

Science Faculty Curriculum Overview

The study of science should fire pupils' curiosity about phenomena in the world around them and offer opportunities to find explanations. It will instil wonder and drive a desire to ask 'How? Why?' and spark independent learning. Science can engage learners at many levels, developing enquiring minds by linking direct practical experience with scientific ideas. Experimentation and modelling can be encouraged to develop and evaluate explanations to facilitate critical, organised thinking together with creative thought.

Pupils learn how knowledge and understanding in science are rooted in evidence and how the academic resilience of scientists has impacted on society today. They discover how scientific ideas contribute to technological change – affecting industry, business and medicine and improving quality of life. They trace the development of science worldwide and recognise its cultural significance. They learn to question, respect and discuss issues that may affect their own lives, the directions of societies and the future of the world. Their passion to enhance and nurture our planet may provide answers to very real, current environmental problems as well as a route to further learning. There are a number of key concepts that underpin the study of science and how science works. Pupils need to understand these concepts in order to deepen and broaden their knowledge, skills and understanding. Successful mastery of science concepts will facilitate potential entry into a vast number of employment opportunities encompassing many aspects of everyday life such as medicine, energy production, materials and environmental issues.

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
New Skills	New Skills	New Skills
Calculating magnification, actual and image size	Using equipment safely to carry out food tests for starch,	Evaluating the uses of statins, stents, valve replacement,
Order of magnitude	glucose, protein and lipids	artificial pacemakers and artificial hearts
Calculating percentage change and plotting graphs	Investigating the impact of an inorganic catalyst and an	Light intensity and how to measure the rate of photosynthesis
Calculating surface area:volume	enzyme – collecting oxygen over water	Testing leaves for starch using ethanol in a safe manner
Required practical - Producing microscope slides	Required practical – the effect of pH on enzyme action	Evidence for transpiration through xylem using celery
Required practical – osmosis – the effect of concentration on	Interpreting graphs	Investigating stomata – practical (nail varnish)
potato cells	Locating pulse	Measuring transpiration rates
		How to use a potometer
Recalled Skills	Recalled Skills	How to use the inverse square law
Using a microscope (Organisms Y7 – observing cells)	Drawing graphs	
Producing microscope slides – cheek cells, onion cells	Measuring breathing and heart rate (Organisms Y8 – gas	Recalled Skills
(Organisms Y7 – observing cells)	exchange & breathing)	Drawing graphs
	Finding means and estimating	Finding means and estimating
New Knowledge		
What we can see under the electron microscope - and how to	New Knowledge	New Knowledge
calculate magnification.	The way the structure of enzymes is related to their function.	Limiting factors of photosynthesis
The similarities and differences between prokaryotic and	Surface area: volume ratios and the adaptations of the alveoli	Uses of glucose - the product of photosynthesis
eukaryotic cells and orders of magnitude.	of the lungs for effective gas exchange.	How evaporation and transpiration are controlled in plants.
The roles of osmosis and active transport in the movement of	The importance of ventilating the lungs and the gills of fish to	
materials in and between cells.	maintain steep concentration gradients.	Recalled Knowledge
The type of cell division that forms the gametes and the way		The basic principles of photosynthesis (Ecosystems Y8 –
normal body cells grow and divide	Recalled Knowledge	photosynthesis)
	The importance of the digestive system. (Organisms Y8 –	The role of the leaf stomata in gas exchange in plants.
Recalled Knowledge	digestive system; bacteria & enzymes in digestion)	(Ecosystems Y8 – leaves)
What cells look like under a light microscope? (Organisms Y7 –	The basic structure and function of the human gas exchange	How evaporation and transpiration are controlled in plants.
observing cells)	system. (Organisms Y8 – gas exchange & breathing)	(Ecosystems Y8 – leaves)
The similarities and differences between plant and animal cells.	The mechanism of breathing. (Organisms Y8 – gas exchange &	
(Organisms Y7 – plant & animal cells)	breathing)	Practical Opportunities
The role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and		Required practical – light intensity and the rate of
between cells. (Organisms Y7 – movement of substances)	Practical Opportunities	photosynthesis
Similarities/differences between animal and plant cells	Required practical – food tests for starch, glucose, protein and	Testing leaves for starch
Cell specialisation (Organisms Y7 – specialised cells)	lipids	
	Investigating the impact of an inorganic catalyst and an	Assessment:
Practical Opportunities	enzyme	Biology B4 & B8 assessments
Required practical - Producing microscope slides	Required practical – the effect of pH on enzyme action	Trilogy B4 & B5 assessments
Required practical - osmosis - the effect of concentration on	Interpreting graphs	DIRT tasks relating to assessment
potato cells	Breaking down protein using pepsin	Extended writing tasks relating to required practical /
		evaluation of treatments for heart disease
Assessment:	Assessment:	Y9 end of year exam
Biology B1 & B2 assessments	Biology B3 assessment	
Trilogy B1 & B2 assessments	Trilogy B3 assessment	
DIRT tasks related to assessment	DIRT tasks related to assessment	Matter: How do atoms combine?
Extended writing tasks - relating to required practical	Extended writing tasks – relating to required practical	Recalled knowledge
Matter: Atoms and elements	Matter: The Periodic Table	<i>There are three states of matter (y7 matter)</i>

