



# Sandbach School Science Curriculum: Biology Combined

# Impact

## Implementation

### Intent

#### A - Level

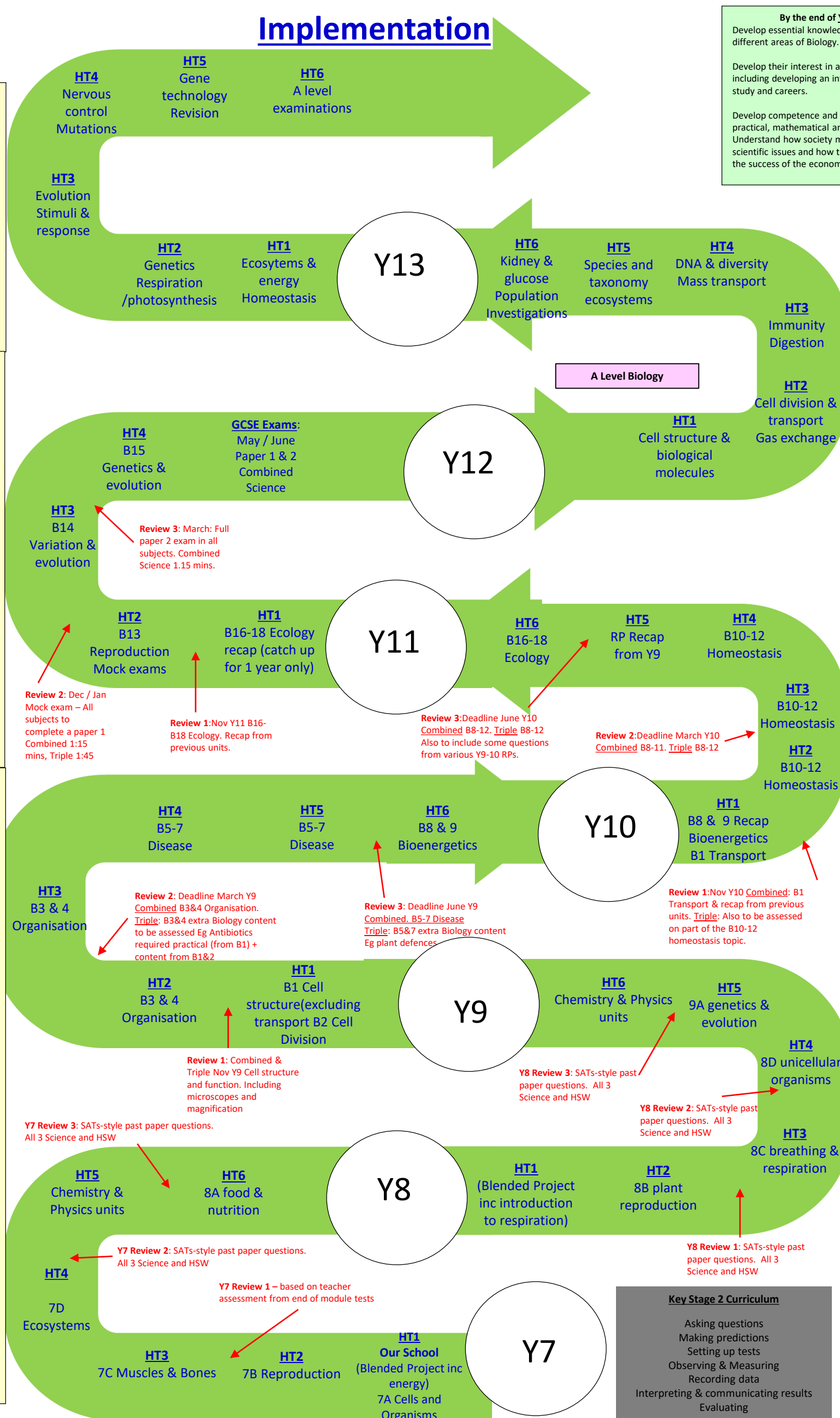
To encourage students to question and develop themselves beyond simply being able to answer exam questions in the subject. The Biology course uses the principles in science to build student's wider subject knowledge and understanding thereby helping them create the appropriate links across the discipline to better articulate their understanding.

#### Y9-11

To make sure students learn subject content relevant to the qualifications phase exams and community life. To strengthen student confidence in applying their knowledge to exam questions and new situations and being sufficiently adept in transferring of those skills that adequately reflects their understanding of subject and topic content. The qualification phase science curriculum has been structured for the purpose of reinforcing and building upon vocabulary, concepts and visual models studied in the Transition phase.

