



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



INTEGRATED SCIENCE

GENERAL COURSE

Year 12 syllabus

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This syllabus is effective from 1 January 2016.

Users of this syllabus are responsible for checking its currency.

Syllabuses are formally reviewed by the School Curriculum and Standards Authority on a cyclical basis, typically every five years.

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Rationale

Science is a dynamic, collaborative human activity that uses distinctive ways of valuing, thinking and working to understand natural phenomena. Science is based on people's aspirations and motivations to follow their curiosity and wonder about the physical, biological and technological world. Scientific knowledge represents the constructions made by people endeavouring to explain their observations of the world around them. Scientific explanations are built in different ways as people pursue intuitive and imaginative ideas, respond in a rational way to hunches, guesses and chance events, challenge attitudes of the time, and generate a range of solutions to problems, building on existing scientific knowledge. As a result of these endeavours, people can use their scientific understandings with confidence in their daily lives. Because scientific explanations are open to scrutiny, scientific knowledge may be tentative and is continually refined in the light of new evidence.

The Integrated Science General course is a course grounded in the belief that science is, in essence, a practical activity. From this stems the view that conceptual understandings in science derive from a need to find solutions to real problems in the first instance. The inquiring scientist may then take these understandings and apply them in a new context, often quite removed from their original field. This course seeks to reflect this creative element of science as inquiry. It should involve students in research that develops a variety of skills, including the use of appropriate technology, an array of diverse methods of investigation, and a sense of the practical application of the domain. It emphasises formulating and testing hypotheses and the critical importance of evidence in forming conclusions. This course enables them to investigate science issues in the context of the world around them, and encourages student collaboration and cooperation with community members employed in scientific pursuits. It requires them to be creative, intellectually honest, to evaluate arguments with scepticism, and to conduct their investigations in ways that are ethical, fair and respectful of others.

The Integrated Science General course is inclusive and aims to be attractive to students with a wide variety of backgrounds, interests and career aspirations.

Course outcomes

The Integrated Science General course is designed to facilitate achievement of the following outcomes.

Outcome 1 – Science Inquiry Skills

Students investigate to answer questions about the natural and technological world, using reflection and analysis to prepare a plan; collect, process and interpret data; to communicate conclusions; and to evaluate their plan, procedures and findings.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- plan investigations to test ideas about the natural and technological world
- collect and record a variety of information relevant to their investigations
- translate and analyse information to find patterns and draw conclusions to extend their understanding
- reflect on an investigation, evaluate the process and generate further ideas.

Outcome 2 – Science as a Human Endeavour

Students understand that science is a human activity involving the application of scientific knowledge to solve problems and make informed decisions that impact on people and the environment.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- understand the evolving nature of science
- understand that scientific knowledge can be applied to solve problems
- understand that scientific evidence informs decisions that impact on people and the environment.

Outcome 3 – Science Understanding

Students understand relationships within and between living and physical systems by integrating concepts of energy and the structure and nature of matter.

In achieving this outcome, students:

- understand the nature of matter and its relationship to structures in living and physical systems
- understand interactions between components in living and physical systems
- understand interactions between energy and matter.

Organisation

This course is organised into a Year 11 syllabus and a Year 12 syllabus. The cognitive complexity of the syllabus content increases from Year 11 to Year 12.

Structure of the syllabus

The Year 12 syllabus is divided into two units which are delivered as a pair. The content within Unit 1 and Unit 2 can be taught in an integrated way in one or more contexts over the year. The notional time for the pair of units is 110 class contact hours.

Unit 3

The emphasis of this unit is on biological and Earth systems focusing on the following topics:

- interrelationships between Earth systems
- structure and function of biological systems
- ecosystems and sustainability
- species continuity and change.

Unit 4

The emphasis of this unit is on physical and chemical systems, focusing on the following topics:

- chemical reactions
- mixtures and solutions
- motion and forces
- energy.

Each unit includes:

- a unit description – a short description of the focus of the unit
- unit content – the content to be taught and learned.

Organisation of content

Science strand descriptions

The Integrated Science General course has three interrelated strands: Science Inquiry Skills, Science as a Human Endeavour and Science Understanding, which build on students' learning in the Year 7–10 Science curriculum. The three strands of science should be taught in an integrated way. The content descriptions for Science Inquiry Skills, Science as a Human Endeavour and Science Understanding have been written so that this integration is possible in each unit.