Recalled knowledge.	Recalled knowledge	The arrangement of particles within solids, liquids and gases.
Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7	Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7	(y7 matter)
Matter, The particle model)	Matter, The particle model)	The movement of particles within solids, liquids and gases. (y7
State that all materials are made up of one or more elements	State that all materials are made up of one or more elements	matter)
Y7 Matter, Inside particles)	(Y7 Matter, Inside particles)	The processes of melting and freezing. (y7 matter)
Recall that elements are listed in the periodic table (Y7	Recall that elements are listed in the periodic table (Y7	The processes of evaporation and condensation (y7 matter)
Reactions: More about elements)	Reactions: More about elements)	The differences between compounds and elements (y9 term 1)
Recall that the metals are listed on the left of the periodic table	Recall that elements are made up of only one type of atom	The properties (and examples) of metals and non-metals
and the non-metals are listed on the right (Y7 Reactions, More	(matter y7 and 8)	To use atomic structure to explain patterns in reactivity in the
about elements)	Group 1 and 7 elements (matter y8)	periodic table. (y9 term 2)
Differentiate between chemical and physical properties (Y7	How patterns in reactions can be predicted with reference to	To explain the difference between metals and non-metals in
Reactions, Chemical reactions)	the periodic table	terms of their atomic structures and bonding (y9 term 2)
Recall simple model of the atom, representing atoms as hard,		
solid spheres of differing sizes and masses.	Recalled skills:	Recalled skills:
Recall differences between atoms, elements and compounds	Write the definition of atoms, elements, molecules (y8 matter)	Describe the arrangement of particles within solids, liquids and
Recall how to use chemical symbols and formulae to represent	Label the position of metals and non-metals on a periodic table.	gases and link this to energy of particles (y8 matter.)
elements and compounds.	Identify the elements (and the number of their atoms) present	Draw diagrams to represent the particles within solids, liquids
Recall how to represent chemical reactions using formulae and	from given formulae.	and gases. (y8 matter)
chemical equations	Identify the elements from given symbols.	Draw and interpret cooling curves and heating curves when
	Explain what groups and periods are.	given exemplar data (y8 matter)
Recalled skills:	Explain that there are trends in the periodic table.	Determine the atomic structure of an atom when presented
<i>State the different parts of a reaction (products and reactants)</i>		with the appropriate information. (y9 term 2)
(KS2 Science)	General Scientific Enquiry Skills.	
Use reactions to differentiate between reversible and non-	Ask scientific questions	General Scientific Enquiry Skills.
reversible reactions (KS2 Science)	Plan investigations	Ask scientific questions
Simple separating techniques, filtration, distillation,	Record data	Plan investigations
crystallisation, and chromatography.	Analyse patterns in data	Record data
	Evaluate data	Analyse patterns in data
General Scientific Enquiry Skills.	Give conclusions related to the data	Evaluate data
Ask scientific questions		Give conclusions related to the data
Plan investigations	New Knowledge	

Record data Analyse patterns in data Evaluate data Give conclusions related to the data

New Knowledge

Atoms are made up of differing numbers of three different subatomic particles. To relate the numbers of subatomic particles to the position within the periodic table. To learn about the history of the atom and how we arrived at our current nuclear model.

To explain the formulae of elements and compounds, knowing the structure of the atoms and the type of bonding involved. To define the terms mixture and compounds and explain the differences between them.

New Skills

Identify the numbers of sub-atomic particles in a given atom.

New Knowledge

The development of the periodic table over time How atomic structure is linked to the periodic table. To use atomic structure to explain patterns in reactivity in the periodic table. To explain the difference between metals and non-metals in terms of their atomic structures and bonding How metals and non-metals differ (structure of the atoms and position in periodic table) Why noble gases are so unreactive. Trends in reactivity within groups 1 and 7, and why they occur (link to atomic structure)

New Skills

List the names and contribution of the scientists involved in composing the periodic table. Compare their models. Calculate and draw the structure of atoms Name the groups 1, 7 and 0. Identify the elements within group 1, 7 and 0. Explain the trends in group 1 and 7.

New Knowledge.

lons are formed when atoms gain or lose electrons. Group 1 atoms form positive ions (+1) Group 7 atoms form negative ions (-1) Positive ions are attracted to negative ions. This is ionic bonding. Ionic compounds have high melting points. lonic compounds form giant lattices lonic compounds conduct electricity when molten or dissolved in water. When non-metals join, covalent bonds form. Covalent bonds are a shared electron pair. Small covalent molecules have low melting points. Giant covalent structures have high melting points Examples of substances which contain covalent bonding. Metals contain metallic bonding.

New Skills

Draw diagrams to show the formation of positive or negative ions by loss or gain of electrons.

