



## "Science is simply the word we use to describe a method of organising our curiosity."

The programme for Y10 and 11 differs in comparison to KS3. There are 5 sets in each population. X/Y 2, 3, 4 and 5 classes will be taught combined science content and will either see a subject specialist teacher three times a fortnight, or have a solo teacher 9 times a fortnight.

There are 2 data collection points for Y11

Staff use the **Curriculum Road Map** to ensure they teach the correct topic with enough time to cover the depth and breadth of our curriculum.

Topic	Unit title	Key knowledge/ Content to learn and retain	Essential skills to acquire (subject & generic)	Anticipated misconceptions	Links to previous KS	Links to future KS	Opportunity for stretch for high prior attainers
One	Chemical Analysis	Pure and impure substances  Chromatography  Gas Testing  (Triple Only) Flame testing, ion testing and spectroscopy	Following written methods and flow charts  Interpreting chromatograms and other experimental results  Writing scientific methods  Measuring and recording accurate results  Safe use of laboratory	Students often confuse the results of the various ion tests.  Students often describe spectroscopy as being more "accurate" or "Reliable" as opposed to more "Sensitive" or "Precise"	Students have studied the idea of pure and impure substances, mixtures vs compounds and separation techniques at KS3. This unit extends this by introducing deeper analysis - not just separating mixtures but identifying their components.	Organic Analysis is studied in further depth at A-Level, where students will look at more complex spectroscopic methods, such as IR and MS spectroscopy.	Students could be presented with complex mixtures or a number of different solutions and challenged to produce viable methods of identification.

			equipment and glassware.  Presenting and interpreting data in both tabular and graphical form.				
SMSC & British Values		ies in science	others workspaces.				
Cultural Capital	The use of sp	ectroscopic methods in re	eal life applications, such as	quality assurance and forensic in	vestigation		
Career Link	https://www.	pearson.com/uk/educatonation here.		cience/why-science-matters/you	emy.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019, ur-future-in-stem-a-z.html	- TO/CLIAGTIITHE CUITIC	сишт-эсіенсе.ра
Two	Atmospheri c Chemistry	The composition of the modern atmosphere and how this has changed from the formation of the Earth  Human impact on the atmosphere, including greenhouse gases, climate change and global warming.  The impact of major atmospheric pollutants on human	Use of timelines  Extended Writing  Reading for comprehension  Evaluating the accuracy of data  Using data to make predictions about the outcome of experiments  Interpreting data	Many students believe that oxygen is the most plentiful gas in the atmosphere, rather than Nitrogen.  Many students overestimate the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere  Many students confuse global warming with climate change	In KS3 students studied the atmosphere and discussed the impact of human activity on the climate. This unit builds on this by introducing a more analytical and quantitative approach to exploring human impact on the atmosphere and environment	At A-Level, students will study the impact of CFCs and the mechanism by which they have contributed to loss of ozone.	Students may be asked to compare interventions based on compromise between their environmental and economic impacts.

		health and the environment	presented in tabular or graphical form				
SMSC & British	British valu	ues in science					
Values	The effects of	f climate change, how ever	ry day actions contribute to	o climate change and what interve	entions can be put in place to prevent c	limate catastrophe	
Cultural Capital	The effects of	f climate change, how ever	ry day actions contribute to	o climate change and what interve	entions can be put in place to prevent c	limate catastrophe	
Career Link				nce/1, https://www.bradfordacad cience/why-science-matters/yo	emy.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/ ur-future-in-stem-a-z.html	10/CEIAG-in-the-Curric	culum-Science.pdf,
	More informa	ation <u>here</u> .					
Three	Using Resources	Finite and infinite resources  Potable water and	Safe use of laboratory equipment	The differences between potable and pure water	Students have previously studied the difference between finite and infinite resources, and this is extended in the unit; alongside the	At A-Level students will study processes such as the Harber Process in greater	Students could be tasked to carry out life cycle assessments of varying complexities
		water treatment  Life cycle assessments	presented in tabular or graphical form		new concepts that are introduced.	depth, and place it in its chemical and economical context.	
		(Triple Only) Bioleaching and	Recording accurate date				
		The use of alloys, polymers and	Simple calculations involving addition and subtraction				
		composite materials	Extended Writing				
		The Harber Process	Using data to evaluate and compare				
SMSC & British	British valu	ues in science					

Values	The social, economic and environmental impact of modern products, including how individual actions can have an impact on the environment
Cultural Capital	The social, economic, and environmental impact of modern products, including how individual actions can have an impact on the environment
Career Link	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zjb8f4j/jobs-that-use-science/1, https://www.bradfordacademy.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/CEIAG-in-the-Curriculum-Science.pdf, https://www.pearson.com/uk/educators/schools/subject-area/science/why-science-matters/your-future-in-stem-a-z.html  More information here.
	As the central science, Chemistry opens doors to a wide range of STEM field careers
Four and	Supporting Revision – from 24/April
Four and Five	Supporting Revision – from 24/April Consolidation of the KS4 programme of study
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	Consolidation of the KS4 programme of study  Revision and preparation for GCSE exams
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