

Year 1 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 1 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y1/SC 1 (8)		Y1/SC 2 (8)		Y1/SC 3(16)			
	CHANGING SEASONS		LIVING THINGS		PARTS OF ANIMALS			
	Identify the changes across the four seasons. State how our activities and lifestyle change in each season. Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. [weather symbols] Identify and name different instruments for measuring weather. [Thermometer, rain gauge, wind mill]		Distinguish between living and nonliving things. Realise that different animals including humans are living things. Realise that different animals have different needs. State a few common pet animals in the local environment. Name some living things as plants. Understand that animals including humans and plants change as they grow. <i>Observe changes over time in common animals such as frog and butterfly</i> Assessment 1		Recognise the human body parts and name them. Identify the uses of human body parts. Explore the five senses and link these to the corresponding sense organ. Understand that humans use sense organs to detect changes in their surroundings. Know that humans need food, water and air to stay alive. Compare observable similarities and differences between humans. <i>Observe and compare photographs of humans. Understand that humans grow and change as they grow older. note differences from baby photographs to current appearance.</i> <i>Compare and Assessment 2</i>			
Year 1 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y1/SC 4 (20)					Y1/SC 5 (4)		
	ANIMALS - TYPES OF ANIMALS					PLANTS	REVISION	
	Recognise a variety of common fish and Amphibians. Recognise some common reptiles and birds. Name some common Mammals. State a few common wild and domestic animals in the local environment. Recognise some common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Understand that animals reproduce their young ones. Understand that movement is a life process and describe ways in which animals move <i>Field trip to animal farm. animals by their observable external features. Create a simple key to sort animals by external features.</i> Assessment 3					Recognise that plants are living things. Differentiate between herbs, shrubs and trees <i>Visit and observe how plants grow in the vegetable garden and around the school</i>	Revision for First term exam	
Year 1 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y1/SC 5 (16)				Y1/SC 6 (16)			
	PLANTS				IDENTIFYING AND COMPARING MATERIALS			
	Recognise examples of plants in the local and wider environment. Identify main parts of a plant. Know that plants have leaves, stems and roots. Compare and contrast different plants (Identify different types of leaves) Know that plants have leaves and flowers of different shapes and colours. <i>Observe plants or their pictures and identify a few differences between them. (shape of leaves – long, round, wavy edges, number of leaves)</i> Understand that plants can grow from seeds.				Identify and name some common materials. Recognise that objects can be made from different materials. Name and identify natural and manufactured materials. Identify some properties of materials in terms of their texture like hard and soft. Identify some surface properties of materials in terms of their texture like rough and smooth. Identify some properties of materials in terms of ability to pass light. (transparent,translucent and opaque) Describe stiff and bendy materials in terms of their properties and make observation and simple comparison. Describe shiny and dull materials in terms of their properties and make observation and simple comparison.			

2	Understand plants need water ,air and light to grow well. Describe a tree. Recognise and name plant parts on familiar local environment. Classify ever green and deciduous trees) [Oak and Ash tree in summer and winter (features of trees)] Understand that plants can provide food for humans and other animals. <div>Assessment 4</div>				<i>Understand that materials can be sorted in a number of ways including colour, texture and hardness.</i> <i>Identify and classify objects according to colour, texture and hardness; use a simple dichotomous key to identify the materials.</i> <div>Assessment 5</div>			
Year 1 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y1/SC 6 (8)		Y1/SC7 (8)		Y1/SC8 (8)			
	IDENTIFYING & COMPARING MATERIALS		PUSHES AND PULLS		LIGHT AND DARK		REVISION	
	Understand that some objects float in water and some sink. Identify materials that exist in liquid form. Identify materials that exist in powder form. <div>Sort powder into two groups (easy to dissolve/not easy to dissolve)</div>		Observe and describe different ways of moving. Know that pushes and pulls can make objects start or stop moving. Recognise pushes and pulls as forces and classify simple examples of each. For eg: doors, toy cars and rubber balls. <div>Explore pushing and pulling without touching eg toy car on a ramp</div> <div>Assessment 6</div>		Understand that light comes from a source. Identify common sources of light and understand that they can vary in brightness. For example: torches, candles, light bulbs, lamps and strings of lights. Differentiate natural and manmade light sources. Realise that Sun is the source of light for the earth. Understand that shiny objects are not sources of light. Compare the difference between day and night. <div>Assessment 7</div>		Revision for Final exam	

Year 2 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 2 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y2 /SC 1 (16)				Y2 / SC 2 (12)			Y2 / SC 3 (4)
	FEEDING AND EXERCISE				LIVING THINGS			HABITATS
	Describe the basic needs of animals including humans for survival. Recognise the importance of eating the right amount of different types of food to stay healthy. Recognise the need of regular exercise to stay fit, strong and healthy. Recognise that enough rest and proper hygiene are also required to grow and stay healthy. <div>Assessment 1</div>				Explore and compare the difference between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive. Use classification keys. Recognise that there are different stages in the lifecycle of a human. Compare the life cycle of a frog (amphibian) and lifecycle of butterfly (insect) <i>Observe changes over time in common animals such as frog and butterfly.</i> <div>Assessment 2</div>			Recognise that animals and plants survive best in habitats that provide their basic needs.
Year 2 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T	Y2 / SC 3 (12)			Y2 / SC 4 (12)				
	HABITATS			GROWING PLANTS			REVISION	

TERM 1	Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. Use classification keys. <i>Make simple observations to compare living things within a habitat or microhabitat; collect and record data from habitats/microhabitats as tally charts or in simple tables.</i> Assessment 3			Recognise that there is a tiny plant inside a seed. Explore how seeds grow into mature plants. Investigate what plants need to grow and observe and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. <i>Ask simple questions about what plants need to grow and perform simple tests recognising that their questions can be answered in different ways. Observe and record the growth of a variety of plants as they change over time.</i> Assessment 4			Revision for First term Examination		
	Year 2 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y2 / SC 4 (4)		Y2 / SC 5 (24)					Y2 /SC 6 (4)	
	GROWING PLANTS		USES OF EVERYDAY MATERIALS					CHANGING SHAPES	
	Observe closely and describe the cross-section of a bulb and tuber.		Understand that objects can be made from different materials namely- wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard, rubber, fabric etc List properties of different materials such as hardness, strength, flexibility and shininess. Recognise the importance of using suitable materials to make a particular object. Raise questions about the properties and suitability of some materials and answer them. Test the strength of the given strips of different materials by pulling them and discover how easily they rip. Test the absorbency of different materials by wiping water from a tray. Carry out simple tests on materials to decide which material is waterproof. (which material is best to make the outer layer of a nappy) <i>Compare the strength of different types of paper predicting which will rip when pulled by their hands.</i> <i>Examine different ways to record results and select an appropriate way to record the results of an investigation about waterproof materials.</i> Assessment 5					State how the shape of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	
Year 2 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	
TERM 2	Y2 / SC 6(16)				Y2 / SC 7 (8)				
	CHANGING SHAPES				SOUND		REVISION		
	Explore a selection of materials to see what they all have in common (eg. stretchiness) Investigate bendy materials. (e.g. Rulers made from wood, metal and plastic) Recognise how twisted materials are used to make everyday objects.Recognise that some materials can be squashed but some cannot. <i>Investigate how materials can be grouped according to their properties. Perform simple tests to find the stretchiest material and observe how silly putty changes over time.</i> Assessment 5				Recognise that sound is caused by vibrations. Recognise that sound needs a medium to travel Assessment 7		Revision for Final term Examination		

Year 3 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS									
Year 3 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	
TERM 3	Y3/SC 1 (12)				Y3/SC 2 (12)				
	PARTS OF PLANTS				MOVEMENT AND FEEDING				
	Identify different parts of flowering plants. Explore the structure and function of the root. Explain the function of plant stems.				Describe what animals need to stay healthy. Know that foods can be sorted into five different groups depending on their effects on the body.				

R M 1	Understand the way in which water is transported within plants Know that leaves make food for the plant and leaves are the site of food manufacture the function of flowers in a plant. pollination. Know that seeds can be dispersed in a variety of ways. <i>Observe how plants grow in the vegetable garden and around the school. the stem transports to the rest of the plant (Celery investigation)</i> Assessment 1				Explain Describe insect <i>Investigate how</i>	Discuss animal diets Describe what a balanced diet is. Realize that humans and some other animals have skeletons. Describe how joints in skeleton enable movements. <i>Interpret secondary data involving features of bones and task in which it is involved. Investigate the relationship between height of a child and arm stretch. balanced diet plate.</i> Assessment 2 <i>Create a</i>			
	Year 3 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y3/SC3 (15)						Y3/SC4 (3)		
	MAGNETS AND FORCES						ROCKS AND SOIL	REVISION	
	Know that forces are needed to make different things move. Investigation to explore how catapults can move toy cars. Compare how things move on different surfaces. Describe magnets as having two poles, known as North and South. Distinguish between the terms ‘attract’ and ‘repel’. Understand that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Identify materials that are magnetic and those that are nonmagnetic and apply this to practical uses of magnets. <i>Investigation to compare the strengths of different magnets by counting the number of paper clips it can hold and by measuring distance a paper clip moves.</i> Discuss how and why we use magnets in our daily life. Assessment 3						Recognize that below the surface of Earth is rock which they may not be able to see. Know that rocks can be used for variety of purposes. Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance. Assessment 4	Revision for First Term Examination	
Year 3 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	
T E R M 2	Y3/SC 4(12)				Y3/SC 5(12)				
	ROCKS AND SOIL				WHAT PLANTS NEED				
	Compare different rocks based on their hardness using Mohs' scale Identify the different types of rocks. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Recognize that soils are made from rocks and organic matter and describe how they are formed. <i>Observe and interpret secondary data to find hardest and softest rock.</i> <i>Investigate how water drains through the different soils.</i> Assessment 5				Identify the factors needed for plant growth Describe what happens to a plant if it is dehydrated. Identify the importance of space for plants to grow well. Understand that soil provides minerals to help plants growth Understand that soil provides minerals to help plants grow and that this can be supplemented by fertilisers/organic matter <i>Work scientifically by comparing the effect of adding different amount of water affecting plant growth.</i> <i>Create a hydroponic vase.</i> Assessment 6				
Year 3 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	
	Y3/SC 6 (12)				Y3/SC 7 (6)				
	LIGHT AND SHADOWS				VARIATION AND CLASSIFICATION		REVISION		

TERM 2	<p>Understand that we need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light</p> <p>Understand that objects can be seen when light is reflected off them. Recognize that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. Describe materials as opaque, translucent or transparent.</p> <p><i>Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests to sort opaque, transparent and translucent materials.</i></p> <p>Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.</p> <p>Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change in relation to the position of Sun. Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows changes in relation to the position of the light source and the solid object.</p> <p>Understand that light from the sun and other bright sources can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.</p> <p><i>Work scientifically by looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source and the object changes.</i></p> <p>Assessment 6</p>	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment</p> <p><i>Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, make classification keys, bar charts, and tables</i></p>	Revision for Final Examination

Year 4 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 4 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y4/SC 1 (12)				Y4/SC2(12)			
	GROUPING LIVING THINGS				DANGERS TO LIVING THINGS			
	<p>Recognise that living things can be grouped and classified in a variety of ways. Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including plants and animals. Recognise that there is a vast array of living things and know that scientists are still discovering new species. Create simple dichotomous keys to identify a variety of plants & animals. <i>Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.</i> Compare living things from different habitats and suggest explanations for any differences.</p> <p>Assessment 1</p>				<p>Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. Understand that environments can be changed in positive ways, for example, the creation of nature reserves, and in negative ways, for example, deforestation. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. Understand the link between sources of food and animal populations in an environment by gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. <i>Plan how to carry out an enquiry about the way that environmental change affects living things.</i> Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</p> <p>Assessment 2</p>			
Year 4 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M	Y4/SC 3 (18)							
	ELECTRICITY						REVISION	
	<p>Understand some uses of electricity and identify common appliances that use electricity. that some devices use batteries that supply electricity <i>Construct simple working series circuits from simple instructions or drawings.</i> <i>series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulb, buzzer and switch.</i> Understand that a circuit needs a power source to work.</p>						<p>Understand <i>Construct a simple</i></p>	
								Revision for First Term

1	Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery Understand that some materials conduct electricity better than others using the terms electrical ‘conductor’ and ‘insulator’. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Assessment 3					Examination		
Year 4 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y4/SC4 (12)				Y4/SC5 (12)			
	CHANGES OF STATE				SOUND			
	Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. Describe some common properties of solids, liquids and gases. Recognise how temperature has an effect on changing states of matter. Understand that water exists in three states and changes from one to another at different temperatures. Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) Understand that heating or cooling materials can change their properties. Explain the process of Evaporation & Condensation Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. <i>Investigate how materials can be changed by heating or cooling.</i> <i>Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</i> Assessment 4				Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. Explain how sound is transmitted from the outer ear to the brain Explain that sounds come from a source and can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. <i>Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it by setting up simple practical enquiries.</i> Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. Assessment 5			
Year 4 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y4/SC6 (12)				NC			
	HUMAN NUTRITION				RETRIEVAL PRACTICE (GL)			
	Describe, in outline only, the main benefits of each food group, with examples. Sequence the process of digestion in humans as ingestion, swallowing, digestion, absorption and egestion. Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. Identify the names and functions of animal teeth.(Herbivores, Carnivores & Omnivores) <i>Plan an investigation on tooth decay.</i> <i>Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</i> Assessment 6				MAGNET & FORCES :-Identify forces needed to make different objects move. Compare how things move on different surfaces. Recognise that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. ROCKS & SOIL :- Describe the different types of rocks and how they are formed. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. Identify the different types of soil by observing their features. PLANTS :- Recall the different parts of a flower and their functions. Cite examples of some non flowering plants. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. Recall the parts of a seed & the process of germination in plants. Understand that plants need water, light, nutrients, air and enough space to grow well. Understand that soil provides minerals to help plants grow and that fertilisers/organic matter can supplement this. LIGHT & SHADOW :- <i>Investigate and find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change in relation to the position of the light source and the opaque object (puppet shadows)</i>			