Draw diagrams to represent the numbers of sub-atomic	Predict outcomes of reactions within group 1 and 7.	Recognise the charge on an ion dependant on the group in the
particles in a given atom.	Explain the lack of reactivity within group 0	periodic table.
Identify the scientists and their impact on our understanding of		Recognise ionic compounds
the structure of an atom.	Practical Opportunities	Draw diagrams and describe how ionic bonds are formed.
To understand which separation methods are suitable for	Reactions of group 1 (demo)	Explain why ionic compounds have high melting point
which mixtures, why and how to perform these techniques.	Reactions of group 7 (displacement reactions)	Recognise covalent compounds
Introduce Tier 3 vocabulary		Draw diagrams and describe how covalent bonds are formed.
	Assessment Opportunities	Explain why small covalent molecules have low melting point.
Practical Opportunities	Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to	Explain why giant ionic structures have high melting points.
Filtration	include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science	Describe the bonding in NaCl, graphite, diamond, graphene,
Chromatography	works tasks were applicable.	fullerenes.
Distillation	End of term assessment opportunity	Describe the bonding found in metals and explain why metals
Crystallisation		can conduct electricity
		Explain why metals can conduct electricity.
Assessment Opportunities		
Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to		Practical Opportunities
include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science		Conductivity of ionic / covalent structures.
works tasks were applicable.		Use of model kits
End of term assessment opportunity		
		Assessment Opportunities
		Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to
		include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science
		works tasks were applicable.
		End of term assessment opportunity
		P1 Conservation and dissipation of energy
P2 Energy transfer by heating	P4 Electric circuits	Recalled Skills
P3 Energy resources	P5 Electricity in the home	Finding energy in fuel & food (yr7 Energy)
		Thinking chergy influence tood (yr 7 Ehergy)
Recalled Skills	Recalled Skills	Recalled Knowledge
Use of thermometer/Use of stop clock. (yr7 Energy)	Building simple circuits (yr7 Electromagnets)	Work done = Energy transferred & work done by a force.
Conduction, Convection & Radiation (yr8 Energy)	Using an Ammeter and Voltmeter (yr7 Electromagnets)	(yr8 Energy)
Testing Insulation experiment (yr8 Energy)		Machines Measuring; ramps, gears, pulleys and levers
resting insulation experiment (yro Energy)	Recalled Knowledge	(yr8 Energy)
Recalled Knowledge	Static electricity (yr7 Electromagnets)	Chemical energy in food and fuels (yr7 Energy)
Kinetic Theory of matter (yr8 Energy)	I, V & R (yr7 Electromagnets)	Energy and power (yrr8 Energy)
Energy and temperature (yr8 Energy)	series circuits (yr7 Electromagnets)	Energy adds up (yr7 Energy)
Conduction/Convection/Infra-red radiation (yr8 Energy)	parallel circuits (yr7 Electromagnets)	Energy dissipation (yr7 Energy)
Insulation (yr8 Energy)	Skills: Enquiry processes.	
Energy resources. (yr7 Energy)	Asking science questions	
Generating electricity. (yr7 Energy)		Skille: Enguing processor
	Planning investigations	Skills: <u>Enquiry processes.</u>
Renewable & non-renewable sources. (yr7 Energy)	Recording data	Asking science questions
	Analysing patterns	Planning investigations
Skills: <u>Enquiry processes.</u>	Evaluating data	Recording data
Asking science questions	Naue Chille	Analysing patterns
Planning investigations	New Skills	Evaluating data
Recording data	Using variable resistor	
Analysing patterns	Describing AC and DC on CRO screen	New Skills
Evaluating data	Wiring a plug	Calculating work, gravitational potential energy, kinetic
		energy and elastic potential energy.

New Skills	New Knowledge	
Finding specific heat capacity	Static electricity	New Knowledge
Calculating power of heater and energy transferred.	Electric current and potential difference	Changes in energy stores
	Resistance	Conservation of energy
New Knowledge	Potential difference - Current characteristics	Definition of work
Kinetic theory of matter	Series and parallel circuit.	Calculating work done by a Force
Energy transfer by conduction		Calculating gravitational potential energy
Energy transfer by convection	Ac and DC and the national grid.	Calculating kinetic energy & elastic potential energy.
Energy transfer by radiation	Household wiring and 3 pin plug	Energy Dissipation
Insulation	Electrical power and potential difference. Choosing a fuse.	Energy and efficiency and using Sankey diagrams
Specific heat capacity	E=Pt, P=VI and P=I ² R	Electrical devices and efficiency
	Electrical current and energy transfer. Q=It	Energy and Power
Energy demands. Renewable & Non Renewable Sources		Paying for electricity
Non Renewable sources. Thermal power stations	Practical Opportunities	
Renewable sources	Van de Graaff and perspex/polythene rods charging by friction.	Practical Opportunities
Environmental considerations	Circuit tests: Variable resistor and torch bulb. Adjust slider,	Energy Circus experiment
Supply and demand. Pump storage.	measure current/note effects.	Calculating work e.g. climbing stairs
	Investigating potential differences in series and parallel	
Practical Opportunities	circuits.	Assessment Opportunities:
Heating different volumes of water.	RP How does the resistance of a wire depend on its length?	Trilogy P1 assessment
Conduction through metal rods. Drawing pins, vaseline.	Resistors in series and parallel.	DIRT tasks related to assessment
Demo convection experiments. Snake spinners.	RP Investigating V – I characteristics of different components.	Extended writing task
Heating and cooling by IR. Leslies cube IR thermometer	Investigating an alternating potential difference using an	End of year exam. GCSE questions testing P1 – P5.
Insulation RP	oscilloscope	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Specific heat capacity RP	Wiring a plug	
Demo model power station. Structure of coal power station		
	Assessment Opportunities:	
Assessment Opportunities:	Trilogy P4 and P5 assessments	
Trilogy P2 and P3 assessments	DIRT tasks related to assessment	
DIRT tasks related to assessment	Extended writing task	
Extended writing task	Required practical; Resistance	
Required practical; Specific heat capacity	Required practical; V – I characteristics	
Required practical; Insulation		
Christmas Holiday	Easter Holiday	Summer Holiday

Year 10 Chemistry

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
New Skills	New Skills	New Skills
Interpreting correlations	Light intensity and how to measure the rate of photosynthesis	Finding the range, the mean, the median and the mode
How to prepare uncontaminated culture of bacteria on sterile	Testing leaves for starch using ethanol in a safe manner	Measuring the population size of a common species using
agar plates	How to use the inverse square law	sampling techniques
Calculating the number of bacteria in a population	Calculating change in breathing/heart rate	Investigating competition in plants
Required practical- Investigating the effect of disinfectants	Investigating aerobic respiration in living organisms	
and antibiotics	Interpreting graphs of the body's response to exercise	Recalled Skills

Calculating the effect of disinfectants and antibiotics on bacterial growth

Recalled Skills

Graph work Calculating area using $A = \pi r^2$ Order of magnitude (Y9 – Biology B1 – cell structure & transport)

New knowledge

The role of bacteria and other pathogens in human and plant diseases, and how to calculate the effect of antibacterial chemicals by measuring the area of zones of inhibition The impact developing new drugs / drug testing Double blind trials The importance of peer review

