#### Science Department

#### Long-term sequencing Year 10 GCSE

As a team we have consistent high expectations based on an ambitious constructed curriculum, designed to build confidence through core substantive knowledge and disciplinary skills. The principles of science of learning and sequencing are weaved throughout with links to prior knowledge to ultimately support knowing and remembering more. We wish to develop enquiring minds of students that question the world around them. They should be able to interpret data and information from a range of sources using mathematical techniques and comprehension skills. They will be able to follow methods to get valid results and analyse the results to reach reasoned conclusions. We expect students to be able to manipulate a range of scientific apparatus and work safely to gather their results. They should be able to gather and record results with a suitable degree of accuracy and precision. When representing results we expect pupils to be able to present their information in an appropriate table or graph.

As a department we are driven by principles of Catholic faith which means we ensure equity of access through our curriculum planning/design and that students are not disadvantaged because of their socio-economic status or SEND/ additional need.

To encapsulate an enjoyment of our subject through our teaching with the aim to inspire our pupils to continue their scientific education for future learning or employment. Our curriculum enables all pupils to do and be of their best and unlocks opportunity for further education.

#### HALF TERM 1: STUDENTS MUST KNOW:

#### Organisation

• To recap key knowledge from the topic Cells.

• The principles of cellular organisation: cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organism.

• How the human digestive system works.

- Required practical on how to test for food constituents
- How enzymes work
- Required practical upon the effects of pH upon enzyme activity
- The function of the heart and blood vessels
- The constituents and functions of blood
- The causes and effects of coronary heart disease
- •A range of lifestyle disease causes and effects
- The effects of lifestyle upon health
- How cancer is caused and treated
- How plant tissues and organs are arranged and function

#### Bonding, structure and the properties of matter

- •To recap key knowledge from the topic Atomic Structure. •Bonding in Covalent molecules.
- Properties of Simple Covalent compounds.

•Drawing Dot-cross diagrams of Covalent molecules.

- Properties, structure and uses of Giant covalent molecules.
- Nanoparticles (T)
- •Comparing Simple and Giant Covalent molecules.
- Metallic Bonding.

#### Particle Model of Matter

- •Density. To understand the relationship between mass and volume in calculating density.
- •REQUIRED PRACTICAL Investigating density regular and irregular shaped objects.
- •Identify and describe rates of matter and changes of State
- Internal Energy. To explain how the kinematic model applies to the state of matter.

HALF TERM 2:
STUDENTS MUST KNOW:

#### Infection and Response

- How Communicable (infectious) diseases are caused and spread.
- Examples of diseases caused by the 4 types of pathogen: viruses, bacteria, fungi & protists.
- How human defence mechanisms work
- How we become immune to diseases
- Required practical investigating effects of antiseptics / antibiotics upon bacterial growth

#### **Quantitative Chemistry**

- Conservation of mass
- Calculating RAM and RFM
- Mass changes
- Uncertainties in measurements (H)
- Writing and balancing symbol equations
- Moles (H)
- Predicting masses made in reactions (H)
- Using moles to balance equations limiting reactants and concentration (H)

#### Atomic Structure

Describe the structure of the atom in Dalton model, Plum Pudding model, and nuclear model.
Describe evidence that led to the development/discovery of nuclear model.
Determine mass number, atomic number, isotopic data.
Define activity and state the units.
Describe properties of ionising radiation, including alpha, beta, gamma.
Balance decay equations of alpha and beta decay, describing changes to daughter nucleus's mass and charge.

•Determining half lives - graphs and calculation.

•Radioactive contamination and irradiation - evaluating risk.

### HALF TERM 3:

#### STUDENTS MUST KNOW:

#### Infection and Response

Infection and Response
<ul> <li>How vaccinations work and what they contain</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>The discovery of antibiotics and what they do</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>How we use painkillers.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>How new drugs are developed and tested for use</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>How we produce and use monoclonal antibodies</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>The causes and effects of plant diseases upon plants and how they defend</li> </ul>
themselves.
Chemical changes
<ul> <li>Monitoring Chemical Reactions.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>pH and Neutralisation</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Strong and Weak acids</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Making Salts from Metals, Metal oxides, Metal Hydroxides, and</li> </ul>
Carbonates • Making and separating soluble and insoluble salts
•The Reactivity Series
• RP8- Making a soluble salt from insoluble oxide or carbonate

#### Electricity

• Current and Charge. How to read a circuit diagram and calculate the
current in a circuit.
<ul> <li>Potential Difference and Resistance. To understand the relationship</li> </ul>
between current and voltage.
<ul> <li>Resistance in a Circuit Investigation. To understand how resistance</li> </ul>
changes with the length of a wire.
Component Characteristics. To understand why resistance doesn't stay
constant in all components in a circuit.
How this will be accessed:
How this will be assessed:

<ul> <li>Specific Latent Heat. To understand how to calculate latent heat of fusion and vaporisation.</li> <li>Specific Heat Capacity. To understand for different material the amount of energy required to raise 1 kg of the material by 1 °C.</li> <li>Specific Heat Capacity Required Practical.</li> <li>Gas Pressure. To understand how pressure in a container is affected by temperature, number of particles, volume of container.</li> <li>HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:</li> <li>Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall, Mid point knowledge check through each unit. End of topic test at the end of every unit.</li> </ul>	How this will be assessed: Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall. Mid point knowledge check through each unit. End of topic test at the end of every unit.	Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall. Mid point knowledge check through each unit. End of topic test at the end of every unit
HALF TERM 4:	HALF TERM 5:	HALF TERM 6:
STUDENTS MUST KNOW:	STUDENTS MUST KNOW:	STUDENTS MUST KNOW:
<u>Bioenergetics</u>	Homeostasis and response	Homeostasis and Response
<ul> <li>Photosynthesis &amp; limiting factors</li> </ul>	The structure & function of the human nervous system	•The structure & function of the human nervous system
<ul> <li>The rate of photosynthesis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How reflexes aid the body &amp; the function of synapse</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How reflexes aid the body &amp; the function of synapse</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Respiration &amp; metabolism</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Required practical – Ruler drop test</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Required practical – Ruler drop test</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Aerobic &amp; Anaerobic respiration</li> </ul>		•The role of hormones in the body
<ul> <li>Exercise and respiration</li> </ul>		•The hormonal control of the human reproductive cycle
	Quantitative Chemistry	
Chemical changes	•Review of Combined Paper 1 content	
Metal reactions and extraction	<ul> <li>Percentage yield and atom economy (T)</li> </ul>	The rate and extent of a chemical change
Redox reactions	•Empirical formulae (T)	•Collision theory
<ul> <li>Electrolysis, Writing Half equations, Predicting the products of electrolysis</li> </ul>	•RP2 - Titration (T)	<ul> <li>Factors affecting the Rate of a Chemical reactions (Temperature,</li> </ul>
(CuSO4 and NaCl).	<ul> <li>Titration calculations (T)</li> </ul>	Concentration, Surface area, Catalysts)
<ul> <li>RP9 – Electrolysis of an aqueous solution</li> </ul>		•Rate graphs
	Continue Electricity:	• Reversible Reactions and Le Chatelier's Principle.
Energy changes		• RP 11 – Effect of concentration on the rate of reaction
<ul> <li>Monitoring Chemical Reactions.</li> </ul>	Forces	
•Exothermic and Endothermic reactions.	<ul> <li>Define scalar and vector, identifying quantities as such.</li> </ul>	Forces
•Calculating Bond energies.	<ul> <li>Define and provide examples of contact and non-contact forces.</li> </ul>	Determining resultant forces in free body diagrams.
•RP4 - Temperature changes	<ul> <li>Relate mass and weight; define centre of mass.</li> </ul>	Forces and elasticity - Hooke's law and elastic/inelastic extensions
		Motion-time graphs
Electricity	HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:	Motion with constant acceleration
	Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall. Mid point	Nowton's Laws of Mation
<ul> <li>Draw circuit symbols of a range of components.</li> </ul>	knowledge check through each unit. End of topic test at the end of every unit	Eactors affecting stanning distance
<ul> <li>Qualitatively describe what is potential difference, current, and resistance.</li> </ul>		• Factors anecting stopping distance.
<ul> <li>Sketch I-V graphs for a resistor, filament lamp, and diode.</li> </ul>		• (FIT) Womentum calculations and qualitative descriptions of conservation.
<ul> <li>Learn the p.d. and current rules for series and parallel circuits.</li> </ul>		• REQUIRED PRACTICAL 6 – Investigate the relationship between force and
Calculate the total resistance of a series circuit and determine the maximum		extension for a spring.
resistance for resistors in parallel.		
• State Ohm's Law and apply this in circuit analysis.		
• Sketch and describe the purpose of all components in a 3-pin UK plug		IVIOCK preparation
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Calculate using power and energy equations - including power wasted as		Reviewing/reteaching core ideas for paper 1	
heating.			
Define the National Grid.		Students issued with KO/glossaries,	
<ul> <li>Describe the purpose of transformers in the National Grid.</li> </ul>		Advice on where to revise included sent out to students/parents.	
<ul> <li>Explain how step-up transformers improve efficiency.</li> </ul>		Preparation lessons on the build up to examinations.	
• REQUIRED PRACTICAL 3: Use circuit diagrams to set up and check appropriate		waikthrough papers	
circuits to investigate the factors affecting the resistance of electrical circuits.			
• REQUIRED PRACTICAL 4: use circuit diagrams to construct appropriate circuits			
to in			
HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:			
Low stakes guizzing, guestioning, retrieval practice and recall. Mid point			
