

Priory's Science – INTENT & IMPLEMENTATION

Key Stage 3

At key stage 1 and 2 pupils should have learnt to understand the basic principles of:

- Plants
- Animals including humans
- Everyday materials
- Seasonal Changes
- Living things and habitats
- Rocks
- Light
- Forces and magnets
- States of matter
- Sound
- Electricity
- Earth and Space
- Evolution and inheritance
- Properties and changes of materials

The key stage 3 curriculum is therefore designed to build on prior learning that has taken place. The KS3 program of study is split into multiple schemes of learning, the majority starting with a lesson revisiting content that should have been previously learned. From there, new scientific ideas will be added to existing knowledge and understanding, including both scientific ideas and scientific methods/processes. Most schemes of learning end with a revision lesson, consolidating the new content, and lessons which provide the opportunity to revisit the content of previous units, offering the opportunity for retrieval and linking with newly learned ideas.

When	What will I learn and what skills will I develop?	Why do I need to know this?	How will I learn this?
Year 7	<p>1. Introduction to science: What do scientific diagrams show? What do hazard symbols represent? How are measurements taken? How do we write scientific methods?</p> <p>2. Particles: What does matter consist of? How do different materials differ?</p> <p>3. Energy How is energy stored? How is energy transferred?</p> <p>4. Cells What are cells? Are all cells the same?</p> <p>5. Reactions What happens during chemical reactions? What happens during physical reactions?</p>	<p>All scientific content taught is considered to be important in its own right and the knowledge students acquire will ultimately help to make them cleverer and better equipped for life in the modern world.</p> <p>Incorporated within these units where relevant will be teaching on data presentation and data analysis techniques, e.g. drawing and interpreting graphs, drawing and interpreting data tables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All lessons will start with a short knowledge retrieval task, activating prior learning to ease the addition of new material to the schema. • New knowledge will be gained in small, manageable and carefully planned chunks. • Questioning will be used systematically, in large volume, incorporating all students and probing to the appropriate depth to check for understanding and misconceptions. • Tier 2 and 3 scientific literacy will be taught explicitly, allowing it to become automatized in long term memory. This will be done using etymology, Frayer models, choral response, etc. Literacy will be

Year 8	<p>6. Space, light and sound What is our solar system? How does light travel? How does sound travel?</p> <p>7. Relationships between organisms How do organisms interact in their environment? How do organisms reproduce?</p>		<p>incorporated into retrieval starters as appropriate to ensure mastery of scientific vocabulary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practical work will be used as appropriate to enhance and
	<p>8. Periodic table How is the periodic table structured? What happens during different types of chemical reactions?</p> <p>9. Forces How do forces act on objects?</p> <p>10. Organisms How are organisms structured? What is respiration?</p> <p>11. Earth chemistry What is the structure of the Earth? What is the atmosphere made from?</p>		<p>consolidate understanding of both ideas and processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modelling will be used (I do, we do, you do, etc) to support students as necessary, building all students up to be able to complete work independently. Homework will typically be retrieval-based and linked to classroom learning. • You'll make links to other subjects as appropriate.

Year 9	<p>12. Electromagnetism What happens in an electrical circuit? What are magnets and what do they do?</p> <p>13. Genetics What is DNA? How are genes inherited?</p> <p>14. Atomic Structure and the Periodic Table What is the structure of atoms? How has the atomic model changed over time? How do we use the periodic table?</p> <p>15. Energy How is energy stored and transferred? How can we calculate the amount of energy stored? How are power and efficiency calculated?</p>		
	<p>16. Cell Biology What is the structure of different types of cell? How do cells become specialised? How can we observe cells?</p>		

Practical skills are taught throughout KS3 as appropriate to the unit content. This will cover things such as using equipment safely, risk assessments, method writing and planning, collecting results, presenting results, drawing conclusions, and evaluating data.

During the course of Year 9, students will have the option to select the Separate Science route (three GCSEs), or continue with the compulsory element of Combined Science (two GCSEs).

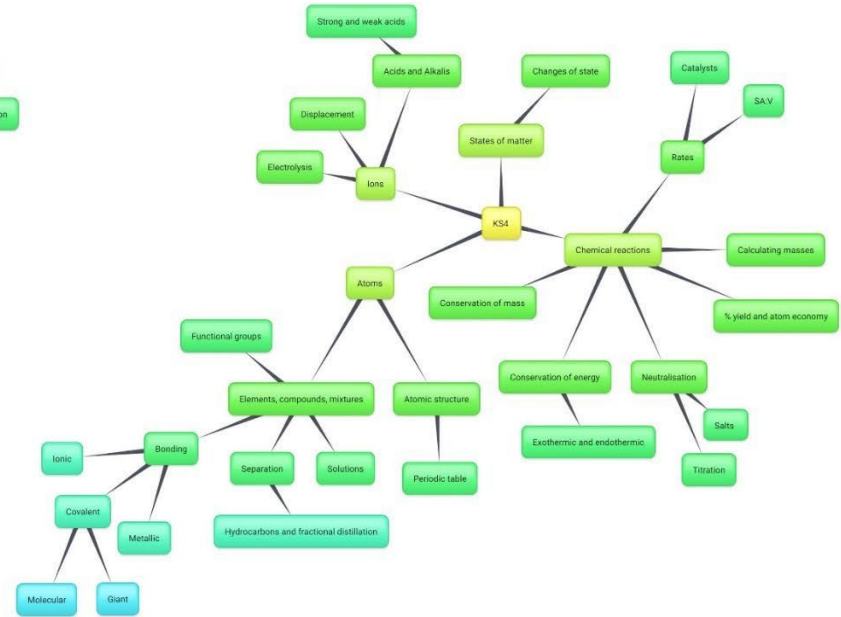
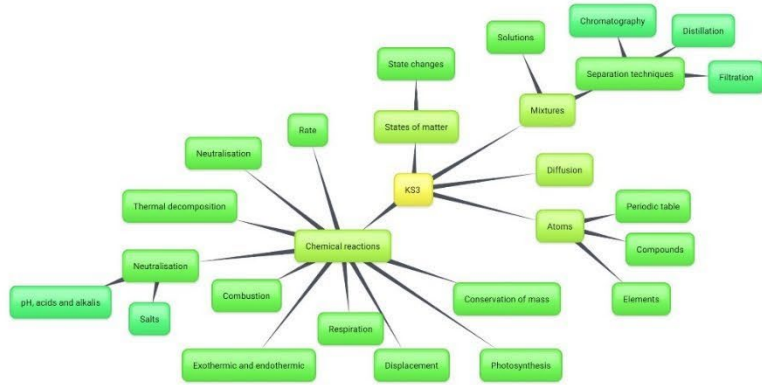
Recurring themes

