| Science KS3 Assessment Framework | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Beginning | Working Towards | Expected | Exceeding | Excelling |
| | Grade 1 | Grade 2-3 | Grade 4-5 | Grade 6-7 | Grade 8-9 |
| Acids & Alkalis | l can: | l can: | l can: | l can: | l can: |
| | Give an example of a chemical reaction | State an observation that is evidence that a chemical reaction has happened | State some useful chemical reactions | Deduce whether an observed or described change is a physical change or a chemical reaction. | Compare chemical reactions to physical reactions |
| | Give an example of a physical reaction | Recall the hazards associated with acids and alkalis | Describethe differnece between a concentrated and dilute acid. | Compare the properties of acids and alkalis | Explain the difference between acid strength and acid concentration |
| | State safety precautions that are necessary when handling avids/alkalis | Use the pH scale to measure acidity and alkalinity. | Identify acids, alkalis and neutral solutions on the pH scale | Identify the best indicator to distinguish between solutions of different pH, using data provided. | |
| | Give one example of a neutralisation reaction. | State examples of strong and weak acids. | Use data and observations to determine the pH of a solution | Describe what factors affect the pH of a solution. | |
| | | State what happens during a neutralisation reaction. | Use models to show the difference between a strong acid and a weak acid. | Describe a method for making a neutral solution from an acid and an alkali. | |
| | | State the products formed when an acid reacts with a base | State what products are formed in the reaction between an acid and alkali. State what a salt is | Predict the names of salts formed when acids react with metals or bases and write word equations to represent the reactions. | |
| | | | Match the type of salt that will form from the type of acid used. | | |