

SUBJECT: Science

YEAR GROUP	Year Ten						
Rationale	Students build on the content studied in key stage three. Pupils continue to develop their knowledge and understanding of Biology, Chemistry and Physics, tackling more challenging concepts to a greater depth than they have done previously. Students continue to develop scientific skills, directly linked to the required practicals including forming hypotheses, writing methods, using scientific equipment effectively as well as presenting and analysing results. Pupils will also continue to develop their understanding of the key scientific terms related to working scientifically. Pupils work through the units in rotation during the course of the year.						
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2	
Topic/Unit	Biology: Organisation Chemistry: Bonding, Structure & the Properties of Matter Physics: Electricity	Biology: Infection and Response (Biology Only) Chemistry: Energy Changes	Biology: Bioenergetics Chemistry: Quantitative Chemistry Physics: Atomic Structure		Biology: Ecology Chemistry: Chemical Changes	Chemistry: Rate & Extent of Chemical Change Physics: Forces	
Knowledge	Biology – Organisation 1 – How is the digestive system organised? 2 – How do you test for the different food groups? 3 – How do enzymes help with digestion? 4 – How does the body create the best conditions for enzymes? 5 - How does a change in ph affect enzymes? 6 – How is the small intestine adapted for absorption? 7 – What happens in the breathing system? 8 - What is blood made up of? 9 - How does blood travel round the body? 10 - What happens in the heart? 11 - How can problems with the heart be treated? Chemistry - Bonding, Structure & the Properties of Matter 1 – What is the difference between group 1 and transition metals? (CHEMISTRY ONLY) 2 – What are the states of matter and state symbols? 3 – What are the different types of bonding? 4 – What are the properties of ionic compounds? 5 - What are the properties of small covalent molecules? 6 – What are the properties of metals and alloys? 8 - What are the properties of metals and alloys? 9 - What are the properties of metals and alloys? 1 - What is Potential Difference and Current? 2 - What are nanoparticles and their uses? (CHEMISTRY ONLY) Physics – Electricity 1 - What is Potential Difference and Current? 2 - What is Potential Difference and Current? 3 - How does the length of a wire effect resistance? 4 - What is a parallel circuit? 7 - What is a parallel circuit?	Biology – Infection and Response 1 – What are aseptic techniques and why are they used? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 2 - How can you measure the effectiveness of antibiotics? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 3 - How are monoclonal antibodies produced? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 4 - What are the uses of monoclonal antibodies? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 5 - How do plants defend themselves? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 6 - What are the effects of plant diseases? (BIOLOGY ONLY) Chemistry – Energy Changes 1 – What are exothermic and endothermic reactions? 2 – What does a reaction profile diagram show? 3 – How do you calculate the energy change of a reaction? 4 – What are chemical cells and batteries? (CHEMISTRY ONLY) 5 - How do fuel cells work? (CHEMISTRY ONLY)	Biology - Bioe 1 – How does intensity affect photosynthes 2 – How are adapted for photosynthes 3 – What hap glucose made 4 – What fact the rate of ph 5 - How does through a pla 6 – What are that affect tra 7 – What hap anaerobic respin 8 - What happ anaerobic respin 8 - What happ anaerobic respin 7 – What hap anaerobic respin 8 - What happ anaerobic respin 9 - How does affect respirat 10 - What hap metabolism? Chemistry 1 – How do y the relative for of compound; 2 – How do y trelative atomi element from 4 – What is th conservation 5 - How do w the moles of a 6 – How can the unknown substance? 