Rubric for the evaluation of presentations

	A (A to A-) 90-100 Exemplary	B (B+ to B-) 80-89 Good	C (C+ to C-) 69-79 Poor	D (D+ to F) Less than 69 Fail
Objective				
1. Identification and summary of the problem/question that is investigated	• Identifies and explains the problem and the hypothesis investigated in the paper. • Identifies complexities of the issues.	• Correct but incomplete statement of the problem and the hypothesis investigated in the paper. • Does not identify all the complexities related to the issues.	• Identified only the topic.	• The identification of the topic is too broad or vague or is missing.
2. Identification of relevant and existing knowledge	• Provides thorough information on the background and the state-of the-art of the issue discussed in the paper. • All information is correct.	• Provides information on the background but does not make a connection with the issues discussed in the paper. • All information is correct.	• Provides information on the background but does not make a connection with the issues discussed in the paper. • Some information is wrong.	• Provides only very scarce information on the background.
3. Presentation of the methodology	• Understands and explains the overall technical development and its connection to the investigated problem. • Provides an evaluation and insightful observations on the methodology. • All data presented is correct.	• Understands and explains the overall technical development and its connection to the investigated problem. • Does not present an evaluation of the methodology and does not provide any critical observations on it. • All data presented is correct.	• Does not make a clear connection between the methodology and the investigated problem. • Does not present any evaluation of the methodology or any critical observations on it. • Some of the data presented is wrong.	• Does not present the methodology.
4. Analysis of the results	• Presents the results in a clear, succinct and correct way with the use of appropriate tools,	• Presents the results in a clear and correct way with the use of appropriate tools, e.g., shows	• Does not present the results in a clear and succinct way. Some of the results are wrong.	• Does not present results.

	e.g., shows the chart to the class when presenting data from a chart. • Shows understanding of the results and their intuitive meaning. • The presentation is descriptive and analytical.	the chart to the class when presenting data from a chart. Tries to present too many results. • Shows understanding only of some of the results. • The presentation is more descriptive than analytical.	• Shows inadequate understanding of the results.	
5. Conclusions and discussion	• Presents the conclusions drawn by the authors in a clear way. • Recognises limits of the study and evaluates the credibility of the conclusions. • Distinguishes clearly between fact and opinion. • Makes conclusions and connections to other information provided during the course and communicates the logical path to the conclusion.	• Presents the conclusions drawn by the authors in a clear way. • Does not recognise the limits of the study and does not evaluate the credibility of the conclusions. • Distinguishes clearly between fact and opinion. • Makes some conclusions and connections to other information provided during the course.	• Fails to present the conclusions in a clear way. • Does not recognize the limits of the study. • Does not distinguish between fact and opinion. • Does not consider the conclusions in connections to other information provided during the course.	• Does not present the conclusions or presents conclusions which are not justified. • Does not recognize the limits of the study. • Does not distinguish between fact and opinion. • Does not consider the conclusions in connections to other information provided during the course.