



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Rubric for Science Report

(See sample report below.)

- \_\_\_\_1. (5 points) Report is written in paragraph form.
- \_\_\_\_2. (10 points) Information is explained with accuracy and understandability in students own words (no copying straight from the textbook!)
- \_\_\_\_3. (10 points) The first paragraph includes vocabulary words and definitions.
- \_\_\_\_4. (10 points) The second paragraph begins "In this lesson you will learn..." and is complete with information.
- \_\_\_\_5. (10 points) The third paragraph begins "It is important to learn about this topic because..." and is complete with information.
- \_\_\_\_6. (20 points) The fourth paragraph is the body of the paragraph and includes accurate answers to questions written in paragraph form.
- \_\_\_\_7. (10 points) The fifth paragraph begins, "In conclusion, what interested me the most about this topic is..." and is complete with information.
- \_\_\_\_8. (5 points) Textbook name, copyright, topic, and page numbers from where information was obtained, is cited.
- \_\_\_\_9. (5 points) If additional information is added, it stays on topic.
- \_\_\_\_10. (10 points) There are no spelling, grammar, punctuation, or capitalization errors in report.
- \_\_\_\_11. (5 points) Report is neatly written or typed.

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**(SAMPLE REPORT)**  
**How Do Organisms Grow and Reproduce?**  
**Report by Mrs. Griffis**  
*(see back)*

**(SAMPLE REPORT)**  
**How Do Organisms Grow and Reproduce?**  
**Report by Mrs. Griffis**

**There are several vocabulary words that will help you understand my report on “How Do Organisms Grow and Reproduce.”** **Chromosomes** are structures in the nucleus of a cell that control the cell’s activities. **Fertilization** is the joining of a sperm cell and an egg cell. A **fertilized egg** is the cell that results when an egg cell and a sperm cell unite. **Pollination** is the movement of pollen from a stamen to a pistil.

**In this lesson you will learn** how cells divide and produce new organisms. You will also learn how many-celled organisms reproduce. Finally, you will learn how flowering plants are pollinated and fertilized.

**It is important to learn about this topic because** cells are the basic unit of all living things. Without reproduction, there would be no life. It is also important to learn how flowers are useful to plants and how bugs can be important to flowers.

Cells divide by making copies of their chromosomes and other cell parts. Each set of chromosomes goes to one offspring cell, and then the cell splits into two. Cells produce new individuals in two ways. Single-celled organisms simply split in two. In multi-celled organisms, an egg cell and a sperm cell join to form a fertilized egg, which continues to divide to produce a new individual. A flowering plant reproduces when pollen from stamens is transferred to the top of the pistil. A pollen tube grows down from the pollen grain, through the pistil, so that sperm cells in pollen grains can join with egg cells in ovules. The fertilized eggs develop into seeds from which new plants can grow. An organism’s reproductive cells have half as many chromosomes as the organism’s body cells.

**In conclusion, what interested me the most about this topic is** that if an offspring is produced from only one parent, then it will be exactly like its parents. However, since humans are produced from two parents, then they can have characteristics that are like one or the other, or both parents.

**Source: Scott Foresman, ©2003. "How Do Organisms Grow and Reproduce?" ppA40-A47.**