	If you have made a minor mathematical error. $-3+5 = 8$ $-3+5 = 2$	-.25 per error
No work shown	If you achieved the correct solution but did not supply the step-by-step method to your solution.	-3

Submitting partial answers	If the full solution requires more than one answer, but only partial answers were submitted. Such as finding multiple x-intercepts, solving absolute value or square root functions. $X^2 = 25 \rightarrow X=5$ $X^2 = 25 \rightarrow X= \pm 5$	-.5 per missing solution
Undefined Solution	When the correct answer should be “undefined/no solution/infinity” but an alternative solution is given. $5/0=0$ or $\sqrt{-25} = 5$ $5/0= \infty$ or $\sqrt{-25} = \emptyset$	-1.0
Incomplete Simplification	If you end your solution one or more steps away from the correct, simplified, answer. $X=4\sqrt{36}$ (<i>-.5 if solution ended here</i>) $X=4 \times 6$ (<i>-.25 if solution ended here</i>) $X=24$	-.25 per step away from final solution.
Different Method (Incorrect Solution)	Solving a question with the improper technique, leading to the incorrect answer.	-3
Different Method (Correct Solution)	Solving a question with the process that was not taught in class, but the correct answer is still reached. A) If the question explicitly requires a specific method of solving (ie. “Solve the quadratic equation by completing the square”). B) If the question does not require a specific method, there are no deductions necessary.	A) -3 B) -0
Graphing: Similar Graph	If you drew a flipped/mirrored/or translated version of the correct graph, but the overall shape of the graph is correct.	-.5
Graphing: Different Lines	If you have drawn some, but not all, correct lines on your graph submission.	-.5 per incorrect line
Graphing: Asymptotes	If you are missing or incorrectly drew any required asymptotes.	-.5 per incorrect asymptote
Word Problems: No “let x...”	If an allocation of your variables is not included in your solution.	-.25

*The examples provided are not the only types of possible deductions – there are many derivations of errors that may occur in your work. Try to link your error to the categories provided.