Application Rubric for Learning

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Critical Thinking	Learning is rote in nature with little or no opportunity to evaluate thought processes.	The teacher presents/explains alternative processes or points of view and recommends one or the other.	Students occasionally are prompted to use various types of reasoning (inductive, deductive, etc.) as appropriate to analyze situations or solve problems in both conventional and innovative ways.	Students use various types of reasoning (inductive, deductive, etc.) as appropriate to analyze situations or solve non-familiar problems in both conventional and innovative ways.	Student use of insightful reasoning is varied, widespread and exemplary. Students habitually analyze situations and/or solve problems in both conventional and innovative ways to extend analysis to new environments and scenarios.
Collaboration	There is very little collaboration of any sort. Students work quietly on worksheets or other individual work.	Collaboration is teacher- dominated with no opportunities for students to work together to discuss lesson concepts.	Collaboration is mostly teacher-dominated. Opportunities for students to discuss lesson concept with one another are highly structured.	There are frequent opportunities for collaboration and/or discussion between teacher/student and among students, which encourage elaborated responses about lesson concepts.	There is frequent collaboration facilitated by the teacher between various students and/or groups both within and outside of the classroom in which students engage in elaborated responses extending learning tasks and lesson concepts.
Communication	Very little provision is made for students to express their thoughts.	Opportunities for students to express their thoughts are tightly controlled for teacher prescribed purposes. Communication is dominated by a single mode (e.g. writing).	Students communicate for a specific purpose (e.g. to inform, instruct, motivate or persuade). They express thoughts and ideas using oral, written OR nonverbal communication skills including multimedia.	Students communicate for a range of purposes (e.g. to inform, instruct, motivate and persuade). They articulate thoughts and ideas using oral, written AND nonverbal communication skills including multimedia.	Students communicate with and to a range of audiences, adroitly attending to the demands of speaker, subject and audience, utilizing a variety of mediums, as they become 21st century, transliterate communicators.
Creativity	No provision for alternative thinking is evident during instruction.	Idea creation is controlled by the teacher who models idea creation processes and asks students to copy the examples provided.	Students use various idea creation techniques (such as brainstorming). However, few opportunities are given to refine, analyze or evaluate their ideas.	Students use a wide range of idea creation techniques (such as brainstorming). They have frequent opportunities to refine, analyze and evaluate their ideas in order to improve and maximize creative efforts	Students conceptualize and create varied learning structures that stimulate and extend understanding and appreciation of the content.