Year 7: Science

Curriculum Intent:

Students will be given an introduction into laboratory safety, the equipment they will use in secondary school science and reporting and recording of results. Students then study modules in Chemistry, Biology and Physics.

Students will secure a strong grounding in the fundamental principles of Chemistry, Biology and Physics through the studying of individual subject modules. These areas will be further built upon in Year 8, so a strong grasp of the key questions and the key practical skills are crucial. This core knowledge and procedural knowledge will be taught and revisited, ensuring the key questions are the central focus of lesson content. Students will get the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge through practical investigations, challenging tasks and assessments.



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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key ideas and sequence of Learning	Induction module Safety in the lab How to safely use lab equipment Understanding and applying disciplinary vocabulary Recording & presenting data Chemistry module 1 - particles Pure/mixtures Atom Particles States of matter	Biology module 1- life processes Skeletal structure (bones & muscles) Biological molecules (as part of balanced diet) Digestion (including importance of bacteria) Physics module 1-motion Speed Acceleration and deceleration. Motion graphs Chemistry module 2 - periodic table Atomic structure Protons, electrons, and neutrons (PEN) Non-metal/metal Group 1 and 7	Biology module 2 - cells Plant and Animal cells (similarities and differences) Planet and animal reproduction Structures Menstrual cycle Fertilisation Pregnancy Chemistry module 3 - chemical reactions Exothermic/ endothermic reactions PH scale Neutralisation Conservation of mass	Physics module 2 – waves Categorisation of waves Iight and sound electromagnetic spectrum Biology module 3-modern biology Unicellular organisms Illnesses and vaccines Modern medicine – links with History topic of medicine through time (timeline of recent discoveries)	Students will then revise for their end of year exams. Physics module 3-electricity circuits currents. Potential difference and energy Components and resistance.	Chemistry module 4 - Earth and environmental science Atmosphere Pollution Climate change Rock cycles Biology module 4 - ecosystems Ecosystems Food webs and chains Sampling Biodiversity Variation Adaptations

Key Ouestions

Induction module

- 1. What dangers are there in a laboratory?
- 2. How do I use a Bunsen burner, microscope, and other lab equipment?
- 3. How do I observe, record and present experimental results?

Chemistry module 1-particles

- What are solid, liquids and gases?
- 2. What are particles?
- 3. How are particles arranged in solids, liquids and gases?
- 4. What makes up particles?
- 5. What are the symbols of some of the atoms?
- 6. What is a pure substance?
- 7. What is a mixture?

Biology module 1-Life processes

- 1. How do we move?
- 2. How to eat healthily?
- 3. How do we test to see what is in food?
- 4. What happens to the food we eat?

Physics Module 1motion

- What is speed and how do we calculate it and measure it?
- 2. How can you represent a journey on a distance-time graph?
- 3. What is acceleration and how can you calculate and measure it?

Chemistry module 2 – periodic table

- 1. What are particles made of?
- 2. What do atoms look like?
- How do you read the periodic table? (symbols and numbers)
- 4. How to use PEN?
- 5. Where to find metals and non-metals?

Biology module 2cells

- 1. What are cells?
- 2. How are plant and animal cells different?
- 3. How do plants reproduce?
- 4. How do mammals reproduce?

Chemistry module 3 - chemical reactions

- 1. What is a chemical reaction equation?
- 2. What is mass?
- 3. What happens to the atoms in a chemical reaction?
- 4. What are signs of a chemical reaction?
- 5. What are exothermic and endothermic reactions?
- 6. What are acids?
- 7. What are alkalis?
- 8. How do you detect acids and alkalis?
- 9. What is neutralisation?

Physics module 2 – waves

- What are longitudinal and transverse waves?
- What are amplitude, wavelength, frequency?
- 3. What can waves do?
- 4. What are the parts of the EM spectrum?
- 5. How do we detect light and sound?
- 6. What are lenses and their uses?

Biology module 3modern biology

- 1. What causes illnesses & how do they spread?
- 2. What are the types of illness?
- 3. How do we treat illnesses?
- 4. How has science impacted upon the treatment of disease?
 - a) Microscope invention and development
 - b) Cholera and J. Snow
 - c) E. Jenner and Smallpox

Physics module 3electricity

- 1. How do we draw and make a circuit?
- 2. What are insulators and conductors?
- 3. How do we measure current and potential difference?
- 4. What is the effect of changing potential difference?
- 5. What are the effects of adding more components on current & how is potential difference shared between components?
- 6. What is the effect of increasing the length of wire on current?

Chemistry module 4 -Earth and environmental science

- 1. What is the structure of the earth?
- 2. What are the different types of rocks?
- 3. How does the rock cycle recycle matter?
- 4. What is in the atmosphere?
- 5. What are the different pollutants?
- 6. What is a greenhouse gas and the greenhouse effect?
- 7. What are effects of climate change & how can you reduce it?

