Subject: KS	3 Science	Subject Leader: Adem Osbourn	Year Group: 9	AUTUMN TERM	
Торіс	ŀ	Cey Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments	
<b>Biology:</b> Health and Disease	<ul> <li>End Point: Understand factors afferent being, including diseases and risk for a state merely the absence of diseases.</li> <li>Know the law regarding th</li> <li>Understand the difference diseases and know that pa bodily fluids, food and vect</li> <li>Know of common sexually gonorrhoea, genital warts,</li> <li>Describe the immune responsion of the section of the section</li></ul>	cting physical, mental and social health and well- actors, such as drug/alcohol abuse & sexual health of physical, mental and social wellbeing and not ase or infirmity e supply and possession of legal and illegal substances between communicable and non-communicable thogens can be spread by air, water, direct contact, cors transmitted infections including chlamydia, herpes and HIV/AIDS and how they are spread onse and the role of white blood cells an be triggered artificially using a vaccine	<ul> <li>Health</li> <li>Physical, mental and social wellbeing</li> <li>Disease</li> <li>Risk factor</li> <li>Communicable</li> <li>Non-communicable</li> <li>Pathogen</li> <li>Transmission</li> <li>Immune response</li> <li>Immunisation</li> <li>Vaccination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Formative Assessment:</li> <li>Each lesson starts with a review starter, the teacher provides feedback and students mark in green pen.</li> <li>Teachers constantly assess students, (for example using questioning, mini-whiteboards, short muisses and true on false.</li> </ul>	
<b>Chemistry:</b> Earth and Atmosphere	<ul> <li>End Point: Know the structure of the rocks. Understand how earth's atm</li> <li>Know the structure of the rocks. Understand how earth's atm</li> <li>Know that rocks can be cla</li> <li>Describe the processes that</li> <li>Know how to represent a cla</li> <li>balance a chemical equation</li> <li>Know the composition of generocesses that add and rem</li> <li>Know that carbon dioxide the effects of global warm</li> </ul>	he earth and describe processes that cycle carbon and hosphere has changed and how this affects the climate. earth including the crust, mantle, outer and inner core ssified as igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic t take place as part of the rock cycle compound using chemical formula and know how to on cases in the Earth's atmosphere and know the nove carbon from the atmosphere evels in the atmosphere are increasing and describe ng and climate change	<ul> <li>Weathering</li> <li>Erosion</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Deposition</li> <li>Sedimentation</li> <li>Compaction</li> <li>Cementation</li> <li>Melting</li> <li>Rock cycle</li> <li>Carbon cycle</li> <li>Atmosphere</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>activities) and provide immediate verbal feedback during the lesson.</li> <li>At the end of each lesson there is a short plenary to review learning. Students review their own work in green pen.</li> <li>Summative Assessment:</li> <li>At the end of the term</li> </ul>	
<b>Physics:</b> Motion and Pressure	<ul> <li>End Point: Describe the effects of for calculations and link this to pressure</li> <li>Know how to draw force d</li> <li>Know that weight = mass x</li> <li>Know that pressure is the result of the second second</li></ul>	brces on objects in motion, using speed/acceleration re. Understand energy, using work done calculations. iagrams and determine the resultant force gravitational field strength measure of the force on an area ed and acceleration and represent the journey of an graph hat energy can be stored and know that work done is a hsferred when a force acts through a distance e turning effect of a force	<ul> <li>Force</li> <li>Weight</li> <li>Gravitational field</li> <li>Pressure</li> <li>Speed</li> <li>Acceleration</li> <li>Energy store/transfer</li> <li>Work done</li> <li>Distance</li> <li>Moment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>students will have a summative assessment. This will be a 45-mark exam paper (15 marks from each topic).</li> <li>Homework:</li> <li>Every week students are set review homework tasks in the form of a revision mat.</li> </ul>	