#### Y7-8 Transition phase

- Pupils will be taught to:
- Develop an awe and wonder of science
  - Develop a confident recall of scientific knowledge and an ability to apply scientific concepts
  - Develop the ability to question the credibility of reported science
  - Develop confident and independent scientists through individual and collaborative work
  - Allow students to have informed and ethical opinions about the big scientific questions facing society
  - Develop a sense of responsibility for our planet and the knowledge to be able to best care for it
  - The development of a curiosity for what else we can learn about the world through science
  - Develop transferable and employability skills



**By the end of Y13, students will:**

- Develop essential knowledge and understanding of different areas of Biology.
- Develop their interest in and enthusiasm for Biology, including developing an interest in further study and careers.
- Develop competence and confidence in a variety of practical, mathematical and problem solving skills
- Understand how society makes decisions about scientific issues and how the sciences contribute to the success of the economy and society.

**By the end of Y11, :**

Students should have a basic understanding of the following biological principles and be able to apply them:

- The structure and functioning of cells and how they divide by mitosis and meiosis from sections Cell biology and Meiosis.
- That variation occurs when gametes fuse at fertilisation from section Sexual and asexual reproduction.
- The two essential reactions for life on Earth: photosynthesis and respiration from sections Photosynthetic reaction and Aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
- Metabolism is the sum of all the reactions happening in a cell or organism, in which molecules are made or broken down from section Metabolism.
- All molecules are recycled between the living world and the environment to sustain life from section How materials are cycled. Students should be able to recall and use this knowledge in questions that link different areas of the specification to develop coherent arguments and explanations.

**By the end of transition phase, students will know how to :**

Understand that scientific methods and theories develop as earlier explanations are modified to take account of new ideas.

Evaluate risks

Make predictions using scientific knowledge and understanding

select, plan and carry out the most appropriate types of scientific enquiries to test predictions, including identifying independent, dependent and control variable

Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work, paying attention to health and safety

Make and record observations and measurements using a range of methods

Evaluate methods and suggest possible improvements

Apply mathematical concepts and calculate results

Present observations and data using appropriate methods,

Interpret observations and data, including identifying patterns and using observations, measurements and data to draw conclusions

Present reasoned explanations, including explaining data in relation to predictions and hypotheses

Evaluate data, showing awareness of potential sources of random and systematic error

Identify further questions arising from their results

Understand and use SI units and IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) chemical nomenclature



## Intent

### A - Level

We aim to create the very best scientists and have students appreciate that chemistry is fundamental to our world and touches almost every aspect of our existence. We challenge students to think, act and speak like those working in a scientific field would. We do this by using effective questioning techniques in each lesson to push our students to think beyond their first response. Students are expected to carry out practical work in each topic, where it is appropriate, in a responsible manner and record data effectively in order to be able to analyse it and draw conclusions from it. During practical work, students are expected to select the most appropriate apparatus and justify the choices that they make, thus demonstrating that they are thinking through a problem rather than simply following instructions. Students are expected to consider their own and others' safety and independently carry out risk assessments.