How to produce monoclonal antibodies & their uses How exercise and smoking can affect the health of other

systems of the body

The effects of recreational drugs on behaviour, health & life processes

Recalled Knowledge

The importance of bacteria in the human digestive system (Organisms Y8 – bacteria & enzymes in digestion) Binary fission (Organisms Y7 – unicellular organisms) Acid production in the stomach (Biology Y9 – B3 – Organisation & the digestive system) Blood and clotting (Biology Y9 – B4 – Organising plants & animals) The structure of the breathing system (Biology Y9 - B4 -Organising plants & animals) The importance of the phloem (Biology Y9 – B4 – Organising plants & animals) The consequences of imbalances in the diet (Organisms Y8 – unhealthy diets) The impact of exercise and smoking on the human gas exchange system (Organisms Y8 - smoking) The types of food people need to keep them healthy and the impact of poor diet on non-communicable (Organisms Y8 nutrients)

Practical Opportunities

Required practical- Investigating the effect of disinfectants and antibiotics

Assessment:

Biology B5, B6 & B7 assessments Trilogy B5, B6 & B7 assessments DIRT tasks related to assessment Biology extended writing tasks – relating to required practical

Recalled Skills

Testing a leaf for starch (Ecosystems Y8 – investigating photosynthesis) Drawing graphs of limiting factors (Ecosystems Y8 – investigating photosynthesis)

New Knowledge

Limiting factors of photosynthesis Uses of glucose – the product of photosynthesis Word & symbol equations for aerobic & anaerobic respiration How an oxygen debt builds up during anaerobic respiration in your muscles. Metabolic reactions and the role of the liver

Recalled Knowledge

Structure of the leaf Movement of substances into a plant The basic principles of photosynthesis The differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

Practical Opportunities

Required practical – light intensity and the rate of photosynthesis Testing leaves for starch Investigating respiration in living organisms Making lactic acid – anaerobic activities Testing fitness – Harvard Step Test

Assessment:

Biology B8 & B9 assessments Trilogy B8 & B9 assessments DIRT tasks related to assessment Extended writing tasks – AQA 6 mark question Produce a food chain/web (Ecosystems Y7 – Food chains, webs & disruption) Interpreting food webs (Ecosystems Y7 – Food chains, webs & disruption)

New Knowledge

How to investigate and measure the distribution and abundance of species in a system About the competition between organisms for scarce resources, and about the adaptations of organisms that result from natural selection and enable them to compete successfully in specific environments About the material cycles in nature that return chemicals from the bodies of organisms in the soil, water and air About the levels of organisation within an ecosystem, including the cyclical relationships between predators and their prey. The importance of decomposition and the factors that affect the rate of decay and of compost formation The reasons for the human population explosion and its impact in terms of pollution of the land, water, and air.

Some of the ways people interact with their environment, and how these ways can have negative or positive effects on biodiversity.

What is meant by food security and the measures that can be taken to make food production both more efficient and sustainable

Recalled Knowledge

Adaptations in plants & animals (Genes Y7 - Adapting to change) Competition for resources between individuals and species (Genes Y8 - extinction) That plants and animals have different requirements from their environments (Ecosystems Y7 - competition) Darwin's theory and about natural selection (Genes Y8 natural selection) That plants need mineral ions and water from the soil, carbon dioxide from the air, and light to make the chemicals they need (Ecosystems Y8 - photosynthesis) Factors that affect the growth of bacterial populations. (Organisms Y7 - unicellular organisms)

Practical Opportunities

Required practical - measuring the population size of a common species using sampling techniques Investigating competition in plants

Assessment:

Biology B16, B17 & B18 assessments Trilogy B15, B16 & B17 assessments DIRT tasks related to assessment

