Science Curriculum Overview KS3 – Year 7

| | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | Science safety | Cell Biology 1 | Solids, Liquids & Gases |
| | To develop understanding of Science | To be able name the parts of a plant. To | Investigate the structure for Solids, Liquids and |
| | equipment and how to use it safely, what the | know there are different types of animals | Gases |
| | potential dangers are and how to avoid them, | | Investigate reversible and irreversible changes |
| | what to do if something goes wrong | Living things- Features of Plants and Animals | to be able to say why some materials are |
| | | Growing Plants from seeds and recording growth | better than others for jobs, giving reasons |
| | Familiarity with the science lab & equipment. | Animal Classification, Animal Life Cycles | using scientific language. |
| | 1. Health & safety essential information. | What living things need to survive? Parts of the cells | |
| | 2. Risks and peer support. | | To understand that the particles of each state of |
| | | Life Skills – Sharing, awareness that things grow, | matter work differently. |
| | Life Skills – Sharing, awareness of danger, knowing | being able to look after a plant, developing awe and | What the best materials are for certain jobs? |
| | what to do if something goes wrong, developing awe | wonder, the desire to find out more (allotment bed | Why are some better than others? Be able to |
| | and wonder, the desire to find out more | activity) | describe changes using scientific language and |
| | | Understanding of the living world, respect for the | to say what is a solid, liquid or gas, to know that |
| | | planet | they are different. |
| | | | |
| 2 | Solar System | Cell Biology 2 | Acids and Alkalis |
| | Develop understanding of the Solar System, size of | To investigate the function of the different organs in | Investigate several chemical reactions using |
| | different planets and distance from the sun. Orbits | the body and how the skeleton supports them | acids and alkalis and record observations. To |
| | and how these are different for each planet. | Living things- Human Body | know that chemical reactions cause changes. |
| | | | to be able to sort acids and alkalis onto the |
| | The different make-up and atmospheres of each | Investigate the make- up of the Skeleton and the | pH scale to indicate weaker and stronger |
| | planet, Study of a specific planet. Phases of the sun | different bones. Investigate the senses. | substances. |
| | and moon and the impact this has on the earth, Name | Understanding of our own bodies, what we are | |
| | the planets in order. Know that they are different in | сарабіе от. | To describe changes using scientific language. |
| | size and what they are made of. | What do we have in our body that keeps us | To explain that acids and |
| | The sum is the combine of the Colon systems and use only it | alive? | alkalis are on the pH scale and to know where |
| | The sun is the centre of the Solar system and we orbit | Life Chille - Herrisen weiteen eur heidige hier Maria | they are found on the scale. |
| | it, that the moon orbits us, the sun is the | cliet and everying) How does everying investigation | To identify an acid and an alkall and what they |
| | biggest object in the Solar System, The Sun | (diet and exercise) How does exercise impact our | are used for. To be able to state that |
| | gives us light, That 24 hours equal a day. Eclipse | bodiesr How long does it take your bodies to get | acids and alkalis cause changes when mixed |
| | | back to resting heartrate? (skipping/star jumps, | with each other. To know there is a pH scale |
| | | measure pulse – what does it mean?) | and acids and alkalis are on it. |

