Year 7	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment
Half-term 1	 Introduction to Science Know the names of key pieces of scientific equipment Know the hazard symbols for toxic, long term health hazard, flammable, explosive, dangerous to environment, corrosive, oxidising, gas under pressure and harmful/irritant. Know how to Label a Bunsen burner Know the stages in planning and reviewing an investigation (Introduction, hypothesis, variables, equipment list, diagram, method, table, graph, conclusion and evaluation) Know which type of data requires a line graph and which requires a bar chart 	 Be able to use key pieces of scientific equipment safely and accurately, including a Bunsen burner Be able to use chemicals safely considering their hazard symbols Be able to identify the 3 types of variable in an investigation Be able to plan, carry out and evaluate an investigation Be able to construct a graph Explore how the skeletal system and muscular system in a chicken wing 	 Practical write up IA on Organisms 1 key knowledge KA on Organisms 1
	Organisms 1 (movement and cells)	work together to cause movement	
	 Know the hierarchy of organisation in multicellular organisms: cells→tissues→organs→organ systems→organism; and give 	 ✓ Be able to prepare a sample of cheek cells. ✓ Be able to focus a microscope 	

 examples of each in both animals and plants. Know that the skeleton is made of bones that work together to provide support, protection, movement, and making blood cells. Know examples of hinged, fixed, and ball and socket joints (elbow/knee and hip) and be able to label them on a skeleton. Know that muscle cells work together as antagonistic pairs to provide and ball. 	 ✓ Be able to identify and label cell diagrams ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations ✓ Analysing data and patterns ✓ Planning investigations 	
bones that work together to provide support, protection,	within different scenarios	
cells.	 Problem solving 	
• Know examples of hinged, fixed,	✓ Constructing explanations	
and ball and socket joints	 Analysing data and patterns 	
to label them on a skeleton.	 Planning investigations 	
 Know that muscle cells work together as antagonistic pairs to cause movement. Label bicep/triceps (and tendons) and explain how the muscles work together as an antagonistic pair to move bones. Know that living organisms are made of cells, and that cells can be viewed under a microscope. Know how to calculate the magnification of a microscope and the different parts of a light microscope. Know that an animal cell consists of a nucleus, cell membrane, 		
cytoplasm and mitochondria. State the function of these parts and label them on a diagram.		

•	Know that in addition to a	
	nucleus, cell membrane,	
	cytoplasm and mitochondria,	
	plant cells also contain a cell wall,	
	vacuole, and often chloroplasts.	
	State the function of these parts	
	and label them on a diagram.	
	Know how to prepare a sample of	
	onion cells.	
•	Know that a specialised cell has	
	structural adaptations to make it	
	better suited to carry out a	
	particular job. Explain how nerve,	
	sperm, red blood, root hair, and	
	palisade (leaf) cells are adapted to	
	their function.	
•	Know that oxygen, carbon	
	dioxide, glucose and water travel	
	into and out of cells by diffusion.	
	Explain what diffusion is, how to	
	carry out the gel experiment to	
	investigate diffusion and why	
	multicellular organisms need	
	organ systems to get nutrients to	
	where they are needed.	
•	Know what a unicellular organism	
	is. Label the parts of an amoeba	
	and euglena and compare to the	
	structure of an animal cell.	

Half-term 2	 Matter 1- particle model and separating mixtures Know that substances are made from particles Know the properties of a substances, according to the arrangement and movement of particles Know how the properties of a substance change as it changes state, and how energy effects this change Know the process of diffusion and factors which effect it Know how to describe gas pressure Know the difference between solute, solvent, soluble and 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on Particle model and separating mixtures KA on Particle model and separating mixtures Homework In class assessment
	 Know how and why we separate mixtures using filtration, evaporation, distillation and chromatography Energy 1 – costs and transfers Know that food contains energy Know that different foods have different energy content, and different situations have different energy requirements 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on energy 1 KA on energy 1 Homework In class assessment