Year 5 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 5 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y5/SC 1 (12)			Y5/SC 2(12)			Y5/SC 3 (8)	
	ANIMAL AND HUMAN LIFECYCLES			PLANT LIFECYCLES			MATERIALS	
	Describe the differences between the life cycles of reptiles, birds, insects, mammals and amphibians. Describe complete metamorphosis and incomplete metamorphosis. Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. Assessment 1			Describe the lifecycle of flowering and non-flowering plants. Describe sexual reproduction in plants. Sequence the life cycle of a typical flowering plant using the terms ‘germination’, ‘flowering’, ‘pollination’, ‘fertilisation’ and ‘seed dispersal’. Understand conditions required for the germination of seeds.Compare how successfully seeds germinate in different conditions Distinguish between the processes of insect and wind pollination. Identify the parts of an insect-pollinated flower and explain the function of each part. Observe, examine and draw suitable examples of real flowers and identify their different parts. Distinguish between pollination and fertilisation in plants. Describe different mechanisms by which seeds are dispersed. Research on different types of local plants and note the different ways in which they disperse seeds. Describe asexual reproduction in plants. Assessment 2			Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity and response to magnets Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. WS-Recording data using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs WS-Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	
Year 5 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y5/SC 2 (4)	Y5/SC 3 (20)						
	MATERIALS	SEPARATING MIXTURES					REVISION	
	WS-Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair test Assessment 3	Understand that solids can be mixed and that sieving may be used to separate some mixtures. Investigate separation using a sieve with a series of mixed solids (for example, flour and nuts; flour and sugar; sand and sugar). Explain how filtration may be used to separate some solids from a liquid. Predict and investigate separation through filtration with a series of mixtures Understand that when a solid dissolves in water it forms a solution that cannot be separated by filtration. Describe ways in which simple substances such as sugar and salt can be dissolved more quickly. Investigate with a comparative test. Explain that when a solution is left exposed to the air the liquid will evaporate into the air, leaving the dissolved solid behind. Investigate and observe a solution, such as salt water, left exposed to the air over time. Take water-level measurements and sketch and record results. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including by sieving, using a magnet, filtering and evaporating. Investigate different methods using a series of mixtures (for example, solid/solid; solid/liquid). Assessment 4					Revision for First Term Examination	

Year 5 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y5/SC4 (12)			Y5/SC5 (16)			Y5/SC 6 (4)	
	TYPES OF CHANGE			FORCES			SIMPLE MECHANISMS	
	Understand that melting, freezing, evaporation and condensation are changes of state. <i>Observe a teacher-led practical experiment to melt, freeze, evaporate and condense water.</i> Explain that changes of state require changes of temperature. Understand that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible including changes associated with burning. Describe simple irreversible changes. Describe observable changes when acid and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, as evidence that new materials are formed. <i>Observe a practical experiment in which acid and bicarbonate of soda are mixed together; note findings.</i> <div>Assessment 5</div>			Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. Understand that weight is a force and forces are measured in newtons (N). Understand that more than one force can act on an object at the same time. Know how friction acts on moving objects to slow them down. Understand how friction can be used to improve how well an object grips to a surface. Compare shoe grips practically through an investigation. Understand that friction can act between solid surfaces and air and water. Understand that air resistance and water resistance are forces that reduce the speed at which objects move. Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction acting between moving surfaces. Research ice/water sports. Describe how the shape of objects can be used to reduce the effects of water and air resistance, including the term ‘streamlined’. Investigate how paper helicopters of different wing lengths fall through the air. <div>Describe magnets as having two poles and distinguish between the terms ‘attract’ and ‘repel’.</div>			Realise that some machines, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	
Year 5 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y5/SC 6 (16)							
	EARTH AND SPACE				RETRIEVAL PRACTICE (GL)			
	Understand that the Sun is a star and is at the centre of our Solar System. Understand that the Earth, Sun and Moon are part of the Solar System and that Earth is a planet with one Moon. Understand that planets may be different sizes and some have more than one moon. Describe the position and the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in our Solar System. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to Earth, and Earth and other planets relative to the Sun, correctly using the term ‘orbit’. Understand that ideas about the Solar System have changed and developed over time. Explain that Earth spins on its axis causing some parts of Earth to be in daylight when other parts are in darkness. Understand how shadow length changes during the course of a day. <i>Investigate patterns in shadow lengths, using simple sundials or shadow clocks.</i> Use the idea of Earth’s rotation to explain the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky. <div>Assessment 6</div>				HUMAN NUTRITION : -Describe, in outline only, the main benefits of each food group, with examples. Sequence the process of digestion in humans as ingestion, swallowing, digestion, absorption and egestion. Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. MAGNETS :- Recognise that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. ROCKS & SOIL :- Describe the different types of rocks and how they are formed. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. Identify the different types of soil by observing their features. LIGHT & SHADOW :- Describe the patterns formed when the distance of the object from the light source change. SOUND:- Explain that sounds come from a source and can travel through solids, liquids and gases at different speeds. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. ELECTRICITY:- Understand that some materials conduct electricity better than others using the terms electrical ‘conductor’ and ‘insulator’. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Identify complete and incomplete circuits. CLASSIFICATION AND GROUPING LIVING THINGS:- DANGERS TO LIVING THINGS:- ADAPTATON:-			

Year 6 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 6 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y6/SC 1 (16)				Y6/SC 2 (16)			
	CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS				OUR BODIES			
	Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics based on similarities and differences between them. <i>Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a broad range of other habitats and decide where they belong in the classification system.</i> Classify plants based on specific characteristics and explain giving reasons. Describe the features of buttercups. Classify animals based on specific characteristics and explain giving reasons. Describe the characteristics of mini beasts. Discuss different types of earthworms. <i>Create and use classification keys to identify animals and plants in the immediate environment.</i> Assessment 1				Briefly describe the working of the different body systems. Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system. Describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. Know what pulse rate is and recognize which factors affect the pulse rate. <i>Scientific enquiry on the impact of exercise on the pulse rate and the way our bodies function.</i> <u>Explain what the graph shows and state the effect of exercise on pulse rate.</u> <u>Find out time taken for pulse to return to its resting rate after exercise.</u> <u>Describe the effects of exercising on heart, brain and muscles.</u> <u>Recognize the benefits of exercising like overcoming obesity.</u> <u>Explore exercises which make the heart beat fastest.</u> <u>Find ways to reduce their pulse rate eg. by lying completely still, deep breathing etc.</u> Recognise the impact of diet, on the way our bodies function. Recognise the impact of drugs and lifestyle on the way our bodies function. Assessment 2			
Year 6 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y6/SC 3 (8)		Y6/SC 4 (16)					
	MICROORGANISMS		LIGHT			REVISION		
	Describe the features of micro-organisms. Describe the harmful effects of micro-organisms Know ways in which some micro-organisms can be useful Understand the role of decomposers in food chains and the recycling of materials. Identify the factors needed for the growth of micro organisms. <i>Plan and investigate suitable conditions for the growth of mould.</i> Assessment 3		Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources and then to our eyes. Students draw and interpret simple ray diagrams that illustrate the direction of travel of light. Understand that light comes from a source and appears to travel in a straight line and to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Understand that light can be reflected from shiny surfaces and, when reflected, the light changes direction. Distinguish between regular and irregular reflection and describe the working of a periscope. Know that reflection can be seen in shiny surfaces. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. <i>Investigate the relationship between light sources, objects and shadows by using shadow puppets.</i> <u>Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change</u> <u>Arrive at valid conclusions from the patterns in the results.</u> Assessment 4			Revision for First Term Examination		
Year 6 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
	Y6/SC 6 (20)					Y6/SC 7 (12)		

T E R M 2	10/SC 6 (20)					10/SC 7 (12)		
	ELECTRICITY: CHANGING CIRCUITS					EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE		
	Know how to use and interpret recognised symbols for components when drawing or designing simple series circuits. Understand that a circuit needs a power source, and that a complete circuit is needed for a device to work. Construct simple series circuits and use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. <i>Investigate and find how the brightness of a lamp, the volume of a buzzer or the speed of a motor changes with the number and voltage of cells, the number of components in the circuit and the on/off position of switches used in the circuit.</i> Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers, the on/off position of switches and the speed of motors. the length and thickness of the wires in a circuit on brightness of bulbs. Realise the effect of Construct simple series circuits. Assessment 5					Recognise that living things have changed over time and the work of Charles Darwin to explore how things evolved. Understand how fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. Exploring ‘Evolution and Natural Selection’. Know what is ‘Selective breeding’. Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that Adaptation may lead to evolution. Assessment 6		
Year 6 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y6/SC7 (8)		Y6/SC8 (8)					
	TYPES OF CHANGE		FORCES IN AIR & WATER		RETRIEVAL PRACTICE (GL)			
	Explain, with examples, that mixtures can be separated using a sieve or filter. Understand the terms ‘dissolving’, ‘solution’, ‘solvent’ and ‘solute’. Explain how a solute can be recovered from a solution by evaporating the solvent. Understand that melting, freezing, evaporation and condensation are changes of state. <u>Explain that changes of state require changes of temperature.</u> Describe the role of evaporation and condensation in the water cycle. <u>Understand that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</u> <u>A practical experiment to test factors affecting dissolving.</u> Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible. Describe simple irreversible changes. <i>Observe and describe changes when acid and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, as evidence that new materials are formed.</i> Assessment 7		Know that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. Understand that more than one force can act on an object at the same time and these forces can be represented by the direction and size of an arrow. Know that the force of friction acts on moving objects to slow them down. Understand how friction can be used to affect how well an object grips to a surface. Understand that air resistance and water resistance are forces that reduces the speed at which objects move. Assessment 8		PLANT LIFE CYCLES:- Sequence the life cycle of a typical flowering plant. Understand conditions required for the germination of seeds. Explain why seeds need to be dispersed and the ways in which this can occur. Distinguish between pollination and fertilisation in plants. Distinguish between the processes of insect and wind pollination EARTH & SPACE:- Describe the position and the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in our Solar System. Use the idea of Earth’s rotation to explain the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky. HUMAN NUTRITION : -Describe the main benefits of each food group, with examples. Sequence the process of digestion in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. MAGNETS :- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. ROCKS & SOIL :- Describe the different types of rocks and how they are formed. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. Identify the different types of soil by observing their features. LIGHT & SHADOW :- Describe the patterns formed when the distance of the object from the light source change. SOUND:- Explain that sounds come from a source and can travel through solids, liquids and gases at different speeds. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. ELECTRICITY:- Understand that some materials conduct electricity better than others using the terms electrical ‘conductor’ and ‘insulator’. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Identify complete and incomplete circuits. CLASSIFICATION AND GROUPING LIVING THINGS:- DANGERS TO LIVING THINGS:- ADAPTATON:-			

Year 7 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y7 /SC 1 (10)		Y7 /SC 2 (8)		Y7 /SC 3 (10)		Y7 /SC 7 (4)	
	CELLS AND ORGANISATION		THE PARTICLE MODEL		ENERGY		ECOSYSTEM	
	Recall the life processes. Understand cells as the fundamental unit of living organisms, including how to observe, interpret and record cell structure using a light microscope. Know the functions of the cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, vacuole, mitochondria and chloroplasts. Describe the similarities and differences between plant and animal cells. Explain the role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells. Identify some specialised cells and describe their functions Describe the hierarchical organisation of multicellular organisms: from cells to tissues to organs to systems to organisms. Identify the reactants in, and products of, photosynthesis. Describe the use of sunlight in photosynthesis to build organic molecules. Explain the adaptations of leaves for photosynthesis. Assessment 1		Describe the properties of the different states of matter (solid, liquid and gas) in terms of the particle model, including gas pressure. Know the similarities and differences, including density differences, between solids, liquids and gases. Identify scientific questions, hypothesis and predictions. Know how evidence and observations are used to develop into a theory and evidence is used to support a theory. Explain how Brownian motion supports particle theory. Use particle theory to explain diffusion in liquids and gases. Assessment 2		Explain why different people need different amounts of energy from food. Comparing energy values of different foods (from labels) (kJ) Know the different ways in which energy is transferred and stored. Identify work done and energy changes on deformation of elastic maetrial. Recall the law of conservation of energy. Compare the starting with the final conditions of a system and describe changes in the amounts of energy associated. Explain why fossil fuels are described as nonrenewable. Give examples of fossil fuels.Give some examples of renewable energy resources. Know how sun is the original source of energy for most of our energy resources. Know the advantages and disadvantages of different energy resources. Know some ways of using less fossil fuels. Explain what is efficiency. Assessment 3		Recall what a species is. Know continuous or discontinuous variation. Know how inherited variation is caused. Identify causes of environmental variation. Know the adaptation to daily and seasonal changes. Know ways in which organisms affect their habitat & communities. Use food web to make predictions.Use pyramid of numbers to describe how energy is lost. Explain why pesticide need to be used carefully. Assessment 4	
Year 7 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y7 /SC 4 (8)		Y7 /SC 5 (10)		Y7/SC 6 (10)			
	MUSCLES AND BONES		MIXTURES AND SEPARATION		FORCES		REVISION	
	Know how muscles in the gas exchange system allow ventilation. Understand the mechanism of breathing to move air in and out of the lungs,using a pressure model to explain the movement of gases. Describe the role of muscles in the heart. Know the structure and functions of the human skeleton. Know some different types of joint. Explain how antagonistic pair of muscle operate and are controlled to allow movement. Recall how different drugs affect the body. Assessment 4		Know the concept of a pure substance and mixtures and explain dissolving. Know how Bunsen burner is used. Identify hazards and know how to reduce risks. Know and explain simple techniques for separating mixtures: filtration, evaporation, distillation and chromatography. Know the effects of different variables on solubility. Understand conservation of material and of mass, and reversibility, in melting, freezing, evaporation, sublimation, condensation, dissolving. Give examples of where chromatography and distillation is used. <i>Investigate the separartion of different dyes in ink using chromatography.</i> Assessment 5		Recall forces as pushes or pulls, arising from the interaction between two objects. <u>Use force arrows in diagrams, for adding forces in one dimension, balanced and unbalanced forces. Able to calculate the net force acting in objects.</u> Know the effects of forces on an object. Name forces and classify them as contact or non-contact forces. Describe how the extension of a spring depends on the force applied. Investigate force-extension linear relation-Hooke’s Law. Know the effects of frictions. Explain some ways in which friction can be changed. Know the situation in which friction is helpful or not helpful. Know what is pressure and describe the effects of high and low pressure in simple situations. Explain effects of balanced and unbalanced forces. Assessment 6		Revision for First Term Exam	
Year 7 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
	Y7 /SC 8 (12)			Y7 /SC 9 (12)			NC	