Science Curriculum Overview KS3 – Year 8

| | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | Light | Atoms and Elements | Compounds and mixtures |
| | Light spectrum: rainbow colours. | Materials and the elements which make them. | Combinations of elements. |
| | To identify that refraction is when light bends. | To explain that in chemical changes new | To explain that elements contain only one kind |
| | to investigate reflection and refraction. To use a | substances are formed To know that atoms can | of Atom and that compounds contain more than |
| | light box with colour filters to understand the light | combine to form molecules To represent and | one kind of atom joined together To understand |
| | spectrum | explain chemical reactions by word equations, | that compounds contain elements that are |
| | Key terms/ concepts transparent, translucent and | models or diagrams | chemically combined, boiling and melting points |
| | opaque. Light travels in a straight line. Bending light. | | of elements |
| | Light sources. Mirrors and reflections. Refraction. | The Periodic Table: chemical symbols and atomic | |
| | Sound | structure of common elements. Compounds and | Research melting & boiling points of |
| | To Investigate amplitude, measure, decibels, sound | molecules: particle models; burning magnesium. | compounds. Chemical reactions: observations & |
| | insulating properties of various materials , Safe noise | To recognise the periodic table. To know that | conclusions. |
| | levels & noise pollution. | oxygen is an element in the periodic table | To identify some elements from the periodic |
| | To know that sounds are made by vibrations and is | | table, gas, liquids and solids. To name and draw |
| | measured in decibel (dB). | Elements for good/bad: Uranium = nuclear power. | some compounds. Difference between a |
| | To be aware of the affects of noise pollution | Plutonium = Atomic bomb | compound and a mixture |
| 2 | Respiration | Microbes and Disease | Magnets |
| | To know that we can breathe through our mouths | To identify and define different microorganisms. | To explain why opposite poles attract. To know |
| | and noses. To know that our bodies need oxygen to | to observe what happens them over time. | some uses for magnets. |
| | survive To know that exercise can make them | | Magnets investigation: attract & repel; poles; |
| | breathless | Three types of micro-organisms: bacteria; | magnetic fields using iron filings; making |
| | To understand that products of digestion are | viruses; mould & fungi. | magnets. Earth's magnetic field – North & South |
| | transported in the blood to other parts of the body. | Yeast and sugar investigation. | poles. Electro-magnets. magnetic field |
| | To know that glucose is an energy resource for cells. | The body's natural defences. | Heating and Cooling |
| | To know that plants and other animals produce CO2 | Research diseases e.g. Measles, Athletes Foot, | To explain the chemical changes which occur |
| | during respiration | Thrush, Salmonella, Tuberculosis. | when a solid is heated or a liquid is cooled. To |
| | | | recall the boiling and freezing point of water. |
| | The circulatory system & the organs used. | Need for personal hygiene, vaccinations and | Reading temperature scales, using |
| | vieasure puise rates & use a stetnoscope. | nistorical practises to cure some diseases. | thermometers – data collection. States of |
| | Aeropics: the effects of exercise – data collection. | To understand why we should 'catch it., kill it bin'. | Watter: Particle diagrams, solids/liquids/gases. |
| | Departite of eventies in a healthy lifestule | | Conduction & convection – neat transfer. |
| | Benefits of exercise in a healthy lifestyle | | Keeping warm & insulation. |
| | | | The importance of maintaining body temperature |

Science Curriculum Overview KS3 – Year 9

| | Autumn | Spring | Summer |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ecological Relationships & Nature Studies To explain that organisms only survive in a habitat where they have all the essentials for life and reproduction To know that that green plants can be subdivided into those with vascular tissues (xylem and phloem) and complex leaves with a waterproof cuticle, and those without. Classifying animals: vertebrates & invertebrates Classifying green plants, preserving rainforests Habitats and adaptation To show sensitivity to living things in their environment. | Food To explain how photosynthesis and describe the structure of plants and transportation of water and minerals. Recognise environmental factors that affect plant growth. Plant propagation: from seed & cloning Testing leaves for starch & measuring soil pH. Organic farming & fertilisers Milk production; pasteurisation & sterilisation Organic farming - yield Vs cost; cloning Selective breeding and its impact on yield, and begin to understand genetic engineering. Consideration of food provenance and sustainability GM foods | Acids & Alkalis To be able to use a pH scale and know examples of why it's important in daily life Common acids & alkalis & their uses; pH tests. Chemical reactions to make & test for carbon dioxide & hydrogen gases. common acids & alkalis around the home Make connections to soil testing and understand neutralization e.g use of indigestion remedies. Recognise & recall common acids & alkalis. Neutralisation linked to indigestion remedies. Use of dyes; water = neutral & life-saving; |
| 2 | The Periodic TableTo explain that the periodic table is a way of organizing elements (materials) and what. metals/non-metals areThe Periodic Table and common elements. Groups: Alkali metals, Halogens, Noble Gases – what makes them a group – characteristics (number of electrons in outer shell). Atomic structure and modelsMetals & non-metals Know that atoms from group 1 & group 7 make stable compounds e.g salt when they bond together Understand basic atomic structure & grouping in the Periodic table. | GM foodsPlants and AnimalsTo explain food webs begin with sun's energyProducer, primary consumer, predator / prey toppredator. Be identify how we classify organisms andexplain their adaption to habitatsDescribe that DNA is now used to helpclassify organisms.Food chains & webs: producers, predators, prey.Carnivore, Omnivore ,Herbivore. Sampling methodsAnimal welfare, sustainability, religious practiceabout consuming certain animals. Plants &photosynthesisUnderstand the impact of humans onbiodiversity. | Life Processes To recognise & locate main organs used in life processes including liver; Know that food & oxygen give the body energy. The 7 life processes; relevant body systems & organs; cell growth & repair. Organ donation. Interpret data on breathing, pulse rates & fitness Health & fitness, life after death, reincarnation & organ donation including religious restrictions. of respiration as breathing & digestion for energy with excretion of CO2; Identify lungs, heart, brain, stomach intestines, bladder, bowel & kidneys on a model Understand how organ (& blood donation) can save lives & opting out process. |