Subject: KS	3 Science Subject Leader: Adem Osbourn	Year Group: 7	AUTUMN TERM
Торіс	Key Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments
Working Scientifically: Introduction to Science	 End Point: Understand the scientific method and know good practice for carrying out scientific investigations safely and methodically Recognise potential hazards in a science laboratory Label a Bunsen burner and know how to use it safely Define independent variable, dependent variable and control variable Know how to write a hypothesis Know how to draw and describe basic scientific equipment Know how to write an experimental method and identify risks in a method Know how to calculate the mean, describe data and spot anomalies Define continuous data, discrete data and categoric data Know how to draw a graph Define the terms accurate, precise, repeatable and reproducible Understand that a conclusion describes a trend using scientific knowledge 	 Hazard Variable Hypothesis Prediction Mean Anomaly Continuous Data Discrete Data Categoric Data Accurate Precise Repeatable Reproducible 	 Formative Assessment: Each lesson starts with a review starter, the teacher provides feedback and students mark in green pen. Teachers constantly assess students, (for example using questioning, mini-whiteboards, short quizzes and true or false activities) and provide immediate verbal feedback during the lesson. At the end of each lesson there is a short plenary to review learning. Students review their own work in green pen.
Biology: Cells	 End Point: Describe plant and animal cell structure and know how to use a microscope and prepare cell samples to view. Describe levels of organisation in organisms and compare this with structure of single-celled organisms. Know how to draw/label an animal/plant cell, describe organelle functions Know how to draw and label a plant cell and describe organelle functions Be able to use a microscope to observe cells Know how to draw and label a sperm cell, egg cell and red blood cell Know how the human body is organised including cells, tissues, organs and organ systems. Give examples of each and describe their functions. Know how to draw and label bacterial cells 	 Nucleus Mitochondria Cytoplasm Cell Membrane Cell Wall Vacuole Chloroplast Magnification Cell, Tissue, Organ, Organ System 	
Chemistry: The Particle Model	 End Point: Understand particle theory, describe how movement/arrangement of particles relates to energy. Describe particles in solids, liquids and gases and explain changes of state. Know the properties of solids, liquids and gases Define melting, evaporation, sublimation, condensation, freezing & deposition Draw particle diagrams for solids, liquids and gases Define diffusion as the movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration Draw heating and cooling curves and label the states/ state changes Understand that the mass of a substance does not change during a state change 	 Melting Evaporation Sublimation Condensation Freezing Deposition Brownian Motion Concentration Diffusion Energy 	 students will have a summative assessment. This will be a 45-mark exam paper (15 marks from each topic). Homework: Every week students are set review homework tasks in the form of a revision mat.

Subject: KS	3 Science Subject Le	eader: Adem Osbourn	Year Group: 7	SPRING TERM	
Торіс	Key Learning	Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments	
Biology: Reproduction	 End Point: Describe different methods of reproduced development and growth from birth to adolescent. Know that sex cells are called gametes (t Know that sexual reproduction involves to Describe changes to males and females of Know the function of the male and female. Describe the stages of the menstrual cyce. Know about menstrual well-being and the Understand what is meant by a 'healthy. Describe the process of sexual intercours. Describe the process of pregnancy and changes. 	he sperm and the egg cell in humans) the joining of two gametes during puberty le reproductive systems le re range of products available intimate relationship' se and understand the term 'consent' hildbirth	 Reproductive system Adolescence Gametes Fertilisation Offspring Puberty Menstrual cycle Consent Pregnancy Childbirth Menstrual well-being 	 Formative Assessment: Each lesson starts with a review starter, the teacher provides feedback and students mark in green pen. Teachers constantly assess students, (for example using questioning, mini-whiteboards, short 	
Chemistry: Separating Mixtures	 End Point: Describe and carry out a range of separation, distillation and chromatography. St. Know what is meant by the terms; atom, Know that a pure substance contains onl a compound) and that an impure substant Describe the terms solute, solvent, soluti Describe and know how to carry out separation, distillation, fractional and c Describe how fractional distillation is use substances 	rengthen understanding of particles. element, compound and mixture y one type of particle (either an atom or nce is a mixture ion and insoluble aration techniques, including filtration, hromatography	 Atom, Element, Compound, Mixture Boiling/Melting point Solute, Solvent, Solution Insoluble Solubility Chromatography, Filtration Evaporation Distillation 	 quizzes and true or false activities) and provide immediate verbal feedback during the lesson. At the end of each lesson there is a short plenary to review learning. Students review their own work in green pen. Summative Assessment: 	
Physics: Forces and Energy	 End Point: Understand simple forces, such as frict Understand how energy is transferred between s Identify simple forces and describe force Describe forces as balanced or unbalance Know how to draw accurate force diagra Investigate how elastic objects change sh Describe the following stores of energy; and thermal Know that energy is not produced or des Know that power is the energy transferred domestic appliances 	tores of energy. s as contact as non-contact forces ed and define the resultant force ms hape when a force is applied kinetic, chemical, elastic, gravitational	 Contact/Non-contact Balanced/Unbalanced Resultant force Friction Air/Water resistance Weight Upthrust Elastic Extension Energy transfer Energy stores Power 	 At the end of the term students will have a summative assessment. This will be a 45-mark exam paper (15 marks from each topic). Homework: Every week students are set review homework tasks in the form of a revision mat. 	