Science Inquiry Skills

Science inquiry involves identifying and posing questions; planning, conducting and reflecting on investigations; processing, analysing and interpreting data; and communicating findings. This strand is concerned with evaluating claims, investigating ideas, solving problems, reasoning, drawing valid conclusions, and developing evidence-based arguments.

Science investigations are activities in which ideas, predictions or hypotheses are tested, and conclusions are drawn in response to a question or problem. Investigations can involve a range of activities, including experimental testing, field work, locating and using information sources, conducting surveys, and using modelling and simulations.

Science as a Human Endeavour

Science concepts, models and theories are reviewed as their predictions and explanations are continually re-assessed through new evidence, often through the application of new technologies. This review process involves a diverse range of scientists working within an increasingly global community of practice.

The application of science may provide great benefits to individuals, the community and the environment, but may also pose risks and have unintended consequences. As an ever-evolving body of knowledge, science frequently informs public debate, but is not always able to provide definitive answers.

Science Understanding

Science understanding is evident when a person selects and integrates appropriate science concepts, models and theories to explain and predict phenomena, and applies those concepts, models and theories to new situations.

The Science Understanding content in each unit develops students' understanding of the key concepts, models and theories that underpin the subject, and of the strengths and limitations of different models and theories for explaining and predicting complex phenomena.

Safety

Science learning experiences may involve the use of potentially hazardous substances and/or hazardous equipment. It is the responsibility of the school to ensure that duty of care is exercised in relation to the health and safety of all students and that school practices meet the requirements of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, in addition to relevant state or territory health and safety guidelines.

Animal ethics

Through a consideration of research ethics as part of Science Inquiry Skills, students will examine their own ethical position, draw on ethical perspectives when designing investigation methods, and ensure that any activities that impact on living organisms comply with the *Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes 8th edition 2013* (www.nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines/publications/ea28).

Any teaching activities that involve the care and use of, or interaction with, animals must comply with the *Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes 8th edition 2013*, in addition to relevant state guidelines.

The Animal Welfare Act 2002 can be found at www.slp.wa.gov.au. The related animal welfare regulations, along with the licences required for the use and supply of animals, can be downloaded from www.dlg.wa.gov.au

Information regarding the care and use of animals in Western Australian schools and agricultural colleges can be viewed at www.det.wa.edu.au/curriculumsupport/animalethics/detcms/portal/

Mathematical skills expected of students studying the Integrated Science General course

The Integrated Science General course requires students to use the mathematical skills they have developed through the Year 7–10 Mathematics curriculum, in addition to the numeracy skills they have developed through the Science Inquiry Skills strand of the Year 7–10 Science curriculum.

Within the Science Inquiry Skills strand, students are required to gather, represent and analyse numerical data to identify the evidence that forms the basis of scientific arguments, claims or conclusions. In gathering and recording numerical data, students are required to make measurements using appropriate units to an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Students may need to be taught when it is appropriate to join points on a graph and when it is appropriate to use a line of best fit. They may also need to be taught how to construct a straight line that will serve as the line of best fit for a set of data presented graphically.

It is assumed that students will be able to competently:

- perform calculations involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of quantities
- perform approximate evaluations of numerical expressions
- express fractions as percentages, and percentages as fractions
- calculate percentages
- recognise and use ratios
- transform decimal notation to power of ten notation
- comprehend and use the symbols/notations $<$, $>$, Δ , \approx
- translate information between graphical, numerical and algebraic forms
- distinguish between discrete and continuous data and then select appropriate forms, variables and scales for constructing graphs
- construct and interpret frequency tables and diagrams, pie charts and histograms
- describe and compare data sets using mean, median and range
- interpret the slope of a linear graph.

Representation of the general capabilities

The general capabilities encompass the knowledge, skills, behaviours and dispositions that will assist students to live and work successfully in the twenty-first century. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the capabilities into the teaching and learning program for the Integrated Science General course. The general capabilities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Literacy

Literacy is important in students' development of Science Inquiry Skills and their understanding of content presented through the Science Understanding and Science as a Human Endeavour strands. Students gather, interpret, synthesise and critically analyse information presented in a wide range of genres, modes and representations (including text, flow diagrams, symbols, graphs and tables). They evaluate information sources and compare and contrast ideas, information and opinions presented within and between texts. They communicate processes and ideas logically and fluently and structure evidence-based arguments, selecting genres and employing appropriate structures and features to communicate for specific purposes and audiences.