	 Know the difference between renewable and non-renewable energy resources Know the advantages and disadvantages of fossil fuels, hydroelectric power, tidal, wave, solar, nuclear, biomass Know the difference between energy and power Know how to calculate power, what units it has and be able to compare the power of different appliances Know what the law of conservation of energy states Know the difference between energy stores and energy transfers Know the meaning of energy dissipation Know how to calculate energy efficiency 		
Half-term 3	<u>Genes 1 – variation and human</u> <u>reproduction</u>		
	 Know there are 2 types of variation & to be able to categorise observations of variations (inherited and environmental) 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving 	 IA on genes 1 KA on genes 1 Homework

 To plot variations appropriately using a range of graphs linked to continuous and discontinuous data. (bar charts, line graphs & histograms) Know that animals have adaptations to a variety of babitate and abar accurately in the second second	 ✓ Constructing explanations ✓ Analysing data and patterns 	 In class assessment Mid year Assessment
 adaptations to a variety of habitats, and changes within that habitat. Know the terms adolescence and puberty and the changes that occur during these times. To identify and describe the male and female reproductive systems. (ovaries, oviducts, cervix uterus, vagina, Testes scrotum, sperm tube, penis) To define the term fertilisation and understand why some people are infertile. To know what occurs during gestation and birth. To know the effects of drugs (cigarettes and alcohol) on a foetus. To know the key events of the human menstrual cycle 		
 (menstruation, ovulation, lining building, lining maintaining) To know how contraception methods are used to prevent unwanted pregnancies. 		

Half-term 4	 Forces 1 – speed and gravity Name and describe forces as contact or non-contact. Know that forces are measured in newtons Describe what 'interaction pair' means Identify forces as balanced or unbalanced Describe situations that are in equilibrium Draw a force diagram Calculate resultant force State the speed equation and use it to calculate speed Choose equipment to make appropriate measurements for time and distance to calculate speed Describe relative motion Describe and use a distance time graph Use a distance-time graph to 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on forces 1 KA on forces 1 Homework In class assessment
	 graph Use a distance-time graph to describe a journey qualitatively 		

 Calculate speed from a distance time graph Plot a distance time graph State the force that holds planets and moons in orbit around larger bodies State g on the Earth and the moon Use the formula weight = mass × g <u>Reactions 1 – metals and non-metals, and acids and alkalis.</u> 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on reactions 1 KA on reactions 1 Homework In class assessment
 Know the difference between a chemical reaction and a physical change and be able to give examples of each (burning / melting) Know the difference between an acid and an alkali. Name examples of each. Understand the difference between the terms 'concentrated' and 'dilute' Know what an indicator is (Universal, phenolphthalein). Understand how the pH scale can tell you how strong/weak and acid/alkali is. Know that pH7 is neutral. 		

 Know the difference between a strong and a weak acid, stating examples of each (hydrochloric / ethanoic) Know what happens in a neutralisation reaction and how they are useful (indigestion tablets) Know what a salt is and be able to describe a method to prepare a sample of a salt using a neutralisation reaction. Know 	
that the type of salt produced is determined by the reactants it is made from.	
 Know what an element is. Give examples of both metal and non- metal elements 	
 Know that a metal oxide is formed from the reaction between a metal and oxygen. Write word equations for the reaction. Know that the metal has been oxidised. 	
 Know that when a metal reacts with an acid a salt and hydrogen are formed. Be able to name the salt produced. Compare the reactivity of different metals using rate of bubbles produced. 	

	 Know the products of the reaction between a metal and water. Compare the reactions of metals with water. Use the reactivity series to predict reactions. Know what a displacement reaction is and why they happen. Be able to predict whether a reaction will happen or not using the reactivity series. 		
Half-term 5	 Ecosystems1 – interdependence and plant reproduction Describe how a food web shows the feeding relationship within the habitat, using key words such as producer, prey and predator Know the term interdependence, and explain how toxins such as DDT or mercury can affect a food chain known as Bioaccumulation. Use pyramids of biomass and number to represent data from food chains. Know that organisms co-exist within their own niche within a habitat Know that quadrats can be used to take measurements in an ecosystem 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on ecosystems 1 KA on ecosystems 1 Homework In class assessment End of Year Assessment