### Y9-11

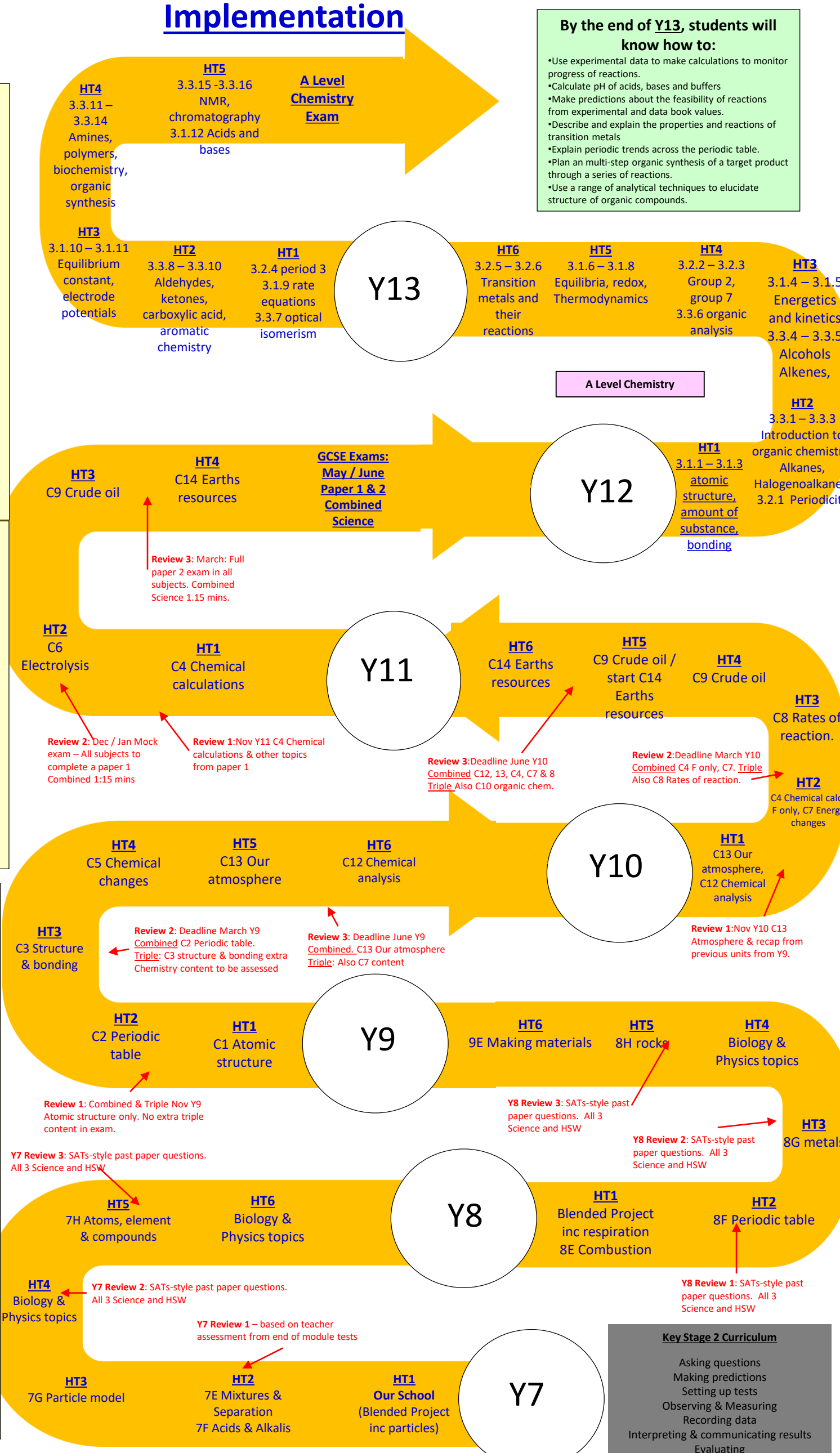
To make sure students learn subject content relevant to the qualifications phase exams and community life. To strengthen student confidence in applying their knowledge to exam questions and new situations and being sufficiently adept in transferring of those skills that adequately reflects their understanding of subject and topic content. The qualification phase science curriculum has been structured for the purpose of reinforcing and building upon vocabulary, concepts and visual models studied in the Transition phase Science Curriculum.

### Y7-8 Transition phase

Pupils will be taught to:

- Develop an awe and wonder of science
- Develop a confident recall of scientific knowledge and an ability to apply scientific concepts
- Develop the ability to question the credibility of reported science
- Develop confident and independent scientists through individual and collaborative work
- Allow students to have informed and ethical opinions about the big scientific questions facing society
- Develop a sense of responsibility for our planet and the knowledge to be able to best care for it
- The development of a curiosity for what else we can learn about the world through science
- Develop transferable and employability skills

## Implementation



**By the end of Y13, students will know how to:**

- Use experimental data to make calculations to monitor progress of reactions.
- Calculate pH of acids, bases and buffers
- Make predictions about the feasibility of reactions from experimental and data book values.
- Describe and explain the properties and reactions of transition metals
- Explain periodic trends across the periodic table.
- Plan a multi-step organic synthesis of a target product through a series of reactions.
- Use a range of analytical techniques to elucidate structure of organic compounds.