Subject: KS3 Science         Subject Leader: Adem Osbourn		Subject Leader: Adem Osbourn	Year Group: 9	SPRING TERM	
Торіс	Key Learning Points		Key Vocabulary	Assessments	
<b>Biology:</b> Genetics and Variation	<ul> <li>End Point: Know about environmental leads to adaptation. Know how gental variation</li> <li>Know that organisms in a spand environmental variation</li> <li>Describe how characteristic recessive genes and use a Ferror of the second second</li></ul>	tal and inherited variation in a species and how this etic information is stored in an animal cell. becies have different characteristics due to inherited n es are passed onto offspring through dominant and Punnett square to demonstrate inheritance ealth, contraception, choices related to pregnancy VF and fertility treatment d to organisms becoming better adapted to their the process of natural selection teristics can be selected by selective breeding, oning	<ul> <li>DNA, Genes, Chromosomes</li> <li>Species, Adaptation, Selective breeding, Natural selection, Cloning, Genetic modification</li> <li>Dominant, Recessive</li> <li>Punnett square</li> <li>Contraception, Menopause, Fertility</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Formative Assessment:</li> <li>Each lesson starts with a review starter, the teacher provides feedback and students mark in green pen.</li> <li>Teachers constantly assess students, (for example using questioning, mini-whiteboards, short quizzes and true or false</li> </ul>	
<b>Chemistry:</b> Materials	<ul> <li>End Point: Know about the different alloys, ceramics, polymers and com</li> <li>Describe the processes of n</li> <li>Know that unreactive metal metals are found in compo</li> <li>Determine whether metals electrolysis, based on their</li> <li>Know what is meant by an</li> <li>Know the advantages and com</li> <li>Know the properties and us</li> </ul>	t types of material that can be used, including metals, posites. Describe mining, quarrying and extraction. nining/quarrying and evaluate environmental impact ls are found in their native states, whereas reactive unds as ores should be extracted by heating with carbon or reactivity alloy, compare the properties of alloys to pure metals lisadvantages of recycling metals ses of ceramics, polymers and composites.	<ul> <li>Mining</li> <li>Quarrying</li> <li>Extraction</li> <li>Reactivity</li> <li>Native metals</li> <li>Metal ores</li> <li>Smelting</li> <li>Electrolysis</li> <li>Alloys</li> <li>Recycling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>activities) and provide immediate verbal feedback during the lesson.</li> <li>At the end of each lesson there is a short plenary to review learning. Students review their own work in green pen.</li> <li>Summative Assessment:</li> </ul>	
<b>Physics:</b> Electricity and Magnetism	<ul> <li>End Point: Understand how energy current, potential difference &amp; resis generate electricity. Describe magn</li> <li>Know that energy can be tr series and parallel circuits a</li> <li>Know about current and ch</li> <li>Know Ohms law and what i</li> <li>Know how electricity is gen</li> <li>Know that some metals are around a bar magnet and k</li> </ul>	is transferred electrically, describe circuits by their tance. Know how renewable/non-renewable sources etic fields and apply this to electromagnetism. ansferred by electricity, draw circuit diagrams for and understand potential difference arge, including static electricity s meant by electrical resistance erated e magnetic, draw a diagram of the magnetic field now how to make an electromagnet using a wire coil	<ul> <li>Circuit symbols</li> <li>Current</li> <li>Charge</li> <li>Static electricity</li> <li>Potential difference</li> <li>Resistance</li> <li>Energy</li> <li>Renewable</li> <li>Magnetism</li> <li>Electromagnet</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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).</li> <li>Homework:</li> <li>Every week students are set review homework tasks in the form of a revision mat.</li> </ul>	