Biology module 4 – ecosystems

- 1. How are organisms interdependent?
- 2. What is biodiversity?
- 3. Why is biodiversity important for a sustainable future?
- 4. How does variation lead to adaptations and variety?

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		metals?	to COVID-19		i
	7.				i
		different metals?			i
	8.	What is in group 1?			ì
	9.	What is in group 7?			ì
	10.	How can you find			ì
		the trend in			ì
		reactivity in a			i
		group?			ì
	11.	How can you find a			ì
		trend in reactivity			ì
		with metals in			i
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Biology module 1-Life Biology module 2-Physics module 2 -Physics module 3-Chemistry module 4 -Induction electricity cells Earth and environmental processes waves Accuracy Antagonistic, • Organelle, cell Longitudinal Conductors science Precision skeletal, tendons, Transverse insulators Inner core membrane, cell Repeatability • Outer core ligaments Amplitude wall, nucleus. Loop • Reproducibility. Carbohydrates, Mantle Path Frequency vacuole, Proteins, Lipids/Fats Crust Wavelength Components cytoplasm, Chemistry module 1- Absorption, enzymes Refraction Atmosphere Current mitochondria. particles Nitrogen Reflection Series chloroplast, Solid Physics Module 1-Oxygen Electromagnetic Parallel Vocabulary chlorophyll motion Liquid Greenhouse gases spectrum Voltage Stamen, stigma, Speed Gas Lens Potential Difference Climate change anther, filament, Acceleration Particle Retina Sedimentary Resistance pollen tube, ovary, Deceleration Atom Ciliary Muscles • Flow Igneous style Distance Pure Ear bones Metamorphic Energy • Penis, semen, Time Impure Cochlea Sedimentation vagina, ovary, Equation Mixture Auditory nerve Deposition fallopian Distance-time graph Chemical symbol Absorption Lava/magma tube/oviduct. Erosion/weathering Normal uterus, cervix, Chemistry module 2 - Acid rain Ravbox scrotum, testes, periodic table Pollutants urethra, prostate Atoms, nucleus Biology module 3- Transportation gland Protons, electrons, modern biology Compression • Testosterone, neutrons Bacteria, virus, • Shells, orbit progesterone, pathogen, fungi, Biology module 4 - Periods, groups oestrogen, period, communicable and ecosystems Periodic table uterine lining, non-communicable. Ecosystem, habitat, Element ovulation, inherited, lifestyle population, Metal, non-metal menstrual cycle Antibiotics. community, Displacement antiseptics, organism Chemistry module 3 antivirals, vaccines Biodiversity chemical reactions Microscopes, • Adaptations, Darwin, Chemical cholera Survival of the fittest. equation Lamarck Mass Variation, genetic, Endothermic environmental

Exothermic

Acid

		 Alkali Base Neutralisation pH pH scale Neutral Conservation Indicator 			
Induction Using a Bunk burner Using a microscope Using various pieces of laboratory equipment to measure Observing chemical red Collecting da Tabulating da Tabulating da Tontrol variation properties Interpreting graphs Chemistry mode particles Investigating non-Newton fluids Building mode compounds Molymod kind making mixton	Food tests Visking tubing model for digestion Physics Module 1-motion Measuring time Measuring distance Investigating parachutes Chemistry module 2 - periodic table Determining the order of reactivity of group 1 elements (Alkali metal demo) - observations Investigation how the atom is mostly empty space (Balloon skewer) - explanation Determining the order of reactivity del with Determining the order of reactivity	Biology module 2-cells How to setup a light microscope and prepare a slide for viewing Draw a biological drawing Chemistry module 3 - chemical reactions Types of chemical reactions circus - determining the types of reaction Endothermic/exothermic circus Red cabbage indicator to test the pH of acids and alkalis Universal indicator neutralisation	 Physics module 2 – waves Using a raybox Investigating reflection and refraction Biology module 3-modern biology Investigating the growing of microbes (washed and unwashed hands) Mask investigation (planning investigation skills) 	 Physics module 3-electricity Wiring a circuit Drawing circuit diagrams Measuring current and potential difference 	Chemistry module 4 - Earth and environmental science Rock cycle- using crayons, chocolate, or sweets to demonstrate the conditions to make each type of rock Combustion of a candle demo Gas tests Biology module 4 - ecosystems Flower dissection Seed dispersal investigation Sampling - quadrats/pitfall traps/pooters Class variation data gathering investigation - eye, hair colour, hand span, ear lobes, scars, tongue rolling, piercings, gender

 Determining the order of reactivity of metal elements (Metal displacement) Flame tests — identifying elements 	
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