Introduction to Curriculum Route Planners

Route Planners outline the Key Stages 1-3 curriculum to be taught within each campus of the Bury St Edmunds All-Through Trust. Each Route Planner has been designed to take into account both the new Primary Curriculum and the new GCSE specifications so that pupils' learning progresses seamlessly from ages 4 to 16 and prepares them thoroughly for the modern world and for the values which are fundamental to life in modern Britain.

Route Planners have been created for all core and foundation subjects. They have been written by Curriculum Development Teams, comprising subject leaders from each Trust campus.

The purposes of the Route Planner are to ensure coherence of curriculum across the Trust, to provide a framework for subject leaders to develop Schemes of Work, and to provide parents with information on what children will learn during each year of their education.



Year 1-2		
Skills	Topics to be covered Students will be able to	Cross Curricular
Asking simple Questions Observing, using simple equipment Performing simple tests Identifying and classifying	 <u>Plants(1)</u>: identify common wild and garden plants (including deciduous trees). identify and describe basic parts of flowering plants and trees. <u>Plants(2):</u> Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. Find out and describe how plants need water, sunlight and a suitable temperature to grow. 	 Topic/Theme: Food and farming (Years 1 and 2) Literacy: traditional tales – Jack and the Beanstalk Numeracy: height and measurement Art: observational drawing Art: printing
Using observations and ideas to answer questions Gathering and recording data	 <u>Animals, including Humans(1):</u> Identify and name common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Identify animals as carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals. Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of a human and link which part of the body is associated with each sense. 	 Topic/Theme: 'All about me' (Year 1) Literacy: Writing labels for diagrams and captions (information texts)
	 <u>Animals, including Humans(2):</u> Notice that animals have offspring which grow into adults. Find out about the basic needs of an animal. Describe the importance of exercise, diet and hygiene. 	 Topic/Theme: 'My body fighting fit' (Year 2) PSHE: hygiene PE: circuits Numeracy: data handling (e.g. charting exercise test results)



 <u>Things and their habitats(2):</u> Compare the differences between things that are alive and those that are not. Identify that most that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe what a habitat is. Identify a variety of plants and animals in their habitat. Use ideas of a simple food chain. 	 Topic/Theme: 'Houses' (Years 1 and 2) Literacy: Fairy tales History: Victorians and their lifestyles
 Everyday materials(1): Link objects with the material it is made from. Identify and name a variety of different materials. Describe simple properties of a material. Compare and group materials based on their properties. 	 Topic/Theme – Great Fire of London Literacy: descriptive writing, focus use of adverbs, adjectives and verbs. Geography: recycling Music: different types of tone
 <u>Uses of everyday materials(2):</u> Identify and compare the suitability of different materials to their use. Find out how the shapes of objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 	• Literacy: Three little pigs
 <u>Seasonal Changes(1):</u> Observe changes across the four seasons. Observe and describe the weather associated with each season and how the day varies. 	 Topic/Theme: A country focus Literacy & ICT: creating weather forecasts

Years 3-4			
Skills	Topics to be covered	Students will be able to	Cross Curricular



Asking relevant questions and answer them using different enquiry techniques Set up simple practicals	 <u>Plants(3):</u> Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants. Explore the requirements of plants or life and growth. Investigate how water is transported within plants. Explore the life cycle of plants and the role of flowers within it. 	 Topic/Theme: The Rainforest Literacy: information texts Numeracy: classifying and sorting, Venn and Carroll
(consider fair tests) Make systematic and careful measurements using standard units Gather, record, classify, and present data in a variety of ways	 <u>Animals, including humans(3):</u> Balanced Diets and Nutrition. The role of skeletons and muscles. <u>Animals, including humans(4):</u> Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system. Describe the different types of teeth in humans and their functions. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predator and prey. 	Topic/Theme: Healthy Me
Report on findings: displays, written and oral explanations and conclusions Use conclusions to form new predictions Suggest improvements to	 Living things and their habitat(4): Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to group, identify and name a variety of living things. Recognise that environments change and this can pose dangers to living things. 	 Topic/Theme: Africa Literacy: Stories from different cultures e.g. Mufaro's daughter Topic/Theme: Rivers and Seas Geography: Rivers and seas
Identify difference, similarities or changes related to simple	 <u>Rocks(3):</u> Compare and group different rocks. Describe how fossils are formed. Recognise that soil is made from rocks and organic matter. 	 Topic/Theme: Mountains and Volcanoes Literacy: suspense stories linked with Romans History: Romans/Pompeii



