

CURIOSITY

COMPASSION

COURAGE



Curriculum overview

Subject	Science	Year group	9						
Vision statement:									
	Our Curriculum Intent has been informed by a wide variety of researchers and is steeped in evidence based research. Christine Counsell summarises the aspiration of our curriculum to empower all learners creating a pathway to success in university, their career and life:								
	'A curriculum exists to change the pupil, to give the pupil new power. One acid test for a curriculum is whether it enables even lower attaining or disadvantaged pupils to clamber into the discourse and practices of educated people, so that they gain powers of the powerful.'								
	· ·	As well as excellent academic success we aim to ensure our students leave us as polite and well-rounded young adults. Our new core values of Compassion, Courage and Curiosity are currently being embedded throughout our curriculum offer to ensure we continue to meet our social, emotional, spiritual and moral obligations.							
Curriculum intent:	In line with the Academy's vision to enhance students' understanding of the world by ensuring an educational journey guided with care and compassion the S department at Landau Forte Academy QEMS aim to deliver a curriculum that not only develops students' knowledge and understanding of the subject but ins them to succeed far beyond their education at the academy.								
	The science curriculum aims to be;								
	 Aspirational 	 Aspirational 							
	o Ambitious								
	 Coherent both in planning and sequence 								
	o Adapted successfully to suit all needs and abilities								
	o Broad - covering not only aspects of the subject but how this can be taken into the outside world								
	In delivering the knowledge based curriculum students will be able to not only achieve the best they can academically but also link theory to reason, understand they learn about specific concepts, grasp how this fits into the world of careers and ultimately develop the skills and reasoning needed to become well rounded individuals. The curriculum aims to give students a range of opportunities within the classroom and beyond allowing them to become confident and articulate in scientific ideas. Consistently high expectations of both students and teaching staff ensures that every individual in Science has access to the highest quality of teaching and learning possible and working with key stakeholders ensures that our students have every opportunity to achieve.								
	In summary the Science curriculum is developed and tailored for each specific year group taking into account the demographic of our students. The intention of which is to allow students to think deeper and use knowledge based skills within their learning both in science and throughout their lives.								



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Threshold Concepts (TCs):

Biology

- 1. Cells, Genetics, Inheritance and Modification
- 2. Health, Disease and the Development of Medicine
- 3. Human Biology

Chemistry

- 1. Atoms, Compounds and States of Matter
- 2. Acids and Metals
- 3. Elements and Chemical reactions

Physics

- 1. Forces, Movement and Energy
- 2. Waves and Radiation
- 3. Electricity and Magnets

KS2 National Curriculum summary:

The principal focus of science teaching in upper key stage 2 is to enable pupils to develop a deeper understanding of a wide range of scientific ideas. They should do this through exploring and talking about their ideas; asking their own questions about scientific phenomena; and analysing functions, relationships and interactions more systematically. At upper key stage 2, they should encounter more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand and predict how the world operates. They should also begin to recognise that scientific ideas change and develop over time. They should select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry, including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information. Pupils should draw conclusions based on their data and observations, use evidence to justify their ideas, and use their scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their findings.

Pupils should read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly.

Working scientifically

During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations



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(PASS)	identifying scientific ev	vidence that has been used t	to support or refute ideas o	r arguments		\$(43)/2	
	Topics covered:						
	Animals Including Humans and Space, Evolution.	s Including Humans, Everyday Materials (Properties and Changes of Materials), Living Things and their Habitats, Light, Forces and Magnets, Electricity, Earth ace, Evolution.					
Learner skills:	Critical thinking	Organisation	Collaboration	Adaptability	Oracy	Self-quizzing	
	CRITICAL THINKING	ORGANISATION	COLLABORATION	ADAPTABILITY	ORACY	SELF QUIZZING	
	Term 1 Aug-Oct	Term 2 Nov-Dec	Term 3 Jan-Feb	Term 4 Mar-Apr	Term 5 Apr-May	Term 6 Jun-Jul	
The Big Question	How does science affect my life?						
Big picture questions:	How do compounds form? Are all cells the same?	What is motion? Are all salts sodium chloride?	How do you 'catch' diseases?	What is the link between sunburn and skin cancer? Do all elements react in the same way?	How does electricity get to my house?	How does my body know what to do?	
Content (Linked to TCs):	C1: Atoms, Compounds and States of Matter	P1: Forces, Movement and Energy Balanced and unbalanced Forces Measuring quantities Distance/speed time graphs	B2: Health, Disease and the Development of Medicine • Health and Disease • Lifestyle diseases • Pathogens • Spread and control of pathogens	P2 Waves and Radiation: Describing waves Wave speed EM waves Inside atoms Radioactive decay Half life Dangers of radiation	P3: Electricity and Magnets:	B4: Human Biology	