T E R M 2	Y7 / SC 8 (12)			Y7 / SC 9 (12)			NC	
	ATOMS, ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES			CURRENT ELECTRICITY			SIMPLE MACHINES	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
	Know what kinds of particles are found in air.Know why different elements are used for different purposes.Know what the difference between metals and non metals is. Relate the use of an elements to its properties Know how do elements form compounds.Know how can we use chemical reactions.Use and understand word equations for chemicals reactions.Describe example and uses of decomposition reactions. Assessment 8			Define electric current. Measure current in series and parallel circuits. Know how switches can control different kinds of circuit. Know how changing the number or type of component in circuit affects the current. Define potential difference. Explain why the current increases when the voltage of supply is increased. Know the relationship between resistances as the ratio of potential difference (p.d.) to current. Know differences in resistance between conducting and insulating components(Quantitative). Understand the use of fuses and circuit breakers. Know how the different wires are connected in plug. Assessment 9 <i>Investigate current in series and parallel circuits</i>			Understand that simple machines give bigger force but at the expense of smaller movement (and vice versa): product of force and displacement unchanged. Describe moment as the turning effect of a force.	Ask questions and develop a line of enquiry based on observations of the real world,make predictions plan and carry out the most appropriate types of scientific enquiries to test predictions, including identifying independent, dependent and control variables, use appropriate techniques apparatus & materials paying attention to health and safety.
Year 7 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y7 / SC 10 (12)			Y7 /SC 11 (12)			Y7 /SC 12 (4)	
	ACIDS AND ALKALIES			SOUND			REPRODUCTION	REVISION
	Know why hazard symbols are necessary. Know some common examples of acids and alkalis. <i>Investigate how indicators can be used to test for acidic, alkaline or neutral solutions.</i> Know the pH scale and how it is useful. Describe neutralizations. Explain the pH changes taking place during neutralization. Describe and explain every day neutralization reactions- reactions of acids with alkalis to produce a salt plus water Assessment 10			Know the cause of sounds and how to make louder sounds. Know link between frequency and pitch. Know how sound moves through materials. Explain why sounds get fainter further from their source. Know the part of the ear and their functions. Know how microphones convert sound into electric signals. Be aware of the auditory range of frequencies in humans and animals. Know some uses of ultrasound - use for cleaning and physiotherapy by ultra-sound; waves transferring information for conversion to electrical signals by microphone. Explain how sonar and eco location work. Compare longitudinal and transverse waves. Know that all waves can be reflected. Explain what super positions means. Assessment 11			Describe the reproduction in humans, including the reproductive systems, menstrual cycle, gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth and the effect of maternal lifestyle on foetus. Assessment 12.	Revision for Final Exam

Year 8 SCIENCE LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 8 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
	Y8 /SCI 1 (10)		Y8 /SCI 2 (10)			Y8 /SCI 3 (8)		Y8 /SCI 10 (4)
	FOOD AND NUTRITION		COMBUSTION			ENERGY TRANSFER		UNICELLULAR

TERM 1	FOOD AND NUTRITION		COMBUSTION			ENERGY TRANSFER		ORGANISMS
	Know the the nutrients we need in our diets and its sources. Calculate energy requirements in a healthy daily diet. <i>Identify the types of nutrients present in food substances.</i> Describe what each nutrient does in the body. Realise the benefits of a balanced diet. Know the consequences of imbalances in the diet, including obesity, starvation and deficiency diseases. Identify organs of the human digestive system, including adaptations to function and describe how the digestive system digests food. Know that enzymes act as biological catalysts. Explain the importance of bacteria in the human digestive system. Understand the role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells. Assessment 1		Know the reactions of hydrogen and hydrocarbons with oxygen. Know the oxidation reactions of metals and non-metals. Explain change in mass seen in oxidation reactions. Understand difference exothermic and endothermic reactions. Use the fire triangle to explain how to control a fire. Identify hazard symbols for substances likely to cause fires. Know the pollutant that are formed by burning fuels and how these pollutants cause problems and how their effects can be reduced. Describe the greenhouse effect and how it is caused. Realise how human activity may cause global warming. <i>Describe example and uses of decomposition reactions.</i> <i>Investigate the amount of oxygen needed for burning.</i> Assessment 2			Know how internal energy and temperature are different. Identify the direction in which energy will be transferred. Explain what happens to particles when a liquid evaporates. Know how energy is transferred by radiation, conduction and convection. Use the particle model to explain energy transfers in matter. Recall ways of reducing energy transfers. Understand power and efficiency. Calculate efficiencies. Interpret Sankey diagrams. Explain how power companies charge for energy used. Describe and calculate payback time. Assessment 3 <i>State the meanings of accuracy and precision. Explain how to avoid random and systematic errors.</i>		Use cell features to identify members of different kingdoms. Differentiate between unicellular and multi cellular organisms. Explain how yeasts are used in brewing and baking. Describe how yeasts reproduce and the limiting factors. Describe the process of anaerobic respiration in microorganisms,
Year 8 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y8 /SC 4 (8)		Y8 /SCI 5 (10)			Y8 /SCI 6 (10)		
	PLANTS AND THEIR REPRODUCTION		THE PERIODIC TABLE			LIGHT		REVISION
	Interpret scientific organism names. Describe how organisms are classified. Explain the importance of biodiversity. Know the asexual and sexual reproduction in plants. Describe reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms. Know about seed germination. Realise the importance of plant reproduction through insect pollination in human food security Assessment 4		Describe Dalton's atomic model. Know difference between atoms and molecules. Identify elements, mixtures and compound from descriptions and particle diagrams. <i>Know what kinds of particles are found in air.</i> Know the differences between metal and non metats. Describe chemical changes and compound formation. Use and understand word equations for chemicals reactions. <i>Use the periodic table to find some important elements including transition metals.</i> Know some typical properties of alkali metals halogens and noble gases. Know melting, freezing and boiling points and use them to predict the state of a substance. Identify trends and position of metals and non metals in the periodic table by their properties. Describe the reactions of some elements with water and oxygen. Identify trends and make predictions about chemical properties using the periodic table. <i>Investigate the chemical properties of metal and non-metal oxides with respect to acidity.</i> Assessment 5			Know the similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter. Realise that light waves can travel through vaccuum. <i>Investigate laws of reflection using mirror.</i> Describe the transmission of light through materials: absorption, diffuse scattering and specular reflection at a surface. Use of ray model to explain imaging in mirrors. Discuss some uses of lenses. Define refraction of light and describe action of convex lens in focusing. <i>Investigate refraction of light in glass slab.</i> List the parts and state their functions in human eye. Realise that light transfer energy from source to absorber, leading to chemical and electrical effects. Identify the colours and different frequencies of light when white light pass through a prism. Know the differential colour effects in absorption and diffuse reflection. Assessment 6		Revision for First Term Exam
Year 8 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y8 /SCI 7 (10)		Y8 /SCI 8 (12)			Y8 /SCI 9 (10)		
	BREATHING AND RESPIRATION		METALS AND THEIR USES			FLUIDS		
	Know the structure and functions of the gas exchange system in humans, including adaptations to function. Understand the mechanism of breathing. Recognize the the impact of exercise, asthma and smoking on the human gas exchange system. Know		Know some common properties and uses of metals. Write word equations for the reactions of metals and non-metals. Describe what a catalyst is and some uses of catalysts. Know what happens during corrosion and rusting. Explain how metals can be protected from corrosion. Know the reactions of metals			Recall the properties of matter in terms of particle model (the differences in arrangements, in motion and in closeness of particles explaining changes of state, shape and density, the anomaly of ice-water transition). Measure the density of		

R M 2	the composition of air. State a word summary for aerobic respiration. Know the causes and effects of reduced oxygen supply on the body. Know the process of anaerobic respiration and its effects during and after hard exercise. Know the gas exchange in different organisms. Assessment 7			with water and acid. Place metals and carbon in order of reactivity. Describe how metals are extracted from their ores by heating with carbon or by electrolysis. Write word and symbol equations for reactions. Explain how to improve the quality of data collected during an investigation. Explain what alloys are and why they are used. Use models to explain the properties of alloys. Identify pure substances by their melting points and boiling points. Explain how to improve the quality of data collected during an investigation. Assessment 8			substance by different method. Know what is pressure and the effects of high and low pressure in simple situations. Realise that pressure is defined as ratio of force over area acting normal to any surface. Know that pressure in liquids increases with depth - upthrust effects, floating and sinking. Understand that atmospheric pressure decreases with increase of height as weight of air above decreases with height. Describe ways in which drag forces can be increased or reduced. Know the causes of drag forces and describe how drag changes with speed. Assessment 9		
	Year 8 SCI	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y8 /SCI 11 (12)				Y8 /SCI 12 (12)			NC	
	ROCKS				EARTH AND SPACE			MAGNETIC EFFECT OF CURRENT	REVISION
	Explain how some of the properties of rocks are related to their texture. Recall some uses of rocks. <u>Know the structure of the Earth and the composition of atmosphere.</u> Know the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Use the rock cycle model to link the three types of rocks. Explain how the grain size is evidence for the speed of cooling. Describe weathering and erosion. Know how metals are obtained and some advantages of recycling metals. Assessment 11				Recall the model of solar system. Use the model to explain the change in seasons the pattern of light and dark at the Earth's poles. Know about properties of magnets, magnetic fields and Earth's magnetic field. <i>Investigate the weight of different objects using force meter.</i> Calculate gravity force, weight = mass x gravitational field strength (g), on Earth g=10 N/kg, different on other planets and stars; gravity forces between Earth and Moon, and between Earth and Sun. Know the factors that affect the strength of gravity. Know about stars, galaxies and constellations. Explain what a light year is. Assessment 12			Explain the magnetic effect of a current. Describe the use of electromagnets and the principle of D.C. motors. <i>Investigate the factors affecting the strength of electromagnets</i>	Revision for Final Exam

Year 9 BIOLOGY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 9 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y9 /B1 (24)							
	Key Biological Concepts							
	Explain how the sub-cellular structures of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells are related to their function-animal cells, plant cells & bacteria. Compare structure of animal, plant and bacteria. Draw & label drawings of a typical plant, animal & prokryote cell. Describe the adaptive features of specialised cells - Palisade cells, sperm cells, egg cell , ciliated cells and guard cells. Assessment 1			Understand how changes in microscope technology, including electron microscopy, have enabled us to see cell structures with more clarity and detail. Compare the use of light & electron microscope. Do calculations based on magnification & scale bar concept. Write measured length /diameter of measured objects in standard form. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 1: Produce labelled scientific drawings from observations of biological specimens using microscopes.</i> Assessment 2				

Year 9 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y9/B1 (21)							
	Key Biological Concepts							REVISION
	Explain the structure, properties and role of enzymes. Describe factors affecting enzyme activity. Plan experiments linked with factors affecting enzyme activity. Analyse & interpret graphs related to enzyme action. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 2: Factors affecting enzyme activity.</i>	Recall the parts of human digestive system, role of enzymes in digestion and how villi adapted for absorption. Explain various tests used to detect presence of starch, protein, fat & sugars. Understand how the energy in food can be measured using calorimetry. <i>Assessment 3</i>	Explain how substances are transported by diffusion, osmosis and active transport. Compare process of diffusion, osmosis & active transport. Enlist uses of diffusion, osmosis & active transport in living organisms. Interpret Ficks law & factors affecting diffusion. <u>Comparison of Aerobic & anaerobic respiration, Use of fermentation Oxygen Debt & EPOC</u> <i>Investigate: Diffusion in agar .</i> <i>Assessment 4</i>					Revision for First Term Exam
Year 9 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y9/B2(24)							
	Cells & Control							
	Describe mitosis as part of the cell cycle including the stages interphase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase and cytokinesis. Understand the importance of mitosis in growth, repair and asexual reproduction. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 3: Investigate the use of chemical reagents to identify starch, reducing sugars, proteins and fats in food substances</i>	Describe cancer as the result of changes in cells that lead to uncontrolled cell division. Explain growth in organisms, including cell division and differentiation in animals & cell division, elongation and differentiation in plants. Demonstrate an understanding of the use of percentiles charts to monitor growth. Identify types of stem cells and its significance. <i>Assessment 5</i>				Explain the structure and function of sensory neurones, motor neurons and synapses in the transmission of electrical impulses including the axon, dendron, myelin sheath and the role of neurotransmitters. Differentiate between different types of neurones and their roles in reflex action. <i>Assessment 6</i>		
Year 9 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y9/B2 (12)				Y9/B3 (6)			
	Cells & Control				Genetics		REVISION	REVISION
	Describe the structures and functions of spinal cord and brain including the cerebellum, cerebral hemispheres and medulla oblongata. Understand various brain imaging techniques. Discuss some of the limitations in treating damage and diseases in the brain and other parts of the nervous system, including spinal injuries. <i>Assessment 7</i>	Explain the structure and function of the eye as a sensory receptor. Describe defects of the eye. Explain how cataracts, long-sightedness and short-sightedness can be corrected. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 4: Osmosis in potatoes.</i>			Discuss advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction. Explain the role of meiotic cell division in the formation of genetically different haploid gametes. <i>Assessment 8</i>	Components & interactions within Ecosystem. Photosynthesis- process chemical & word equation & use of products of photosynthesis Role of useful, harmful bacteria. Classification of organisms.	Revision for Final Exam	

