Year 10: Combined Biology	Curriculum Intent: Year 10 Biology tackles more complex ideas and concepts in the subject. It builds on the key knowledge from years 7,8 and 9 to link together all the areas of the subject. The learning journey goes from the microscopic; looking at cell level systems and processes within cells such as mitosis, through organism and community level systems, to larger scale global issues facing the world of biology. Procedural knowledge and practical skills are developed further, building on experience with microscopy, osmosis and active transport experiments and sampling. The curriculum in year 10 aims to bring everything together so that students have a complete understanding of the Biology aspect of the Combined Science course.					
	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Key ideas and Sequence of Learning	<ul> <li>Module B1- Cell- level systems</li> <li>Electron microscopy</li> <li>PAG B1: Microscopy</li> <li>Aerobic and anaerobic respiration</li> <li>Photosynthesis, including experiments.</li> <li>Factors affecting Photosynthesis, including limiting factors.</li> <li>Module B2 – Scaling up</li> <li>Review diffusion and osmosis</li> <li>Active transport</li> <li>Mitosis</li> <li>Cell differentiation.</li> <li>Stem cells</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Module B2: Scaling up</li> <li>Transport systems in plants</li> <li>Transpiration stream</li> <li>Factors affecting transpiration</li> <li>Module 3 – Organism level systems</li> <li>Nervous system recap</li> <li>Hormones and negative feedback recap</li> <li>Menstrual cycle</li> <li>Controlling reproduction</li> <li>Using hormones to treat infertility</li> <li>Module B5- Genes, inheritance and selection</li> <li>Recap reproduction and mitosis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Module B6 – Global</li> <li>Challenges <ul> <li>Genetic engineering in agriculture</li> <li>Producing GE organisms</li> <li>Biotech in farming</li> <li>Plant disease</li> <li>Prevention and treatment of disease</li> <li>New Medicines</li> <li>Modern advances in medicine 1 &amp; 2</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Module 4 – Community level systems <ul> <li>Nutrient cycling</li> <li>Carbon cycle</li> </ul> </li> <li>Module B6 – Global Challenges</li> <li>Sampling techniques 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>Loss of Biodiversity</li> <li>Increasing Biodiversity</li> <li>Maintaining biodiversity</li> </ul>	Students sit their EoY exams. Students will complete practical investigations. Students will review their PPE exam papers.	Separate ScienceStudentsModule B6 – GlobalChallenges• Decomposition• Aseptic techniques• Plant defences• Monoclonal antibodiesCombined ScienceStudentsRecap and reteach of modules 1 and 2: Enzymes, Photosynthesis, diffusion, osmosis and active transport

	<ul> <li>Mu</li> <li>Na</li> <li>Sel</li> <li>Evi</li> <li>evo</li> <li>Cla</li> </ul>	osis enetic crosses utations atural election ridence of rolution assification stems		
Key Questions	cells?trans2.What is the difference and anaerobic and anaerobic respiration?2.What what the n syste horm in the body body body have an impact on the rate of photosynthesis?3.Which factors body body 3.3.What what body body body body 	t is the role of hones in oductionorganisms and how is this advantageous to the human race?does human oduction3. How do diseases spread?uce variation? t evidence is e for evolution4. How do we stop disease spreading?	<ol> <li>How are nutrients recycled through the environment?</li> <li>How is Human activity affecting the Earth's Biodiversity?</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>What is the difference between decomposers and detritivore?</li> <li>What factors affect the rate of decomposition.</li> <li>How do plants defend themselves against communicable diseases.</li> <li>How are plant diseases detected in the field?</li> <li>What are monoclonal antibodies?</li> <li>How are monoclonal antibodies produced?</li> <li>How are monoclonal antibodies used?</li> </ol>
Vocabulary	Prokaryotic     cells     Tran	em • Biological control oem • Biotechnology nslocation • Donor organism ccular Bundle • Food security nspiration • Foreign genes	<ul> <li>Abiotic factors</li> <li>Biomass</li> <li>Biotic factors</li> <li>Carbon cycle</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	(see Year 9 Schemes Of Learning's for combined vocabulary)

