

Science	Year 10	Autumn Term		
10B1 Biology Topic 1 – Organisation of Animal and Plant Tissues, Organs and Organ Systems				

#### Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)

- 1. Organisation: How are cells organised?
- 2. Enzymes: What are enzymes?
- 3. Enzyme Activity: Why do enzymes denature?
- 4. <u>Enzymes in Digestion</u>: What is the function of the digestive system?
- 5. <u>Food Tests</u>: How can we test for the presence of nutrients?
- 6. <u>Investigating Enzymatic Reactions</u>: How can we investigate the effect of pH on enzymes?
- 7. <u>The Lungs</u>: What is the function of the respiratory systems
- 8. Blood Vessels: How is blood transported around the body?
- 9. Blood: What is blood made of?

- 10. The Heart: Why do humans have a double circulatory system?
- 11. Coronary Heart Disease: What can cause a heart attack?
- 12. <u>Cardiovascular Diseases</u>: How can we prevent and treat cardiovascular diseases?
- 13. Health: What does it mean to be in 'good health'?
- 14. Risk Factors: What are risk factors?
- 15. <u>Cancer</u>: What can cause cancer?
- 16. Plant Tissues: What is the structure of a leaf?
- 17. <u>Transpiration and Translocation</u>: How are nutrients transported around the plant?
- 18. Transpiration: What affects the water loss of a plant?

# **Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic** (Intent)

- Understand size and scale relating to cells, tissues, organs and organ systems.
- Explain the lock and key theory of enzyme action; Explain why enzymes catalyse specific reactions.
- Explain how pH affects enzymes; Explain how temperature affects enzymes.
- ✓ Label parts of the digestive system; Give the site of production and action of amylase, protease and lipase; Explain what the products of digestive enzymes are used for; Describe where bile is made and stored and what it is used for.
- Describe the qualitative reagents and positive results used to identify biological molecules.
- ✓ Carry out rate calculations for chemical reactions.
- Describe the structure and function of the lungs, including how they are adapted for gaseous exchange.
- $\checkmark$  Explain how blood vessel structure relates to their functions.
- Describe the structure and function of the human heart; Calculate blood flow using rate calculations; Describe what controls the normal resting heart rate; Describe what an artificial pacemaker is.
- ✓ Describe what blood is made from; Recognise different types of blood cells in a photograph or diagram; Explain how blood cells are adapted to their functions.

- Explain what coronary heart disease is; Explain how stents and statins are used to treat CHD; Evaluate methods of treating cardiovascular disease.
- Describe faulty heart valves and how they can be replaced;
   Describe how donor organs and artificial hearts are used.
- Define health; State factors that may affect health; Explain how different types of disease can interact; Explain how sampling is used in epidemiological data; Describe human & financial cost of non-communicable disease.
- Explain how lifestyle factors affect the incidence of diseases (including diabetes, alcohol, smoking).
- ✓ Identify the causal mechanism for the risk factors of cancer.
- Explain how leaves are adapted to exchange materials;
   Describe how epidermal tissues, palisade mesophyll, spongy mesophyll, xylem, phloem and meristem tissues are adapted for their functions.
- Explain how root hair cells are adapted to their function;
   Describe transpiration and translocation; Describe the role of xylem, phloem and stomata; Describe how roots are adapted to exchange materials.
- Explain how changing temperature, humidity, light levels and air movement affects transpiration rate

#### **Prior Learning (Context)**

#### KS3: Science Programmes of Study

- Cells and Organisation (page 5)
- Nutrition and digestion (page 5)
- ➤ Gas exchange systems (page 6)
- > Health (page 6)

#### Future Learning (Context)

#### KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Photosynthesis (page 9)
- Ecosystems (page 9)

#### National Curriculum Links (Context)

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Cell Biology (page 7)
- Transport systems (page 8)
- Health, disease and the development of medicines (page 8)











11B2
Reproduction,
Variation,
Evolution and
Classification



# Science Year 10 Autumn Term

# 10B1 Biology Topic 1 – Organisation of Animal and Plant Tissues, Organs and Organ Systems

#### **RRSA Links**

ARTICLE 6: Life, survival and development. ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment. ARTICLE 28: Right to education. ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.

#### **British Values Links**

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Learn about the impact of lifestyle choices, empowering them to make informed decisions about their health.

RULE OF LAW: Highlights the role of government regulations, such as laws on food safety and smoking bans.

DEMOCRACY: How medical advancements rely on scientific evidence and public engagement.