Year 9 CHEMISTRY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 9 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y9/ CHE 1 (9)			Y9/ CHE 2 (12)				
	States of Matter (SC 1a-2a)			Methods of Separating and Purifying Substances (SC 2a-d)				Analysis of risks and hazards in experiments
	Recall the arrangement, movement and the relative energy of particles in each of the three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas. Name the interconversions between the three states of matter. Explain the changes and conditions in arrangement, movement and energy of particles during these interconversions.State the meaning of the terms 'sublimation'and 'deposition'. Analyse the heating and the cooling curves. Identify melting point/boiling point from the graphs. Assessment 1			Identify the differences between a pure substance and a mixture. <i>Discuss and demonstrate the experimental techniques for separation of mixtures by simple distillation, fractional distillation, filtration, crystallisation, paper chromatography.</i> Draw a neat labelled diagram for simple distillation and fractional distillation. Describe an appropriate experimental technique to separate a mixture knowing the properties of the components of the mixture. Describe paper chromatography, interpret a paper chromatogram to distinguish between pure and impure substances, identify substances by comparison with known substances and identify substances by calculation and use of Rf values. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 1 : Investigate composition of inks using simple distillation and paper chromatography.</i> Assessment 2				Suggest general safety measures needed while working in laboratory. Recall the experiments such as filtration, distillation,crystallization , chromatography and identify the hazards in each. List out the safety measure which has to adopted based on the hazards in an experiment. Identify the hazard symbols.
Year 9 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y9/ CHE 3 (9)			Y9/ CHE 4 (6)		Y9/ CHE 5 (6)		
	Atomic Structure (SC 3a-c)			The Periodic Table (SC 4a-c)		Ionic bonds (Sc 5a)		REVISION
	Describe the Dalton's model of atom, structure of atom in terms of protons, electrons, neutrons and nucleus. Predict the mass and the charge for the sub-atomic particles. Calculate the number of protons, electrons, neutrons in an atom of an elements and ions. Draw shell diagram for the structure of atom and ions. Define electronic configuration. Compare the relative mass and charge for proton, electron, neutron. Define isotopes as atoms of the same element with different number of neutrons and same number of protons. Calculate the RAM of elements based on their percentage abundance and relative masses. Assessment 3			Explain how Mendeleev arranged the elements in a periodic table by using properties of these elements and their compounds. Compare the similarities and the differences between Mendeleev's and modern periodic tables.Spot out the pair reversals from the periodic table.Use the Periodic Table to obtain the names, symbols, relative atomic masses and proton numbers of elements. Predict the electronic configurations of the first 20 elements in the periodic table as diagrams and in the form 2.8.1. Explain how the electronic configuration of an element is related to its position in the periodic table. Identify the group and the period of an element using electronic configuration. Assessment 4		Define ions. Calculate the numbers of subatomic particles in an ion. Differentiate between cation and anion. Explain ionic bond. Write the formulae of ionic compounds. Use dot and cross diagrams to explain the formation of ionic compound Assessment 5		Revision for First Term Exam

Year 9 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y9/ CHE 5 (12)				Y9/ CHE 6 (12)			
	Ionic lattices (Sc5b – c)				Covalent Bonding (SC 6a)			
	Define ionic lattice. Write the formulae of different ionic compounds. Explain the use of the endings –ide and –ate in the names of compounds. Discuss which particles and forces are present in ionic lattices. Predict why ionic compounds have high melting points and boiling points. Predict the shapes of crystals are determined by the structure of the lattice. Identifying the compounds that have ionic bonding and explain your reasoning. Giving reasons why the other compounds do not have ionic bonding. <div>Assessment 6</div>				Explain how a covalent bond is formed when a pair of electrons is shared between two atoms. Write the names of some covalent molecules. Draw the dot cross diagrams for molecules. Use of dot and cross diagrams to explain the formation of covalent molecules. Discuss the bonding in a molecule of water, ammonia, methane, fluorine, carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon tetrachloride. Discuss the properties of covalent compounds like low boiling points and melting points, poor conductor of electricity. <div>Assessment 7</div>			
Year 9 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y9/ CHE 7 (15)							
	Types of substances and balancing equations (SC7a-d)					Reactivity series	REVISION	
	Define polymers and explain how properties if propene molecules are added together to form a chain. Differentiate between simple molecular structures and giant covalent structures. Discuss the structure and properties of different allotropes of carbon- diamond, graphite, fullerenes and graphene. List the typical physical properties of metals and non metals. Discuss the arrangement of particles in a metal. Explain the bonding in metals and their properties. Explain most metals as shiny solids which have high melting points, high density and are good conductors of electricity whereas most nonmetals have low boiling points and are poor conductors. Predict the different types of structure and bonding models used to describe substances. Demonstrate the use of models like dot and cross, 3D space filling, ball and stick to explain the properties of substances. List the limitations of bonding models to show structure and bonding. Write word and balanced chemical equations for the different types of neutralisation reactions. <div>Assessment 8,9</div>					Identify the similarities and differences in the way different metals react with water, acid and salt solutions. State order of reactivity of metals from exptal data. Suggest how the method of extraction of a metal is related to its position in reactivity series. Use reactivity series to predict whether a reaction will take place or not.	REVISION FOR FINAL EXAM	

YEAR 9 PHYSICS LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
YEAR 9 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M	Y9/P1 (3)	Y9/P2 (12)				Y9/P3 (9)		
	Key concepts of Physics	Motion (SP 1a-d)				Forces and motion (SP 2a-e)		
	Use of the SI unit for physical quantities. Use multiples and sub-multiples of units and	Explain the difference between vector and scalar quantities Define displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of an object. Draw and interpret d - t and Analyse distance/time graphs including determination of speed from gradient. Describe a range of laboratory methods for determining the speeds of objects such as the use of light gates. Use the equations $a = (v - u) / t$ and $v^2 - u^2 = 2 \times a \times x$				State and explain Newton's three laws of motion. Draw and interpret free body diagram and find resultant force. Explain that inertial mass is a measure of how difficult it is to change the velocity of an object. Use the equations $F = m \times a$ and $W = m \times g$. Introduce the term 'action-reaction'		

Y11	conversions. Use of significant figures and standard form where appropriate. Use of excel sheets for drawing graphs.	to determine acceleration. Analyse velocity/time graphs to compare acceleration from gradients qualitatively and to calculate acceleration and to determine the distance travelled. Recall some typical speeds encountered in everyday experience. Assessment 1				pairs. Explain how for motion in a circle there must be a resultant force known as a centripetal force that acts towards the centre of the circle. Explain that an object moving in a circular orbit at constant speed has a changing velocity (qualitative only) Assessment 2		
YEAR 9 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y9/P4(12)				Y9/P4(6)			
	Forces and motion (SP2e-i)				Waves		REVISION	
	Define momentum and use the equation $p = m \times v$. State and explain the conservation of linear momentum. Apply Newton's third law to collision interactions and relate it to the conservation of momentum in collisions. Define Newton's second law as rate of change of momentum. Use the concept of momentum to explain the role of crumple zone and other safety features of the car. Identify factors affecting stopping distance of a vehicle. Estimate how the distance required for a road vehicle to stoping an emergency varies over a range of typical speeds. Carry out calculations on work done to show the dependence of braking distance for a vehicle on initial velocity squared(qualitative). Assessment 3 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 1: Investigate the relationship between force, mass and acceleration</i>				Explain that waves transfer energy and information without transferring matter. Use the terms frequency, wavelength, amplitude, period, wave velocity and wavefront as applied to waves. Explain the difference between longitudinal and transverse waves. Use the equations: wave velocity $v = f \lambda$ and $v = x/t$		Revision for First Term Exam	
YEAR 9 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y9/P5 (12)				NC			
	Sound waves				Earth Science		Working Scientifically	
	Describe how to measure the velocity of sound in air and ripples on water surfaces. Calculate depth or distance from time and wave velocity.Describe the propagation of sound waves in different medium in terms of changes in velocity, frequency and wavelength. Explain the way the human ear works. Describe the features and uses of infra sound and ultra sound waves including sonar, fetal scanning and study of earth's structure. Assessment 4				Explain plate tectonics and consequences of different types of plate movements near the boundaries. Differentiate between types of seismic waves. Identify different layers of atmosphere.		<i>CORE PRACTICAL 2: Investigate the suitability of equipment to measure the speed, frequency and wavelength of a wave in a solid and a fluid</i>	Identify control, independent and dependant variables in an experiment. Differentiate hypothesis and theory. Analyse and draw conclusions from graph. Identify the link between the variables in a graph. Explain accuracy and precsion
YEAR 9 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 3	Y9/P7 (12)				NC			
	Conservation of energy				Motor effect		Working scientifically	REVISION
	Use diagrams to represent energy transfers. Explain that there are energy transfers in a system and				Recall electromagnetsim	<i>CORE PRACTICAL 4 -</i>		

TERM 2	<p>describe the concept of conservation of energy for different situations. Identify how energy become wasteful when there is rise in temperature leading to dissipating energy to the surroundings. Explain ways of reducing unwanted energy transfer. Calculate efficiency and explain how efficiency can be increased.</p> <p>Use the equation $\Delta GPE = m \times g \times \Delta h$ and $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$.</p> <p>Recall weight = mass x gravitational field strength and also realise that the value of g is not same everywhere (NC)</p> <p>Describe the main energy sources available for use on Earth (including fossil fuels, nuclear fuel, bio-fuel, wind, hydroelectricity, waves, tides and Sun) and compare the ways in which both renewable and non-renewable sources are used.</p> <p>Assessment 5</p>	<p>and state the functions of each part of an electric motor. Describe how an electric motor converts electric energy to kinetic energy .</p>	<p><i>Investigate how the nature of a surface affects the amount of thermal energy radiated or absorbed.</i></p>	Revision for Final Exam
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YEAR 10 BIOLOGY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
YEAR 10 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y10 /B3 (16)				Y10 /B3 (16)			
	DNA & Protein Synthesis				Genetics			
	<p>Describe DNA as a polymer made up of two polynucleotide chains in the form of a double helix Differentiate gene & genome.Explain how the order of bases in a section of DNA decides the order of amino acids in the protein. Understand the stages of protein synthesis, including transcription and translation.Describe how genetic variants in the coding & non coding DNA of a gene can affect phenotype by influencing the binding of RNA polymerase , altering the quantity & activity of protein produced. Understand the significance of HGP & cause of gene mutation with specific examples.</p> <p>Assessment 1 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 2: Factors affecting enzyme activity.</i></p>				<p>Describe the work of Mendel in discovering the basis of genetics and recognize the difficulties of understanding inheritance before the mechanism was discovered.Understand that characteristic features are controlled by genes- dominant/recessive and homozygous/heterozygous. Analyse and interpret patterns of monohybrid inheritance using a genetic diagram, Punnet square and family pedigree. Describe the inheritance of the ABO blood groups with reference to codominance and multiple alleles.Understand the cause, symptoms and cure for sex linked diseases .Identify types and cause of variation in organisms. Assessment 2 <i>Investigation : Variation in plants</i></p>			
YEAR 10 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y10 /B4 (24)							
	Natural Selection & Selective Breeding						REVISION	
	<p>Explain work of Wallace& Darwin to explain theory of evolution by natural selection.Understand emergence of resistant organisms to support Darwin's theory. Describe the evidence of human evolution based on fossil records & stone tools.Interpret how pentadactyl limb provides evidence for evolution.Understand how genetic analysis had led to the suggestion of three domain rather than five kingdom method .Understand selective breeding & its impact on food plantsand domesticated animals. Assessment 3</p> <p><i>Investigation: Classifying organism into their respective groups and writing their heirarchy.</i></p>						REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM	
YEAR 10 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM	Y10/B4 (12)			Y10/ B5(20)				
	Cloning & Genetic modification			Health & Disease				