<ul> <li>Cytoplasm</li> <li>Cell membrane</li> <li>Mitochondria</li> <li>Chloroplast</li> <li>Flagellum</li> <li>Plasmid</li> <li>Resolution</li> <li>Magnification</li> <li>Electron Microscope</li> <li>Metabolic rate</li> <li>Aerobic respiration.</li> <li>Exothermic</li> <li>Polymer</li> <li>Monomer</li> <li>Anaerobic respiration.</li> <li>Fermentation</li> <li>Chlorophyll</li> <li>Endothermic</li> <li>Limiting factors</li> <li>Light Intensity</li> <li>Diffusion</li> <li>Osmosis</li> <li>Concentration gradient</li> <li>Water potential</li> <li>Turgid</li> <li>Plasmolysis</li> <li>Flaccid</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Transpiration stream.</li> <li>Stomata</li> <li>Potometer.</li> <li>Humidity</li> <li>Stimulus</li> <li>Receptors</li> <li>Effectors</li> <li>Sensory neurones</li> <li>Motor neurones</li> <li>Relay neurons</li> <li>Endocrine glands</li> <li>Target organs</li> <li>Hypothalamus</li> <li>Thyroid Gland</li> <li>Thyroid Gland</li> <li>Thyroid Gland</li> <li>Thyroid Gland</li> <li>Thyroid Gland</li> <li>Folicle- stimulating hormone</li> <li>Oestrogen</li> <li>Luteinising hormone</li> <li>Progesterone</li> <li>Contraception</li> <li>Fertility</li> <li>In Vitro Fertilisation</li> <li>Dominant allele</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Gene pool</li> <li>Genetic engineering</li> <li>Host organism</li> <li>Hydroponics</li> <li>Intensive farming</li> <li>Ligase enzymes</li> <li>Organic farming</li> <li>Restriction enzymes</li> <li>Selective breeding</li> <li>Sticky ends</li> <li>Sustainable food production</li> <li>Zone of inhibition</li> <li>Vector</li> <li>Antigens</li> <li>Antiseptic</li> <li>Antivirals</li> <li>Aseptic technique</li> <li>Clinical trial</li> <li>Communicable disease</li> <li>Contagious</li> <li>Diagnosis</li> <li>Disease</li> <li>Droplet infection</li> <li>Immunity</li> <li>Incidence of a disease</li> <li>Incubation period</li> <li>Lymphocytes</li> <li>Antioxians</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Competition</li> <li>Consumers</li> <li>Decomposers</li> <li>Detritivores</li> <li>Ecosystem</li> <li>Egestion</li> <li>Excretion</li> <li>Habitat</li> <li>Interdependence</li> <li>Mutualism</li> <li>Parasitism</li> <li>Population</li> <li>Predation</li> <li>Predation</li> <li>Producers</li> <li>Pyramid of biomass</li> <li>Trophic level</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Capture-recapture</li> <li>Conservation</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Ecotourism</li> <li>Endangered species</li> <li>Extinct</li> <li>Habitat</li> <li>Identification key</li> <li>Indicator species</li> <li>Non-random sampling</li> <li>Random sampling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physical defences</li> <li>Chemical defences</li> <li>Cuticle</li> <li>Cell Wall</li> <li>Insecticides</li> <li>Antibacterial</li> <li>Antifungal</li> <li>Cyanide</li> <li>Cutinases</li> <li>Pyrethrins</li> <li>Diagnosis</li> <li>DNA analysis</li> <li>Antigens</li> <li>Monoclonal antibodies</li> <li>Genetically modified</li> <li>Hybridomas</li> <li>Myelomas</li> <li>Lymphocytes</li> <li>Immune response</li> <li>Antibodies</li> <li>Pregnancy test</li> <li>Antibiotics</li> <li>Zone of inhibition</li> <li>Aseptic</li> </ul>
gradient • Water potential • Turgid	<ul> <li>Contraception</li> <li>Fertility</li> <li>In Vitro Fertilisation</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Incidence of a disease</li><li>Incubation period</li></ul>	<ul><li>Identification key</li><li>Indicator species</li><li>Non-random</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Antivirals</li> <li>Antibiotics</li> <li>Zone of inhibition</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Specialised</li> <li>Acrosome</li> <li>Biconcave</li> <li>Haemoglobin</li> <li>Ciliated</li> <li>Palisade cell</li> <li>Platelets</li> <li>Meristem</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Genetic variation</li> <li>Genome</li> <li>Genotype</li> <li>Haploid cells</li> <li>Heterozygous</li> <li>Homozygous</li> <li>Meiosis</li> <li>Mutation</li> <li>Phenotype</li> <li>Punnett square</li> <li>Recessive allele</li> <li>Sexual reproduction</li> <li>Zygote</li> <li>Alleles</li> <li>Asexual reproduction</li> <li>Cancer</li> <li>Clone</li> <li>Continuous variation</li> <li>Diploid cells</li> </ul>	• Vaccine		
		<ul> <li>Continuous variation</li> </ul>			
		• Discontinuous variation			
Practical Skills	PAG B1: Microscopy PAG B4: Photosynthesis		<ul> <li>PAG B5: Microbiology</li> </ul>	B2 PAG - Sampling	<ul> <li>PAG B7: Microbiology</li> </ul>