D	esign			
		Complete / 2	Partial / 1	Not at all / 0
A S P	Define problem & select variables	Formulates a focused problem/ research question and identifies the relevant variables.	Formulates a problem/research question that is incomplete or identifies only some relevant variables.	Does not identify a problem/ research question AND does not identify any relevant variables.
E C	Controlling variables	Designs a method for the effective control of the variables.	Designs a method that makes some attempt to control the variables.	Designs a method that does not control the variables.
	Developing a method for collection of data	Develops a method that allows for the collection of sufficient relevant data.	Develops a method that allows for the collection of insufficient relevant data.	Develops a method that does not allow for any relevant data to be collected.

Aspec	t 1: Define the problem and select the variabl	es /
	Research Question or Aim clearly stated	If a hypothesis is required:
	RQ/Aim includes IV and DV	•
	Background to investigation included	☐ It is quantitative / written appropriately
	IV correctly identified with units/range	☐ Null hypothesis- if stats require it
	DV correctly identified with units and	<ul> <li>Prediction is explained using scientific theory</li> </ul>
	precision	☐ Sources are cited
Aspec	t 2: Controlling variables	
	Method to manipulate IV, including specific	Controlled variables presented as a table:
	details of range or increments	TO THE PERSON AND A COUNTY
	Method for recording results, including units	<ul> <li>List all variables to be controlled</li> </ul>
	and uncertainty of tools (±)	For each variable:
	Annotated photo of equipment or	
П	experimental set-up	☐ How could it impact the results?
J	Full citation of published protocol, if used	☐ Exactly how will it be controlled?
Aspect	3: Developing a method for collection of suff	cient relevant data
	Results table designed before investigation	<ul> <li>Explain how raw data will be transformed int</li> </ul>
	was planned, to guide Design	processed data for comparison/ plotting
	How will results be presented? Reason.	☐ Sufficient repeats (trials) at each increment to
	What statistical test(s) will be used? Why?	ensure reliability and allow for stats.
	Does plan to collect data address RQ?	☐ Method clearly presented in step-wise format
	Min. 5 increments over a suitable range for	and can be repeated by others.
	the IV (unless comparing populations)	<ul> <li>Safety/ ethics concerns addressed,</li> </ul>
	Explain how range of IV was selected	

		Complete / 2	Partial / 1	Not at all / 0
<b>A</b>	Concluding	States a conclusion with justification, based on reasonable interpretation of the data.	States a conclusion based on a reasonable interpretation of the data.	States no conclusion OR the conclusion is based on an unreasonable interpretation of the data.
S P E C	Evaluating procedures	Evaluates weaknesses and limitations.	Identifies some weaknesses and limitations, but the evaluation is weak or missing.	Identifies irrelevant weaknesses and limitations.
	Improving the investigation	Suggests realistic improvements in respect of identified weaknesses and limitations.	Suggests only superficial improvements.	Suggests unrealistic improvements.

Aspect 1: Concluding			
Patterns and trends in data stated, with reference to the graph/ tables.  Comparisons, if appropriate, are made Data related to hypothesis or RQ – to what extent to they agree/ disagree?  Scientific explanation for results Comparison with published data and theoretical texts, if possible.  Aspect 2: Evaluating procedures	<ul> <li>□ Appropriate language used "Supports m hypothesis" (not 'proves' or 'is correct')</li> <li>□ Associated qualitative data add value to explanations.</li> <li>□ Sources cited appropriately</li> <li>□ Suggestions for further investigation stated</li> </ul>		
☐ Reference to error bars (or STDEV) with	Evaluate random biological variation, measurement/		
regard to variability of results  Analysis of reliability of results:  Are data sufficient to address the RQ?	instrument errors, systematic error (problems with the method) in terms of:		
<ul> <li>Was the range of the IV appropriate?</li> <li>Identify &amp; Explain anomalous data points</li> <li>Refer to quantitative data</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Possible effect on data</li><li>Significance of the weakness or limitation in terms of the data set</li></ul>		
Tima mana aamantan kunsu	This can be clearly presented in a table.		
eliminated with good practical skills. The focus here sh	though these are not scientific errors – they should be hould be on the investigation.		
Aspect 3: Improving the investigation			
For each weakness or limitation mentioned above, how reduce the impact of the error in terms of:	v could improved experimental design remove or		
☐ Techniques used to collect and record data, inc ☐ Design of the investigation, including range of	cluding precision of equipment values chosen and repeats of each IV data point		
<ul> <li>Realistic, specific and achievable improvement</li> </ul>	ts		

<sup>\*</sup>Adapted from Stephen Taylor's work from BIS (Bandung International School)

## **Data Collection and Processing**

		Complete / 2	Partial / 1	Not at all / 0
A S	Recording raw data	Records appropriate quantitative data and associated qualitative raw data, including units and uncertainties where relevant.	Records appropriate quantitative and associated qualitative raw data, but with some mistakes or omissions.	Does not record any appropriate quantitative raw data OR raw data is incomprehensible.
P E C	Processing raw Processes the quantitative raw		Processes quantitative raw data, but with some mistakes and/ or omissions.	No processing of raw data is carried out OR major mistakes are made in processing.
	Presenting processed data	Presents processed data appropriately and, where relevant, includes errors and uncertainties.	Presents processed data appropriately, but with some mistakes and/or omissions.	Presents processed data inappropriately <b>OR</b> incomprehensibly.

. speci	t 1: Recording Raw Data	
	Raw data clearly distinguished from processed	Decimal points consistent throughout
	data (possibly separate table)	Decimal points consistent with precision of
	Units of IV and DV present and correct	the measuring equipment
	Uncertainties correct (±)	Associated qualitative data (observations)
	All data are recorded correctly and honestly	MUST be recorded or zero awarded.
Aspect	2: Processing Raw Data	
	Calculations to determine DV carried out, if	Standard deviations included where
	necessary	appropriate, with appropriate DP.
	Calculations or statistical tests appropriate to	Uncertainties adjusted to reflect any
_	investigation and address RQ	calculations carried out.
	Mathematics correctly applied	Processed data (and decimal places)
	Worked example calculations given	consistent with precision of recorded data
ĎE-ŠVA	3: Presenting Processed Data	
	Tables & graphs do not break across pages	Axes labeled clearly, including metric/Sl unit
	Tables & graphs do not break across pages Titles self-explanatory and complete	Axes labeled clearly, including metric/ SI unit and uncertainties of values
	Tables & graphs do not break across pages Titles self-explanatory and complete Consistent decimal places	and uncertainties of values Axes scaled appropriately
	Tables & graphs do not break across pages Titles self-explanatory and complete Consistent decimal places Uncertainties/ errors included	and uncertainties of values Axes scaled appropriately
	Tables & graphs do not break across pages Titles self-explanatory and complete Consistent decimal places Uncertainties/ errors included Appropriate choice of graph	and uncertainties of values Axes scaled appropriately Error bars included, unless insignificant Error bar source (e.g. standard deviation)
	Tables & graphs do not break across pages Titles self-explanatory and complete Consistent decimal places Uncertainties/ errors included	and uncertainties of values Axes scaled appropriately