Subject: KS	3 Science Subject Leader: Adem Osbourn	Year Group: 7	SUMMER TERM	
Торіс	Key Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments	
Biology: Classification and Feeding Relationships	 End Point: Understand how living organisms are classified and know how plants reproduce. Describe the interdependence of organisms in an ecosystem. Know how living things are classified into groups Describe the process of sexual reproduction in plants and know about the importance of plant reproduction through insect pollination on human food security Know how to draw a food chain/ food web Know how to interpret a pyramid of numbers and pyramid of biomass Know that bioaccumulation is the build-up of toxic materials in a food chain Know how to experimentally determine the number of organisms in an area by random sampling using quadrats 	 Characteristics Food chain/web Producer/Consumer Apex predator Ecosystem/Habitat Pollination Food security Bioaccumulation Random sampling Quadrats 	 Formative Assessment: Each lesson starts with a review starter, the teacher provides feedback and students mark in green pen. Teachers constantly assess students, (for example using questioning, mini- 	
Chemistry: Chemical Reactions	 End Point: Describe chemical reactions using equations and begin to understand energy changes during reactions. Know how to deduce type/number of atoms in a compound from chemical formulae Understand how the name of a compound is related to the atoms it contains Describe the difference between physical and chemical changes Know how to write word equations for chemical reactions Know what is meant by the law of conservation of mass Know that the rate of reaction is how quickly the reactants become the products Know that chemical reactions involve a transfer or energy either to or from the surroundings 	 Atom/element Chemical formula Compound Physical/Chemical Reactants/Products Rate of reaction Thermal decomposition Energy Mass Word equation 	 whiteboards, short quizzes and true or false activities) and provide immediate verbal feedback during the lesson. At the end of each lesson there is a short plenary to review learning. Students review their 	
Physics: Introduction to Electricity	 End Point: Understand the transfer of energy electrically in a circuit, including drawing circuit diagrams to represent simple circuits. Know how fuels and energy resources generate domestic power and compare the power ratings and fuel bills and costs. Know how to draw the circuit symbol for a cell, battery, bulb, open switch, closed switch, motor and buzzer Know that current is the flow of charged particles, measured in amperes (amps) Know that potential difference is the energy given to the charged particles in a circuit, measured in volts Know that efficiency = Useful energy out / Total Energy in Know that energy suppliers measure energy in kilowatt hours (kWh) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of renewable energy and fossil fuels 	 Electrical circuit Circuit symbols Energy Current Potential difference Efficiency Watts Kilowatt hours Renewable energy Fossil fuels Power 	 own work in green pen. Summative Assessment: At the end of the term students will have a summative assessment. This will be a 45-mark exam paper (15 marks from each topic). Homework: Every week students are set review homework tasks in the form of a revision mat. 	

How parents can support learning in the subject this academic year

- Have an enthusiasm for Science and try to link the world around us to what students are learning in school, this could involve looking at different types of plants when out for a walk, or investigating how yeast works when cooking. Many Science museums are free to access and it can be worth checking if there are any museums near you, or if you are away for the day. There are many great Science documentaries, such as 'Blue Planet' which can be exciting and informative for a whole family to watch.
- Encourage students to complete their homework every week, having a regular routine for homework can be especially helpful. Students can find all the information that they need for their homework on BBC Bitesize, but may need some guidance from parents to find the relevant information.
- Remind students to regularly review their own learning, especially in the run up to end of topic assessments. Asking students to explain a topic to you or asking questions about what they have learnt can support students' revision.

Recommended Reading

In class all students have their own copy of a textbook to use to support their learning. We use 'Key Stage Three Science, Higher Level, The Study Guide' by CGP. If possible, many parents and students have found it helpful to purchase their own copy to have at home for homework and revision. Please contact your child's Science Teacher if you would like any direction to the appropriate textbook to buy.

Please find below some suggested Science books that students may find interesting, these are linked to the topics that are covered in school and so may extend and strengthen their knowledge:

- Kay's Anatomy: A Complete (and Completely Disgusting) Guide to the Human Body Adam Kay
- Science Experiments: Loads of Explosively Fun Activities to do! Robert Winston
- Shocking Electricity Horrible Science Nick Arnold

Points to note

The Key Stage 3 Science Curriculum at JMHS has been carefully designed to engage students and build upon the key knowledge that they have developed during primary school. Students arrive at JMHS from a wide variety of feeder primary schools, with differing curricula for Science and therefore we aim to ensure that all students have the same basic understanding of Science by the end of Year 7 and that any gaps in knowledge have been addressed.

Our Science curriculum is based on the National Curriculum for Science which aims to develop a deep understanding of the big ideas in Science. This is split into the three disciplines of Biology, Chemistry and Physics which are taught on a rotational basis, over three topics per term.

In addition, students learn how to work scientifically, which involves:

- Procedural Knowledge tasks that students should be able to do as scientists, such as measuring volume.
- Disciplinary Knowledge knowledge of the scientific method, such as making predictions and recording results.
- Mathematical Knowledge knowledge of mathematics, such as being able to calculate the average.