NB this is not exhaustive - not all detail is shown on these diagrams; each nodule represents nested knowledge of that particular concept.

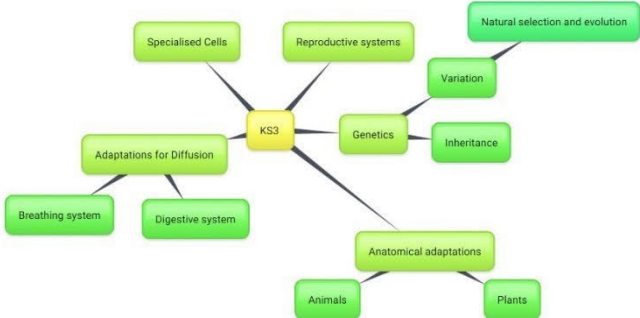
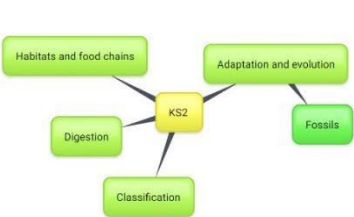
Energy:



Particles:



Adaptation and natural selection:



Key Stage 4

At key stage 4 students will following either AQA Combined Science Trilogy, or opt for the AQA Separate Science route. Those on Combined will have 5 hours per week in year 10, 6 hours per week in year 11. Those who opt for separate science will have an additional 3 hours per week in both years, to allow the extra content to be covered.

Further details of these can be found here: [AQA | Subjects | Science | GCSE](#)

Key stage 4 is terminally assessed. There is no coursework or internally assessed component. There are 6 exam papers for science, as detailed below:

Subject	Specification units	Time	Marks
Biology paper 1	B1 B2 B3 B4	Combined Science 1hr 15mins	Combined Science 70
Biology paper 2	B5 B6 B7		
Chemistry paper 1	C1 C2 C3 C4 C5	Separate Science 1hr 45 mins	Separate Science 100
Chemistry paper 2	C6 C7 C8 C9 C10		
Physics paper 1	P1 P2 P3 P4		
Physics paper 2	P5 P6 P7 (P8 Separate Phys only)		

Curriculum Overview

The below is an overview of what is covered when in the science curriculum at Priory. The dates should be taken as rough estimates rather than absolutes.

Year	Lessons per week	02-Sep	09-Sep	16-Sep	23-Sep	30-Sep	07-Oct	14-Oct	28-Oct	04-Nov	11-Nov	18-Nov	25-Nov	02-Dec	09-Dec	16-Dec	06-Jan	13-Jan	20-Jan	27-Jan	03-Feb	10-Feb	24-Feb	02-Mar	09-Mar	16-Mar	23-Mar	30-Mar	20-Apr	27-Apr	04-May	11-May	18-May	01-Jun	08-Jun	15-Jun	22-Jun	29-Jun	06-Jul	13-Jul
7	3	Y7 Intro (with separation)					C1- Particles					P1- Energy					B1- Cells					C2- Chemical and Physical reactions					Introduction to electricity													
8	3	P2- Space, light and sound					B2- Organisms and ecosystems					C3- Periodic Table					P3- Forces					B3- Organisms and Organ Systems					C4- Earth Chemistry													
9	3	P4- Electromagnetism					B4- Genes and inheritance					C5 Atoms and the Periodic Table					P5 Energy (without SHC)					B5 Cell biology (without transports)																		
10 Bio	3hr per fortnight	B2&4 Organisation (with transports) & Bioenergetics																				B3 Infection and response										End of Year Mocks								
10 Chem		C2 Bonding and structure										C3 Quantitative (inc titrations for separates)										C5 Energy Changes					C4 Chemical changes (+ cells triple only)													
10 Phy		P2 Electricity										P3 Particles (SHC here)										P4 atomic structure																		
11 Bio	2	B7 Ecology					B5 Homeostasis					B6 Genetics variation and evolution					Structured revision																							
11 Chem	2	C6 Rates					C7 Organic					C8 Analysis					C9 Atmosphere					C10 Earth's Resources					Structured revision													
11 Phy	2	P5 Forces					P6 Waves					P7 Magnetism					Structured revision																							

Literacy

At both key stages, literacy should be developed. This is done in several ways but should be explicit. Each scheme contains reading/comprehension tasks as well as writing opportunities.