Numeracy

Numeracy is key to students' ability to apply a wide range of Science Inquiry Skills, including making and recording observations; ordering, representing and analysing data; and interpreting trends and relationships. They employ numeracy skills to interpret complex spatial and graphic representations, and to appreciate the ways in which biological and physical systems are structured, interact and change across spatial and temporal scales. They engage in analysis of data, including issues relating to reliability and probability, and they interpret and manipulate mathematical relationships to calculate and predict values.

Information and communication technology capability

Information and communication technology (ICT) capability is a key part of Science Inquiry Skills. Students use a range of strategies to locate, access and evaluate information from multiple digital sources; to collect, analyse and represent data; to model and interpret concepts and relationships; and to communicate and share science ideas, processes and information. Through exploration of Science as a Human Endeavour concepts, students assess the impact of ICT on the development of science and the application of science in society, particularly with regard to collating, storing, managing and analysing large data sets.

Critical and creative thinking

Critical and creative thinking is particularly important in the science inquiry process. Science inquiry requires the ability to construct, review and revise questions and hypotheses about increasingly complex and abstract scenarios and to design related investigation methods. Students interpret and evaluate data; interrogate, select and cross-reference evidence; and analyse processes, interpretations, conclusions and claims for validity and reliability, including reflecting on their own processes and conclusions. Science is a creative endeavour and students devise innovative solutions to problems, predict possibilities, envisage consequences and speculate on possible outcomes as they develop Science Understanding and Science Inquiry Skills. They also appreciate the role of critical and creative individuals and the central importance of critique and review in the development and innovative application of science.

Personal and social capability

Personal and social capability is integral to a wide range of activities in the Integrated Science General course, as students develop and practise skills of communication, teamwork, decision-making, initiative-taking and self-discipline with increasing confidence and sophistication. In particular, students develop skills in both independent and collaborative investigation; they employ self-management skills to plan effectively, follow procedures efficiently and work safely; and they use collaboration skills to conduct investigations, share research and discuss ideas. In considering aspects of Science as a Human Endeavour, students also recognise the role of their own beliefs and attitudes in their response to science issues and applications, consider the perspectives of others, and gauge how science can affect people's lives.

Ethical understanding

Ethical understanding is a vital part of science inquiry. Students evaluate the ethics of experimental science, codes of practice, and the use of scientific information and science applications. They explore what integrity means in science, and they understand, critically analyse and apply ethical guidelines in their investigations. They consider the implications of their investigations on others, the environment and living organisms. They use scientific information to evaluate the claims and actions of others and to inform ethical decisions about a range of social, environmental and personal issues and applications of science.

Intercultural understanding

Intercultural understanding is fundamental to understanding aspects of Science as a Human Endeavour, as students appreciate the contributions of diverse cultures to developing science understanding and the challenges of working in culturally diverse collaborations. They develop awareness that raising some debates within culturally diverse groups requires cultural sensitivity, and they demonstrate open-mindedness to the positions of others. Students also develop an understanding that cultural factors affect the ways in which science influences and is influenced by society.

Representation of the cross-curriculum priorities

The cross-curriculum priorities address contemporary issues which students face in a globalised world. Teachers may find opportunities to incorporate the priorities into the teaching and learning program for the Integrated Science General course. The cross-curriculum priorities are not assessed unless they are identified within the specified unit content.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

Contexts that draw on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures provide opportunities for students to recognise the importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' knowledge in developing a richer understanding of the Australian environment. Students could develop an appreciation of the unique Australian biota and its interactions, the impacts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples on their environments and the ways in which the Australian landscape has changed over tens of thousands of years. They could examine the ways in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' knowledge of ecosystems has developed over time and the spiritual significance of Country/Place.

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

Contexts that draw on Asian scientific research and development and collaborative endeavours in the Asia Pacific region provide an opportunity for students to investigate Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia. Students could explore the diverse environments of the Asia region and develop an appreciation that interaction between human activity and these environments continues to influence the region, including Australia, and has significance for the rest of the world. By examining developments in science and technology, students could appreciate that the Asia region plays an important role in scientific research and development through collaboration with Australian scientists.

Sustainability

The Sustainability cross-curriculum priority is explicitly addressed in the Integrated Science General course. The course provides authentic contexts for exploring, investigating and understanding the function and interactions of biotic and abiotic systems across a range of spatial and temporal scales. By investigating the relationships between biological systems and system components, and how systems respond to change, students develop an appreciation for the interconnectedness of the biosphere. Students appreciate that science provides the basis for decision making in many areas of society and that these decisions can impact on the Earth system. They understand the importance of using science to predict possible effects of human and other activity, and to develop management plans, or alternative technologies, that minimise these effects and provide for a more sustainable future.

