PROBLEM SOLVING VALUE RUBRIC

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The VALUE rubrics were developed by teams of faculty explicity sof ethics lead to be universities across the United States such that evidence of learning can by shared nationally through a common dialog and understanding of student

Definition

rategy to answer an opernded question or achieve a desired goal.

Framing Language-

solving by students may involve problems that range from puous in a simulated or laboratory context, or in real-world settings. This rubric distills the common elements of most problem-solving contexts and is designed to function across oad-based enough to allow for individual differences among learners, yet is concise and descriptive in its scope to determine howell students have maximized their respective

inking through problems in order to reach solutions.

designed to measure the quality of a process rather than the quality of an end-product. As a result, work samples or collections of work will need to include some evidence of ng about a problem-solving task (e.g., reflections on the process from problem to proposed solution; steps in a problembased learning assignment; record of thinkaloud protocol m). The final product of an assignment that required problem resolution is insufficient without insight into the student's problem-solving process. Because the focus is on essment, scoring team projects, such as those developed in capstone courses, may be appropriate as well.

Glossarv

The definitions that follow were developed to clarify terms and concepts used in this rubric only.

actors: Constraints (such as limits on cost), resources, attides (such as biases) and desired additional knowledge which affect how the problem can be best solved in the real world setting.

olves analysis and synthesis of a full range of perspectives.

rkable, in consideration of time-frame, functionality, available resources, necessary being, and limits of the assignment or task.

f"solution: A simplistic option that is familiar from everyday experience but not tailored to the problem at hand (e.g. holding a bake sale to "save" an underfunded public library). appropriate response to a challenge or a problem.

plan of action or an approach designed to arrive at a solution. (If the problem is a river that needs to be crossed, there could be a construction riented, cooperative (build a bridge munity) approach and a personally oriented, physical (swim across alone) approach. An approach that partially applies would be a personal, physical approachdr someone who how to swim.

ecific rationale, evidence, etc. for solution or selection of solution.

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Definition

Problem solving is the process of designing, evaluating and i