## PROJECT DESIGN RUBRIC

Essential Element of PBL	Lacks Essential Features of Effective PBL The project has one or more of the following problems in each area:	Needs Further Development The project has essential PBL features but has some of the following weaknesses:	Incorporates Best PBL Practices  The project has the following strengths:
Significant Content	▶ The project is not aligned with standards and what students learn is not important in terms of concepts from academic subject areas.	▶ The project is aligned with standards and concepts from academic subject areas, but it may focus on too few, too many, or less important ones.	▶ The project is focused on teaching students important knowledge and skills derived from standards and key concepts at the heart of academic subject areas.
21st Century Skills	<ul> <li>▶ The development of 21st century skills is not included.</li> <li>▶ It is assumed that some 21st century skills will be gained by students, but the project does not explicitly scaffold the development of these skills.</li> <li>▶ Students do all project tasks as individuals.</li> <li>▶ Students are not asked to think critically or solve problems.</li> <li>Note: For Communication see Public Audience.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▶ Too few or relatively unimportant 21st century skills are targeted, OR too many to be adequately taught &amp; assessed.</li> <li>▶ The project scaffolds the development of 21st century skills to some extent, but there may not be adequate opportunities to build skills or rigorously assess them.</li> <li>▶ Students work in teams, but it may be more cooperative than collaborative (the work of individuals is pieced together).</li> <li>▶ Students are asked to analyze &amp; solve problems and think critically, but not in depth or in a sustained way.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▶ A limited number of important 21st century skills are targeted to be taught &amp; assessed.</li> <li>▶ There are adequate opportunities to build 21st century skills and they are rigorously Assessed (with a rubric and feedback).</li> <li>▶ Students work in collaborative teams that employ the skills of all group members when completing project tasks.</li> <li>▶ Students may collaborate with people beyond the classroom.</li> <li>▶ Students are asked to analyze &amp; solve problems and think critically, in an indepth and sustained way.</li> </ul>
In-Depth Inquiry	<ul> <li>The "project" is more like an activity or applied learning task, rather than an extended inquiry.</li> <li>The "project" is unfocused, more like a unit with several tasks than one project.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inquiry is superficial (information-gathering is the main task).</li> <li>Inquiry focuses on only one too-narrow topic, OR it tries to include too many issues, side topics, or tasks.</li> </ul>	▶ Inquiry is academically rigorous: students pose questions, gather & interpret data, ask further questions, and develop & evaluate solutions or build evidence for answers.
Driving Question	<ul> <li>▶ There is no DQ.</li> <li>▶ The DQ is seriously flawed; for example:</li> <li>■ It has a single or simple answer.</li> <li>■ It is not engaging to students (it sounds too "academic," like it came from a textbook or appeals only to a teacher).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▶ The DQ relates to the project but does not capture its main focus; it may be more like a theme.</li> <li>▶ The DQ meets some criteria for an effective DQ, but lacks others (it may lead students toward one particular answer, or it may be hard to answer thoroughly with the resources &amp; time available and/or by students in this class).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▶ The DQ captures the project 's main focus.</li> <li>▶ The DQ is open-ended; it will allow students to develop more than one reasonable, complex answer.</li> <li>▶ The DQ is understandable &amp; inspiring to students.</li> <li>▶ To answer the DQ, students will need to gain the intended knowledge, skills, &amp; understanding.</li> </ul>

## Need to ▶ The project does not motivate students ▶ The project motivates students to learn ▶ The project motivates students to learn to learn new content knowledge or gain new content knowledge or gain skills new content knowledge or gain skills Know because they see the need for them in because they genuinely find the project's skills. order to complete project products and topic, Driving Question, and tasks to be ▶ No entry event is planned. Day one of not be embarrassed to present their work. relevant and meaningful. the project will feel like any other day (or worse, because it seems like more work ▶ The entry event will gain student ► The entry event will powerfully than usual). attention but it will not begin the inquiry engage students, both emotionally & process by creating a "need to know" or intellectually (make them feel invested in generate questions about the topic of the the project & provoke inquiry) project. ▶ Students are not given opportunities, if ▶ Students are given limited opportunities Voice & ► Students have opportunities to express appropriate, to express "voice & choice" to express "voice & choice," generally with "voice & choice" on important matters Choice (to make decisions affecting the content less important matters (deciding how (the topics to study, questions asked, or conduct of the project). to divide tasks within a team or which texts & resources used, products created, website to use for research). use of time, and organization of tasks). ▶ Students are expected to work too much on their own, without adequate guidance ► Students have opportunities to take ► Students are expected to work from the teacher and/or before they are independently from the teacher to some significant responsibility and work extent, although they have the skills and independently from the teacher. capable. desire to do even more on their own. Revision & ▶ Students do not give and receive feedback ▶ Students are provided with opportunities ▶ Students are provided with regular, structured opportunities to give and Reflection about their work-in-progress. to give and receive feedback about the quality of their work-in-progress, but they receive feedback about the quality of their ▶ Students are not taught how to give may be unstructured or only occur once. work-in-progress. constructive critique of each other's workin-progress (it is brief, superficial, vague). ▶ Students are given brief, general ▶ Students are taught how to constructively guidelines for critiquing each other's critique each other's work-in-progress. ▶ Students do not use feedback about work-in-progress. the quality of their work to revise and ► Students use feedback about the quality improve it. ▶ Students look at and/or listen to feedback of their work to revise and improve it. about the quality of their work, but do not ▶ Students and the teacher do not engage ► At key checkpoints and after the project's substantially revise and improve it. culmination, students and the teacher in reflection about what students learn and about the project's design and ▶ After the project's culmination, the engage in thoughtful, comprehensive students and the teacher briefly reflect management. reflection about what students learn and on what students learned and on the the project's design and management. project's design and management. Public ▶ Students do not present or exhibit their ▶ The audience for student presentations is ▶ Students present or exhibit their work to limited to classmates & the teacher. work to an audience. an audience that includes other people Audience from both within and outside the school. ► Students present culminating products, which may include online audiences. but their explanation of how & why they did things is limited to a short, superficial ► Students present culminating products question/answer session. and defend them in detail & in depth (by explaining their reasoning behind choices they made, their inquiry process, etc).