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MPASSY	Metallic bonding B1: Cells, genetics, inheritance and modification Cell structure Specialised cells The nervous system DNA Inheritance Variation Evolution and Natural Selection	 Calculating speed and acceleration Mass, weight and acceleration Energy transfers Wasted energy C3: Acids and Metals Acids and metals Neutralisation Making salts Extracting metals 	Protection against infection	C4: Elements and Chemical reactions Group 1 Group 7 Group 0 Energy Changes Measuring Rates of Reaction		VFA322
Vocabulary	Ionic	Reactivity series	Pathogen	Transverse	Circuit	Hormone
Instruction:	Covalent	Neutralisation	Infection	Longitudinal	Series	Endocrine gland
	Stem Cell		immunity	Amplitude	Parallel	Endocrine system
	Differentiation		1	Frequency	Resistance	Homeostasis
	Force		1	Half life	Component	Enzyme
	Acceleration		1	Radiation	Power	Diffusion Active transport
			1	Reactivity Group	Magnet Pole	Active transport Osmosis
			1	Period	National grid	Respiration
			1	 	Earth	Respiration
Assessment:	Key learning tasks for all	Key learning tasks for all	Key learning tasks for all	Key learning tasks for all	Key learning tasks for all	Key learning tasks for all
	topics	topics	topics	topics	topics	topics
			ļ			
Key/Historical	Chemistry	Physics Misconceptions:	Biology Misconceptions:	Physics Misconceptions:	Physics Misconception:	Biology Misconceptions:
	-	1				
misconceptions	Misconceptions:	Balanced forces	Transmission of diseases	The difference between	The difference between	Hormones, where they are
	-	Balanced forces	Transmission of diseases (communicable and non communicable diseases)	The difference between transverse and longitudinal waves	The difference between current, potential	Hormones, where they are released from and the effect they have on organs



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	ionic and covalent	Chemistry			difference and	
	bonding	Misconceptions: All salts		C4 Misconceptions:	resistance	
		are sodium chloride		Trends in reactivity of		
	Biology Misconceptions:			the group 1, 7 and 0		
	Stem cell differentiation			elements		
	to result in specialised					
	cells					
Sequencing:	We have chosen to seque	nce the year 9 curriculum lik	e this because it builds a lin	k in knowledge between ye	ar 7/8 fundamentals and th	e wider concepts needed to
	succeed within science. It	enables students to study c	oncepts to a deeper level of	f understanding to focus on	those key concepts that are	e of most benefit.
Values	This scheme of work pron	notes the school values of C	Compassion, Curiosity and C	Courage by:		
	Compassion – Acceptance	of differing scientific mode	els. Support of peers during	g feedback process'		
	Curiosity – Asking scientific questions and focus on scientific investigations					
	Courage – Review of prior	r learning and acting on feed	dback to bridge gaps withir	ı knowledge		
National	In addition to teaching the	statutory elements of the r	national curriculum, we also	include careers based inves	stigations with every topic t	o promote science
Curriculum	aspirations within the year 9 cohort. Students are given insight into careers relevant to the demographic and local area to allow them to see the wider uses of					
plus:	science, avoiding the misconception of it's only for Doctors, nurses and vets.					
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