Trilogy extended writing tasks – AQA 6 mark question		Extended writing tasks – AQA 6 mark question Y10 mock exams
		Y 10 MOCK exams
Reactions: Calculations and chemical changes		Reactions: Rates of reaction
Recalled knowledge	Reactions: Electrolysis and energy changes	Recalled knowledge
Mass is conserved in chemical reactions	Recalled knowledge	Mass is conserved in chemical reactions
Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7	Mass is conserved in chemical reactions	Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7
Matter, The particle model)	Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7	Matter, The particle model)
<i>State that all materials are made up of one or more elements</i>	Matter, The particle model)	<i>Chemical rections produce new substances as products y,8</i>
(Y7 Matter, Inside particles)	<i>State that all materials are made up of one or more elements</i>	reactions)
<i>Recall differences between atoms, elements and compounds.</i>	(Y7 Matter, Inside particles)	Chemical reactions may release gases. (y8 reactions)
(v7.8,9 term 1)	<i>Recall differences between atoms, elements and compounds.</i>	<i>Chemical reactions may produce products which are solids. (y8</i>
<i>Recall how to use chemical symbols and formulae to represent</i>	(<i>y7,8,9 term 1</i>)	reactions.
elements and compounds. (y7,8,9 term 1)	Recall how to use chemical symbols and formulae to represent	Some reactions are reversible (y7,8 matter, reactions)
Recall how to represent chemical reactions using formulae and	elements and compounds. (<i>y</i> 7,8,9 term 1)	,
chemical equations (y7,8,9 term 1)	Recall how to represent chemical reactions using formulae and	Recalled skills:
Breaking down a compound using heat is known as thermal	chemical equations (y7,8,9 term 1)	Writing word equations (y7,8 reactions)
decomposition (y8 matter)	Breaking down a compound using heat is known as thermal	Recognising symbol equations (y7,8 reactions)
Simple acids and alkalis (y7 reactions)	decomposition (y8 matter)	Recognising when a chemical reaction takes place
	Simple acids and alkalis (y7 reactions)	
Recalled skills:	Bases will neutralise acids. (y7 reactions)	General Scientific Enquiry Skills.
Writing word equations (y7,8 reactions)	Salts form when acids and bases react (y7 reactions)	Ask scientific questions
Recognising symbol equations (y7,8 reactions)	Energy cannot be created or destroyed	Plan investigations
Use of indicators to distinguish between acids and alkalis (y7,8	Energy changes take place during chemical reactions	Record data
reactions)		Analyse patterns in data
Use of universal indicator to establish pH number (y7,8	Recalled skills:	Evaluate data
reactions)	Writing word equations (y7,8 reactions)	Give conclusions related to the data
Reactions of acid and bases (y7 reactions)	Recognising symbol equations (y7,8 reactions)	
Reactions of acid and metal	Difference between exothermic and endothermic reactions	New Knowledge
Using the periodic table to identify the relative atomic mass of	(reactions y8)	What is meant by the rate of a reaction?
an element	Energy progress in a reaction can be displayed using a reaction	The factors that affect rate of reaction.
	profile diagram. (reactions y8)	Collision theory
General Scientific Enquiry Skills.		What a reversible reaction is.
Ask scientific questions	General Scientific Enquiry Skills.	How to represent reversible reactions
Plan investigations	Ask scientific questions	What happens to the energy transfers in reversible reactions?
Record data	Plan investigations	How a reversible reaction in a closed system can be at
Analyse patterns in data	Record data	equilibrium.
Evaluate data	Analyse patterns in data	H tier- The composition of an equilibrium mixture can be
Give conclusions related to the data	Evaluate data	altered by changing conditions.
	Give conclusions related to the data	
New Knowledge		New Skills
What is meant by the relative atomic mass of an element.	New Knowledge	How to collect data on the rate of a chemical reaction.
How to calculate the relative atomic mass of an element and a	What happens in electrolysis	How to calculate the mean rate of a chemical reaction
compound.	What type of substance can be electrolysed.	How to calculate the rate of a chemical reaction at a specific
H tier, how to calculate the number of moles when given the mass of a substance	Products of electrolysis	time.
	What happens to ions during electrolysis?	How to use collision theory to explain the effect of surface
How to use balanced symbol equations to calculate masses of	How water effects the products of electrolysis Know uses for the products of electrolysis of brine.	area, temperature, concentration (pressure in gases) and a catalyst on reaction rate.
reactants and products What the limiting factor is, in a reaction.	Extraction of aluminium	Determine how changing the pressure affects reversible
To calculate the concentration of solutions.	Endothermic and endothermic reactions and their transfer of	reactions involving gases.
How some common metals react with water and dilute acids.	energy	1 Cachons Involving Bases.
How some common metals react with water and unute aclus.	l chcreby	1

Reactivity series of metals	Uses of exothermic and endothermic energy changes.	Determine hoe changing the temperature affects the
The position of carbon and hydrogen in the reactivity series.	The activation energy of a reaction.	reversible reaction.
Tendency of metal to form a positive ion depends on reactivity	Know the difference between bond making and bond breaking.	
of the metal.	Know that there is a certain amount of energy associated with	Practical Opportunities
Reaction between metal and acid.	each bond.	The different methods can be used to investigate the rate of
Reaction between acid and bases.	Triple: Chemical cells and fuel cells	different reactions.
Reaction between acids and alkalis.		
Reaction between acids with carbonates	New Skills	Assessment Opportunities
	Recognise that electrolytes must be molten or in aqueous	Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to
New Skills	solution	include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science
Deduce an order of reactivity of metals based on experimental	Explain the movement of ions within the electrolyte.	works tasks were applicable.
results	H tier. Half equations to represent the reactions at the	End of term assessment opportunity
Predict reactions of unfamiliar metals given information about	electrodes	
their relative reactivities.	How to predict the products of the electrolysis of aqueous	
H tier – writing ionic equations.	solution.	
H tier – identify the species that have been oxidised or	How to investigate the electrolysis of aqueous solution using	
reduced.	inert electrodes.	
How to interpret and evaluate processes used to extract	<i>To distinguish endothermic and exothermic reactions by</i>	
metals.	observing the temperature change	
H tier - How to identify redox reactions	Recognising activation energy when drawing reaction profiles	
How to predict products from given reactants.	for a reaction.	
How to use the formulae of common ions to deduce the	Identifying exothermic and endothermic reactions from	
formulae of salts.	energy	
<i>Triple: To calculate yield of a reaction</i>	H tier – the impact of bonding breaking and bond making on	
Titration calculations	overall energy change.	
THEALON CALCULATIONS		
Dreatical Opportunities	Calculate overall energy change in reactions.	
Practical Opportunities	Duractical One out unities	
Observe the reactions of some metals with water and dilute	Practical Opportunities	
acid.	Investigating the electrolysis of aqueous solutions	
Use of displacement reactions to identify an order of reactivity	Investigating temperature changes in a variety of reactions	
How to prepare pure dry crystals of the salts formed in		
neutralisation reactions between acids and insoluble bases	Assessment Opportunities	
How to prepare pure dry crystals of named soluble salts from	Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to	
information provided	include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science	
Investigate neutralisation	works tasks were applicable.	
	End of term assessment opportunity	
Assessment Opportunities		
Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to		
include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science		
works tasks were applicable.		
End of term assessment opportunity		
P6 Molecules and matter	P8 Forces in balance	P10 Forces and motion
P7 Radioactivity	P9 Motion	P11 Force and pressure
		P12 Wave properties
Recalled Skills	Recalled Skills	
Use of thermometer	Using newton meter. (yr7 Forces)	Recalled Skills
Use of stop clock	Calculating speed. (yr7 Forces)	Extension of a spring experiment. (yr8 Forces)
Calculating stress (Pressure on surface). (yr8 Forces)		
Calculating density (yr7 matter)	Recalled Knowledge	Recalled Knowledge