Unit 3

Unit description

In this unit, students integrate ideas relating to the processes involved in the movement of energy and matter in ecosystems. They investigate and describe a number of diverse ecosystems, exploring the range of living and non-living components, to understand the dynamics, diversity and interrelationships of these systems.

They investigate ecosystem dynamics, including interactions within and between species, and interactions between living and non-living components of ecosystems. They also investigate how measurements of population numbers, species diversity, and descriptions of species interactions, can form the basis for comparisons between ecosystems.

Fieldwork is an important part of this course. Fieldwork provides valuable opportunities for students to work together to collect first-hand data and to experience local ecosystem interactions. In order to understand the interconnectedness of organisms, the physical environment and human activity, students analyse and interpret data collected through investigation of a local environment. They will also use sources relating to other Australian, regional and global environments.

Suggested contexts

Possible contexts (this list is not exhaustive) which may be used for teaching the content of this unit could be:

- local ecosystem studies
- wetland ecology
- marine ecology
- aquaculture
- viticulture
- horticulture.

Unit content

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below. The order and detail in which the key concepts are organised into teaching/learning programs are decisions to be made by the teacher.

Science Inquiry Skills

- identify, research and construct questions for investigation; propose hypotheses; and predict possible outcomes
- plan, select and use appropriate investigation methods, including pre-testing, to collect reliable data; assess risk and address ethical issues associated with these methods
- conduct investigations safely, competently and methodically for the collection of valid and reliable data

- represent data in meaningful and useful ways; organise and analyse data to identify trends, patterns and relationships; qualitatively describe sources of measurement error and use evidence to make and justify conclusions
- interpret a range of scientific and media texts and evaluate the conclusions by considering the quality of available evidence
- use appropriate scientific representations, including diagrams of structures and processes, to communicate conceptual understanding, solve problems and make predictions
- communicate scientific ideas and information for a particular purpose, using appropriate scientific language, conventions and representations

Science as a Human Endeavour

- the use of scientific knowledge is influenced by social, economic, cultural and ethical considerations
- the use of scientific knowledge may have beneficial and/or harmful and/or unintended consequences
- scientific knowledge can enable scientists to offer valid explanations and make reliable predictions
- scientific knowledge can be used to develop and evaluate projected economic, social and environmental impacts, and to design action for sustainability

Science Understanding

Earth systems/cycles in nature

- differences in geographical and physical conditions result in a wide variety of ecosystems
- abiotic factors, including temperature, pH, salinity, light, water and atmospheric gases, impact on the survival of organisms within the environment
- there is interaction between organisms, biological communities and the abiotic environment in which they live
- the biotic components of an ecosystem transfer and transform energy, originating primarily from the sun, into biomass
- biotic components interact with abiotic components to facilitate biogeochemical cycling
- producers, consumers and decomposers have a role in the transfer of energy in an ecosystem
- food chains and food webs show the feeding relationships between organisms within a community
- the amount of energy transferred between trophic levels in food chains and food webs diminishes as the trophic level increases

Structure and function of biological systems

- modes of interactions between species in ecosystems include competition, predation and symbiosis (mutualism, commensalism and parasitism)
- species interactions affect population densities and are important in determining community structure and composition

Ecosystems and sustainability

- changes to abiotic and biotic factors, including climatic events, impact on the carrying capacity of ecosystems
- biodiversity includes the diversity of genetics, species and ecosystems; biodiversity changes naturally over time, and varies due to differences in location
- human interference is threatening biodiversity through deterioration of ecosystems and diminishing habitat areas

Species continuity and change

- changes in ecosystems affect the survival of organisms within the ecosystem; individual variation assists survival, which over time results in changes in characteristics of the species
- variation in the form of suitable characteristics assists survival of individuals
- environmental changes may lead to selection of advantageous biological characteristics within a species

Unit 4

Unit description

This unit provides students with the opportunity to conduct scientific investigations that will increase their understanding of important scientific concepts and processes. Students will explore the properties of chemical substances that determine their use, and the techniques involved in separating mixtures and solutions. They will investigate forces acting upon an object and the effects of kinetic, potential and heat energy on objects. Students will discover the way in which increases in the understanding of scientific concepts have led to the development of useful technologies and systems.

Practical experiences are an essential part of the Integrated Science General course. Investigations and experimentation should be incorporated into the delivery of the course and designed to further develop the students' skills in the areas of formulating hypothesis, planning, conducting, representing data in meaningful ways, interpreting data and scientific texts, and communicating findings to specific audiences using ICT and multimodal formats.

