This holistic rubric guides the evaluation of a student response by providing descriptions of sample characteristics for each score point. A score is based on an overall analysis of what is included in a student’s response rather than what is missing. It is not necessary for a response to include all of the sample characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Sample Characteristics</th>
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</table>
| 3 Points | A three-point response provides full and complete evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem.  
The response may:  
- identify the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- communicate an accurate, organized solution path that is aligned to the problem using appropriate, effective, and precise representations.  
- contain minor flaws that do not detract from correct modeling or demonstration of a thorough understanding.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution and show how to improve or refine the solution. |
| 2 Points | A two-point response provides partial evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem.  
The response may:  
- partially identify the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine some of the information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- include a partial solution path that may be incomplete.  
- contain some errors in identifying the mathematics that is needed to solve the problem.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution and attempt to improve or refine the solution. |
| 1 Point | A one-point response provides limited evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem.  
The response may:  
- partially or incorrectly identify the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine a minimal amount of the information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- include an incomplete or unorganized solution path.  
- contain errors in identifying the mathematics that is needed to solve the problem.  
- contain the correct solution, but work is limited or missing.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution but does not show how to improve or refine the solution. |
| 0 Point | A zero-point response is completely incorrect, incoherent or irrelevant. |
This holistic rubric guides the evaluation of a student response by providing descriptions of sample characteristics for each score point. A score is based on an overall analysis of what is included in a student’s response rather than what is missing. It is not necessary for a response to include all of the sample characteristics.

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| 4 Points | A four-point response provides full and complete evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem. The response may:  
- identify the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- communicate an accurate, organized solution path that is aligned to the problem using appropriate, effective, and essentially precise representations.  
- contain minor flaws that do not detract from correct modeling or demonstration of a thorough understanding.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution and show how to improve or refine the solution. |
| 3 Points | A three-point response provides evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem. The response may:  
- identify most of the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine most of the information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- communicate an accurate, organized solution path that is aligned to the problem using appropriate, effective, and precise representations with minor flaws.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution and show how to improve or refine the solution, but the improvement or refinement may include minor flaws. |
| 2 Points | A two-point response provides partial evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem. The response may:  
- partially identify the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine some of the information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- include a partial solution path that may be incomplete.  
- contain some errors in identifying the mathematics that is needed to solve the problem.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution and attempt to improve or refine the solution. |
| 1 Point | A one-point response provides limited evidence of the modeling process used to solve a real-world problem. The response may:  
- partially or incorrectly identify the problem that needs to be solved.  
- determine a minimal amount of the information that is needed to solve the problem.  
- include an incomplete or unorganized solution path.  
- contain errors in identifying the mathematics that is needed to solve the problem.  
- contain the correct solution, but work is limited or missing.  
- evaluate or validate a partial or complete solution but does not show how to improve or refine the solution. |
| 0 Point | A zero-point response is completely incorrect, incoherent or irrelevant. |