scientific ideas and		
Use scientific evidence	Compare and group materials as Soilds, Liquids and Gases.	 Literacy: Authors and Letters, Roald
to answer questions or to	• Observe that some materials change state when heated and cooled.	Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate
support findings	• Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature	Factory History: the Aztecs
		Geography: Fairtrade
	<u>Light(3):</u>	Topic/Theme: WW2
	 Recognise that light is needed to see things and that dark is the absence of light. Notice that light is reflected off surfaces. 	• Literacy: stories with issues and dilemmas (Carrie's War)
	 Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and how to protect their eyes. 	diferminas (Carrie's war)
	• Recognise that shadows are formed when light is blocked.	
	• Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	
	Forces and Magnets(3):	Topic/Theme: Robots
	• Compare how things move on different surfaces.	• Literacy: Iron Man
	• Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnets act over a distance.	
	 Observe now magnets attract or repel each other. Compare and group materials that are magnetic. 	
	 Describe magnets as having two poles. 	
	• Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other.	
	Sound(4).	a Music
	• Identify how sounds are made, associating it with vibrations.	
	• Recognise that the vibrations travel through a medium to the ear.	
	• Find patterns with the pitch and the features of the object.	
	 Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. Recognise that sounds get fainter as distance increases. 	



 Electricity(4): Identify common appliances run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit and name the parts (bulb, wire, switches, cells and buzzers). Predict whether a lamp will light based on the circuit being complete or not/ switch being open or 	
 Recognise some common conductors and insulators. 	

Year Group	Area of Study/ Key Skills	Content/Topics addressed	Assessment Objectives	Additional Comment
Year 5	 Across Years 5 & 6 of KS2, pupils are required to gain the following skills: Living things and the Environment (5) Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, amphibian, an insect and bird Describe the Life Process of reproduction in plants and animals Animals including Humans (5) Describe the changes as humans develop to old age Living things and their habitat (6) Classify organisms into groups according to characteristics 	Topics are supported through the rising stars scheme of work Healthy Living (5)	Assessment of content objectives to take place through end of topic tests and end of year exams (where a % score can be used to assign grades/show whether the students is making expected progress) alongside skills assessment (below). Content knowledge can also be checked when students write predictions, conclusions and evaluations. Asks questions & offer own ideas for scientific enquiry & with support, improves question to clarify scientific purpose. With help, sets up a fair test including what to change, measure/observe & what to keep the same. With support, considers whether to take repeat readings.	



				1
	 Give reasons for classifying plants and 		Predicts outcomes and where appropriate,	
	animals	Classification and Food Chains (6)	suggests reasons for their predictions.	
		Plant Kingdom		
	Animals including humans (5)	Animal Kingdom	Makes a series of relevant observations. With	
	• Identify the main parts of the human	Keys	support, takes accurate readings on measuring	
	circulatory system and describe the	 Food chains 	equipment, repeating them where necessary.	
	functions of the heart blood vessels and			
	blood	• Food webs	Makes a series of relevant observations With	
		• Interdependance	support takes accurate readings on measuring	
	• Recognise the impact of diet, exercise,		equipment repeating them where necessary	
	drugs and lifestyle on the ways their body	Evolution and Inheritance (6)	equipment, repeating them where necessary.	
	functions	Adaptation		
	• Describe the ways in which nutrients and	Natural Selection	Can calculate the mean with support.	
	water are transported within	Evolution		
	animals(humans)		Begins to select appropriate ways to present	
			evidence. Creates own bar charts and tables,	
	Evolution and Inheritance (6)	Materials (5)	including those for repeat readings.	
	• Recognise that living things have	Bunsen burner		
	changes over time and that fossils	Solida Liquida and Cosos	Creates a line graph with support.	
	provide information about living things	• Solids, Liquids and Gases		
	millions of years ago	Changing state	With support, describes relationships identified	
	 Recognise that living things produce 	Testing Materials	between variables.	
	offspring of the same kind but offspring	Using Materials		
	voru and are not identical to parents		Gives reasons for findings, and with support	
	Vary and are not identical to parents	Materials (6)	relates patterns in results to scientific	
	• Identify now animals and plants are	Solubility	knowledge.	
	adapted to suit their environment which	• Separation		
	may lead to evolution.	Beversible/irreversible	Identifies how much to trust results and with	
			help suggests how to make improvements	
	Properties and Changes of Materials (5)	Sound (5)	help, suggests now to make improvements.	
	 Compare and group everyday materials 			
Vara	by their properties (hardness, solubility,	• Making vibrations		
Y ear o	transparency, conductivity, and	• Sound through different mediums	Asks questions & others own ideas for scientific	
	magnetism)	Volume	enquiry which have clear scientific purpose.	
	• Give reasons for the uses of materials	Sound Proofing		
	based on their properties based on	• Pitch	Sets up a fair test and plans the detail in other	
	evidence (from tests)		types of enquiry. With support, considers	
	evidence (nom tests)	Earth and Space (5)	whether plans will yield enough evidence for	
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associating it with vibrations		
 Recognise that the vibrations travel 		
through a medium to the ear		
• Find patterns with the pitch and the		
features of the object		
• Find patterns between the volume of a		
sound and the strength of the vibrations		
that produced it		
 Recognise that sounds get fainter as 		
distance increases.		
Forces(6)		
• Explain that objects fall towards the		
Earth because of gravity		
• Identify the effects of air resistance,		
water resistance and friction		
 Recognise that some mechanisms, 		
including levers, pulleys and gears, allow		
a smaller force to have a greater effect.		
Light (6)		
• Recognise that light travels in straight		
lines		
• Explain that objects are seen because		
objects give out or reflect light into the		
• Explain that light travels from light		
sources to the eyes or from light sources		
to objects and then the eyes		
• Explain why shadows have the same		
snape as the object that cast them.		
Flactricity (6)		
Associate brightness of a lame/walvers of		
 Associate originaless of a ramp/volume of buzzer with the number and voltage of 		
ouzzer with the number and voltage of		



