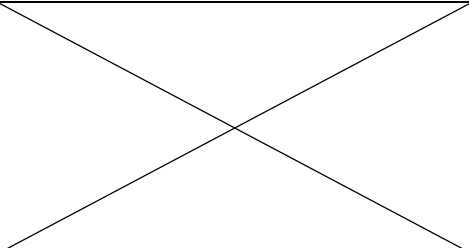|	Claim *A statement or conclusion that answers the original question/problem.*	Evidence *Scientific data that supports the claim. The data needs to be appropriate and sufficient to support the claim.*	Reasoning *A justification that connects the evidence to the claim. It shows why the data counts as evidence by using appropriate and sufficient scientific principles.*
0	Does not make a claim, or makes an inaccurate claim like – "Levers do not effect work."	Does not provide evidence, or only provides inappropriate evidence or vague evidence, like "the data shows me it is true" or "It would be a lot harder to move a piano without a lever"	Does not provide reasoning, or only provides inappropriate reasoning like "levers are used in lots of ways in our lives".
1	Makes an accurate but vague or incomplete claim like – "Levers make work easier." Or "Levers do not make work easier." (It can actually depend).	Makes a general statement about how in the investigations levers sometimes made the work easier and sometimes did not make the work easier. Does not include specific data.	Repeats evidence and links it to the claim, but does not include scientific principles.
2	Makes an accurate and complete claim like – "Levers sometimes make work easier."	Provides 1 of the following 2 pieces of evidence: • Specific data (e.g. numbers) from the investigation when the lever made the work easier. • Specific data (e.g. numbers) from the investigation when the lever made the work harder.	Provides 1 of the following 2 reasoning components: • A lever can make work feel easier depending on the position of the fulcrum, effort and load. • Doing work is the ability to move an object. If it takes less force, the work feels easier.
3		Provides 2 of the following 2 pieces of evidence: • Specific data (e.g. numbers) from the investigation when the lever made the work easier. • Specific data (e.g. numbers) from the investigation when the lever made the work harder.	Provides all 2 reasoning components: • A lever can make work feel easier depending on the position of the fulcrum, effort and load. • Doing work is the ability to move an object. If it takes less force, the work feels easier.