7 – How do w the limiting re 9 - How do w the limiting re 9 - How do w the concentra mol/dm3? (CI ONLY) 11 - How do y the concentra mol/dm3? (CI ONLY) 12 - How do y the percentage (CHEMISTR) 13 - How do y the atom eco reaction? (CHONLY)	slight st st st sis? plant tissues is? pens to the shy plants? ors can limit otosynthesis? water move int? the factors inspiration? pens in reation? pens in piration? exercise sion? pens in piration? exercise sion? ou calculate rmula mass so ou calculate go of an compound? ou calculate ge of an its isotopes? we calculate a substance? we calculate mass of an its isotopes? we calculate a substance? we calculate a substance? we calculate mass of a we use nce e calculate tition of a we calculate tition of a	Biology – Ecology 1 – What is a stable community? 2 – What is the difference between biotic and abiotic factors? 3 – What do animals compete for and how are they adapted to win the competition? 4 – What do plants compete for and how are they adapted to win the competition? 5 - How are quadrats and transects used to sample a habitat? 6 – How are materials cycled in a habitat? 7 – How do peat bogs and deforestation affect ecosystems? 8 - What is biodiversity and how is waste managed? 9 - How can we maintain biodiversity? 10 - What can be the impact of environmental change? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 11 - What are trophic levels? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 12 - How is biomass lost between trophic levels? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 13 - What can affect our food security? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 14 - How can farming methods affect food production? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 15 - How can we use biotechnology to increase food production? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 17 - What is the effect of temperature on decay? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 17 - What is the effect of temperature on decay? (BIOLOGY ONLY) 17 - What is the reactivity series of metals? 2 - How are metals extracted? 3 - What is the pH scale and neutralisation? 5 - What is produced in a neutralisation reaction?	Chemistry – Rates of Reaction 1 – How do you calculate the rate of reaction? 2 – What factors affect the rates of a chemical reaction and why? 3 – How do you investigate the effect of changing concentration on the rate of a reaction? 4 – How do you investigate the effect of changing surface area on the rate of a reaction? 5 – How do you investigate the effect of changing surface area on the rate of a reaction? 6 – How do you investigate the effect of changing temperature on the rate of a reaction? 7 – What is a reversible reaction? 8 – What are Le Chatelier's principles and how do they relate to equilibrium? Physics – Forces 1 – What are scalars and vectors? 2 – How are journeys represented on distance-time graphs? 3 – How can the acceleration of an object be calculated? 4 – What is uniform acceleration? 5 – What is a resultant force? (Higher Tier) 7 – What is Newton's First Law? 8 - What is Newton's First Law? 8 - What is Newton's Third Law? 10 - What is Newton's Third Law? 10 - What is Nomentum? (Higher Tier) 11 – How does impact force affect a change in momentum? (Higher Tier) 12 – What affects the stopping distance of a vehicle? 13 - How do you calculate weight and work done? 14 - What is a moment? (PHYSICS ONLY)	

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8 - What happens to the	14 - How do you calculate	6 – How do you make	16 - How does the force
total resistance in a circuit?	the volume of a gas?	soluble salts?	from particles affect
9 - How can conditions	(CHEMISTRY ONLY)	7 – What are strong and	pressure? (PHYSICS
effect the resistance in a	Physics – Atomic Structure	weak acids?	ONLY)
circuit?	1 – What is an atom?	8 - What is electrolysis?	
10 - How can electrical	2 - How has the model of	9 - How can we use	
power be calculated?	the atom changed over	electrolysis to extract	
11 – Why is ACDC not just	time?	metals?	
great music?	3 – How do unstable nuclei	10 - What are the products	
12 – How is electricity	become more stable?	during the electrolysis of	
supplied to our homes?	4 – What are radioactive	solutions?	
13 - How is mains	decay equations?	11 - What happens at the	
electricity supplied to our	5 - What is radioactive	electrodes during	
devices?	contamination and	electrolysis?	
14 - How do fuses save	irradiation?	12 - What is produced	
lives?	6 - What is half life?	during the electrolysis of	
15 - What is static	7 – How is radiation	NaCl(aq) and CuSO4(aq)	
electricity? (PHYSICS	useful? (PHYSICS ONLY)	solutions?	