	 cells used in a circuit Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function (brightness of bulbs/loudness of buzzer and switches) Use symbols when representing a simple circuit diagram. 			
Year 7	 Across Years 7 & 8 of KS3, pupils are required to gain the following skills: <u>Biology Structure and Function of Living</u> <u>Organisms</u> <u>Cells and organisation</u> Cells as a fundamental unit of living organisms including how to observe and record them. The functions of the cell membrane, cell wall, cytoplasm, nucleus, vacuole, mitochondria and chloroplasts The similarities and differences between plant and animal cells The role of diffusion between in the movement of materials in and between cells The structural adaptations of some unicellular organisms. Nutrition and Digestion Calculation of energy requirements 	Topics are supported through the Edexcel scheme of work – this is the direct precursor to the GCSE 9-1 Edexcel Syllabus, allowing for a seamless transition from Years 7 -11 Topics may be taught in different orders to allow for seasonal activities Cells, tissues, organs and systems • Life Processes • Organs • Tissues • Cells • Organ systems Sexual reproduction in animals • Animal sexual reproduction • Reproductive Organs • Becoming pregnant • Gestation and birth • Growing up Muscles and bones • Muscles and breathing • Muscles and blood • The Skeleton	Asks questions and develops enquiry based on observations. Plans a fair test based on a simple prediction made and question posed. Plans to collect sufficient evidence to answer the question, using suitably accurate equipment. Assesses hazards and plans how to control risks. Predicts outcomes and justifies predictions using scientific knowledge at or beyond expectations independently. Records information in a table. Units in headings, with units matching the results recorded. Calculates and plots mean from repeated results. Uses correct decimal places with support. Selects suitable ways to present evidence. Draws up line graph independently choosing the correct scales for the axes, and axes the correct way round. Describes patterns in data and identifies unexpected results with help.	Trust Activities: Science Club for Year 7 -8 on Monday after schools with associated trips Science Festival Able and Talented Day (November)