	 Know organisms compete for resources such as food, territory, light, minerals. Describe the main parts of a flower and how pollination occurs Describe fertilisation and germination in plants Be able to use observations to collect data and complete calculations (percentage germination and averages) Know why seeds and fruit are formed Describe how the shape of seeds effect their dispersal 	✓	
Half-term 6	 Electromagnets 1 -voltage and resistance and current Know the symbols for the following circuit components; Cell, Battery, Bulb, Switch, Voltmeter, Ammeter, Resistor, Buzzer, Motor Know the difference between a series and parallel circuit Know what electrical conductors and insulators are and be able to give an example of each 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations ✓ Analysing data and patterns ✓ Planning investigations 	 IA on electromagnets 1 KA on electromagnets 1 Homework In class assessment IA on waves 1 KA on waves 1

 Know what is meant by voltage – describe it, state its units and explain what happens if more cells added Know what is meant by current- describe it, state its units and explain what happens if the voltage or resistance change Know what is meant by resistance –describe it, be able to calculate it 		Homework In class assessment
 using R=I/V, state its units and explain how it affects current Know what causes static electricity Know what happens when 2 positively charged objects interact and when a positive and negative objects interact 		
 Know sources of sound and how it travels Know how to define amplitude, frequency and wavelength, and link loudness and amplitude Know what auditory range means Know the difference between frequency and pitch Know how to label the ear, and how it works 		

 Know the speed of light and how it interacts with different materials Know how to construct and use ray diagrams to show how light reflects off mirrors Know how to describe refraction, and explain what happens when light is refracted through a convex and a concave lens Know how to label the eye with: optic nerve, iris, pupil, retina, lens and a cornea Know what happens to light when it passes through a prism Know how frequency affects colours or light, and the effect of coloured filters on light 		
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Year 8	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment
Half-term 1	 Earth 1 - Earths structure and universe Name and describe the different layers in Earth (Crust, mantle, core (inner and outer). State what a rock and a mineral are and give examples e.g. limestone is made of calcium carbonate. Know the name of a sedimentary rock (limestone), describe how it was formed (weathering, erosion and transport, deposition, compaction and cementation), and state its structure / properties (layers, porous, soft, separate grains). Know the name of an igneous rock (granite and basalt), describe how it was formed (magma / lava cooling), describe structure and properties (interlocking crystals, hard, durable, non-porous). Know the name of a metamorphic rock (marble), describe how it was formed (from limestone being heated in Earth's crust), describe structure and properties (non-porous, crystals) 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns 	 IA on Earth 1 KA on Earth 1 Homework In class assessment

 Describe the stages in the rock cycle. Give examples (glass, pottery) and describe the stages of the stages of	
describe the properties of	
ceramics (nard, brittle, stiff, nign	
insulators upreastive) Link	
nisulators, unreactive). Link	
properties of ceramics to uses.	
Plan a method to compare the	
Strength of different ceraincs.	
 Name objects that can be seen in the night slow (stors, means) 	
the hight sky (stars, moons,	
planets, satellites). State that	
in light years and know that a	
light years and know that a	
travals in one year. Evplain why	
light years are used rather than	
for example metroe. Describe	
and give examples of a planet	
star galaxy. Universe	
Stal, galaxy, Oliverse.	
Know the structure of the solar	
Morcury Vonus Forth Morc	
astaraid halt Jupitor Satura	
Uranus, Nontuno) and that	
planets orbit the Sun in elliptical	
orbits	
Name the four seasons we have	
on Earth Explain why we have	
on carth. Explain why we have	

 Describe and explain the motion of the Sun, stars, and Moon across the sky. Use data to describe and explain changes in day length throughout the year in different hemispheres. Name and describe the phases of the moon (new, crescent, first quarter, gibbous, full, gibbous, third quarter, crescent). Name the current model of the Solar system (heliocentric) and compare it to other models throughout history (geocentric, Ptolemy, Galileo) 		
 Matter 2 – Periodic table and Elements Know what makes an element Know the first 16 elements names and symbols Know the difference between an element, a mixture and a compound Know how to represent elements, compounds and mixtures using particle models 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on matter 2 KA on matter 2 Homework In class assessment

