AQA ELC Science TDA – marking guide

Skill area A – Experimental design

Entry Level 1	Entry Level 2	Entry Level 3
1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
State how a problem can be investigated an identify techniques or equipment that can be used e.g. by identifying the relevant variables or by selecting equipment from a list.	Level 1 plus d Describe the way i which techniques equipment will be to produce results e.g. by completing flow chart for the method.	Level 2 plusnMake a prediction aboutorthe outcome.usede.g. by a statement such;aas 'I think that willhappen because'
kettles	Joule meter	laboratory stand and clamp
beaker	thermometer	ammeter
balance	marker pen	Bunsen burner
power pack	heating gauze	stop watch
tripod	connecting leads	boiling tube
wooden splint	spatula	measuring cylinder

Skill area B – Working safely and making measurements or observations

Entry Level 1	Entry Level 2	Entry Level 3
1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
Handle equipment and materials safely.	Level 1 plus	Level 2 plus
	Use equipment to make simple measurements or observations.	Show recognition of the need for results to be meaningful.
e.g. by wearing safety		
goggles when	e.g. by using a	e.g. by checking results,
appropriate.	microscope to draw a	or by carrying out
	cell, or by correctly	repeats or calculating a
	reading the display on a	mean, or by reference to
	meter.	control variables.

Skill area C – Recording data

Entry Level 1	Entry Level 2	Entry Level 3
1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
Record the results of the experiment.	Level 1 plus	Level 2 plus
e.g. by writing down the	Use a table the teacher has given you	Use your own table
results.		e.g. by drawing your own table with correct heading and units

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Skill area D – Presenting data

Types of Insects

Entry Level 1	Entry Level 2		Entry Level 3
1 mark	2 marks		3 marks
Select an appropriate method of displaying the data, e.g. a bar chart, pie chart or line graph.	Level 1 plus Plot the data when provide blank graph in the axes have scaled and lal you.	correctly ed with a n which e been belled for	Independently select the correct form of display, and decide on suitable scales and labels for the axes of a graph or bar chart, and then correctly plot the data
Bar Graph Line Graph		Line Graph	
Used for categorical data; good for	comparing groups	Used for continu	ious data; good for looking at data over time
Honey Bees Wasps H	Trap A Trap B Trap C	Di 70 000 (Meters) 70 00 000 (Meters) 70 00 00 000 (Meters) 70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	istance from the Origin

Pie Chart

Time (Seconds)

Used to compare parts of a whole; does not have axes like graphs



Skill area E – Identifying patterns and relationships

Entry Level 1	Entry Level 2	Entry Level 3	
1 mark	2 marks	3 marks	
State simply what you found out in the	Level 1 plus	Level 2 plus	
experiment.	Describe a simple relationship in the	Make a relevant comment about the	
eg tea cools faster in a metal cup than it does in	results or draw a simple conclusion.	success or otherwise of the experiment.	
a piastic cup.	eg noticing that tea cools faster in a metal cup than it does in a plastic cup, leading to the conclusion that plastic is a better insulator than metal.	eg by referring to any anomalous results, or by stating that any repeats always gave the same value.	

An anomaly is an unusual result that does not fit the pattern formed by the rest of the results

	Dependent Variable (Unit)			
Independent Variable (Unit)	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Average
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
2.0	(1.6)	1.1	1.1	1.3
3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
4.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
5.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0

