AP Research Presentation and Oral Defense

Scoring Guidelines

Content Area	Performance Levels			
1: Research Design	The presentation states the research question/project goal OR method OR argument, conclusion or understanding.	The presentation states the research question/project goal AND method OR argument, conclusion or understanding.		The presentation states the research question/project goal AND method AND argument, conclusion or understanding. 3
2: Establish Argument	The presentation or additional scholarly work presents a generalized or oversimplified conclusion.	The presentation or additional scholarly work presents a logically organized argument and explains the connections between evidence and the conclusion.		The presentation or additional scholarly work presents an argument that identifies and explains the consequences and/or implications made in the conclusion. 6
3: Reflect	The presentation states simplistic or overgeneralized connections between their initial assumption or hypothesis and the student's personal conclusion(s).	The presentation describes evidence that affirmed or refuted the student's initial assumption or hypothesis.		The presentation explains how steps in the research process led to the development of the student's personal conclusion(s).
4: Engage Audience	The design, delivery or performance techniques (e.g., eye contact, vocal variety, emphatic gestures, movement) hampers effective communication AND/OR severely limit the presentation's impact.	The delivery of performance techniques (e.g., eye contact, vocal variety, emphatic gestures, movement) does not detract from the communication of the argument.		A careful selection, for a targeted audience, of design, delivery or performance techniques (e.g., eye contact, vocal variety, emphatic gestures, movement), coupled with a dynamic execution of those techniques, enhances the communication of the argument.
5: Establish Argument (Research/Inquiry Process Defense Question)	The oral defense identifies the inquiry choice in response to the question posed, but the explanation of the choice is superficial or illogical.		The oral defense provides a rationale by logically explaining why the choices made during the inquiry process were appropriate.	
6: Establish Argument (Depth of Understanding Question)	The oral defense provides a simplistic response to the question posed with few, if any, details that would illuminate the new understanding.		The oral defense provides specific details to address the question posed and describes the relationship of those details to the new understanding.	
7: Reflect (Reflection Throughout the Inquiry Process Defense Question)	The oral defense makes a connection to personal learning in the context of the inquiry superficially, but does not necessarily answer the question posed.		The oral defense provides an explanation of how the project or process, in the context of the question posed, is significant for the student's own understanding, self-awareness, or personal learning. 2	

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NOTE: To receive the highest performance level presumes that the student also achieved the preceding performance levels in that row.

ADDITIONAL SCORES: In addition to the scores represented on the rubric, teachers can also assign scores of **0** (zero).

- A score of **0** is assigned to a single row of the rubric when the presentation displays a below-minimum level of quality as identified in that row of the rubric.
- A score of **0** is assigned to row 5, 6, or 7 of the rubric when the response is off-topic.

Scoring Notes:

- There is a time limit. **Only the first 20 minutes** of a student's presentation and oral defense are scored. Stop scoring after the 20 minute mark.
- Once the student has presented to a live panel, and the presentation is recorded, do not repeatedly rewind or re-listen to recorded presentations in order to determine the score. The score should be determined upon watching the live presentation only once.

Presentation Environment

- Teachers should make sure there's a healthy presentation environment to limit distractions (e.g., noise from audience).
- Students can't re-present unless there are continued disruptions throughout students' presentation time (e.g., multiple announcements, emergency drills, etc.).