Recalled Knowledge Pressure in liquids & gases). (yr8 Forces) Stress (Pressure on solid surface). (yr8 Forces)

Skills: Enquiry processes. Asking science questions Planning investigations Recording data Analysing patterns Evaluating data

<u>New Skills</u> Cooling curve for Salol Measuring specific Latent heat Measuring radiation using Geiger Muller tube

New Knowledge

Density Required Solids, Liquids and gases Changes of state Internal energy Latent heat Gas pressure & temperature

Models of the atom Discovery of the nucleus Using the periodic table and definition of an isotope. alpha, beta & gamma radiation and decay Half-life

Practical Opportunities Heating Ice Water /Water vapour Cooling curve for salol Demo Latent heat of Fusion & Vaporisation. Latent heat of fusion and vaporisation demos. Demo Press in liquids & gases. Density Required Practical

Demo alpha, beta & gamma

Assessment Opportunities: Trilogy P6 and P7 assessments DIRT tasks related to assessment Extended writing task Required practical; Density Balanced and unbalanced forces (yr7 Forces) Speed (yr7 Forces) Distance-time graphs (yr7 Forces) Turning forces (yr8 Forces)

Skills: Enquiry processes.

Asking science questions Planning investigations Recording data Analysing patterns Evaluating data

<u>New Skills</u>

Calculating acceleration Using light gates Using air track Finding the CoM

New Knowledge

Vectors and scalers. Newton's 3rd law. Resultant forces 7 Newton's 1st Law Turning forces (moments) Finding COM Parallelogram of forces Resolution of forces

Speed investigation & equations Acceleration investigation & equations distance vs velocity time graphs. velocity vs time graphs Using motion graphs to find vel, acc and distance travelled

Practical Opportunities

Dropping cupcake cases See saws experiment. (moments) Finding COM

Finding speed of trolley down ramp Finding acceleration of trolley using ticker tape

Assessment Opportunities:

Trilogy P8 and P9 assessments DIRT tasks related to assessment Extended writing task Friction and drag (yr8 Forces) Extension of a spring experiment (yr8 Forces)

Describe motion of waves using a slinky (yr8 waves) Transverse waves; water waves and electromagnetic spectrum (yr8 waves) Radiation and energy (yr8 waves) Ripple tank to demonstrate Reflection and Refraction (yr7 waves) Sound waves and speed (yr7 waves) Loudness & amplitude/Frequency and pitch (yr8waves) The ear and hearing (yr7 waves) Light Reflection/Refraction (yr7 waves) The eve and vision (yr7 waves) and Colour (vr7 waves)

Skills: Enquiry processes.

Asking science questions Planning investigations Recording data Analysing patterns Evaluating data

New Skills Calculating momentum

Describe waves in a ripple tank Observe standing waves in a string

New Knowledge

Force = mass x acceleration. Newton's 2nd law Weight and mass. W=mg Dropping objects and terminal velocity. Force and breaking. Momentum. Momentum= mass x velocity Conservation of momentum (collisions and explosions) Force and elasticity, Hooke's Law

Using a Force to change momentum. Stress (pressure on a surface) Pressure in a liquid column Atmospheric pressure Upthrust and floating Transverse and longitudinal waves. Basic wave form and wave equation v=f x lambda Reflection and refraction. Waves in ripple tank and standing wave. Sound waves Sound & ultrasound. P & S waves. Structure of the Earth. Video.

Practical Opportunities

		RP Acceleration of trolley on air track Dropping objects through different liquids RP Force and extension Assessment Opportunities: Trilogy P10 assessment DIRT tasks related to assessment Extended writing task Required practical; Acceleration of trolley on air track. Required practical; Hooke's law; Extension of a spring. End of year exam. Paper 1 (P1 – P7).
Christmas Holiday	Easter Holiday	Summer Holiday

Year 11 Chemistry

Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
New Skills	New Skills	Biology
How to carry out an investigation into reaction times	Genetic diagrams – punnet squares	
How to find the blind spot	How inheritance works	Recalled Skills
	Meiosis diagrams	Required practicals
Recalled Skills	How to use genetic family trees	Graphical skills
Organs of the reproductive system (Genes Y7 – the menstrual	Using timescales – standard form	
cycle)		Recalled Knowledge
Fertilisation (Genes Y7 – fertilisation & implantation)	Recalled Skills	Practice papers
The menstrual cycle in simplistic terms (Genes Y7 - the	Simple reproduction (Genes Y7 – human reproduction)	Revisit key words
menstrual cycle)	What is DNA (Genes Y8 – DNA)	Revisit command words
	Methods of inheritance (Genes Y7 – inheritance)	
New Knowledge	Selective breeding (Genes Y8 – genetic modification)	Practical Opportunities
The differences between sensory and motor neurones and	Using timescales – standard form (Biology B1- The world of the	Revisit required practicals
their roles in coordination and control.	microscope)	
About the arrangement of tissues in the endocrine organs and		Assessment:
how they are adapted to their functions.	New Knowledge	GCSE exam
How the structure of enzymes are related to their functions	About the DNA that makes up the chromosomes, about the	
and how different factor affect the rate of enzyme controlled	variants of the genes known as alleles, and how all the DNA of	
reactions.	an organism can be analysed.	
How reproduction is controlled by hormones and how	About meiosis in cell division and the formation of gametes.	
hormones can be used in the artificial control of fertility	How information is passed from one generation to another and	
How hormones work together to control the menstrual cycle,	how to use genetic diagrams, direct proportion, simple ratios,	
and how they can be used in the artificial control of fertility	and probability to predict the outcome of a genetic cross.	
Main areas of the brain	About the importance of selective breeding in the	
Main parts of the human eye and how light is focussed	development of plants and animals and the increasing use of	
Short -sightedness/long sightedness	genetic engineering to introduce desirable characteristics.	
Kidney function, dialysis and transplants	How Charles Darwin built up the evidence for his theory of	
Control of temperature	evolution by natural selection and some of the barriers to the	