TERM 2	Describe the process of tissue culture& genetic engineering and its advantages & disadvantages in medical research & plant breeding programmes.Evaluate the benefits & risks of selective breeding,tissue culture & genetic engineering in modern agriculture & medicine. Assessment 4			Differentiate infectious & non infectious disease in humans.Describe the cause, spread and control of infectious diseases in humans. Explain the lifecycle of a virus and spread & control of sexually transmitted viral infections.		Describe the link of non infectious disease with CVD,cancer,lung& liver disease and malnutrition.Explain the effect of lifestyle factors of non communicable diseases.Evaluate treatments for CVD. Assessment 5 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 4 : Osmosis in potatoes.</i>		
YEAR 10 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y10/B5 (24)							
	Health, Disease and the development of medicines						REVISION	REVISION
	Describe the physical barriers & chemical defences of the human body. Explain the specific immune responses in the human body. Understand immunisation & evaluate the various immunisation techniques.	Understand the bacetricidal & bacteriostatic action of antibiotics.Explain the aseptic techniques used in culturing microorganisms .Identify and explain the various phases in drug trialling done in human. Evaluate each phase of drug trialling. Describe the production and uses of monoclonal anti bodies in medicine and scientific research. Assessment 6				Describe plant defence mechanisms.Evaluate the use of plant chemicals, antibiotics and antiseptics to favour cure and avoid spread of diseases. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 5 : Effect of antibiotics</i>	Key predator cycle, Trophic level, Energy flow and ecological pyramid. Investigation skills –Describe and drawing conclusions of experiment data given.	REVISION FOR FINAL EXAMINATION

Year 10 CHEMISTRY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 10 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y10 /CHE 1 (16)				Y10 /CHE 2 (16)			
	Acids and Alkalies (SC 8a-g)				Calculations involving masses (SC 9a-c)			
	Differentiate acids as a source of H ⁺ and alkalis as a source of OH ⁻ , strong and weak, concentrated and dilute acids. Explain how the changes in the H ⁺ affects the pH of a solution. Explain the reactions of acids with metals, metal oxides, carbonates, hydroxides, tests for gases, salt preparation and solubility rules. Write the word and balanced chemical equations for the reactions of acids with metals, alkalis, metal carbonates and hydrogen carbonates. Identify the colour changes for the different acid base indicators.Carry out experiments for the titration and know how to use a pipette,burette and indicator solution while doing titration. Use the solubility rules to prepare insoluble salts.Write a word and a balanced chemical equation for the precipitation reactions including state symbols. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 2 : Investigate the change in pH on adding powdered calcium hydroxide or calcium oxide to a fixed volume of hydrochloric acid.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 3 : Investigate the preparation of pure, dry hydrated copper sulfate crystals starting from copper oxide including the use of a water bath.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 5: To fine the volume of hydrochloric acid needed to neutralise sodium hydroxide solution.</i> Assessment 1				Calculate relative formula mass given relative atomic masses.Define empirical formula and molecular formula of a compound. Deduce the empirical formula when percentage mass of each element is given and deduce molecular formula of a compound from emprical formula and the molecular mass. Calculate the concentration of solutions in gram per decimeter cube. Define limiting reactant. Deduce a balanced chemical equations from the masses of reactants and products. Define Avogadro's constant. Apply the law of conservation of mass to calculate the mass of reactants or products in a chemical reaction. Calculate loss in mass from the given data. Calculate moles from the mass of a substance and vice versa. Assessment 2			

Year 10 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y10 /CHE 3 (16)				Y10 / CHE 4 (12)			
	Electrolytic Processes (SC 10a-c)				Obtaining and using metals (SC 11a- d)			REVISION
	<p>Explain the movement of the ions and predict the products formed during electrolysis of molten compounds like sodium chloride,potassium bromide,calcium oxide and aqueous solutions of copper(II) chloride,sodium chloride,sodium sulfate, acidified water, molten lead (II) bromide using inert electrodes.Define the terms oxidation and reduction in terms of electrons.Compare the electrolysis of aqueous copper (II) sulfate using inert and copper electrodes.Explain how copper can be purified using electrolysis using a neat labelled diagram. Predict how anode sludge is formed during the purification of copper.Write ionic half equations at cathode and anode.</p> <p><i>CORE PRACTICAL 4: Investigate the electrolysis of copper (II) sulfate solution with inert electrodes and copper electrodes. Assessment 3</i></p>				<p>Discuss the similarities and differences in the way different metals react with water, acids and salt solutions. <i>Explain and demonstrate displacement reactions as redox reactions.</i> Predict word and balanced chemical equations of displacement reactions.Write ionic equations with state symbols for displacement reactions. Suggest how the method of extraction of a metal is related to its position in the reactivity series. Summarize extraction of metals as reduction of ores by heating with carbon,biological methods like bacterial and phytoextraction, recycling of metals.List the factors to consider in a life cycle assessment of a product. <i>Assessment 4</i></p>			REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
Year 10 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y10 /CHE 5 (12)			Y10/ CHE 6 (12)			Y10/ CHE 7 (8)	
	Transition Metals, Corrosion (SC 13a-b)			Electroplating & Alloying (SC 13c-d)			Qualitative Analysis, Nanoparticles (SC 25a-26c)	
	<p>Understand that most metals are transition metals, recall their typical physical and chemical properties. Cite some examples of transition metals from the periodic table. Discuss their position in the periodic table and what properties of iron make it a typical transition metal. Give the tests, observations for iron (II), iron(III) and write their chemical equations. Reason out why metals corrode. Explain rusting of iron and methods of preventing it by exclusion of oxygen and sacrificial protection. <i>Investigate the effect of the dissolved salt on the rate of rusting.</i> Evaluate the suitability of sodium for the sacrificial protection of an offshore oil rig.</p> <p><i>Assessment 5</i></p>			<p>Explain how electroplating can be used to improve the appearance and resistance to corrosion of metal objects.Define alloy.Reason out why iron is alloyed with other metals to produce alloy steels, relate uses of metals to their properties including aluminium, copper and gold and their alloys including magnalium and brass. Evaluate the use of electroplating for jewellery and for metal bathroom fittings. Suggest a reason that explains why a surgical instruments.Explain why wrought iron is an alloy. Evaluate the statement 'alloys are stronger than the individual metals they contain'. Reason out why car parts are made from alloy steels.</p> <p><i>Investigate how electroplating can be done to improve the appearance of a coin. Assessment 6</i></p>			<p>Discuss the tests and reactions to identify cations and anions. Explain what are nanoparticles, how they are different from bulk materials, their uses and the risks associated with these nanoparticles. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 7:Identify the ions in some unknown salts, using the tests for the specified cations and anions.</i></p> <p><i>Assessment 7</i></p>	
Year 10 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 3	Y10 /CHE 8 (12)			Y10/ CHE 9 (8)				
	Fuels, Earth and Atmospheric Science (SC 20a - 21d)			Heat energy changes in Chemical reactions(Sc19a -b)			REVISION	
	<p>Identify crude oil as a non renewable finite resource, names and uses of the main fractions of crude oil. Discuss the features of a homologous series and predict the products of complete & incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons. Predict the harmful effects of carbon monoxide and soot produced. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of hydogen and petrol as fuels. Compare early atmosphere and atmosphere today and explain how human activities</p>			<p>Define exothermic and endothermic reactions. Cite examples of exothermic and endothermic reactions. Investigate whether a reaction is exothermic or endothermic in nature. Draw reaction profile for exothermic and endothermic reaction. Calculate the energy changes in reactions from bond energy data.</p>			REVISION FOR FINAL EXAMINATION	

2	influence the climate. Describe how scientist would collect evidence to support a casual link between carbon dioxide levels and global temperatures. Assessment 8		
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YEAR 10 PHYSICS LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
YEAR 10 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y10/P1 (8)		Y10/P2 (8)		Y10/P2 (12)			Y10/P3 (4)
	Atom Model (SP6a-6c)		Radioactivity (SP6d-6g)		Radioactivity(SP6h-6m)			Motion (SP1a,b)
	Describe an atom and nuclei of isotopes. Explain how ions are formed. Identify different types of ionising radiations and state their properties. Explain what is meant by background radiation. Describe methods for measuring and detecting radioactivity. Describe the plum pudding model and Rutherford alpha particle scattering leading to the Bohr model.		Describe the process of radioactive decays. Write balance nuclear equations for each decay. Describe the random and exponential decay of radioactive nuclei and define half life. Draw decay graphs and determine half life. Identify the suitability of different radioactive sources depending on half life and the type of emission. Assessment 1		Describe the uses and dangers of radioactivity. Describe the differences between contamination and irradiation effects. Explain some of the medical uses (PET and tracers). Describe nuclear fission and working of nuclear power stations. Discuss environmental and social impact of nuclear power stations. Describe nuclear fusion and discuss the difficulty in attaining the conditions for fusion. Assessment 2			Explain the difference between vector and scalar quantities Define displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of an object. Draw and interpret d - t and Analyse distance/time graphs including determination of speed from gradient.
YEAR 10 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y10/P3 (8)		Y10/P3 (20)					
	Motion (SP1c-d)		Forces and motion (SP2a-i)					REVISION
	Describe a range of laboratory methods for determining the speeds of objects such as the use of light gates. Use the equations $a = (v - u) / t$ and $v^2 - u^2 = 2 \times a \times x$ to determine acceleration. Analyse velocity/time graphs to compare acceleration from gradients qualitatively and to calculate acceleration and to determine the distance travelled. Recall some typical speeds encountered in everyday experience. Assessment 3		State and explain Newton's three laws of motion. Draw and interpret free body diagram and find resultant force. Explain that inertial mass is a measure of how difficult it is to change the velocity of an object. Use the equations $F = m \times a$ and $W = m \times g$. Introduce the term 'action-reaction' pairs. Explain how for motion in a circle there must be a resultant force known as a centripetal force that acts towards the centre of the circle. Explain that an object moving in a circular orbit at constant speed has a changing velocity (qualitative only) Define momentum and use the equation $p = m \times v$. State and explain the conservation of linear momentum. Apply Newton's third law to collision interactions and relate it to the conservation of momentum in collisions. Define Newton's second law as rate of change of momentum. Use the concept of momentum to explain the role of crumple zone and other safety features of the car. Identify factors affecting stopping distance of a vehicle. Estimate how the distance required for a road vehicle to stoping an emergency varies over a range of typical speeds. Carry out calculations on work done to show the dependence of braking distance for a vehicle on initial velocity squared(qualitative). Assessment 4 CORE PRACTICAL 1: Investigate the relationship between force, mass and acceleration					Revision for First Term Exam
YEAR 10 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8

T E R M 2	Y10/P4 (8)		Y10/P4 (12)			Y10/P5 (12)		
	Energy- Forces doing work (SP8a)		Forces and their Effects (SP9a-c)			Astronomy (SP7 a-c)		
	Define work as energy transferred. Define and calculate kinetic and potential energy of a body. Express power as the rate of doing work and identify the factors affecting power. Recall that one watt is equal to one joule per second, J/s . Assessment 5		Describe, with examples, how objects can interact. Draw and use free body force diagrams and calculate resultant forces. Identify situations where forces can cause rotation. Recall and use the equation: moment of a force = force × distance normal to the direction of the force. Recall and use the principle of moments. Explain how levers and gears transmit the rotational effects of forces. Assessment 6			Explain how and why the value of g differs in different bodies in space. Recall our Solar System and describe the orbits of moons, planets, comets and artificial satellites. Explain centripetal force in circular orbits. Relate the radius and orbital speed. Describe the evolution of stars including star similar to Sun and massive stars.		
YEAR 10 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y10/P5 (8)			Y10/P6(12)				
	Astronomy (SP7 d,e)		Working Scientifically	Particle model (SP14 a-e)			REVISION	
	Compare the Steady State and Big Bang theories. Describe evidence supporting the Big Bang theory- red shift and CMBR. Explain why the red-shift of galaxies provides evidence for the Universe expanding. Describe how methods of observing the Universe have changed over time. Assessment 7		Identify control, independent and dependant variables in an experiment. Differentiate hypothesis and theory. Analyse and draw conclusions from graph. Identify the link between the variables in a graph. Explain what is meant by accuracy and precision. Analyse scientific ideas and observations in a given situation.	Use a simple kinetic theory model to explain the different states of matter. Define density of a material. Explain how heating a system will change the energy stored within the system and raise its temperature or produce changes of state. Explain how heating a system will change the energy stored within the system and raise its temperature or produce changes of state. Define specific heat capacity and describe how to determine the specific heat capacity of materials including water and some solids. Use the equation $\Delta Q = m \times c \times \Delta \theta$. Define specific latent heat and use the equation $Q = m \times L$. Assessment 8 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 6: Investigate the densities of solid and liquids</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 7 :Investigate the properties of water by determining the specific heat capacity of water and obtaining a temperature-time graph for melting ice.</i>			Revision for the Final Exam	

Year 11 BIOLOGY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 11 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M	Y11/B6 (25)					Y11/B7 (15)		
	Plant structures and their functions					Animal Coordination & Control		
	Recall plant defence mechanisms,their role in curing diseases & methods to investigate plant diseases. Identify and describe how the various parts of the leaf adapted for photosynthesis. Explain the role of photosynthesis in plants, factors affecting photosynthesis and analyzing the limiting factors. Understand mechanisms of transport of nutrients in plants & factors affecting transpiration linked with transport. Know how plants are adapted to survive in extreme environments. Explain how plant hormones control & coordinate plant growth. Understand tropic responses involved in plant growth. Describe the commercial					Identify various endocrine organs in human beings and explain their roles. Differentiate between type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Identify the cause and cure of diabetes. Recall and describe the stages of menstrual cycle. Interpret the role of hormones and negative feedback mechanism involved in menstrual cycle. Evaluate the advantages disadvantages of infertility treatment.		