Subject: KS	3 Science	Subject Leader: Adem Osbourn	Year Group: 9	SUMMER TERM
Торіс	К	ey Learning Points	Key Vocabulary	Assessments
<b>Biology:</b> Key Concepts in Biology	<ul> <li>End Point: Describe the structure of living organisms at the cellular level and know the processes that transport substances in and out of cells.</li> <li>Know the sub-cellular structure of animal, plant and bacterial cells.</li> <li>Know that specialised cells have different structures and variations in their sub-cellular structures in order to perform a specific function</li> <li>Know how to operate a microscope and create a slide to view specimens clearly, including using stains and calculating magnification</li> <li>Know how substances are transported passively down a concentration gradient in diffusion and osmosis and that substances can be actively transported against a concentration gradient.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Nucleus, Cytoplasm, Mitochondria, Ribosomes, Cell membrane, Cell wall, Chloroplasts, Vacuole</li> <li>Magnification, Resolution, Stain, Objective lens, Eyepiece</li> <li>Diffusion, Osmosis, Active Transport, Concentration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Formative Assessment:</li> <li>Each lesson starts with a review starter, the teacher provides feedback and students mark in green pen.</li> <li>Teachers constantly assess students, (for example using questioning, mini-whiteboards short</li> </ul>
<b>Chemistry:</b> Key Concepts in Chemistry	<ul> <li>End Point: To know the structure of and how to separate substances.</li> <li>Know the three states of matter linked with their structure.</li> <li>Describe how the techniques of distillation and fractional distilla</li> <li>Know how to purify water using sedimentation and chlorination.</li> <li>Know the structure of an atom i charge and position in the atom element with different numbers</li> </ul>	f an atom, the features of different states of matter solid, liquid and gas and how their properties are filtration, crystallisation, paper chromatography, tion are used to separate mixtures. separating techniques such as distillation, ncluding the subatomic particles, their relative mass, and know that isotopes are atoms of the same s of neutrons	<ul> <li>Atom/element</li> <li>Chemical formula</li> <li>Compound</li> <li>Filtration</li> <li>Crystallisation</li> <li>Chromatography</li> <li>Distillation</li> <li>Proton, Electron, Neutron</li> <li>Chlorination</li> <li>Isotopes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>quizzes and true or false activities) and provide immediate verbal feedback during the lesson.</li> <li>At the end of each lesson there is a short plenary to review learning. Students review their own work in green pen.</li> <li>Summative Assessment:</li> <li>At the end of the term</li> </ul>
<b>Physics:</b> Key Concepts in Physics	<ul> <li>End Point: To understand how energy particle model and forces.</li> <li>Know how particles are arranged and pressure are dependent on</li> <li>Know that thermal energy is the energy can be transferred by con</li> <li>Know the different stores of energy potential, gravitational potentia</li> <li>Know the ways energy is transferred and radiation and calculate the energy can be calcula</li></ul>	rgy can be stored and transferred in relation to the d in solids, liquids and gases and know that density the arrangement and temperature of particles. e internal heat energy of an object and that thermal nduction, convection and radiation. ergy including: chemical, kinetic, thermal, elastic I and nuclear and calculate work done and power erred: by mechanical work, electrical work, heating efficiency of energy transfers	<ul> <li>Heat, Temperature</li> <li>Conduction, Convection, Radiation</li> <li>Density</li> <li>Pressure</li> <li>Energy store</li> <li>Energy transfer</li> <li>Work done</li> <li>Power</li> <li>Efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>students will have a summative assessment.</li> <li>This will be a 45-mark exam paper (15 marks from each topic).</li> <li>Homework:</li> <li>Every week students are set review homework tasks in the form of a revision mat.</li> </ul>

## 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:

- Marie Curie and Her Daughters Imogen Greenberg
- The Human Genome: Mapping the Blueprint of Human Life Carla Mooney

## Points to note

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. The Year 9 Science curriculum has been designed to recap and strengthen the big ideas first introduced in Year 7, whilst linking these to the more complex content from the KS3 National Curriculum. In Biology the key knowledge from Year 7 is levels of organisation, including cells, organs and organ systems. In Chemistry, this is the particle model and the periodic table and in Physics this is forces and energy. In the Summer Term of Year 9, students begin their transition to GCSE, the key concepts topics recap the most fundamental knowledge from KS3 and set this into context ready for students to begin GCSE content in the Autumn Term of Year 10.

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.

Working scientifically is interweaved into the topics of Biology, Chemistry and Physics and students are given regular opportunities to undertake practical work and investigations, with teachers focussing on developing students' procedural, disciplinary knowledge and mathematical relevant to the topic.