The context that is used to teach the key concepts should be broad and integrate all areas of science to assist in the delivery of the key concepts. It should engage students, have local real-life application, and be relevant to the student's everyday life.

Suggested contexts

Possible contexts (this list is not exhaustive) which may be used for the teaching of the key concepts are:

- vehicles and drivers
- rocketry
- water
- kitchen chemistry
- cosmetics.

Unit content

This unit includes the knowledge, understandings and skills described below. The order and detail in which the key concepts are organised into teaching/learning programs are decisions to be made by the teacher.

Science Inquiry Skills

- identify, research and construct questions for investigation; propose hypotheses; and predict possible outcomes
- plan, select and use appropriate investigation methods, including pre-testing, to collect reliable data; assess risk and address ethical issues associated with these methods
- conduct investigations safely, competently and methodically for the collection of valid and reliable data
- represent data in meaningful and useful ways; organise and analyse data to identify trends, patterns and relationships; qualitatively describe sources of measurement error and use evidence to make and justify conclusions

- interpret a range of scientific and media texts and evaluate the conclusions by considering the quality of available evidence
- use appropriate representations, to communicate conceptual understanding, solve problems and make predictions
- communicate scientific ideas and information for a particular purpose, using appropriate scientific language, conventions and representations

Science as a Human Endeavour

- the use of scientific knowledge is influenced by social, economic, cultural and ethical considerations
- the use of scientific knowledge may have beneficial and/or harmful and/or unintended consequences
- scientific knowledge can enable scientists to offer valid explanations and make reliable predictions
- scientific knowledge can be used to develop and evaluate projected economic, social and environmental impacts, and to design action for sustainability

Science Understanding

Chemical reactions

- the use of substances is determined by the chemical and/or physical properties of the constituent chemicals
- rearrangement of reactant components occurs during chemical reactions to form new substances
- chemical reactions, including combustion and reactions of acids, involve taking in or giving out energy; different types of reactions are used to produce a variety of products

Mixtures and solutions

- mixtures, including solutions, contain a combination of pure substances that can be separated using a range of techniques

Motion and forces

- motion of an object is directional and is a vector quantity that can be determined mathematically
- the Laws of Motion can assist in predicting the motion of objects
- multiple forces can act on objects by direct contact, or from a distance, when the object is in motion

Energy

- kinetic, potential and heat energy can cause change within systems that can be measured
- energy in any system remains constant; it cannot be created or destroyed, just transformed

School-based assessment

The Western Australian Certificate of Education (WACE) Manual contains essential information on principles, policies and procedures for school-based assessment that needs to be read in conjunction with this syllabus.

Teachers design school-based assessment tasks to meet the needs of students. The table below provides details of the assessment types for the Integrated Science General Year 12 syllabus and the weighting for each assessment type.

Assessment table – Year 12

Type of assessment	Weighting
Science Inquiry Science inquiry involves identifying and posing questions; planning, conducting and reflecting on investigations; processing, analysing and interpreting data; and communicating findings. Students evaluate claims, investigate ideas, solve problems, reason, draw valid conclusions, and/or develop evidence-based arguments. Science Inquiry: Practical Practical work can involve a range of activities, such as practical tests; modelling and simulations; qualitative and/or quantitative analysis of second-hand data; and/or brief summaries of practical activities. Science Inquiry: Investigation Investigations are more extensive activities, which can include experimental testing; conducting surveys; and/or comprehensive scientific reports.	40%
Extended response Tasks requiring an extended response can involve: selecting and integrating appropriate science concepts, models and theories to explain and predict phenomena, and applying those concepts, models and theories to new situations; interpreting scientific and/or media texts and evaluating processes, claims and conclusions by considering the quality of available evidence; and using reasoning to construct scientific arguments. Assessment may take the form of answers to specific questions based on individual research; exercises requiring analysis; and interpretation and evaluation of information in scientific journals, media texts and/or advertising.	30%
Test Tests typically consist of multiple-choice questions and questions requiring short and extended answers. Tests should be designed so that students can apply their understanding and skills in the Integrated Science General course.	15%
Externally set task A written task or item or set of items of one hour duration developed by the School Curriculum and Standards Authority and administered by the school.	15%

Teachers are required to use the assessment table to develop an assessment outline for the pair of units.