1	uses of auxins, gibberelins & ethene in plants.Explain how structure of root hair cell, xylem & phloem are adapted for transport in plants.					Assessment 2 CORE PRACTICAL 4: Osmosis in potatoes		
Year 11 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y11/B7 (18)				Y11/B8 (17)			
	Animal Coordination & Control				Exchange & transport in organisms			REVISION
	Describe the role of skin and negative feedback mechanism in thermoregulation. Understand the general structure and functions of urinary system. Describe the possible treatments for kidney failure. Role of nephron in urine formation. Demonstrate an understanding of the role of ADH and negative feedback mechanism. Assessment 3				Recall factors affecting diffusion .Interpret Ficks law.Identify and explain the structure and functions of blood, heart, blood vessels and describe its role in transport of nutrients and wastes in the human body.Explain Physical & chemical barriers in human.Describe the role of white blood cells in body defence .Evaluate the uses & production of monoclonal antibodies. Understand and differentiate aerobic and anaerobic respiration and its significance during exercise. Investigate changes taking place during exercise. Calculate breathing rate, pulse rate, cardiac output and stroke volume. Assessment 4 CORE PRACTICAL 7: Factors affecting the rate of respiration in living organisms. Investigation: Measuring pulse rate and BP using BP monitor and oxygen content in the blood using pulse oximeter			REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM
Year 11 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y11/B9 (15)			Y11/B9 (15)				
	Ecosystem & material cycles			Ecosystem & material cycles			REVISION	
	Demonstrate an understanding of how energy is transferred along a food chain and use of ecological pyramids. Explain biotic relationships of organisms in an ecosystem. Analyze, interpret and evaluate data related to air pollution and water pollution. Investigate effects of pollutants on germination and plant growth and describe remedial measures for air and water pollution. Assessment 5 CORE PRACTICAL 8: Investigate the relationship between organisms and their environment using field-work techniques, including quadrats and belt transects.			Understand the various processes involved in cycling of water,carbon and nitrogen within an ecosystem and know the significance of carbon and nitrogen in living organisms. Identify &explain the various stages involved in water treatment. Discuss concepts of fish farming. Describe various food processing techniques. Evaluate ways of controlling biodiversity & maintaining sustainability. Assessment 6			REVISION FOR MOCK EXAMINATION	
Year 11 CHEMISTRY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 11 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E	Y11/ CHE 1 (20)				Y11/ CHE 2 (20)			
	Quantitative Analysis (SC 14 a-e)				Hydrocarbons and alcohols (Sc 22a – Sc23b)			
	Calculate the concentration of solutions in mol dm ⁻³ and convert concentration in g dm ⁻³ into mol dm ⁻³ .				Define and understand Homologous series. Represent saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons using			

R M 1	Calculations to find the concentration of an acid/ alkali solution titration, percentage yield, atom economy, molar volume of gases in a reaction, given the relevant equation. Give a reason that explains why it is desirable to have a high percentage yield in a reaction.Reason out why the actual yield is less than the theoretical yield in some cases. Explain how the data is used to decide on the best way to manufacture a product. Compare the two methods of making ethanol in terms of raw materials,atom economy and energy consumption. Assessment 1				their molecular and structural formula together with their names. Define isomers. Write the isomers of a given organic compound. Identify functional groups present in alkanes, alkenes, alcohols and carboxylic acids. Describe the production of ethanol with glucose as well as ethane. Explain the chemical properties of alcohols. Write equations for the chemical reactions of alkanes, alkenes, alcohols, Assessment 2			
	Year 11 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7
T E R M 1	Y11 /CHE 3 (15)			Y11 /CHE 4 (20)				
	Carboxylic Acids and Polymers – Sc23c- Sc24d			Rates of reaction (Sc 18a – 18c)				REVISION
	Explain the production of carboxylic acids from alcohols. Give the tests, observations and reactions to identify carboxylic acids. Predict reactions of carboxylic acids. Define monomers and polymers. Discuss the different types of polymers. Differentiate between addition and condensation polymerization. Draw the structure of polymers. Deduce the structure of monomer from a polymer. Define addition and condensation polymerisation with examples, problems with disposal of polymers. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 8: Investigate temperature rise in water by combustion of alcohols.</i> Assessment 3			Suggest the conditions for a reaction to happen. Define catalyst. Explain methods to investigate rate of reactions and factors affecting the rates of reactions. Draw graphs to determine the rate of a reaction. Discuss how catalysts work to speed up reactions. List all the safety precautions adopted to carry out the investigation. Sketch graph to show how the factors affect rate of a reaction. Compare and contrast biological catalysts. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 6: Investigating the effects of changing the conditions of a reaction on the rates of chemical reactions.</i> Assessment 4				REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM
Year 11 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y11 /CHE 5 (15)			Y11 /CHE 6 (15)				
	Dynamic equilibrium and Cells(SC 15,16)			Groups in the Periodic Table (SC 17a- d)			REVISION	
	Define dynamic equilibrium, describe the formation of ammonia as a reversible reaction between nitrogen and hydrogen for Haber process, predict how the position of a dynamic equilibrium is affected by changes in temperature, pressure, concentration. Compare the similarities and differences of making fertiliser in laboratory and factory. Describe how ammonium nitrate is manufactured using Haber process. Assessment 5			Write the observations and equations for the reactions of group 1 metals with water. Explain the displacement reactions as redox reactions. Relate uses of noble gases with their properties like inertness and low density. Assessment 6			REVISION FOR MOCK EXAMINATION	

YEAR 11 PHYSICS LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
YEAR 11 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
	Y11/P2 (13)			Y11/P2 (15)			Y11/P3 (12)	
	Force doing work and their effects (SP 9)			Forces and Matter (SP 15)			Electricity and circuits (SP 10-11)	

TERM 1	Describe how objects can interact. Draw and use free body force diagrams and resultant forces. Identify situations where forces can cause rotation. Recall and use the equation: moment of a force = force × distance normal to the direction of the force. Recall and use the principle of moments. Explain how levers and gears transmit the rotational effects of forces. Assessment 1			Describe the difference between elastic and inelastic distortion. Use the equation to calculate the spring constant: $F = kx$. Use the equation $E = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$ to calculate the work done in stretching a spring. Describe the pressure in a fluid as being due to the fluid and atmospheric pressure. Explain how pressure is related to force and area, $P = F/A$. Describe and explain how pressure in fluids increases with depth and density. Use the equation $P = h \times \rho \times g$. Recognise that upthrust is equal to the weight of fluid displaced. Explain how the factors upthrust and weight determine whether an object will float or sink. Assessment 2 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 8: Investigate the extension and work done when applying forces to a spring</i>			Charges and Static electricity: Type of charges on the particles, different methods of charging an insulator, Dangers and uses of static electricity. Describe the shape and direction of the electric field around a point charge and between parallel plates and relate the strength of the field to the concentration of lines Explain how the concept of an electric field helps to explain the phenomena of static electricity Assessment 3		
	YEAR 11 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y11/P4 (15)				Y11/P5 (15)				
	Electricity and Circuits (SP 10 -11)				Magnetism and motor effect (SP12)			REVISION	
	State explain Ohm's law and define resistance. Analyse series and parallel circuits. Develop an understanding of components with changing resistances. <i>Investigate IV graphs of different ohmic and non-ohmic conductors like metal wire, filament lamp,LDR and semi conductor diode.(using secondary data)</i> Explain the energy transfer as the result of collisions between electrons and the ions in the lattice. Explain the heating effect of an electric current and calculate electrical power. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the heating effect of an electric current Electrical Safety : Explain the difference between ac and dc. Recall the p.d between the live, neutral and earth mains wires. Explain the function of an earth wire and of fuses or circuit breakers for safety. Assessment 4 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 5a,b - Construct electrical circuits to investigate IV graphs and test series and parallel circuits using resistors and filament lamps</i>				Differentiate between permanent and induced magnets. Describe the shape and direction of the magnetic field around bar magnets and for a uniform field. Relate field strength to the concentration of lines. Describe how a current can create a magnetic effect around a long straight conductor and relate the field strength to the current and distance from the conductor. Explain that magnetic forces are due to interactions between magnetic fields. Use Fleming’s left-hand rule to show directions of the force, current and magnetic field. Use the equation $F = BIl$. Explain how the force on a conductor in a magnetic field is used to cause rotation in electric motors. Assessment 5			REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM	
YEAR 11 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	
TERM	Y11/P6 (20)								
	Electromagnetic induction (SP13)					Working Scientifically	REVISION		
	Describe the production of electric current by the relative movement of a magnet and a conductor. Explain how electromagnetic induction is used in alternators (a.c.) and in dynamos (d.c.) Explain the action of the microphone in converting the pressure variations in sound waves into variations in current in electrical circuits, and the reverse effect as used in loudspeakers and headphones. Explain how a transformer can change the size of an alternating voltage. Use the turns ratio equation for transformers to calculate voltage. Explain where and why step-up and step-down transformers are used in the transmission of electricity in the national grid. Assessment 6					Identify control, independent and dependant variables in an experiment. Analyse and draw conclusions from graph. Identify the link between the variables in a graph.	REVISION FOR MOCK EXAMINATION		

2					Explain what is meant by accuracy and precision. Analyse scientific ideas and observations in a given situation.	REVISION FOR MOCK EXAMINATION		
Year 12 BIOLOGY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 12 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y12/B1 (18)			Y12/B2 (6)	Y12/B2 (24)			
	Biological Molecules			Mathematical skills	Cells, Viruses and Reproduction of Living Things			
	Identify, describe and explain the structure, properties, formation and role of carbohydrates, fats and proteins. Distinguish monosaccharide, disaccharide & polysaccharide. Distinguish between the primary, secondary, tertiary & quartenary structure. Discuss the physical & chemical properties of water. Assessment 1 <i>Investigation : Detection of carbohydrates, fats & proteins using Iodine test, Benedict test, Biuret test & Emulsion test.</i>			Magnification – use of scale bar. Drawing of appropriate graphs and table organization for results obtained. Calculation of Standard Deviation & drawing Error bar to represent variability in data . Differentiate Reliability and variability in data	Identify and understand the ultra structure of organelles in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Evaluate various techniques used in cell study . Describe structure, life cycle & harmfulness of virus particles. Identify various levels of organization in organisms - cells, tissues, organs& organ system with examples. Assessment 2			
Year 12 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y12/B1 (24)				Y12/B2 (18)			
	Biological Molecules				Cells, Viruses and Reproduction of Living Things			REVISION
	Describe properties of enzymes & explain factors affecting enzyme action. Interpret and explain the structure and roles of nucleic acids in a cell and DNA replication. Understand and describe the process of protein synthesis and significance of genetic code. Understand the role of inorganic ions in plants. Assessment 3 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 1: Investigate a factor affecting the initial rate of an enzyme– controlled reaction.</i>				Explore stages of cell cycle, mitosis and meiosis and its role in sexual and asexual reproduction in animals and plants. Compare asexual reproduction to sexual reproduction Assessment 4 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 3: Make a temporary squash preparation of a root tip to show stages of mitosis in the meristem under the light microscope</i>			REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM
Year 12 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E	Y12/B4 (24)				Y12/B3 (24)			
	Exchange and Transport				Classification and Biodiversity			
	Explain the structure of cell membrane, gas exchange surfaces and exchange of substances.				Explain the hierarchy of classification & three domain concept. Describe how gel electrophoresis can be			

R M 2	Differentiate diffusion, active transport,osmosis & bulk transport of substances. Compare gas exchange in insects, fish ,plant & humans. Assessment 5. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 2: Use of the light microscope, including simple stage and eyepiecemicrometers and drawing small numbers of cells from a specialised tissue.</i> <i>Investigate the effect of temperature on beetroot membrane.</i> CORE PRACTICAL 5:				used to separate DNA fragments of different length. Recall evolution by natural selection and understand the types of natural selection, speciation and isolation mechanisms with examples. Explain old and new evidences of evolution. Evaluate ways of validating evidence collected by scientist and reseachers. Assessment 6 <i>Investigation: Assess genetic diversity by gel electrophoresis</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 4: Investigate the effect of sucrose concentrations on pollen tube growth or germination.</i>			
	Year 12 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7
T E R M 2	Y12/B4 (18)			Y12/B4 (6)	Y12/B3 (18)			
	Exchange and Transport			Mathematical skills	Classification and Biodiversity			REVISION
	Identify and understand the ultra structure of human heart, blood vessels, blood and cardiac cycle. Analyze and interpret causes and correlation of heart diseases related to life style factors and diet. Identify the structural details of plant tissues (xylem & phloem) and its role in transport of nutrients. Corelate the role of transpiration in transport of nutrients. Assessment 7 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 8: Investigate factors affecting water uptake by plant shoots using a potometer.</i> <i>Measuring heart rate/pulse rate and BP using BP monitor</i> Investigation:			Calculation of Mean, Median, Mode, Allele frequency, Lincoln index and Species diversity index Statistical test analysis – Student T-test, Spearmann correlation test & Chi square test	Recall three domain, five kingdom and six kingdom classification. Discuss and evaluate species concepts - biological, morphological, genetic, evolutionary and ecological species. Understand techniques in measuring biodiversity, concepts of niche and adaptation in organisms. Know the role of extinction in conservation of organisms and evaluate in situ and ex situ conservation techniques. Assessment 8 <i>Investigation : Assess species diversity by calculating the simpsons diversity index of the area sampled.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 6: Determine the water potential of a plant tissue.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 7: Dissect an insect to show the structure of the gas exchange system, taking into account the safe and ethical use of organisms.</i>			Revision for Final Exam
Year 13 BIOLOGY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 13 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y13/B7 (18)			Y13/B8 (15)			Y13/B5 (15)	
	Modern Genetics			Origins of genetic variation			Energy for Biological processes	
	Explain PCR technique, DNA fingerprinting, gel electrophoresis. Significance of cell determination and cell differentiation and evaluate the role and use of stem cell research. Understand interactions between genes and the environment in organisms. Discuss role of spliceosome & epigenetics. Describe thevarious techniques used in production of GMO. Evaluate the advantages & disadvantages in the production of GMO. Assessment 1 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 16: Investigate the effect of one abiotic factor on the distribution or morphology of one species taking into account the safe and ethical use of organisms.</i>			Identify and explain that mutations are the source of new variations and that the processes of random assortment and crossing over during meiosis give rise to new combinations of alleles in gametes.Describe sex linkage on the X chromosome, including haemophilia in humans. Recall types of natural selection with examples. Explain Hardy Weingberg principle, Bottle neck effect and Genetic drift. Apply and analyse chi squared tests to test the significance of the difference between observed and expected results. Assessment 2 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 15: Investigate the effect of different sampling methods on estimates of the size of a population taking into account the safe and ethical use of organisms.</i>			Recall structure of mitochondria. Distinguish aerobic and anaerobic respiration in living organisms. Describe glycolysis,kreb cycle & oxidative phosphorylation. Distinguish yeast fermentation & lactate fermentation .Significance of EPOC. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 9: Investigate factors affecting the rate of aerobic or anaerobic respiration using a respirometer, taking into account the safe and ethical use of organisms.</i> Assessment 3	