			1
 The consequence of imbalance (obesity, starvation and deficiency) The tissues and organs of the digestive system – how does the digestive system digest food (including enzymes as biological catalysts) The importance of bacteria in the digestive system Plants make carbohydrates in their leaves and take in water and minerals through the roots Gas Exchange Systems The structure and function of the lungs to show where gas exchange takes place (how are lungs adapted?) The mechanism of breathing and measuring lung volume The impact of exercise, asthma and smoking on gas exchange. 	 Muscles and moving Drugs Ecosystems Variation Adaptations Effects of the environment Effects on the environment Transfers of energy and poisons Food and digestion Use of nutrients Balanced diets Digestion Absorption Plants Types of reproduction Pollination 	Compares results to prediction, then draws upon scientific knowledge to give a reason for findings at age expected level. Identifies errors and describes weaknesses in method that have led to them. Offers some improvements based on these weaknesses (limitations).	
 The role of leaf stomata in plants The Skeletal and Muscular Systems The function and structure of the human skeleton The interaction between the skeleton and muscles including the measurement of force exerted. The function of muscles and how muscles work antagonistically. Reproduction The structure and function of female and male reproductive systems. The menstrual cycle Gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth 	 Fertilisation and seed dispersal Germination and growth Breathing and respiration The breathing system Getting enough oxygen: respiration in different organisms Anaerobic respiration Unicellular organisms Cells Algae Yeast and fungi Helpful bacteria Harmful bacteria 		



(including maternal lifestyle on foetus)		
- Reproduction in plants, including flower structure pollination fertilisation seed		
and fruit production and dispersal.		
- Quantitative investigation into dispersal		
mechanisms		
Health		
- The effects of recreational drugs on		
behaviour, health and life processes		
Materials Cycles and Energy		
Photosynthesis		
- The reactants in, and products of		
photosynthesis to include word summary.		
- The dependence of all life on Earth on		
green plants and how photosynthesis is		
the key to this.		
Cellular respiration		
- Aerobic and anaerobic respiration in		
living organisms – making comparisons		
between the two		
- Word equation for aerobic and anaerobic		
respiration The process of encorrely respiration in		
- The process of anaeroor respiration in humans and microorganisms including		
fermentation		
Interactions and Interdependencies		
Relationships in an ecosystem		
- Interdependence of organisms –		
including food chains and webs and		
- The importance of insects in terms of		
- The importance of insects in terms of		



food security How organisms are affected by their environment including bioaccumulation Genetics and Evolution Inheritance, Chromosomes, DNA and Genes Chemistry The Particulate nature of Matter States of Matter the properties of the different states of matter (solid, liquid and gas) in terms of the particle model, including gas pressure changes of state in terms of the particle model. Atoms, elements and compounds a simple (Dalton) atomic model differences between atoms, elements and compounds chemical symbols and formulae for elements and compounds conservation of mass, changes of state and chemical reactions. Pure and impure substances the concept of a pure substance mixtures, including dissolving diffusion in terms of the particle model	Mixtures and Separation Mixtures Solutions Evaporation Chromatography Distillation Acids and bases Hazards Indicators The pH scale Neutralisation Neutralisation in everyday life The particle model Solids, liquids and gases Particles Brownian motion Diffusion Air pressure Atoms, elements and compounds The air we breathe	
 diffusion in terms of the particle model simple techniques for separating mixtures: filtration, evaporation, distillation and chromatography the identification of pure substances. 	Atoms, elements and compounds • The air we breathe • Earth's elements • Metals and non-metals Making compounds • Chemical reactions	





	 the use of carbon in obtaining metals from metal oxides properties of ceramics, polymers and composites (qualitative). 		
	 Properties of Materials the composition of the Earth the structure of the Earth the rock cycle and the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks Earth as a source of limited resources and the efficacy of recycling the carbon cycle the composition of the atmosphere the production of carbon dioxide by human activity and the impact on climate. Physics Energy Calculation of fuels uses and costs in the domestics context comparing energy values of different foods (from labels) (kJ) comparing power ratings of appliances in watts (W, kW) comparing amounts of energy transferred (J. kJ. kW hour) 	Energy Energy from food Energy transfers and stores Fuels Other energy resources Using resources Electricity	
1	 domestic fuel bills, fuel use and costs fuels and energy resources. Energy Changes and Transfers simple machines give bigger force but at 	 Switches and current Models for circuits Series and parallel circuits Changing the current Using electricity 	