**By the end of Y11, students will know:**

The complex and diverse phenomena of the natural world can be described in terms of a small number of key ideas in chemistry. These key ideas are of universal application. They underpin many aspects of the science assessments

**Key ideas in chemistry:**

- matter is composed of tiny particles called atoms and there are about 100 different naturally occurring types of atoms called elements
- elements show periodic relationships in their chemical and physical properties
- these periodic properties can be explained in terms of the atomic structure of the elements
- atoms bond by either transferring electrons from one atom to another or by sharing electrons
- the shapes of molecules and the way giant structures are arranged is of great importance in terms of the way they behave
- there are barriers to reaction so reactions occur at different rates
- chemical reactions take place in only three different ways:
  - proton transfer
  - electron transfer
  - electron sharing
  - energy is conserved in chemical reactions

**By the end of transition phase, students will know how to :**

Understand that scientific methods and theories develop as earlier explanations are modified to take account of new ideas. Evaluate risks

Make predictions using scientific knowledge and understanding select, plan and carry out the most appropriate types of scientific enquiries to test predictions, including identifying independent, dependent and control variable

Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work, paying attention to health and safety

Make and record observations and measurements using a range of methods

Evaluate methods and suggest possible improvements

Apply mathematical concepts and calculate results

Present observations and data using appropriate methods, Interpret observations and data, including identifying patterns and using observations, measurements and data to draw conclusions

Present reasoned explanations, including explaining data in relation to predictions and hypotheses

Evaluate data, showing awareness of potential sources of random and systematic error

Identify further questions arising from their results

Understand and use SI units and IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) chemical nomenclature



# Sandbach School Science Curriculum: Physics Combined Implementation

## Impact

## Intent

### A - Level

The curriculum intent of the Physics course is to inspire students to develop an interest in and enthusiasm for the subject, including developing an interest in further study and careers associated with Physics. The course will prepare students to progress into further education, to follow courses in physics, engineering, one of the other sciences or related subjects, or to enter employment where a knowledge of physics would be useful. It will encourage learners to:

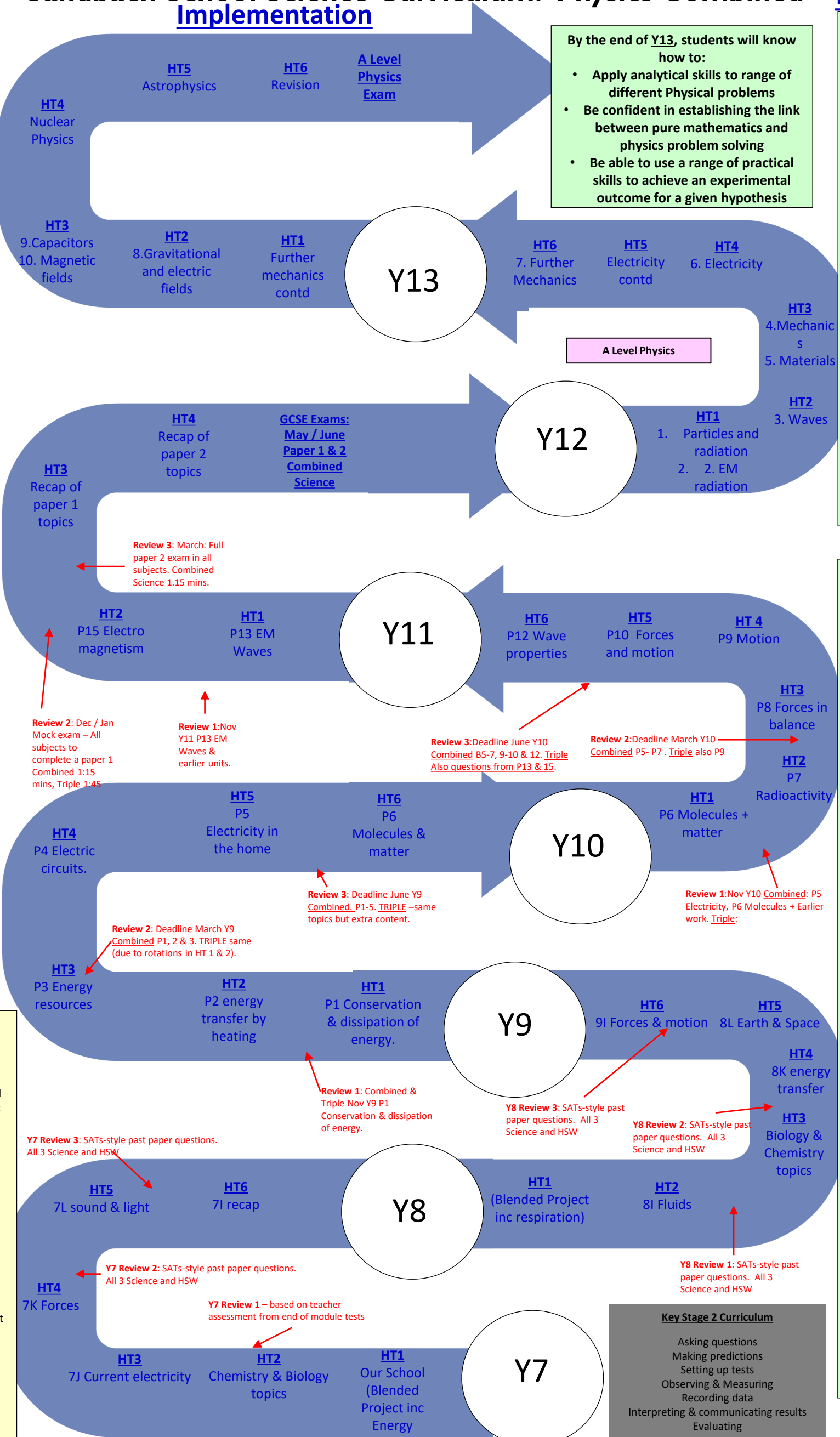
- develop essential knowledge and understanding of different areas of the subject and how they relate to each other
- develop and demonstrate a deep appreciation of the skills, knowledge and understanding of scientific methods
- develop competence and confidence in a variety of practical, mathematical and problem solving skills
- develop their interest in and enthusiasm for the subject, including developing an interest in further study and careers associated with the subject
- understand how society makes decisions about scientific issues and how the sciences contribute to the success of the economy and society