	 Know how to identify elements and their proportions in chemical formulae. Know the structure of the periodic table, including the horizontal periods and vertical groups Know how to describe trends in the periodic table Know how and why group 1 elements change in reactivity as you go down the group Know how and why group 7 elements change in reactivity as you go down the group Know why group 0 elements are unreactive 		
Half-term 2	 Electromagnets 2 – Electromagnets and magnetism Know that the strongest parts of a magnet are the poles and the magnetic field lines will be closer together here Know how to draw the magnetic field lines around a bar magnet 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations 	 IA on electromagnets 2 KA on electromagnets 2 Homework

 Know what the 3 magnetic meta are Know what happens when magnets interact Know what the earth's magnetic field looks like Knows how a compass works Knows how to make an electromagnet and how to 	 ✓ Analysing data and patterns ✓ Planning investigations 	In class assessment
increase its strength in terms of number of coils, current size and core material - Know uses of electromagnets including in an electric bell and loudspeaker (circuit breaker optional) <u>Organisms 2 – Breathing and digestion</u>		
 Name and describe the parts of the gas exchange system. Describe how the parts of the gas exchange system are adapted to their function. Describe what happens to the lungs and ribcage, and the process of, inhaling and exhaling Explain the similarities and differences between a bell jar model and the breathing system 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations ✓ Analysing data and patterns ✓ Planning investigations 	 IA on organisms 2 KA on organisms 2 Homework In class assessment

 Explain how to, and carry out, a lung volume test. Describe the differences between recreational and medicinal drugs. Name, and describe the effects of, two medicinal and two recreational drugs. Name and describe the effects of tobacco smoke and alcohol on the health of 'normal' and pregnant people. Name the nutrients needed for a healthy diet and why we need them. Describe a healthy diet and interpret food labels to plan a healthy menu. State and describe how you would test foods for the presence of: starch, lipids, sugar and proteins. Know positive and negative experimental results for each test. State that people require different amounts of energy. State and describe some health 	
 of: starch, lipids, sugar and proteins. Know positive and negative experimental results for each test. State that people require different amounts of energy. State and describe some health issues caused by an unhealthy diet. Calculate energy requirements for different people. 	

	 Name and describe the structure and function of the main parts of the digestive system. State what an enzyme and bacteria are and describe the role they play in digestion. Carry out an experiment to investigate enzyme action. 		
Half-term 3	 Reactions 2 –Chemical energy and types of reaction Know that in a chemical reaction, atoms are conserved – the atoms in the reactants rearrange to form the products. Be able to write word equations for a reaction and label the reactants and products (nitrogen + oxygen → nitrogen dioxide). Draw particle diagrams to show what happens to atoms in a reaction. State what a fuel is and give examples of renewable (wood)and non -renewable (fossil) fuels. State what a combustion reaction is and be able to write and draw particle diagrams for the 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on reactions 2 KA on reactions 2 Homework In class assessment IA on energy 2 KA on energy 2 Homework In class assessment Mid Year Assessment

combustion of carbon and
methane.
State what a thermal
decomposition reaction is, giving
calcium carbonate as an example.
State and explain what is meant
by the conservation of mass,
giving examples.
Describe what and exothermic
and endothermic reaction are.
Know how to identify an exo or
endo thermic reaction
experimentally.
Be able to draw energy profile
diagrams for both endo and exo
thermic reactions.
State that in a chemical reaction
bonds in the reactants are broken
and new bonds are formed to
form the products. Breaking
bonds requires energy, making
bonds releases energy. Be abe to
carry out simple bond energy
calculations for a given chemical
reaction to determine if a
reaction is going to be endo or
exo thermic.
State what a catalyst is. Describe
how a catalyst affects the
reaction in relation to activation

energy. Be able to draw the	
alternate nathway on the energy	
profile diagram	
p. ee a	
Energy 2 – Work and heating and cooling	
 Know how to calculate energy transferred/work done Know how machines can change the size of a force Know the law of conservation of energy Know the difference between energy and temperature Know how energy is transferred in conduction, and what state conduction takes place through Know how energy is transferred in convection and that it only takes place in fluids Know how to explain the formation of a convection current Know the difference between insulators and conductors Know some sources and properties of infra-red radiation 	