TOLERANCE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS AND BELIEFS: Some medical procedures, such as organ transplants, are influenced by religious and cultural beliefs.

#### **Eco-Schools Links**

HEALTHY LIVING: Importance of balanced diet and active lifestyle, key elements of focus on well-being

SUSTAINABLE FOOD CHOICES: Understanding the role of nutrients and digestion connects to sustainable eating habits, such as choosing locally sourced, organic or plant-based foods to reduce carbon footprints.

#### **Assessment of Learning (Impact)**

- Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities
- Classwork in student folders with Review lesson
- Practical activities carried out throughout topic
- 10B1 Standard Homework 1, 2, 3 and 4 with Feedback lesson
- 10B2 Topic Test with Revision and Feedback lessons

#### Reading / Enrichment

The Body: A guide for
Occupants
— Bill Bryson
Eat Well and Fell Great —
Tina Lond-Caulk
The Science of Plants: Inside
their Secret World
— DK Secret World

Encyclopaedias
Recommended Reading List.

# Key Vocabulary (Literacy)

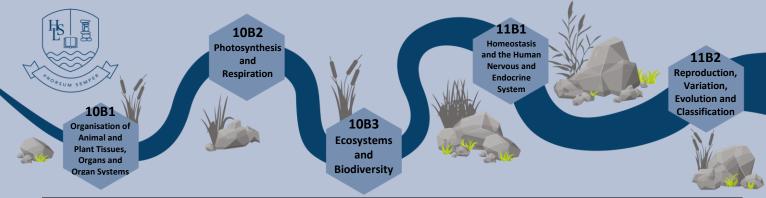
Active Site; Arteries; Cancer; Carcinogen; Cell; Communicable Disease; Digestion; Enzyme; Gas Exchange; Health; Non-Communicable Disease; Organ; Organism; Organ System; Protein; Risk Factor; Tissue; Vein. Complete topic glossary provided.

# **Numeracy Opportunities**

Making measurements;
Comparing size;
Converting units;
Calculating averages and
percentages;
Rounding results;
Drawing and analysing figures,
results tables and scatter graphs.

#### **Career Links**

Doctor; Nurse; Paramedic;
Dietitian; Nutritionist;
Sports Scientist;
Physiotherapist;
Biomedical Scientist;
Pharmacist; Clinical Research;
Ecologist; Food Scientist;
Public Health Officer;
Environmental Health Officer.



Science	Year 10	Spring Term

# 10B2 Biology Topic 2 – Photosynthesis and Respiration

# Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)

- 1. Photosynthesis: What is the process of photosynthesis?
- Limiting Factors in Photosynthesis: How can the rate of photosynthesis be limited?
- 3. <u>Rate of Photosynthesis</u>: How can the rate of photosynthesis be calculated?
- 4. <u>Photosynthesis Investigations</u>: How can photosynthesis be investigated?

# **Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic** (Intent)

- Define photosynthesis; State the word equation and balanced symbol equation for photosynthesis; Describe the uses of glucose made in photosynthesis.
- ✓ Identify factors that can limit the rate of photosynthesis; Explain how the rate of photosynthesis can be controlled; Interpret graphs showing the rate of photosynthesis.
- Calculate rates of photosynthesis; Calculate light intensity using the inverse square law; Interpret data investigating the rate of photosynthesis.
- ✓ Investigate the effect of light intensity on the rate of photosynthesis using an aquatic organism.

- 5. Respiration: What is the process of respiration?
- 6. <u>Anaerobic Respiration</u>: What is the process of anaerobic respiration?
- 7. <u>Response to Exercise</u>: How does the human body respond to exercise?
- 3. <u>Investigations into the Effect of Exercise</u>: How can the effect of exercise be investigated?
- 9. Metabolism: What are metabolic processes?
- Describe how to test a plant for the presence of starch; Explain how the wavelength of light affects the rate of photosynthesis.
- ✓ Define respiration; State the word equation and balanced symbol equation for aerobic respiration; Describe how organisms use the energy transferred by respiration.
- ✓ Define anaerobic respiration; State the word equation for anaerobic respiration in muscles and some bacteria, and in plant and yeast cells; Describe the importance of fermentation; Compare aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
- Describe how the human body responds to exercise; Describe how anaerobic respiration affects muscles; Describe how the human body recovers from a period of anaerobic respiration.
- ✓ Investigate the effect of exercise on the human body.
- Define metabolism; Describe metabolic processes.