ONLY)	8 - What is nuclear fission		
,	and fusion? (PHYSICS		
	ONLY)		
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	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring	Spring	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
			Term 1	Term 2		
Skills	Biology: Food Tests: - Pupils will use qualitative reagents to test for a range of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins. including: Benedict's test for sugars, iodine test for starch and Biuret reagent for protein. Enzymes: - Pupils will investigate the effect of pH on the rate of reaction of amylase enzyme. Physics: Resistance - Pupils will use circuit diagrams to set up and check appropriate circuits to investigate the factors that affect the resistance of an electrical circuit Pupils will use circuit diagrams to construct appropriate circuits to investigate the I-V characteristics of a variety of circuit elements including a filament lamp, a resistor and a diode at constant temperature.	Biology: Microbiology (Biology Only): - Pupils will investigate the effect of antiseptics or antibiotics on bacterial growth using agar plates and measuring zones of inhibition. Chemistry: Temperature changes - Pupils will Investigate the variables that affect temperature change in chemical reactions	effect of ligh the rate of pl using an aquatic orga pondweed. Chemistry: Neutralisatio Only)	nvestigate the tintensity on notosynthesis nism such as n (Chemistry determine the times of a strong acid	Biology: Field Investigations: - Pupils will measure the population size of a common species in a habitat, using sampling techniques to investigate the effect of a factor on the distribution of this species. Decay (Biology Only) - Pupils will investigate the effect of temperature on the rate of decay of fresh milk by measuring pH change. Chemistry: Making Salts - Pupils will prepare a pure, dry sample of a soluble salt from an insoluble oxide or carbonate using a Bunsen burner to heat dilute acid and a water bath to evaporate the solution. Electrolysis - Pupils will investigate what happens when aqueous solutions are electrolysed using inert electrodes.	Chemistry: Rates of reaction - Pupils will investigate how changes in concentration affect the rates of reactions by both measuring the volume of a gas produced and monitoring a change in colour or turbidity. Physics: Force and Extension - Pupils will investigate the relationship between force and extension of a spring. Acceleration - Pupils will investigate the effect of varying the force on the acceleration of an object of constant mass and the effect of varying the mass of an object on the acceleration produced by a constant force.
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Assessments: Formative		Formative assessment			during science lessons.	

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Assessments:	Assessment Window 1			Assessment Window 2 -
Summative	Biology Assessment			Mock Exams
Summative	Biology Unit 1 – Cell			Biology Assessment
	Biology			Biology Unit 1 – Cell
	Biology Unit 2 -			Biology
	Organisation			Biology Unit 2 -
	Biology Unit 3 – Infection			Organisation
	& Response			Biology Unit 3 – Infection
	Chemistry Assessment			& Response
	Chemistry Unit 1 – Atomic			Biology Unit 4 -
	Structure & the Periodic			Bioenergetics
	Table			Chemistry Assessment
	Chemistry Unit 2 –			Chemistry Unit 1 – Atomic
	Structure & Bonding			Structure & the Periodic
	Physics Assessment			Table
	Physics Unit 1 – Energy			Chemistry Unit 2 –
	Physics Unit 2 - Electricity			Structure & Bonding
	Physics Unit 3 – Particle			Chemistry Unit 3 -
	Model of Matter			Quantitative Chemistry
				Chemistry Unit 4 –
				Chemical Changes
				Chemistry Unit 5 –
				Energy Changes
				Physics Assessment
				Physics Unit 1 – Energy
				Physics Unit 2 - Electricity
				Physics Unit 3 – Particle
				Model of Matter
				Physics Unit 4 - Atomic Structure
				Structure
Homework	Pupils in year ten will be set one piece of Sparx Science	homework each week.		
TIOTHEWOIK	To help support pupils to develop a good routine in relation		ce homework will always be se	et on a Friday and due in
	the following Thursday.	•	ŕ	•
	Pupils are expected to spend approximately 90 minutes	on each piece of Sparx Scienc	e homework.	
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