The assessment outline must:

- include a set of assessment tasks
- include a general description of each task
- indicate the unit content to be assessed
- indicate a weighting for each task and each assessment type
- include the approximate timing of each task (for example, the week the task is conducted, or the issue and submission dates for an extended task).

All assessment types must be included in the assessment outline at least twice with the exception of the externally set task which only occurs once.

The set of assessment tasks must provide a representative sampling of the content for Unit 3 and Unit 4.

Assessment tasks not administered under test/controlled conditions require appropriate validation/authentication processes.

Externally set task

All students enrolled in the Integrated Science General Year 12 course will complete the externally set task developed by the Authority. Schools are required to administer this task in Term 2 at a time prescribed by the Authority.

Externally set task design brief – Year 12

Time	One hour
Format	Written
	Conducted under invigilated conditions
	Typically between two and six questions
Content	The Authority informs schools during Term 3 of the previous year of the Unit 3 syllabus content on which the task will be based

Refer to the WACE Manual for further information.

Grading

Schools report student achievement in terms of the following grades:

Grade	Interpretation
A	Excellent achievement
B	High achievement
C	Satisfactory achievement
D	Limited achievement
E	Very low achievement

The teacher prepares a ranked list and assigns the student a grade for the pair of units. The grade is based on the student's overall performance as judged by reference to a set of pre-determined standards. These standards are defined by grade descriptions and annotated work samples. The grade descriptions for the Integrated Science General Year 12 syllabus are provided in Appendix 1. They can also be accessed, together with annotated work samples, through the Guide to Grades link on the course page of the Authority website at www.scsa.wa.edu.au

To be assigned a grade, a student must have had the opportunity to complete the education program, including the assessment program (unless the school accepts that there are exceptional and justifiable circumstances).

Refer to the WACE Manual for further information about the use of a ranked list in the process of assigning grades.

Appendix 1 – Grade descriptions Year 12

A	<p>Science Inquiry Skills Formulates an hypothesis, independently plans an investigation and identifies and controls relevant variables. Collects data and selects an appropriate format to organise and present data effectively. Uses evidence to draw inferences and conclusions that either support or refute the stated hypothesis, and writes detailed scientific reports of investigations. Chooses correct formulae to perform accurate calculations, providing evidence of working and correct use of units.</p> <p>Science Understanding and Science as a Human Endeavour Applies scientific principles, laws and/or concepts, and provides detailed and accurate explanations. Explains the cause of problems, and analyses the merit of different approaches to solving problems.</p>
B	<p>Science Inquiry Skills Formulates an hypothesis, plans an investigation and identifies the relevant variables. Collects data, selects an appropriate format, and presents data accurately in most instances. Draws inferences and conclusions that relate to the stated hypothesis, and writes general scientific reports of investigations. Chooses correct formulae to perform calculations, providing evidence of working to get an answer. Generally uses correct units.</p> <p>Science Understanding and Science as a Human Endeavour Applies scientific principles, laws and/or concepts and provides mostly accurate general explanations. Explains the cause of problems and their impact, and discusses possible solutions.</p>
C	<p>Science Inquiry Skills Writes an hypothesis, with support, to plan an investigation, and identifies some of the controlled variables. Collects, organises and presents data with some inaccuracies; for example, uses the wrong type of graph. Makes simple inferences based on trends in the data, and writes general reports of investigations. Uses simple formulae to perform calculations, and provides some working to obtain an answer.</p> <p>Science Understanding and Science as a Human Endeavour Identifies some scientific principles, laws and/or concepts; usually provides general explanations. Identifies the cause of problems; describes their impact and provides a solution.</p>
D	<p>Science Inquiry Skills Writes an illogical hypothesis and identifies few, if any, of the relevant variables for an investigation. Collects and presents data, but with major limitations. Comments on data, but writes incomplete reports. Substitutes values into practised formulae to perform simple calculations.</p> <p>Science Understanding and Science as a Human Endeavour Does not use scientific principles, laws and/or concepts to support explanations. Identifies the cause of problems and offers a possible solution.</p>

E

Science Inquiry Skills

Rarely writes an hypothesis when provided with a problem to solve, and inaccurately identifies the relevant variables.

Rarely collects, organises or presents data.

Seldom comments on data or writes scientific reports.

Rarely selects the information needed to perform simple calculations, often not recognising that an answer is unreasonable. Confuses units or does not use units.

Science Understanding and Science as a Human Endeavour

Recalls scientific principles, laws and/or concepts inaccurately and provides incorrect explanations.

Gives incorrect reasons for the cause of problems, or makes no references to data.