#### **Prior Learning (Context)**

KS3: Science Programmes of Study

- Photosynthesis (page 6)
- Cellular respiration (page 7)
- Gas exchange systems (page 6)
- > Skeletal and muscular systems (page 5)

#### **Future Learning (Context)**

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Coordination and Control (pages 8-9)Ecosystems (page 9)
- Evolution, inheritance and variation (pages 9-10)

# National Curriculum Links (Context)

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Photosynthesis (page 9)
- Cell Biology (pages 7-8)

### **RRSA Links**

ARTICLE 6: Life, survival and development. ARTICLE 12: Respect for the views of the child. ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment. ARTICLE 31: Leisure, play and culture. ARTICLE 28: Right to education. ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.

**British Values Links** 

MUTUAL RESPECT: Working together with tolerance and mutual understanding, treating each other with respect.

THE RULE OF LAW: Understanding and following lab rules and the laws of nature.

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Thinking independently and expressing views appropriately with confidence in a safe, supporting environment.

# **Eco-Schools Links**

BIODIVERSITY: Maintaining a high level of plant, insect and animal life locally and globally. HEALTHY LIVING: Addressing your, and our planet's health. TRANSPORT: Promoting and encouraging sustainable transport.

# **Assessment of Learning**

#### (Impact)

- Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities
- Classwork in student folders with Review lesson
- Practical activities carried out throughout topic
- 10B2 Standard Homework 1 and 2 with Feedback lesson
- 10B2 Topic Test with Revision and Feedback lessons

#### **Reading / Enrichment**

Cells, Genes, and DNA

- Richard Walker
   The Martian
  - Andy Weir

This Book is Not Garbage: 50 Ways to Ditch Plastic, Reduce Trash, and Save the World!

– Isabel Thomas

Recommended Reading List.

# Key Vocabulary (Literacy)

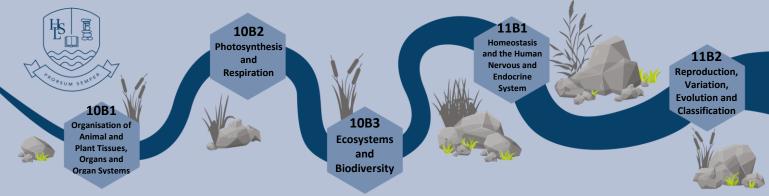
Photosynthesis; Chloroplast; Endothermic; Carbon dioxide; Oxygen; Glucose; Respiration; Cellulose; Starch; Lipids; Proteins; Limiting factor; Rate of reaction; Palisade cell; Inverse square law; Exothermic; Oxidation; Aerobic; Metabolism; Anaerobic; Ethanol; Lactic acid; Pulse; Fermentation. Complete topic glossary provided.

#### **Numeracy Opportunities**

Making measurements;
Comparing size;
Converting units;
Balancing chemical equations;
Calculating averages and
percentages;
Rounding results;
Drawing and analysing figures,
results tables and scatter graphs.

#### **Career Links**

Dietician; Nutritionist; Baker; Chef; Brewer; Winemaker; Zoologist; Conservationist; Plant physiologist; Forest manager; Biotechnologist; Horticulturist; Ecologist; Botanist; Physiotherapist; Athlete; Personal trainer; Doctor; Nurse; Teacher; Research Scientist.



100.20	Science	Year 10	Summer Term
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# 10B3 Biology Topic 3 - Ecosystems and Biodiversity

#### Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)

- 1. Food Chains: What do food chains show?
- Competition and Interdependence: How can the rate of photosynthesis be limited?
- 3. Ecosystems: What do ecosystems contain?
- Adaptations: How do adaptations help organisms to survive? 4.
- 5. <u>Using Quadrats and Transects</u>: How are quadrats and transects used?
- Field Investigations: Measure the population size of a common species in a habitat; Use sampling techniques to investigate the effect of a factor on the distribution of this species.
- Material Cycles: How are materials cycled through ecosystems?
- Biodiversity and Conservation: How and why should we maintain biodiversity?
- <u>Deforestation and Land Use</u>: How is land used by humans?
- 10. Global Warming: What are the causes and effects of global warming?
- <u>Pollution and Waste Management</u>: How can pollution occur? 11.

#### Describe how water is cycled through ecosystems; Describe how carbon is cycled through ecosystems; Explain the importance of the water and carbon cycles to organisms; Explain the role of microorganisms in cycling materials.