 the expense of smaller movement (and vice versa): product of force and displacement unchanged heating and thermal equilibrium: temperature difference between two objects leading to energy transfer from the hotter to the cooler one, through contact (conduction) or radiation; such transfers tending to reduce the temperature difference: use of insulators other processes that involve energy transfer: changing motion, dropping an object, completing an electrical circuit, stretching a spring, metabolism of food, burning fuels. 	 Forces Different forces Springs Friction Pressure Balanced and unbalanced forces Sound Making sounds Moving sounds Detecting sounds Using sound Comparing waves Fluids
 Changes in Systems energy as a quantity that can be quantified and calculated; the total energy has the same value before and after a change comparing the starting with the final conditions of a system and describing increases and decreases in the amounts of energy associated with movements, temperatures, changes in positions in a field, in elastic distortions and in chemical compositions using physical processes and mechanisms, rather than energy, to explain the intermediate steps that bring about such changes. 	 Changing state Pressure in fluids Floating and sinking Drag Light Reflection Refraction Cameras and eyes Colour Energy transfers Controlling energy transfers Power and efficiency Paying for energy
Motion and ForcesDescribing Motion• speed and the quantitative relationship	The Earth and Space • • Seasons • • Finding your way •



Year 8	 between average speed, distance and time (speed = distance ÷ time) the representation of a journey on a distance-time graph relative motion: trains and cars passing one another. 	 Stars Gravity Note: The above modules are also taught through to end of year 8.	Collects research and summarises in the form of a report.	
	 Forces forces as pushes or pulls, arising from the interaction between two objects using force arrows in diagrams, adding forces in one dimension, balanced and unbalanced forces moment as the turning effect of a force forces: associated with deforming objects; stretching and squashing – springs; with rubbing and friction between surfaces, with pushing things out of the way; resistance to motion of air and water forces measured in newtons, measurements of stretch or compression as force is changed force-extension linear relation; Hooke's Law as a special case work done and energy changes on deformation non-contact forces: gravity forces acting at a distance on Earth and in space, forces between magnets and forces due to static electricity. 		 Plans a fair test based on a simple prediction made and linked to scientific understanding. Plans to collect sufficient, repeatable results to answer the question, using suitably accurate equipment. Assesses hazards & plans how to control risks. Considers likelihood of risk and plans for this. Makes detailed predictions and justifies them using scientific knowledge at or beyond expectations independently. Tables to include appropriate headings and units (in headings only). Independent and dependent variables in correct place. Calculates and plots mean from repeated results using correct decimal places. Selects suitable ways to present evidence. Draws up line graph independently choosing the correct scales for the axes, labels/ headings (with units), and axes the correct way round. Describes patterns in data and identifies 	
	 Pressure in fluids atmospheric pressure, decreases with increase of height as weight of air above 		Describes patterns in data and identifies unexpected results independently, suggesting reasons for them.	



decreases with height	Compares results to prediction, then draws upon	
• pressure in liquids, increasing with depth;	scientific knowledge to give a reason for	
upthrust effects, floating and sinking	findings at age expected level.	
 pressure measured by ratio of force over 		
area – acting normal to any surface.	Identifies errors and describes weaknesses in	
	method that have led to them. Offers some	
Balanced Forces	improvements based on these weaknesses	
• opposing forces and equilibrium: weight	(limitations), and may suggest further ideas for	
held by stretched spring or supported on	investigation.	
a compressed surface.		
-		
Forces and Motion		
• forces being needed to cause objects to		
stop or start moving, or to change their		
speed or direction of motion (qualitative		
only)		
• change depending on direction of force		
and its size.		
Waves		
Observed Waves		
• waves on water as undulations which		
travel through water with transverse		
motion: these waves can be reflected, and		
add or cancel – superposition.		
·		
Sound Waves		
• frequencies of sound waves, measured in		
hertz (Hz): echoes, reflection and		
absorption of sound		
• sound needs a medium to travel the		
speed of sound in air in water in solids		
 sound produced by vibrations of objects 		
in loud sneakers detected by their effects		
on microphone diaphragm and the ear		
drum: sound waves are longitudinal		
urum, sound waves are ionghuumal		



• auditory range of humans and animals.	
Energy in Waves	
• pressure waves transferring energy; use for cleaning and physiotherapy by ultra-	
sound; waves transferring information for	
conversion to electrical signals by	
interophone.	
Light Waves	
• the similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter	
 light waves and waves in matter light waves travelling through a vacuum; 	
speed of light	
• the transmission of light through	
and specular reflection at a surface	
• use of ray model to explain imaging in	
mirrors, the pinhole camera, the refraction of light and action of convey	
lens in focusing (qualitative); the human	
eye	
 light transferring energy from source to absorber leading to chemical and 	
electrical effects; photo-sensitive material	
in the retina and in cameras	
• colours and the different frequencies of light, white light and prisms (qualitative	
only); differential colour effects in	
absorption and diffuse reflection.	
Electricity and Electromagnetism	
Current Electricity	
electric current, measured in amperes, in circuits, series and parallel circuits	
currents add where branches meet and	