Half-term 4			
Half-term 4	 Genes 2 – Evolution and inheritance State that organisms have changed over time, giving examples Describe the process of natural selection Describe the evidence that Darwin used to develop his theory of natural selection State what is meant by biodiversity Describe some factors that may lead to extinction Interpret evidence provided in scientific texts State what is meant by an endangered species Name one way of protecting endangered species Explain some of the advantages and disadvantages of captive breeding Describe the relationship between DNA, genes, and chromosomes State what is meant by a mutation Name four scientists who worked on the structure of DNA 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations Planning investigations Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Analysing data and patterns 	 IA on genes 2 KA on genes 2 Homework In class assessment

	 Describe the structure of DNA Complete a Punnett square to state how many offspring will have a particular characteristic Describe the difference between dominant and recessive alleles State what is meant by genetic modification Describe how an organism can be genetically modified to display a desired characteristic 		
Half-term 5	 Forces 2 – Contact forces and Pressure Describe the effect of drag forces and friction Write down two things an object can do when the resultant force on it is zero Plan and carry out an experiment to investigate friction, selecting suitable equipment Describe how forces deform objects Present data in a graph and identify a quantitative relationship in the pattern Describe what is meant by a moment 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	 IA on forces 2 KA on forces 2 Homework In class assessment End of Year Assessment

 State the equation to calculate a turning force 	
Calculate the moment of a force	
 Describe the motion of particles in liquids and gases 	
 Calculate fluid pressure with support State the cause of atmospheric pressure 	
• Explain why fluids exert a pressure	
 State simply what happens to pressure with depth 	
 Use the equation for calculating fluid pressure 	
• Explain why some things float and some things sink, using force diagrams	
State the equation of stress	
Calculate stress	
 Predict qualitatively the effect of changing area and/or force on stress 	
•	

		 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Planning investigations 	
Half-term 6	 Ecosystems 2 - Respiration and Photosynthesis Describe the process of anaerobic and aerobic respiration Plan an investigation to measure the effect of exercise on breathing rates State the word equation for anaerobic respiration Describe the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration Write the word equation for fermentation Describe how bread, beer, and wine are made Carry out an investigation into temperature on fermentation 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns 	 IA on waves 2 KA on waves 2 Homework In class assessment IA on ecosystems 2 KA on ecosytems 2 Homework In class assessment

 State how to test for the presence of oxygen State where photosynthesis occurs in a plant State the word equation for photosynthesis List the factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis Carry out and record observations for an experiment to test for the presence of starch in a leaf List the factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis Carry out and record observations for an experiment to test for the presence of starch in a leaf List the factors that affect the rate of photosynthesis Carry out and record observations for an experiment to test for the presence of starch in a leaf Name the minerals required by plants Describe how a plant uses minerals for healthy growth 	
 Describe how a plant uses minerals for healthy growth Explain deficiency symptoms in 	
plants Waves 2 – Wave effects and properties	
Know how to define frequency and amplitude	

 Know how to describe how a microphone and loudspeaker work and be able to label both Know the waves involved in the electromagnetic spectrum and be able to order them according to frequency and wavelength Know the difference between
Know the difference between transverse and longitudinal waves
Know what happens when waves superpose

Year 9	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Assessment
Half-term 1	 Earth 2 – climate and Earths resources State what the greenhouse effect and global warming are. Know that the percentage of gases in the present-day atmosphere is: nitrogen 78%, oxygen 21%, 1% argon, 0.04% carbon dioxide Describe the stages in the carbon cycle. C added to atmosphere via respiration, combustion, coming out of solution. Carbon removed from atmosphere via photosynthesis and dissolving in oceans. Know what a carbon sink is and use oceans, soil, forest as examples. Know why the level of CO2 in the atmosphere remained relatively constant, but has increased in the last 100 years (industrialisation/burning more fossil fuels) State what climate change is. Give three effects of climate change (rising sea levels/flooding, extreme weather patterns e.g. drought). Know reasons why 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns 	 IA on Earth 2 KA on Earth 2 Homework In class assessment

	 scientists think humans are causing climate change (compare data from graphs etc) Know what an ore is and be able to name two examples-bauxite and haematite. Name and briefly describe the processes of carbon reduction (including general equation) and electrolysis. Know that the method of extraction depends on the reactivity of the metal. Know the meanings of the terms 'reduce, reuse, recycle' and that reducing is the best way to minimise the impact of humans on the environment. Use a plastic bottle to demonstrate the three Rs. Describe why recycling metals like aluminium are better for the environment than extracting more from ores. 		
For	 Know how to observe a crime scene and to avoid cross-contamination 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving 	IA on ForensicsKA on Forensics