Control of water balance - ADH	acceptance of his ideas, as well as some of the modern evidence we have for evolution.	
Recalled Knowledge	About new DNA-based systems for classifying organisms.	
The basic structure of neurones. (Y9 – Biology B1 – cell	About new Dray based systems for classifying organisms.	
structure & transport)	Recalled Knowledge	
That tissues can be organised into organs with particular	The nucleus of the cell and the chromosomes it contains.	
functions in the body (Y9 – Biology B3 – organisation & the	(Biology B1 – Cell structure & transport; B2 – Cell division)	
digestive system)	About mitosis and the cell cycle (Biology B2 – Cell division)	
That enzymes act as biological catalysts. (Y9 – Biology B3 –	The process of reproduction (Genes Y7 - reproduction)	
organisation & the digestive system)	How inheritance works (Genes Y8 – human reproduction)	
The basic processes of human reproduction. (Genes Y7 –	How biological ideas develop. (all units)	
human reproduction)	About the characteristics of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells,	
The male and female reproductive organs. (Genes Y7 – human	and the differences between animal, bacterial and plant cells.	
reproduction)	(Biology B1 – cell structure & transport)	
Practical Opportunities	Practical Opportunities	
Required practical - How to carry out an investigation into	<u>N/A</u>	
reaction times		
How to find the blind spot	Assessment:	
	Biology B13, B14 & B15 assessments	
Assessment:	Trilogy B12, B13 & B14 assessments	
Biology B10, B11 & B12 assessments	DIRT tasks related to assessment	
Trilogy B10 & B11 assessments	Extended writing tasks – AQA 6 mark question	
DIRT tasks related to assessment		
Extended writing tasks – AQA 6 mark question		
	Reactions: The earth's resources, revision	
Reactions: Crude oil, chemical analysis, the earth's atmosphere	Recalled knowledge	Reactions: Revision
Recalled knowledge	Mass is conserved in chemical reactions	
Mass is conserved in chemical reactions	Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7	Concrel Scientific Enguin (Skille
Recall that everything is made of particles (KS2 Science, Y7 Matter, The particle model)	<i>Matter, The particle model) What happens in electrolysis (y10 term 2)</i>	General Scientific Enquiry Skills. Ask scientific questions
State that all materials are made up of one or more elements	<i>What type of substance can be electrolysed. (y10 term 2)</i>	Plan investigations
(Y7 Matter, Inside particles)	Products of electrolysis (y10 term 2)	Record data
<i>Recall differences between atoms, elements and compounds.</i>		Analyse patterns in data
(y7,8,9 term 1)	Recalled skills:	Evaluate data
<i>Recall how to use chemical symbols and formulae to represent</i>	Writing word equations (y7,8 reactions)	Give conclusions related to the data
elements and compounds. (y7,8,9 term 1)	Recognising symbol equations (y7,8 reactions	
Recall how to represent chemical reactions using formulae and	How to predict the products of the electrolysis of aqueous	Assessment Opportunities
chemical equations (y7,8,9 term 1)	solution. (y10 term 2)	Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to
Breaking down a compound using heat is known as thermal	How to investigate the electrolysis of aqueous solution using	include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science
decomposition (y8 matter)	inert electrodes (y10 term 2)	works tasks were applicable.
Recalled skills:	General Scientific Enquiry Skills.	End of term assessment opportunity
Writing word equations (y7,8 reactions)	Ask scientific questions	
Recognising symbol equations (y7,8 reactions)	Plan investigations	
Use of indicators to distinguish between acids and alkalis (y7,8	Record data	
reactions)	Analyse patterns in data	
	Evaluate data	
General Scientific Enquiry Skills.	Give conclusions related to the data	
Ask scientific questions	New Keerstedee	
Plan investigations	New Knowledge	

Record dataFinite and renewable resourcesAnalyse patterns in dataDifference between potable and pure waterEvaluate dataDifferences between potable and pure waterGive conclusions related to the dataHow waste-water is made safe to release into the environmentLife cycle assessmentsNew KnowledgeWhat is crude oil made up from?Tripic: RustingWhat are alkanes?Useful alloys and the properties of polymersThe names and formulae of the first four alkanes.Glass ceramics and compositesHow to separate the hydrocarbons in crude oil.The Haber process to make ammoniaConditions needed for complete and incomplete combustionNew SkillsTracting of hydrocarbonsHow to distinguish resources given appropriate data, betweenDefinition of pure substances and formulations.How to use orders of magnitude to evaluate the significance ofHow to to the mages in the atmosphere over time and some of theHow to use orders of magnitude to evaluate the significance ofThe main changes in the atmosphere over time and some of theInformation advaterNew Skill y causes of these changesTo explain the relative ease of obtaining potable water fromThe orducts of combustion of a fuel and the problems causedTo evaluate alternative biological methods of metal extraction,	
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The products of combustion of a fuel and the problems caused To evaluate alternative biological methods of metal extraction,	
by increased amounts of pollutants in the air. given appropriate information.	
Triple: Reactions of alkenes How to carry out and interpret LCA given appropriate Structures of also below or the sector of alkenes information	
Structures of alcohols, carboxylic acids and esters. information	
Reactions and uses of alcohols How to evaluate ways of reducing the use of limited supplies of	
Addition, condensation, natural polymers.metal ores, given appropriate informationTesting for ionsTriple: How to investigate the conditions of rusting.	
The conditions needed to produce ammonia	
New Skills How to prepare samples of fertiliser	
Representing alkanes by using their chemical formula or	
displayed formula Practical Opportunities	
How the volatility, viscosity and flammability of hydrocarbons Simple distillation of salt water.	
are affected by the size of the molecules. Test the distillate to determine purity	
Describe how to fractionally distil crude oil and explain the	
process. Assessment Opportunities	
Explaining the differences in conditions and products of Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to	
complete and incomplete combustion. include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science	
Determine the products of cracking. works tasks were applicable.	
Use melting point data to distinguish pure and impure End of term assessment opportunity	
substances.	
Identify formulations given suitable data.	
How chromatography can be used to distinguish pure	
substances from impure substances.	
How to interpret chromatograms and calculate Rf values	
Identify gases from results of tests	
How to interpret evidence and evaluate different theories	
about the earth's early atmosphere.	
Evaluating the product of combustion with impact on the	
environment.	
Triple; Recognising and drawing the functional groups of	
alkenes, alcohols, carboxylic acid, ester.	