Year 13 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y13/B6 (27)					Y13/B5 (15)		
	Microbiology and pathogens					Energy for Biological processes		REVISION
	Identify the principles and techniques involved in culturing microorganisms.Understand the different methods of measuring the growth of a bacterial culture & the different phases of a bacterial growth curve and calculate exponential growth rate constants. Describethat bacteria can be agents of infection, invading and destroying host tissues and producing toxins. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 12: Investigate the rate of growth of bacteria in liquid culture taking into account the safe and ethical use of organisms.</i> Describe and explain the action of bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics, the methods and difficulties of controlling the spread of antibiotic resistance in bacteria. Explain transmission, mode of infection and pathogenic effect of the stem rust fungus, influenza virus, the malarial parasite. Analyse the social and economic and ethical implications of different control methods for endemic malaria and the role of the scientific community in validating these methods. Explain the mode of action of macrophages, neutrophils and lymphocytes.Identify and explain the role of T and B memory cells in the secondary immune response,active and passive immunity. Assessment 4 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 13: Isolate individual species from a mixed culture of bacteria using streak plating taking into account the safe and ethical use of organisms.</i>					Recall structure of chloroplast Discuss the role of photosynthetic pigments in plants.Analyse & interpret absorption spectra & action spectra . Explain the light and dark reactions of photosynthesis, concepts of limiting factors affecting photosynthesis. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 10: Investigate the effects of different wavelengths of light on the rate of photosynthesis.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 11: Investigate presence of different chloroplast pigments using chromatography.</i> Assessment 5		REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM
Year 13 BIO	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y13/B9 (21)				Y13/B10 (15)			
	Control Systems				Ecosystems		REVISION	
	Understand the principles of homeostasis. Explain the mechanism of hormone action. Know photoreception and flowering in plants and details of human nervous system & nerve impulse transmission. Understand photoreception in animals & discuss effects of drugs in humans. Explain control of heart rate, osmoregulation & thermoregulation in humans. Assessment 6 and 7 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 14: Investigate the effect of gibberellin on the production of amylase in germinating cereals using a starch agar assay.</i>				Identify, describe and explain the terms ecosystem, trophic level, pyramids, energy transfer and ecological techniques. Analyse and interpret the data using statistical tests.(t-test and spearman's test). Calculate the efficiency of energy transfer between trophic levels. Describe the process of succession, effects of biotic and abiotic factors. Explain and analyse the human effects on ecosystem, how scientific community validating evidences related to climate change. Assessments 8 & 9		REVISION FOR MOCK EXAM	

Year 12 CHEMISTRY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 12 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T	Y12 /CHE 1 (18)			Y12 /CHE 2 (18)			Y12 /CHE 3 (12)	
	Atomic structure and periodic table			Bonding and structure			Redox I	

TERM 1	Atomic structure and periodic table			Bonding and structure			Redox 1	
	Define relative molecular mass and suggests why compared to an atom of Carbon 12. Analyse and interpret data from mass spectrometry to calculate relative atomic mass from relative abundance of isotopes. Reason out for the general increase in first ionization energy across the period. Predict the electronic configurations using 1s notation and electrons- in-boxes notation of atoms. Illustrate periodicity using data, atomic radii, melting and boiling points and first ionisation energies. <i>Assessment 1</i>			Predict the properties of ionic compound and explains the idea of regular crystalline structure. Draw dot and cross diagrams to show electrons in covalent substances including molecules with single, double and triple bonds and for species exhibiting dative bonding. Predict the bond angles, shapes of simple molecules and ions using electron pair repulsion theory. Predict the nature of intermolecular forces resulting from London forces, permanent dipoles and hydrogen bonds. <i>Assessment 2</i>			Calculate the oxidation number in terms of electron transfer. Identify the disproportionation reaction. Apply that oxidation number is a useful concept in terms of the classification of reactions as redox and as disproportionation. Write ionic half equations and use them to construct full ionic equations. <i>Assessment 3</i>	
Year 12 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 1	Y12 /CHE 4 (18)			Y12 /CHE 5 (24)				
	Inorganic Chemistry			Formulae, Equations and amounts of substance				REVISION
	Predict the reactions of the elements magnesium to barium in group 2 with oxygen and chlorine. Interpret the trend in reactivity of group 2 and group 7 elements. Reason out the trends in thermal stability of the nitrates and carbonates of group 1 and 2. Understand, in terms of changes in oxidation number, the disproportionation reaction of chlorine with water and the use of chlorine in water treatment, the reaction of chlorine with cold, dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide, the disproportionation reaction of chlorine with hot alkali. <i>Assessment 4</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 7: Analysis of inorganic and organic unknowns.</i>			Calculate moles in reactions involving mass, volume of gas, volume of solution, concentration of solutions in mol dm ⁻³ and g dm ⁻³ , including simple acid-base titrations using a range of acids, alkalis and indicators, percentage yields and percentage atom economies using chemical equations. Calculate measurement uncertainties, measurement errors in experimental results and comment on sources of error in experimental procedures and experimental results. <i>Assessment 5</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 1: Measure the molar volume of a gas.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 2: Prepare a standard solution from a solid acid and find concentration.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 3: Find the concentration of a solution of hydrochloric acid.</i> <i>CORE</i>				REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
Year 12 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y12 /CHE 6 (30)					Y12/ CHE 7 (18)		
	Organic Chemistry					Modern analytical techniques		
	Define hydrocarbons as compounds of carbon and hydrogen, the different types of formulae. Explain the terms homologous series, functional groups, apply the IUPAC rules to name compounds. Classify reactions as addition, elimination, substitution, oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis or polymerisation. Explain substitution reactions of alkanes and addition reactions of alkenes with mechanisms, substitution and hydrolysis reactions of halogenoalkanes, oxidation reactions of alcohols. <i>Assessment 6</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 4: Investigation of the rates of hydrolysis of some halogenoalkanes.</i> <i>PRACTICAL 5: The oxidation of ethanol</i> <i>6: Chlorination of 2-methylpropan-2-ol using concentrated hydrochloric acid.</i> <i>CORE</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL</i>					Identify the species responsible for the peaks for chlorine and bromine molecule. Predict possible structures of a simple organic compound from the mass/charge ratio of the molecular ion and fragmentation patterns from mass spectrum. Deduce functional groups for alcohols, carboxylic acids, aldehydes, ketones and esters present in organic compounds using infrared spectra. Predict the use of fingerprint region in an infrared spectra. <i>Assessment 7</i>		
Year 12 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T	Y12 /CHE 8 (18)			Y12 /CHE 9 (12)		Y12 /CHE 10 (12)		
	Chemical Energetics			Reaction Kinetics		Chemical Equilibrium		REVISION
	Construct and interpret enthalpy level diagrams showing enthalpy change for			Describe that reactions only take place when		Predict and justify the qualitative effect of a change		

E R M 2	exothermic and endothermic reactions. Define standard enthalpy changes of reaction, formation, combustion, neutralisation and do calculations from given experimental results. construct enthalpy cycles using Hess’s Law. Calculate an enthalpy change of reaction using mean bond enthalpies and explain the limitations of this method of calculation. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 8: To determine the enthalpy change of a reaction using Hess's Law.</i> Assessment 8	collisions take place with sufficient energy, known as activation energy, draw the reaction profiles for uncatalysed and catalysed reactions, interpret Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution of molecular energies, explain the economic benefits of the use of catalysts in industrial reactions. Assessment 9	of a temperature,concentration, pressure on a homogenous system in equilibrium.Evaluate data to explain the necessity, for industrial processes, to reach a compromise between the yield and the rate of reaction. Deduce an expression for Kc in heterogenousequilibria. Assessment 10	REVISION FOR FINAL EXAMINATION
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Year 13 CHEMISTRY LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS

Year 13 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y13/ CHE 1 (18)			Y13/ CHE 2 (30)				
	Equilibrium II			Transition metals				
	Deduce an expression for Kp, for homogeneous and heterogeneous system.Calculate a value with units for Kc and Kp. Discuss the effect of temperature on the position of equilibrium. Understand that the value of K is unaffected by changes in concentration or pressure. Predict the direction of change by applying the concepts of rate and equilibrium. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 11: Redox titration.</i> Assessment 1			Explain transition metals are d-block elements and shows variable oxidation number. Define ligands and co- ordination numbers.Predict that transition metal ions form tetrahedral and octahedral complexes. Explain conversion of dichromate(VI) ion into chromate(VI). Write the observations and equations for the reactions of transition metal ions with aqueous NaOH and aqueous ammonia.Compare ligand substitution and disproportionation reactions.Describe how complexes show colour. Explain that transition metals and their compounds can act as heterogeneous and homogeneous catalysts. <i>CORE PRACTICAL 12: Preparation of a transition metal complex.</i> Assessment 2				
Year 13 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y13 / CHE 3 (24)				Y13 / CHE 4 (9)		Y13 / CHE 4 (9)	
	Acid - base equilibrium				Organic Chemistry II		Organic Chemistry III	
	Identify Brønsted–Lowry conjugate acid-base pairs, define ‘pH’, do pH calculations with [H+], understand the difference between a strong acid and a weak acid in terms of degree of dissociation. Calculate the pH of a strong acid and a weak acid. Predict the equilibrium expression for the auto-ionisation of water. Define Kw, ‘pKa’ and ‘pKw’.Calculate Ka for a weak acid from experimental data given the pH of a solution. Interpret titration curves for strong acid with strong base,weak acid with a strong base and strong acid with a weak base. Define the term 'buffer'. Explain the action of an acidic and an alkaline buffer. Calculate the pH of a buffer solution from the given data. Assessment 3 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 9: Finding the Ka value for a weak acid.</i>				Define the term 'chiral' and enantiomers. Draw the optical isomers of some compounds. Know that optical activity is the ability of a single optical isomer to rotate the plane of polarisation. Define 'racemic mixture' and its effect on the plane of polarised light. Discuss the reactions of aldehydes, ketones,carboxylic acids and esters. Discuss how polyesters are formed by polymerisation reactions. Assessment 4		Discuss bonding in benzene and its reactions. Explain the mechanism of the electrophilic substitution. Discuss the reactions of amines, amides. Discuss the techniques in preparation & purification of organic compounds. Assessment 5 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 15: Analysis of some inorganic and organic unknowns.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 16: The preparation of aspirin</i>	
								REVISION FOR FIRST TERM EXAM

Year 13 CHE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y13 / CHE 5 (9)		Y13 / CHE 6 (9)		Y13 / CHE 7 (12)		Y13 / CHE 8 (9)	
	Energetics II		Redox II		Kinetics II		Modern Analytic Techniques II	
	Define lattice energy.Compare experimental values with theoretical values.Construct Born-Haber cycles.Define the term polarisation as applied to ions. Define the terms 'enthalpy change of solution, and 'enthalpy change of hydration'. Use Gibb's free energy equations to find whether the reaction is thermodynamically feasible.Calculate Gibb's Free energy and find out whether the reaction is feasible or not Assessment 6		Define redox reactions in terms of oxidation number. Combining ionic half equations to get full equation. Explain 'standard electrode potential'. Discuss the term standard hydrogen electrode and explain how it is used. Use Eo to calculate the cell potential. Carry out titrations between Fe2+ /MnO4 ⁻ and I2/S2O3 ²⁻ with suitable indicator solution. Calculates the uncertainties in the measurements.Compare the advantages and disadvantages of different electrochemical cells. CORE PRACTICAL 10: Investigating some electrochemical cells Assessment 7		Describe experimental technique to obtain rate data by titration and volume of gas evolved. Define order of a reaction. Derive units for zero,first and second order reactions. Deduce rate equation by finding the order with respect to each reactant. CORE PRACTICAL13a -Follow the rate of the iodine-propanone reaction using a titrimetric method. 13b - Use a clock reaction to determine a rate equation. CORE PRACTICAL 14: Finding the activation energy of a reaction. Assessment 8		Discuss the term nuclear magnetic resonance.Explain how mass spectra and NMR ¹ H and ¹³ C data is used to find the structures of organic compounds.Deduce the splitting patterns of adjacent, non-equivalent protons using the (n+1) rule.Use of thin layer chromatography to identify the different aminoacids in a mixture. Explain high performance liquid chromatography and gas chromatography. Assessment 9	
	REVISION FOR MOCK EXAM							