knowledge check through each unit. End of topic test at the end of every unit.			
Home learning set will consist of a combination of: Senera and self quizzing using knowledge organisers			
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Year 11 GCSE Science			
Long-term sequencing Year 11 GCSE Science			
HALE TERM 1.	HALE TERM 2.	HALE TERM 3	
STUDENTS MUST KNOW	STUDENTS MUST KNOW:	STUDENTS MUST KNOW	
STOPENTS MOST KNOW.	STODENTS MOST KNOW.		
Inheritance, variation and Evolution	Inheritance, variation and Evolution	<u>Ecology</u>	
<ul> <li>Establish causes of variation between individuals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How antibiotic resistance evolves in bacteria</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How organisms are adapted for survival</li> </ul>	
•Compare mitosis and meiosis	<ul> <li>How we classify living organisms</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How ecological communities are organised</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>How selective breeding is carried out</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The evidence for evolution including fossil evidence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How abiotic and biotic factors affect organisms</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>How genetic engineering is carried out</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>How ecosystems are organised</li> </ul>	
	Chemical Analysis	•How materials are recycled in ecosystems	
Organic Chemistry	<ul> <li>What defines Purity and a Formulation,</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Fractional distillation and cracking</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Paper chromatography and calculating Rf,</li> </ul>	Space	
<ul> <li>Examples of Homologous Series</li> </ul>	•How the Rf is used in analysis,	<ul> <li>Stellar evolution of stars with mass similar to the Sun and much greater</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Alkenes and their Reactions (H)</li> </ul>	•Testing for Gases (Cl2, O2, CO2 and H2),	than the Sun	
•Alcohols and their reactions (T)		•Red shift	
•Carboxylic Acids and their reactions (T)	Chemistry of the atmosphere	•Evidence for the Big Bang Theory	
•Esters (T)	•The History of the atmosphere and the carbon cycle	<ul> <li>Orbital motion, natural and artificial satellites</li> </ul>	
•Addition and Condensation polymerisation (1)	•The Greenhouse Gases and their effect on Global warming and Climate		
•Structure of Amino AcidS (1)	change	Using resources	
• Structure of DNA, Natural polymers (1)	•Reducing Carbon footprints	Natural and synthetic resources.	
	•Atmospheric pollutants and their effects on the environment	<ul> <li>Renewable and Finite resources.</li> </ul>	
Waves		•Sustainable development.	
Progressive waves - transverse and longitudinal waves	Magnetism and Electromagnetism	•Alternative Methods of metal extraction (H).	
Wave properties - time period, wavelength, frequency, wavespeed	<ul> <li>Permanent magnets, induced magnets - drawing field lines, plotting</li> </ul>	•Reusing and Recycling materials	
Order the electromagnetic spectrum in terms of wavelength	compasses	•Life cycle assessments,	
Suggest uses of all aspects of the electromagnetic spectrum	<ul> <li>Electromagnets - factors affecting the magnetic field strength</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Potable water and wastewater treatment</li> </ul>	
Draw ray diagrams for refraction of light at a boundary	<ul> <li>(HT) Fleming's Left hand Rule and the motor effect</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Corrosion, alloys and NPK fertilisers (T)</li> </ul>	
Outlitative treatment of refraction			
(HT) Describing how antennas convert radio wayes to electrical signals		RP13- How to test and distil salt water	
• (11) Describing now antennas convert radio waves to electrical signals.			
HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:	HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:		
		HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:	
Low stakes quizzing questioning retrieval practice and recall	Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall		
		Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall	
Mid point knowledge check through each unit	Mid point knowledge check through each unit		
inia point knowledge thetk through each drift		Mid point knowledge check through each unit	
End of tonic tact at the and of avery unit	End of topic test at the end of every unit.		
End of topic test at the end of every unit.		End of topic test at the end of every unit.	

HALF TERM 4:	HALF TERM 5:	HALF TERM 6:	
STUDENTS MUST KNOW:	STUDENTS MUST KNOW:		
Revision for paper 2 mock	Targeted revision following QLA of paper 1 and 2		
Biology revision	Biology revision		
Chemistry revision	Chemistry revision		
Physics revision	Physics revision		
	•		
	HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:	EXAM	
HOW THIS WILL BE ASSESSED:			
	Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall		
Low stakes quizzing, questioning, retrieval practice and recall			
	Mid point knowledge check through each unit		
Mid point knowledge check through each unit			
	End of topic test at the end of every unit.		
End of topic test at the end of every unit.			
Home learning set will consist of a combination of: Seneca and self quizzing using knowledge organisers. In some cases when funding is available student workbooks may be used as an alternative			