### Y9-11:

To make sure students learn subject content relevant to the qualifications phase and community life. To strengthen student confidence in applying their knowledge to exam questions and new situations and being sufficiently adept in transferring of those skills that adequately reflects their understanding of subject and topic content. The qualification phase Science curriculum has been structured for the purpose of reinforcing and building upon vocabulary, concepts and visual models studied in the Transition phase Science Curriculum.

### Y7-8 Transition phase

Pupils will be taught to: Develop an awe and wonder of science  
Develop a confident recall of scientific knowledge and an ability to apply scientific concepts  
Develop the ability to question the credibility of reported science  
Develop confident and independent scientists through individual and collaborative work  
Allow students to have informed and ethical opinions about the big scientific questions facing society  
Develop a sense of responsibility for our planet and the knowledge to be able to best care for it  
The development of a curiosity for what else we can learn about the world through science  
Develop transferable and employability skills



**By the end of Y13, students will know how to:**

- Apply analytical skills to range of different Physical problems
- Be confident in establishing the link between pure mathematics and physics problem solving
- Be able to use a range of practical skills to achieve an experimental outcome for a given hypothesis

**By the end of Y11, students will know:** The complex and diverse phenomena of the natural and man-made world can be described in terms of a small number of key ideas in physics. These key ideas are of universal application, and we have embedded them throughout the subject content. They underpin many aspects of the science assessment and will therefore be assessed across all papers.

**Key ideas in physics:**

- the use of models, as in the particle model of matter or the wave models of light and of sound
- the concept of cause and effect in explaining such links as those between force and acceleration, or between changes in atomic nuclei and radioactive emissions
- the phenomena of 'action at a distance' and the related concept of the field as the key to analysing electrical, magnetic and gravitational effects
- that differences between pressures or temperatures or electrical potentials, are the drivers of change
- that proportionality, for example between weight and mass of an object or between force and extension in a spring, is an important aspect of many models in science
- that physical laws and models are expressed in mathematical form.

**By the end of transition phase, students will know how to:**

Understand that scientific methods and theories develop as earlier explanations are modified to take account of new ideas.  
Evaluate risks  
Make predictions using scientific knowledge and understanding  
select, plan and carry out the most appropriate types of scientific enquiries to test predictions, including identifying independent, dependent and control variable  
Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work, paying attention to health and safety  
Make and record observations and measurements using a range of methods  
Evaluate methods and suggest possible improvements  
Apply mathematical concepts and calculate results  
Present observations and data using appropriate methods,  
Interpret observations and data, including identifying patterns and using observations, measurements and data to draw conclusions  
Present reasoned explanations, including explaining data in relation to predictions and hypotheses  
Evaluate data, showing awareness of potential sources of random and systematic error  
Identify further questions arising from their results  
Understand and use SI units and IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) chemical nomenclature

**Key Stage 2 Curriculum**

- Asking questions
- Making predictions
- Setting up tests
- Observing & Measuring
- Recording data
- Interpreting & communicating results
- Evaluating