Recognise the reactions of alkenes and alcohols Work out the formula of products of organic reactions. Given appropriate data, establish the composition of an unknown Practical Opportunities Simple and fractional distillation Paper chromatography Test for gases Assessment Opportunities Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science works tasks were applicable. End of term assessment opportunity P13 Electromagnetism P14 Electromagnetic waves P13 Electromagnetic waves	
Given appropriate data, establish the composition of an unknownGiven appropriate data, establish the composition of an unknownPractical Opportunities Simple and fractional distillation Paper chromatography Test for gasesPractical Opportunities Specific assessment opportunities within certain lessons, to include extended writing tasks, numeracy task, how science works tasks were applicable. End of term assessment opportunityP13 Electromagnetism P15 Electromagnetism P15 Electromagnetism P16 SpaceP13 Electromagnetism P16 SpaceP11 Wave properties P12 Electromagnetic wavesP14 SpacePhysics	
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P11 Wave properties P15 Electromagnetism P12 Electromagnetic waves P16 Space Physics	
P11 Wave properties P16 Space P12 Electromagnetic waves Physics	
P12 Electromagnetic waves Physics	
P13 Electromagnetic waves Recalled Skills	
P14 Light Plotting magnetic fields around permanent magnet. Revision for GCSE exams	
(yr8 electromagnets)	
Recalled Skills Electromagnets (yr8 electromagnets)	
Describe motion of waves using a slinky. (yr8 waves)	
Recalled Knowledge	
Light Reflection/Refraction (yr7 weaves) Permanent magnets (yr8 electromagnets)	
The eye and vision (yr7 waves) Magnetic fields around a permanent magnet (yr8	
Colour (yr7 waves) electromagnets)	
Magnetic effect of a current (yr8 electromagnets)	
Recalled Knowledge Electromagnets (yr8 electromagnets)	
Longitudinal wave; sound waves (yr7&8 waves)	
Transverse waves; water waves and electromagnetic spectrum Stars, planets and satellites (yr7 earth)	
(yr8 waves) Solar system (yr7 earth)	
Radiation and energy (yr8 waves)	
Ripple tank to demonstrate Reflection and Refraction Skills: Enquiry processes.	
(yr7 waves) Asking science questions	
Sound waves and speed (yr7 waves) Planning investigations	
Loudness & amplitude/Frequency and pitch(yr8waves) Recording data	
The ear and hearing (yr7 waves) Analysing patterns Light Deflection (wr7 waves) Evaluation data	
Light Reflection/Refraction (yr7 waves) Evaluating data	
The eye and vision (yr7 waves)	
Colour (yr7 waves) New Skills	
Plotting magnetic fields around an electromagnet.	
Skills: Enquiry processes. Motor effect	
Asking science questions Generator effect	
Planning investigations	
Recording data <u>New Knowledge</u>	
Analysing patterns Permanent magnets & magnetic fields	
Evaluating data Magnetic effect of a current	
Electromagnets	
New Skills The motor effect	
Describe waves in a ripple tank	

Observe standing waves in a string	Generator effect. AC generator	
- -	Transformers & national grid.	
Drawing ray diagrams for reflection	Big bang theory	
Drawing ray diagrams for lenses	Expanding universe and red shift	
	Life history of a star & formation of elements by fusion	
New Knowledge	<i>Planetary nebula, formation of planets and satellites.</i>	
Transverse and longitudinal waves.	Thanetary mediala, formation of planets and satemites.	
Basic wave form and wave equation v=f x lambda	Practical Opportunities	
Reflection and refraction.	Permanent magnets, magnetic mtls & fields	
Waves in ripple tank and standing wave.	Plotting field around bar magnets.	
Sound waves	what effect strength of an electromagnet	
	Demo the motor effect	
Electromagnetic spectrum; uses and dangers		
Communication using electromagnetic waves	Demo electromagnetic induction (generator effect)	
Medical uses of electromagnetic waves	Demo Transformers.	
Use of X Rays in medicine		
	Assessment Opportunities:	
Reflection	Trilogy P2 and P3 assessments	
Refraction	DIRT tasks related to assessment	
Light and colour	Extended writing task	
Lenses		
Use of lenses	March mocks. Paper 2 (P8 – P13).	
Prostical Opportunities		
<u>Practical Opportunities</u> Demo transvers and longitudinal waves with slinky. Videos		
Theory on basic wave form. Label wave. CRO and signal gen		
RP waves in a ripple tank		
RP reflection and refraction through block		
Demo sound waves with sig gen and loudspeaker		
Sound in a vacuum Finding speed of sound by echo		
Model spectrum with devices		
Assessment Opportunities:		
Trilogy P2 and P3 assessments		
DIRT tasks related to assessment		
Extended writing task		
Required practical; Reflection and refraction of light		
Required practical; Ripple tank and vibrating string.		
Required practical; Radiation (IR) and absorption - (Leslie's		
cube)		
December mocks. Paper 1 (P1 – P7).		
Christmas Holiday	Easter Holiday	Summer Holiday