 current as flow of charge potential difference, measured in volts, battery and bulb ratings; resistance, measured in ohms, as the ratio of potential difference (p.d.) to current differences in resistance between conducting and insulating components (quantitative). 		
 Static Electricity separation of positive or negative charges when objects are rubbed together: transfer of electrons, forces between charged objects the idea of electric field, forces acting across the space between objects not in contact. 		
 Magnetism magnetic poles, attraction and repulsion magnetic fields by plotting with compass, representation by field lines Earth's magnetism, compass and navigation the magnetic effect of a current, electromagnets, D.C. motors (principles only). 		
Matter Physical Changes • conservation of material and of mass, and reversibility, in melting, freezing, evaporation, sublimation, condensation, dissolving • similarities and differences, including		



	density differences, between solids,		
	liquids and gases		
	 Brownian motion in gases 		
	 diffusion in liquids and gases driven by 		
	differences in concentration		
	• the difference between chemical and		
	physical changes.		
_			
P	article 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		
	• atoms and molecules as particles.		
E	nergy in Matter		
-	• changes with temperature in motion and		
	spacing of particles		
	• internal energy stored in materials.		
	67		
<u>S</u>	pace Physics		
	• 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		
	(qualitative only)		
	• our Sun as a star, other stars in our		
	galaxy, other galaxies		
	• the seasons and the Earth's tilt, day		
	length at different times of year, in		
	different hemispheres		
	• the light year as a unit of astronomical		
	distance		



Year 9 Students now start GCSE Edexcel 9-1 syllabus B1 Key concepts in biology Colle • Cells • Cells • Cells	ollects research and summarises in the form of report. Links research to Bibliography	Trust Activities : Science Club for Year 7 -8 on
Please click on the following links for specific GCSE objectives Biology Topic 1, 2 and 3 Chemistry Topic 1, 2 Including core practical] Enzymes [incl. core practical] Plans answ. [incl. core practical] Transport in/ out of cells [incl. core practical] Transport in/ out of cells Consi Make using Cell division Growth and development The eye The eye Assex Assex Assex Cell division States of Matter Separating and Purifying Carcepts Atomic Structure Priodic Table Ionic Bonding Description Context 	ade and linked to scientific understanding. ade and linked to scientific understanding. lans to collect a range of repeatable results to nswer the question, using suitably accurate quipment. ssesses hazards & plans how to control risks. onsiders likelihood of risk and plans for this. lakes detailed predictions and justifies them sing scientific knowledge at or beyond spectations independently. ables to include appropriate headings and units n headings only). Independent and dependent ariables in correct place. Data displayed to the ume decimal places. laths skills - Can use a formula to calculate hknown values/ can calculate percentages and f values/ can calculate magnification/ graph attrapolation, interpolation elects suitable ways to present evidence. raws up line graph independently choosing the prect scales for the axes, labels/ headings with units), and axes the correct way round. an draw a line/curve of best and extrapolate om the graph. escribes patterns in data and identifies	Monday afternoons with associated trips. Year 9 have the opportunity to support these as science ambassadors Science Festival



•]	Types of Substance	unexpected results independently, suggesting	
• (Calculations involving Masses	reasons for them.	
		~	
P1 Key C	Concepts in Physics	Compares results to prediction, then draws upon	
J •	Units	scientific knowledge to give a reason for	
		findings at age expected level.	
P4 Waves	S		
• I	Introduction to waves	Identifies errors and describes limitations in	
• 1	Wave speed	method that have led to them - identifying the	
• I	Including core practical	main limitation. Offers some improvements	
J • U	Ultrasound	based on these weaknesses (limitations), and	
• F	Reflection and Refraction	may suggest further ideas for investigation.	
• (Core Practical on refraction		
•]	Fransmission, Absorption and		
	ΓIR		
P5 EM W	Vaves		
• I	Introduction, uses and dangers		
• 4	Absorption, reflection and		
t	ransmission		
• (Generating EM Waves		
	-8		
P7 Astro	nomy		
	Weight		
• 5	Solar System		
• (Orbits		
	Stellar evolution		
• F	Rig Bang		
	Observing the Universe		
	Space project		
• C	space project		



All-Through Curriculum Planning