

## **IS YOUR PRESENTATION "VERY GOOD"?**

Use this rubric as you plan your presentation of strong, weak, and disconfirming evidence. Then use these definitions to evaluate your peers' presentations. Are they missing anything?

	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	ОК	VERY GOOD!
STRONG EVIDENCE Strong evidence does not fit every idea. Strong evidence helps narrow the focus to one or two ideas and rules out other explanations.	The presentation does not include strong evidence, or incorrectly labels weak evidence as strong evidence.	Most of the strong evidence presented supports only one or two explanations, but some evidence identified as strong evidence is actually weak evidence.	All evidence identified as strong evidence supports no more than two explanations. It is clear the chosen explanation is the idea with the most pieces of strong evidence.
WEAK EVIDENCE  Weak evidence supports  more than two explanations  and most often does not rule out other explanations.	The presentation does not include weak evidence, or incorrectly labels weak evidence as strong or disconfirming evidence.	The presentation includes weak evidence but does not discuss what other explanations this evidence could support.	The presentation includes weak evidence and mentions what other explanations this evidence could support.
DISCONFIRMING EVIDENCE Disconfirming evidence helps to disprove one or more explanations, making it easier to find the strongest explanation.	The presentation does not include a statement about whether or not there was disconfirming evidence.	The presentation includes disconfirming evidence but does not explain how it helped the group shape their explanation. If there is disconfirming evidence against the group's explanation, they discuss why it didn't lead them to change their minds.	The presentation includes disconfirming evidence and explains how it helped the group narrow down their ideas. If there is disconfirming evidence against the group's explanation, they talk about why it didn't make them change their minds.