Science KS3 Assessment Framework

	Beginning Grade 1	Working Towards Grade 2-3	Expected Grade 4-5	Exceeding Grade 6-7	Excelling Grade 8-9
Cell Biology	I can: state that organisms are made of cells recognise that substances can move in & out of cells name some specialised cells	I can: recognise an animal and plant cell recognise unicellular organisms recognise the role of diffusion in living organisms use a microscope to observe a prepared slide, with assistance. match some components of a cell to their functions. state what diffusion is	I can: use a microscope to make observations label an animal & plant cell describe unicelluar organisms with examples - eg yeast, bacteria & euglena describe the process of diffusion explain how to use a microscope to observe a cell. describe what a cell is. identify and compare the similarities and differences between plant and animal cells. describe some specialised cells	I can: use the words eukaryote & prokaryote with examples describe the funtions of nucleus, cell membrane, cell wall, mitochondria, cytoplasm, vacuole & chloroplast describe the function of specialist unicelluar organism cell parts give examples of where diffusion is needed by cells explain what each part of the microscope does and how it is used. describe examples of specialised cells, linking structure and function. explain how uni-cellular organisms are adapted to carry out functions that, in multi-cellular organisms, are done by different types of cell.	I can: compare & contrast the differences between normal & specialsed animal & plant cells explain how different structures help organisms to survive explain factors that affect diffusion use a microscope to observe a prepared slide calculating a range of magnifications. explain the functions of the components of a cell by linking them to life processes. prepare a microscope slide unaided explain why substances move in and out of cells describe the structure and function of specific unicellular organisms explain why multi-cellular organisms need organ systems to keep their cells alive.