YEAR 12 PHYSICS LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
YEAR 12 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y12/PHY 1(6)	Y12/PHY 2(27)				Y12/PHY 3(15)		
	Working as a Physicist	Mechanics I				Electric Circuits I		
	Distinguish between base and derived quantities and their SI units. Understand the measurements and techniques for both familiar and unfamiliar experiments. Estimate values for physical quantities.	Use the equations for uniformly accelerated motion in one dimension. Draw and interpret displacement-time, velocity-time and acceleration-time graphs. Resolve a vector into two components at right angles to each other by drawing and by calculation. Find the resultant of two coplanar vectors at any angle to each other by drawing, and at right angles to each other by calculation. Draw and interpret free-body force diagrams to represent forces on a particle or on an extended but rigid body. Use the equation $\Sigma F = ma$ and Newton's first law of motion where a = 0, objects at rest or travelling at constant velocity. Use of the term terminal velocity is expected. Use the equations for gravitational field strength $mg = F$ and weight $W = mg$. Know and understand Newton's third law of motion and know the properties of pairs of forces in an interaction between two bodies. Understand how to make use of the independence of vertical and horizontal motion of a projectile moving freely under gravity. Understand that momentum is defined as $p = mv$. Know the principle of conservation of linear momentum and relate this to Newton's laws of motion and understand how to apply this to problems in one dimension. Assessment 2				Understand that electric current is the rate of flow of charged particles. Define Ohm's law. Interpret VI graphs of ohmic and non ohmic conductors. Define resistivity and investigate the electrical resistivity of a material. Use $I = nqvA$ to explain the large range of resistivities of different materials. Analyse series and parallel circuits. Define electromotive force (e.m.f.) and internal resistance. Distinguish between e.m.f. and terminal potential difference. Assessment 3 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 2: Determine the electrical resistivity of a material.</i>		

		CORE PRACTICAL 1: Determine the acceleration of a freely-falling object.						
YEAR 12 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y12/PHY 4(27)					Y12/PHY 5(15)		
	Mechanics II					Electric Circuits II		REVISION
	Use the equation for the moment of a force, <i>moment of force = Fx</i> where x is the perpendicular distance between the line of action of the force and the axis of rotation. Use the concept of centre of gravity of an extended body and apply the principle of moments to an extended body in equilibrium. Use the equation for work $\Delta W = F\Delta s$, including calculations when the force is not along the line of motion. Use the equation $kE = 1/2 mv^2$ for the kinetic energy of a body. Use the equation $\Delta E_{grav} = mg\Delta h$ for the difference in gravitational potential energy near the Earth’s surface. Know, and understand how to apply, the principle of conservation of energy including use of work done, gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy. Use the equations relating power, time and energy transferred or work done $P = E/t$ and <i>efficiency = useful energy output/total energy input</i> . Assessment 4					Analyse complex voltage divider circuits involving LDRs and thermistors to design heat and light sensors. Know the definition of electromotive force (e.m.f.) and internal resistance and know how to distinguish between e.m.f. and terminal potential difference. Explain semi - conductor theory and use transport equation. Understand how changes of resistance with temperature and illumination may be modelled in terms of lattice vibrations and number of conduction electrons and understand how to apply this model to metallic conductors, negative temperature coefficient thermistors and LDR. Assessment 5 CORE PRACTICAL 3: Determine the e.m.f. and internal resistance of an electrical cell.		Revision for First term exam
YEAR 12 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y12/PHY 6(33)					Y12/PHY 7(15)		
	Waves					Fluid and Solids		
	Define amplitude, frequency, period, speed and wavelength. Use the wave equation $v = f\lambda$. Describe longitudinal waves in terms of pressure variation and the displacement of molecules. Describe transverse waves. Draw and interpret graphs representing transverse and longitudinal waves including stationary waves. Know and understand what is meant by wavefront, coherence, path difference, superposition, interference and phase. Relate phase difference and path difference. Know what is meant by a standing/stationary wave and understand how such a wave is formed, know how to identify nodes and antinodes. Use the equation for the speed of a transverse wave on a string $v = \sqrt{T/\mu}$. Assessment 6 Understand that waves can be transmitted and reflected at an interface between media. Understand how a pulse-echo technique can provide information about the position of an object and how the amount of information is limited by the wavelength or by the duration of pulses. Understand what is meant by plane polarisation, diffraction and use Huygens’ construction to explain what happens to a wave when it meets a slit or an obstacle. Use $n\lambda = d\sin\theta$ for a diffraction grating. CORE PRACTICAL 6: Determine the speed of sound in air using an oscilloscope, signal generator, speaker and microphone. CORE PRACTICAL 7: Investigate the effects of length, tension and mass per unit length on the frequency of a vibrating string CORE PRACTICAL 8: Determine the wavelength of light from a laser or other light source using a diffraction grating. Assessment 7					Use the equation density $\rho = m/V$. Use the relationship upthrust = weight of fluid displaced. Use Stokes’ Law, $F = 6\pi\eta rv$. Assessment 8 Use the Hooke’s law equation, $\Delta F = k\Delta x$. Use the relationships stress = F/A , strain= e/L and Young modulus = stress/strain. Draw and interpret force-extension and force- compression graphs. Define limit of proportionality, elastic limit, yield point, elastic deformation and plastic deformation and apply them to graphs. Draw and interpret tensile or compressive stress-strain graphs, and define breaking stress. Calculate the elastic strain energy from the area under the force-extension graphs for both linear and non-linear force-extension graphs. Assessment 9 CORE PRACTICAL 4: Use a falling-ball method to determine the viscosity of a liquid. CORE PRACTICAL 5: Determine the Young modulus of a material.		
YEAR 12	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8

PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 2	Y12/PHY 8 (27)					Y12/PHY 9(15)		
	Nature of Light					Refraction		REVISION
	Use the equation intensity of radiation $I = P/A$. Understand how the behaviour of electromagnetic radiation can be described in terms of a wave model and a photon model, and how these models developed over time. Use the equation $E = hf$, that relates the photon energy to the wave frequency. Understand that the absorption of a photon can result in the emission of a photoelectron. Understand the terms threshold frequency and work function and use the photoelectric equation $hf = \phi + KE$. Use the electronvolt (eV) to express small energies. Understand how the photoelectric effect provides evidence for the particle nature of electromagnetic radiation. Understand atomic line spectra in terms of transitions between discrete energy levels and understand how to calculate the frequency of radiation that could be emitted or absorbed in a transition between energy levels. Use de Broglie equation $\lambda = h/p$. Understand how diffraction experiments provide evidence for the wave nature of electrons. Assessment 10					Explain refraction and use $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$ where n is the refractive index of the material. $n = c/v$. Calculate critical angle using $n = 1/\sin C$. Understand how to measure the refractive index of a solid material. Use ray diagrams to trace the path of light through a lens and locate the position of an image. Use the equation power of a lens $f = 1/P$. Understand that for thin lenses in combination $P = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + ..$. Use the lens equation with the real is positive convention. Understand that $magnification = image\ height/object\ height$ and $m = v/u$. Assessment 11		Revision for Final Exam

Year 13 PHYSICS LONG TERM PLAN with CURRICULUM STANDARDS								
Year 13 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
T E R M 1	Y13/PHY 1 (18)			Y13/PHY 2 (15)		Y13/PHY 3 (15)		
	Thermodynamics			Nuclear radiations		Further Mechanics		
	Define specific heat capacity. State, explain and use kinetic theory of gases. Use the equations $\Delta E = mc\Delta\theta$ and $\Delta E = L\Delta m$. Define internal energy. Understand the concept of absolute zero and how the average kinetic energy of molecules is related to the absolute temperature. State, explain and use gas laws. Derive and use the equation $PV = 1/3 Nmc^2$ using the kinetic theory model. Use the equation $pV = NkT$ for an ideal gas. Derive and use the equation $1/2 mc^2 = 3/2 kT$. Understand what is meant by a black body radiator and be able to interpret radiation curves for such a radiator. Assessment 1 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 12: Calibrate a thermistor in a potential divider circuit as a thermostat.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 13: Determine the specific latent heat of a phase change.</i> <i>CORE PRACTICAL 14: Investigate the relationship between pressure and volume of a gas at fixed temperature.</i>			Describe the properties and uses of nuclear radiations. Define half life, decay constant and activity of a source. Investigate decay graphs. Determine the half-lives of radioactive isotopes graphically and use the equations for radioactive decay. Derive and use the corresponding log equations. Assessment 2 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 15: Investigate the absorption of gamma radiation by lead.</i> Define binding energy and use it to describe stability of nuclei. Investigate nuclear fission and fusion in detail. Define binding energy and use it to describe stability of nuclei. Understand the processes of nuclear fusion and fission with reference to the binding energy per nucleon curve. Assessment 3		Define Impulse. Apply conservation of momentum in two dimensions, and analyse elastic and inelastic collisions. Define angular displacement and angular velocity. Understand that a resultant force (centripetal force) is required to produce and maintain circular motion. Recognize the forces involved in circular motion of different objects and investigate different applications of examples of circular motion. Assessment 4 <i>CORE PRACTICAL 10: Use ICT to analyse collisions between small spheres, e.g. ball bearings on a table top.</i>		
YEAR 13 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
	Y13 /PHY 4 (20)					Y13 /PHY 5 (0)		

TERM 1	Y13/PHY 4 (30)					Y13/PHY 5 (9)		
	Electric and Magnetic Fields					Particles		REVISION
	<p>Use Coulomb's law, define electric field strength. Draw and interpret diagrams using field lines and equipotentials to describe radial and uniform electric fields. Know and understand the relation between electric field and electric potential. Define capacitance, determine the energy and charge stored, analyse series and parallel combinations of capacitors. Able to draw and interpret charge and discharge curves for resistor capacitor circuits and understand the significance of the time constant RC. Use related equations for exponential discharge in a resistor-capacitor circuit, $I = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$, and $V = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$ and the corresponding log equations. Assessment 1</p> <p>Define the terms magnetic flux density, flux and flux linkage. Describe magnetic effect of current and describe the working of a motor. Explain electromagnetic induction and describe working of generator and transformer. Understand what is meant by the terms frequency, period, peak value and root mean square value when applied to alternating currents and potential differences. Assessment 2</p> <p><i>CORE PRACTICAL 11: Use an oscilloscope or data logger to display and analyse the potential difference (p.d.) across a capacitor as it charges and discharges through a resistor.</i></p>					<p>Understand what is meant by nucleon number and proton number.</p> <p>Understand how large-angle alpha particle scattering gives evidence for a nuclear model of the atom and how our understanding of atomic structure has changed over time. Understand that electrons are released in the process of thermionic emission and how they can be accelerated by electric and magnetic fields.</p> <p>Understand the role of electric and magnetic fields in particle accelerators (linac and cyclotron) and detectors (general principles of ionisation and deflection only). Derive and use the equation $r = p/Bq$ for a charged particle in a magnetic field.</p>		Revision for the First Term Exam
YEAR 13 PHY	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
TERM 2	Y13/PHY 5 (15)		Y13/PHY 6 (6)	Y13/PHY 7(12)		Y13/PHY 8 (9)		
	Particles		Gravitational Field	Oscillations		Space		REVISION
	<p>Apply conservation of charge, energy and momentum to interactions between particles and interpret particle tracks. Understand why high energies are required to investigate the structure of nucleons. Use the equation $\Delta E = c^2 \Delta m$ in situations involving the creation and annihilation of matter and antimatter particles. Use MeV and GeV (energy) and MeV/c², GeV/c² (mass) and convert between these and SI units. Know that in the standard quark-lepton model particles can be classified as baryon, mesons, leptons and photons which are fundamental particles. Know that every particle has a corresponding antiparticle and be able to use the properties of a particle to deduce the properties of its antiparticle and vice versa. Understand how to use laws of conservation of charge, baryon number and lepton number to determine whether a particle interaction is possible. Write and interpret particle equations given the relevant particle symbols. Assessment 7</p>		<p>Define gravitational field. Understand that gravitational field strength is defined as $g = F/m$. Define Newton's law of universal gravitation). Use the equation $V = Gm/r$ for a radial gravitational field. Compare electric fields with gravitational fields. Apply Newton's laws of motion and universal gravitation to orbital motion.</p>	<p>Know that the condition for simple harmonic motion is $F = -kx$, and hence identify situations in which SHM will occur. Use the equations $a = -\omega^2 x$, $x = A \cos \omega t$, $v = -A\omega \sin \omega t$, $a = -A\omega^2 \cos \omega t$, and $\omega = 2\pi f$. Use equations for a loaded spring and a simple pendulum. Draw and interpret d–t and v–t graphs. Define resonance. Understand how to apply conservation of energy to damped and undamped oscillating systems. Understand the distinction between free and forced oscillations. State how the amplitude of a forced oscillation changes at and around the natural frequency of a system and know how damping affects resonance. Explain how damping and the plastic deformation of ductile materials reduce the amplitude of oscillation. Assessment 8</p> <p><i>CORE PRACTICAL 16: Determine the value of an unknown mass using the resonant frequencies of the oscillation of known masses.</i></p>		<p>Use the Stefan-Boltzmann law equation $L = \sigma AT^4$ for black body radiators. Use Wien's law equation $\lambda_{\max} T = 2.898 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m K}$ for black body radiators. Use the equation, intensity $I = L/4\pi d^2$. Understand how astronomical distances can be determined using trigonometric parallax and using intensity received from standard candles. Sketch and interpret a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. Understand how to relate the HR diagram to the life cycle of stars. Understand how the movement of a source of waves relative to an observer/detector gives rise to a shift in frequency. Use the equations for redshift and $v = H_0 d$ for objects at cosmological distances. Understand the controversy over the age and</p>		Revision for Mock Examination

			ultimate fate of the universe associated with the value of the Hubble constant and the possible existence of dark matter.	Assessment 9
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