- Define biodiversity; Explain why biodiversity is important; Identify how a growing human population is reducing biodiversity; Evaluate programmes put in place to maintain biodiversity.
- Identify how humans use land; State the reasons for deforestation; Describe the effects of deforestation; Explain the importance of peat bogs.
- Describe the causes and process of global warming; Draw a labelled diagram of global warming; Explain the consequences of global warming.
- State why more waste is being produced; Describe how pollution can occur; Explain the effect of pollution on biodiversity; Describe how organisms can be used as indicators of pollution.

## Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic (Intent)

- Describe what food chains show; Identify keywords used to describe organisms in a food chain; Describe and explain predator-prey cycles in a stable community.
- Identify what organisms compete for; Describe what food webs show; Define interdependence; Describe the effects of interdependence; Define a stable community.
- Define keywords relating to ecosystems; Identify examples of abiotic and biotic factors.
- Define the types of adaptation; Identify examples of types of adaptation; Define extremophiles.
- Explain how quadrats are used to investigate abundance; Explain how transects are used to investigate distribution.

**Prior Learning (Context)** 

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

Photosynthesis (page 9)

# Future Learning (Context)

**KS4: Science Programmes of Study** 

- Coordination and Control (pages 8-9)
- Evolution, inheritance and variation (pages 9-10)

# **National Curriculum Links** (Context)

**KS4: Science Programmes of Study** 

Ecosystems (page 9)

### Cell Biology (pages 7-8) **RRSA Links**

ARTICLE 6: Life, survival and development. ARTICLE 12: Respect for the views of the child. ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment. ARTICLE 31: Leisure, play and culture.

ARTICLE 28: Right to education. ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.

MUTUAL RESPECT: Working together with tolerance and mutual understanding, treating each other with respect.

THE RULE OF LAW: Understanding and following lab rules and the laws of nature. INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Thinking independently and expressing views appropriately with confidence in a safe, supporting environment.

### **British Values Links**

# **Eco-Schools Links**

BIODIVERSITY: Maintaining a high level of plant, insect and animal life locally and globally. HEALTHY LIVING: Addressing your, and our planet's health.

TRANSPORT: Promoting and encouraging sustainable transport.

# **Assessment of Learning** (Impact)

- Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities
- Classwork in student folders with Review lesson
- Practical activities carried out throughout topic
- 10B3 Standard Homework 1 and 2 with Feedback lesson
- 10B3 Topic Test with Revision and Feedback lessons

# **Reading / Enrichment**

How Bad Are Bananas – Mike Berners-Lee Stuff: The Life of a Cool Demented Thing – John Ryan and Steve Parker

Recommended Reading List.

# **Key Vocabulary** (Literacy)

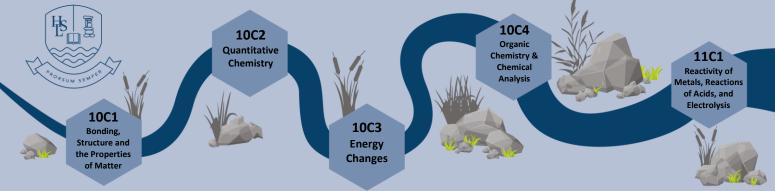
Abiotic factors; Abundance; Adaptations; Biodiversity; Biomass; Biotic factors; Community; Competition; Decay; Decomposers; Distribution; Ecosystem; Peat. Complete topic glossary provided.

# **Numeracy Opportunities**

Making measurements; Comparing size; Converting units; Calculating averages and percentages; Rounding results; Drawing and analysing figures, results tables and scatter graphs.

### **Career Links**

Ecologist; Teacher; Environmental Consultant; Conservation Officer; Wildlife Conservationist; Policy Advisor; Marine Biologist; Park Ranger.



Science	Year 10	Autumn Term		
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# 10C1 Chemistry Topic 1 – Bonding, Structure and the Properties of Matter

#### Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)

- 1. <u>States of Matter</u> Reviewing the particle model and using data to predict the state of matter.
- 2. <u>lons</u> What are ions and how do they form?
- 3. <u>Ionic bonding</u> How do ionic compounds form?
- 4. <u>Ionic compounds and their properties</u> What are the common properties of ionic compounds and how do they relate to the structure and bonding?
- 5. <u>Metallic bonding and the properties of metals</u> How does the bonding in metals work and how does this relate to the properties?
- 6. Alloys What are alloys and why are they so useful?
- 7. <u>Covalent bonding</u> How does the bonding in non-metals work and how can we represent it in diagrams?
- 8. <u>Small molecules</u> What are the typical properties of small covalent molecules and how can they be represented?
- 9. **Polymers** What are polymers and what are their properties?
- 10. <u>Giant covalent structures</u> How can larger covalent structures form and what are some examples?
- 11. <u>Graphene and fullerenes</u> What are graphene and fullerenes? How might they be used in the technologies of the future?

