NCEA Castle School – Science Assessment Criteria



Year 1 – Science

Working Scientifically								
1.WS1 -	Asking simple ques	tions and recognisi	ng that they can be	answered in differ	ent ways			
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional			
1.WS2 - Observing closely, using simple equipment								
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional			
1.WS3 - Performing simple tests								
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional			
1.WS4 - Identifying and classifying								
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional			
1.WS5 - Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions								
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional			
	1.WS6 - Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions							
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional			

Pupils in years 1 and 2 should explore the world around them and raise their own questions. They should experience different types of scientific enquiries, including practical activities, and begin to recognise ways in which they might answer scientific questions.

They should use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them, observe changes over time, and, with guidance, they should begin to notice patterns and relationships.

They should ask people questions and use simple secondary sources to find answers.

They should use simple measurements and equipment (for example, hand lenses, egg timers) to gather data, carry out simple tests, record simple data, and talk about what they have found out and how they found it out. With help, they should record and communicate their findings in a range of ways and begin to use simple scientific language.

These opportunities for working scientifically should be provided across years 1 and 2 so that the expectations in the programme of study can be met by the end of year 2. Pupils are not expected to cover each aspect for every area of study.



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Year 1 Science **Plants** 1.P1 - Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees Shallow Not Met **Emerging** Developing Deepening **Functional** 2.P2 - Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees 1 Shallow Not Met **Emerging** Developing Deepening **Functional**

Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to explore and answer questions about plants growing in their habitat. Where possible, they should observe the growth of flowers and vegetables that they have planted.

They should become familiar with common names of flowers, examples of deciduous and evergreen trees, and plant structures (including leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, stem). Pupils might work scientifically by: observing closely, perhaps using magnifying glasses, and comparing and contrasting familiar plants; describing how they were able to identify and group them, and drawing diagrams showing the parts of different plants including trees. Pupils might keep records of how plants have changed over time, for example, the leaves falling off trees and buds opening; and compare and contrast what they have found out about different plants.



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Year 1 Science Animals, Including Humans 1.A1 - Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals Not Met Shallow **Emerging** Developing Deepening **Functional** 1.A2 - Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores **Emerging** Not Met Shallow Developing **Functional** Deepening 1.A3 - Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets) Shallow Not Met **Emerging** Developing Deepening **Functional** 1.A4 - Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense Not Met Shallow **Emerging** Developing **Functional** Deepening Pupils should use the local environment throughout the year to explore and answer questions about animals in their habitat. They should understand how to take care of animals taken from their local environment and the need to return them safely after study. Pupils should become familiar with the common names of some fish,

amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including those that are kept as pets.

Pupils should have plenty of opportunities to learn the names of the main body parts (including head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth) through games, actions, songs and rhymes.

Pupils might work scientifically by: using their observations to compare and contrast animals at first hand or through videos and photographs, describing how they identify and group them; grouping animals according to what they eat; and using their senses to compare different textures, sounds and smells.



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Year 1 Science **Everyday Materials** 1.EM1 - Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made Shallow Not Met **Emerging** Developing Deepening **Functional** 1.EM2 - Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock Shallow **Functional** Not Met Emerging Developing Deepening 1.EM3 - Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials Not Met **Shallow Emerging** Developing Deepening **Functional** 1.EM4 - Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties Not Met Shallow **Emerging** Developing **Functional** Deepening

Pupils should explore, name, discuss and raise and answer questions about everyday materials so that they become familiar with the names of materials and properties such as: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent. Pupils should explore and experiment with a wide variety of materials, not only those listed in the programme of study, but including for example: brick, paper, fabrics, elastic, foil.

Pupils might work scientifically by: performing simple tests to explore questions, for example: 'What is the best material for an umbrella? ... for lining a dog basket? ... for curtains? ... for a bookshelf? ... for a gymnast's leotard?'



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		Year 1	Science				
Seasonal Changes							
	1.S	C1 - Observe change	es across the 4 seas	sons			
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional		
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1.SC2 - O	bserve and describ	e weather associate	ed with the seasons	and how day lengt	th varies		
Not Met	Shallow	Emerging	Developing	Deepening	Functional		

Pupils should observe and talk about changes in the weather and the seasons. Note: pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the sun, even when wearing dark glasses.

Pupils might work scientifically by: making tables and charts about the weather; and making displays of what happens in the world around them, including day length, as the seasons change.