	Know how to use forensic	✓ Constructing explanations	Homework
	 Know now to use forensic techniques to collect valid evidence at a crime scene Know how to use various techniques to analyse evidence collected including: Blood pattern analysis Chemical analysis – flame tests Chromatography Soil analysis – pH Fibre analysis – microscopes Fingerprinting Collect witness evidence and describe limitations of this Evaluate evidence collected and surmise from findings Understand bias and limitations of forensic evidence 	 Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Linking Science to real life application 	 Homework In class assessment
Half-term 2	 Prep for GCSE Biology I can label an animal cell I can label a plant cell I can describe the function of the nucleus, cell membrane and cytoplasm in an animal/plant cell I can describe the function of the chloroplasts and starch in plant cells 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations ✓ Analysing data and patterns 	 Assessment on Biology section prep course Homework In class assessment

 I can give examples of specialised cells and how they work I can name the main body systems and describe their basic functions I can state the 3 types of microorganism I can describe how the body defends itself from microorganisms I can state the 7 main food groups and describe what they are used for I understand why we look similar to parents but not identical I know that human cells have 46 chromosomes in the nucleus and that each chromosome has many genes or instructions made from DNA. 	✓ Linking Science to real life application	
Prep for GCSE Chemistry		
 I know the difference between an element, atom, compound, molecule and mixture. I can represent elements as symbols I can use the periodic table to identify metals and non-metals I can name groups 1, 7 and 8 	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios Problem solving Constructing explanations Analysing data and patterns Linking Science to real life application 	 Assessment on Chemistry section prep course Homework In class assessment

	 I can represent the following simple molecules as formula; Water, Calcium carbonate, Carbon dioxide and hydrochloric acid. I can name the salts produced by the 3 main acids we use in Science. I can write simple word equations and know the difference between a reactant and a product I can balance simple symbol equations I can work out how many protons, neutrons and electrons any atom has on the periodic table I can draw the basic structure of an atom and give the electron configuration I can describe how global warming and acid rain are caused and the negative effects of these 		
Half-term 3	 Prep for GCSE Physics Be able to select an appropriate equation from an equation sheet Use the equation Speed = distance/time and rearrange 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations 	

 Be able to put any 3 item equation into a formula triangle Know about the different types of renewable and non- renewable fuels Be able to state the units of the following things; energy, potential difference, current and resistance 	 Analysing data and patterns Linking Science to real life application 	
 Be able to convert simple units including: minutes into seconds or hours Kilo and milli into standard units and back Draw what particles in a solid, liquid and gas look like and give the names for the main state changes. Be able to state 7 different forms of energy and be able to draw Sankey diagrams showing energy transfer I should be able to recall the EM spectrum in order and give a use for each wave in the spectrum. 		

Half-term 4	AQA GCSE B1 – Cells and Transport	✓ Application of substantive knowledge	
	• Describe the differences between	within different scenarios	
	prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic	 ✓ Problem solving 	
	cells.Describe and label eukaryotic	 ✓ Constructing explanations 	
	cells (plant and animal).	 Analysing data and patterns 	
	 Describe the adaptations of specialised plant (root hair, xylem 	✓ Linking Science to real life application	
	and phloem) and animal (sperm,	✓ Compare cells	
	 muscle and nerve) cells. Describe what a stem cell is. State the differences between embryonic and adult stem cells. 	 Explain why the development microscopes (light and electron) has improved our understanding of the structure of cells. 	
	• Describe how a range of illnesses and injuries can be treated using	 Rearrange and solve mathematical equations 	
	 stem cells. Describe the uses of, and risks involved in, cloning animals and plants 	 Construct and Interpret data and graphs showing the results of osmosis investigations. 	
	 State what cell differentiation means and explain why it is important. 		
	 Describe what happens during each of the three stages of the cell cycle. 		
	 Describe the procedure for preparing a microscope slide and how to view the slide under the microscope. 		

