

Homework Scoring Rubric

The following rubric will be used to assign scores to most homework problems. The four numerical columns below apply to problems with total point values of 25, 20, 15, and 10, respectively. The nonzero partial scores correspond roughly to 90%, 80%, 60%, and 40% of the total. For problems with other total point values, scores will be scaled proportionately to the nearest whole number. Some problems could be scored using a different rubric or method. Composite scores are assigned to multi-part problems rather than independent scores to each part.

25	20	15	10	Perfect or nearly perfect solution.
23	18	14	9	Minor error; unit not included (or incorrect unit) in numerical answer; not enough or too many significant figures in numerical answer; rounding error; miscopied value; minor detail missed.
20	16	12	8	Strong attempt at solving the problem, but solution is incorrect or not given. Solution contains one or two procedural or factual errors, an incorrect form of a key formula or equation, or a major math error. The student mostly knew what they were doing but made a key mistake.
15	12	9	6	Solution is circuitous and/or difficult to follow and is incorrect, but at least a solution was attempted. Solution contains several procedural or factual errors. The student didn't really know what they were doing, but at least they tried.
10	8	6	4	A few equations are written down and maybe some calculations, but the problem is essentially left unsolved. This score applies if an answer is simply written down with no commentary and/or the steps taken to arrive at the answer are not shown. The student didn't try very hard.
0	0	0	0	A solution is not attempted, or only the given facts are written down but there is no analysis.

The philosophy behind this rubric is that homework usually represents a student's first encounter with the material and is mainly intended for practice. If the student makes a serious attempt at solving a problem, then they should earn most of the points allotted to it.