



| GRADE | | DESCRIPTION |
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| 9 | <p data-bbox="297 296 508 491">Mastering</p> <p data-bbox="297 491 508 659">Secure</p> <p data-bbox="297 659 508 847">Developing</p> | <p data-bbox="533 296 2148 336">Pupils will achieve 95%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p data-bbox="533 376 2148 699">HSW – Level 9/Exceptional performance Pupils recognise that different approaches are required to investigate different kinds of scientific questions, and use scientific knowledge and understanding to select appropriate strategies. They readily identify hazards, seek appropriate risk assessment information and advice, select that which is relevant and, in consultation with their teacher, adjust practice as required. They make records of relevant observations and comparisons, clearly identifying points of particular significance. They decide the level of precision needed for measurements and collect data that satisfy these requirements. They analyse findings to interpret trends and patterns and draw conclusions from their evidence. They make effective use of a range of quantitative relationships between variables in calculations or when using data to support evidence. They communicate findings and arguments, showing their awareness of the degree of uncertainty and a range of alternative views. They evaluate evidence critically and give reasoned accounts of how they could collect additional evidence</p> <p data-bbox="533 703 2148 1023">Level 9/Exceptional performance Physicists demonstrates both breadth and depth of knowledge and understanding of energy, forces and space. They apply this effectively in their descriptions and explanations, identifying links and patterns within and between topics, for example understanding how models like the particle model are useful in explaining physical phenomena, such as how sweating causes cooling. They interpret, evaluate and synthesise data from a range of sources in a range of contexts and apply their understanding to a wide range of data on energy efficient physical systems. They demonstrate an understanding of how scientific knowledge and understanding changes, building on processes such as questioning, investigating and evidence gathering, for example through the role of artificial satellites and probes in communications and space exploration. They describe and explain the importance of a wide range of applications and implications of science in familiar and unfamiliar contexts, such as alternative methods of electricity generation.</p> |



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| <p>8</p> | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 85%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>HSW - Level 8 Pupils recognise that different strategies are required to investigate different kinds of scientific questions, and use scientific knowledge and understanding to select an appropriate strategy. In consultation with their teacher they adapt their approach to practical work to control risk. They record data that are relevant and sufficiently detailed, and choose methods that will obtain these data with the precision and reliability needed. They analyse data and begin to explain, and allow for, anomalies. They carry out multi-step calculations and use compound measures, such as speed, appropriately. They communicate findings and arguments, showing awareness of a range of views. They evaluate evidence critically and suggest how inadequacies can be remedied.</p> <p>Level 8 Physicists demonstrate extensive knowledge and understanding related to energy, forces and space, for example the passage of sound waves through a medium. They use and apply this effectively in their descriptions and explanations, identifying links between topics. They interpret, evaluate and synthesise data from a range of sources and in a range of contexts. They show they understand the relationship between evidence and scientific ideas, and why scientific ideas may need to be changed, such as the developing understanding of the structure of the solar system. They describe and explain the importance of a wide range of applications and implications of science, such as relating the dissipation of energy during energy transfer to the need to conserve limited energy resources</p> |
| <p>7</p> <p>Key Words:</p> | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 75%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>HSW - Level 7 Pupils plan appropriate approaches and procedures, by synthesising information from a range of sources and identifying key factors in complex contexts and in which variables cannot readily be controlled. They select and use methods to obtain reliable data, including making systematic observations and measurements with precision, using a range of apparatus. They recognise the need for a risk assessment and consult appropriate sources of information, which they follow. They record data in graphs, using lines of best fit. They analyse findings to draw conclusions that are consistent with the evidence and use scientific knowledge and understanding to explain these conclusions and identify possible limitations in primary and secondary data. They use quantitative relationships between variables. They communicate effectively, using a wide range of scientific and technical conventions and terminology, including symbols and flow diagrams. They begin to consider whether the data they have collected are sufficient for the conclusions they have drawn.</p> <p>Level 7 Physicists describe a wide range of processes and phenomena related to energy, forces and space, using abstract ideas and appropriate terminology and sequencing a number of points, for example how energy is transferred by radiation or by conduction. They make links between different areas of science in their explanations, such as between electricity and magnetism. They apply and use more abstract knowledge and understanding in a range of contexts, such as the appearance of objects in different colours of light. They explain how evidence supports some accepted scientific ideas, such as the role of gravitational attraction in determining the motion of bodies in the solar system. They explain, using abstract ideas where appropriate, the importance of some applications and implications of science, such as the uses of electromagnets.</p> |