 Recall the magnification equation and use it to calculate the actual size of an object by measuring the size of its image under a microscope. Explain what surface area to volume ratio means and how to calculate it. Explain why it is important to some cells Describe what diffusion is and recognise diffusion gradients. List some substances that diffuse into and out of cells. Describe what osmosis is and the factors that affect its rate. Describe how to investigate osmosis in potato cells. Describe what active transport is and link it to diffusion gradients. State examples of active transport in plants (root hair cells) and animals (intestinal) cells. 	

Half-term 5	AQA GCSE C1 – Atomic Structure and the periodic table	 Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios 	Exam style Assessment at the end of the unit
	• State what a mixture is and	✓ Problem solving	Homework
	describe the correct process of separation to use when given an	 Constructing explanations 	In class assessment
	example of a mixture.	 Analysing data and patterns 	
	 Give a simple description of an atom, including the typical size of 	 Linking Science to real life application 	
	an atom or nucleus.	 Explain why mixtures can be separated. 	
	 Describe both the plum pudding and nuclear models of the atom. Describe how Rutherford used the gold leaf experiment to 	 Able to identify any of the first 20 elements from various information using the periodic table 	
	replace the plum pudding model of the atom with his nuclear model.	 Explain why Scientists use models and why models change overtime 	
	 State the different masses and charges of protons, neutrons and electrons. 		
	 Describe what the atomic mass and atomic number tell you about the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom. 		
	 State where electrons are found in atoms and how the electron configuration is written. Describe how scientists first ordered the elements in the 		

periodic table and the problem they encountered.	
Describe how Mendeleev solved	
this problem and how he was	
proven to be correct.	
 Describe how the elements are 	
ordered in the periodic table	
today and explain why.	
• State what the group number and	
period number tell you about the	
structure of an atom.	
• State where metals and non-	
metals are found on the periodic	
table.	
• Explain why atoms form either	
positively or negatively charged	
ions.	
• List the group 1 elements. State	
their properties and what	
happens to the reactivity as you	
move down group 1. Explain why	
the reactivity changes.	
• Use word equations and balanced	
chemical equations to describe	
the reactions of lithium, sodium	
and potassium with oxygen,	
chlorine and water.	
• List the group 7 elements and	
state the appearances of chlorine,	
bromine and iodine at room	

	 temperature. State how the reactivity changes as you go down group 7 and explain why. Describe how displacement reactions can be used to compare the reactivity of halogens. Describe the nature of the compounds formed when chlorine, bromine and iodine react with metals and non-metals (ionic or covalent compounds?). List the group 0 elements and state their properties? State how the boiling point changes as you move down group 0. Explain why the group 0 elements are unreactive. 		
Half-term 6	 AQA GCSE P1 – Energy Describe the meaning of the conservation of energy. Describe and calculate the following energy types; Kinetic energy, Gravitational potential energy, Elastic potential energy, Elastic potential energy, Thermal energy (link to specific heat capacity). 	 ✓ Application of substantive knowledge within different scenarios ✓ Problem solving ✓ Constructing explanations ✓ Analysing data and patterns ✓ Linking Science to real life application 	 Exam style Assessment at the end of the unit Homework In class assessment

 Describe some other energy stores, specifically chemical energy and nuclear energy. Describe what work done means. From specific examples describe which energy store is emptying, the energy pathway that's transferring the energy, and then which energy store is filling. Describe what energy dissipation means. Describe what power means giving an example of the same energy transfer happening but with different power. 	
 Describe what specific heat capacity means. 	
 Calculate the specific heat capacity of one or more materials. 	
 Link ideas about the thermal conductivity of a material, the thickness of the material and the rate of thermal energy transfer by conduction through the material. Describe what efficiency means and state in what form is energy usually wasted 	

 Describe ways to increase the efficiency of a given energy transfer. Describe the main energy resources that are available for electricity production. Identify resources that are renewable or non-renewable and give reasons why. State the three main uses of energy resources. Describe the environmental issues associated with different energy resources. Explain why some energy resources are more reliable than others. 		
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