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| <p>6</p> | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 75%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>HSW - Level 6 Pupils identify an appropriate approach in investigatory work, selecting and using sources of information, scientific knowledge and understanding. They select and use methods to collect adequate data for the task, measuring with precision, using instruments with fine scale divisions, and identify the need to repeat measurements and observations. They recognise a range of familiar risks and take action to control them. They record data and features effectively, choosing scales for graphs and diagrams. They analyse findings to draw conclusions that are consistent with the evidence and use scientific knowledge and understanding to explain them and account for any inconsistencies in the evidence. They manipulate numerical data to make valid comparisons and draw valid conclusions. They communicate qualitative and quantitative data effectively, using scientific conventions and terminology. They evaluate evidence, making reasoned suggestions about how their working methods could be improved.</p> <p>Level 6 Physicists describe processes and phenomena related to energy, forces and space, using abstract ideas and appropriate terminology, for example electric current as a way of transferring energy. They take account of a number of factors in their explanations of processes and phenomena, for example in the relative brightness of stars and planets. They also use abstract ideas or models, for example sustainable energy sources and the refraction of light. They apply and use knowledge and understanding in unfamiliar contexts. They describe some evidence for some accepted scientific ideas, such as the transfer of energy by light, sound or electricity, and the refraction and dispersion of light. They explain the importance of some applications and implications of science, such as the responsible use of unsustainable sources of energy.</p> |
| <p>5</p> | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 65%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>HSW - Level 5 Pupils decide appropriate approaches to a range of tasks, including selecting sources of information and apparatus. They select and use methods to obtain data systematically. They recognise hazard symbols and make, and act on, simple suggestions to control obvious risks to themselves and others. They use line graphs to present data, interpret numerical data and draw conclusions from them. They analyse findings to draw scientific conclusions that are consistent with the evidence. They communicate these using scientific and mathematical conventions and terminology. They evaluate their working methods to make practical suggestions for improvements.</p> <p>Level 5 Physicists describe processes and phenomena related to energy, forces and space, drawing on abstract ideas and using appropriate terminology, for example 'balanced forces'. They explain processes and phenomena, in more than one step or using a model, such as the length of a day or a year. They apply and use knowledge and understanding in familiar contexts. They recognise that both evidence and creative thinking contribute to the development of scientific ideas, such as objects being seen when light from them enters the eye. They describe applications and implications of science, such as the ways sound can be produced and controlled, for example in musical instruments.</p> |



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| 4 | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 60%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>HSW - Level 4 Pupils decide on an appropriate approach, including using a fair test to answer a question, and select suitable equipment and information from that provided. They select and use methods that are adequate for the task. Following instructions, they take action to control obvious risks to themselves. They make a series of observations and measurements and vary one factor while keeping others the same. They record their observations, comparisons and measurements using tables and bar charts and begin to plot points to form simple graphs. They interpret data containing positive and negative numbers. They begin to relate their conclusions to patterns in data, including graphs, and to scientific knowledge and understanding. They communicate their conclusions using appropriate scientific language. They suggest improvements in their work, giving reasons.</p> <p>Level 4 Physicists describe some processes and phenomena related to energy, forces and space, drawing on scientific knowledge and understanding and using appropriate terminology, for example the observed position of the sun in the sky over the course of a day. They recognise that evidence can support or refute scientific ideas, such as sounds being heard through a variety of materials. They recognise some applications and implications of science, such as the use of electrical components to make electrical devices.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 70-100% in a KS3 test to achieve levels 3.1/3.2/3.3 with a 10% difference between each level respectively.</p> <p>Achievement at KS3 will be capped at 3.1. It is assumed that a KS3 student would not be able to achieve a level 4.3 or above as the subject knowledge to achieve this at GCSE will not have been covered yet and therefore is an unachievable level at this point in their science education.</p> <p>Pupils will achieve 50%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>HSW - Level 3 Pupils respond to suggestions and put forward their own ideas about how to find the answer to a question. They recognise why it is important to collect data to answer questions. They use simple texts to find information. They make relevant observations and measure quantities, such as length or mass, using a range of simple equipment. Where appropriate, they carry out a fair test with some help, recognising and explaining why it is fair. They record their observations in a variety of ways. They provide explanations for observations and for simple patterns in recorded measurements. They communicate in a scientific way what they have found out and suggest improvements in their work.</p> <p>Level 3 Physicists use their knowledge and understanding of physical phenomena to link cause and effect in simple explanations [for example, a bulb failing to light because of a break in an electrical circuit, the direction or speed of movement of an object changing because of a push or a pull]. They begin to make simple generalisations about physical phenomena [for example, explaining that sounds they hear become fainter the further they are from the source].</p> |



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| <p>2 Key Words:</p> | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 40-69% in a KS3 test to achieve levels 2.1/2.2/2.3 with a 10% difference between each level respectively. Pupils will achieve 40%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>Level 2 Physicists use their knowledge related to energy, forces and space to describe, compare and recognise a range of properties and effects of light, sound, forces and electricity. Instances could include what will and won't work in a circuit, what will produce light/sound. They suggest answers to questions based on their own ideas and evidence. They identify science in everyday contexts and say whether it is helpful.</p> |
| <p>1 Key Words</p> | <p>Mastering</p> <p>Secure</p> <p>Developing</p> | <p>Pupils will achieve 10-39% in a KS3 test to achieve levels 1.3/1.2/1.1 with a 10% difference between each level respectively. Pupils will achieve 30%+ in a GCSE exam when converted from a raw score to a UMS score.</p> <p>Level 1 Physicists pupils use their knowledge related to energy, forces and space to describe some changes in light, sound or movement that result from actions such as pushing/pulling objects or activating a circuit. They recognise light and sound come from a variety of sources. They recognise evidence has been used to answer a questions and makes links between science and everyday objects and experiences.</p> |