# **Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic** (Intent)

- ✓ Be able to describe the 3 states of matter using a simple particle model.
- ✓ HT: Recognise limitations in the simple model.
- Be able to explain differences in melting and boiling points in terms of the strength of the forces present.
- ✓ Predict the state of a substance given appropriate data.
- ✓ Be able to use appropriate state symbols
- ✓ Describe how metals form ions
- ✓ Describe how non-metals form ions
- ✓ Be able to work out the charge on the ions from the group number of the element, limited to Groups 1, 2, 6 and 7
- Be able to work out the empirical formula of an ionic compound
- ✓ Describe how ionic bonding occurs and represent ionic compounds with dot-cross diagrams.
- ✓ Describe the limitations of models of a giant ionic structure
- ✓ Be able to explain the properties of ionic compounds
- ✓ Be able to describe the structure and bonding in metals.
- ✓ Recognise and draw a representation of the bonding in a metal.
- $\checkmark$  Be able to explain the properties of a metal

- ✓ Know what an alloy is.
- ✓ Explain why metals can be bent or shaped.
- ✓ Understand why alloys can be better than a pure metal
- ✓ Be able to explain why alloys are harder than pure metals
- ✓ Be able to describe covalent bonding
- ✓ Recognise and draw diagrams of covalent bonds
- ✓ Deduce the molecular formula of a substance
- ✓ Be able to describe the limitations of diagrams
- ✓ Be able to describe the limitations of diagrams
- ✓ Be able to describe the typical properties of small molecules
- ✓ Be able to explain the properties of small molecules
- ✓ Be able to able to identify a small molecule from its properties
  or formula
- ✓ Know that polymers are very large covalent molecules
- ✓ Be able to explain why polymers are solids
- ✓ Be able to recognise and draw a polymer repeat unit
- ✓ Describe the structure and bonding in graphite, diamond and silicon dioxide
- ✓ Be able to recognise giant covalent structures from diagrams
- ✓ Be able to describe and explain the properties of giant covalent substances
- ✓ Describe the structure and bonding in graphene and fullerenes
- ✓ Be able to describe and explain the properties of graphene
- Recognise diagrams and descriptions of graphene and fullerenes and be able to give examples of their uses

### **Prior Learning (Context)**

#### KS3: Science Programmes of Study

- The particulate nature of matter (page 8)
- Atoms, elements and compounds (page 8)
- The Periodic Table (Page 9)

#### Future Learning (Context)

#### KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Chemical changes (page 12)
- Rate and extent of chemical change (page 13)

#### **National Curriculum Links** (Context)

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

 Structure, bonding and the properties of matter (page 12)



10C2 Quantitative Chemistry

10C3 Energy

Changes

10C4
Organic
Chemistry &
Chemical
Analysis



Reactivity of Wetals, Reactions of Acids, and Electrolysis



# Science Year 10 Autumn Term

#### 10C1 Chemistry Topic 1 – Bonding, Structure and the Properties of Matter

#### **RRSA Links**

ARTICLE 12 – Respect for the Views of the Child ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment

ARTICLE 17 - Access to Information

ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.

#### **British Values Links**

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Students investigate the choice of materials in everyday products, such as choosing BPA-free plastics for water bottles.

RULE OF LAW: Exploring the legal restrictions on the use of different materials e.g. asbestos due to its harmful effects.

DEMOCRACY: When discussing **the use of polymers vs biodegradable alternatives**, students can debate which materials should be prioritised in manufacturing. TOLERANCE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS AND BELIEFS: Looking at **how different cultures use natural materials** (e.g. clay, bamboo, or metals) in construction or tools, based on their bonding and properties.

#### **Eco-Schools Links**

**Waste** - Teaching about **polymers and plastics**, especially their long-lasting nature due to strong covalent bonds, helps students understand why plastic waste is a major environmental issue.

**Global Citizenship** - Discussing **ethical sourcing and sustainability of materials** (e.g. mining for metals used in alloys) helps students understand global supply chains and their environmental impact.

#### **Assessment of Learning (Impact)**

- Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities
- Classwork in student folders with Review lesson
- Practical activities carried out throughout topic
- 10C1 Standard Homework 1, 2 with Feedback lesson
- 10C1 Topic Test with Revision and Feedback lessons

#### Reading / Enrichment What's Chemistry All About? Alex Frith

Discover the Amazing Effect Chemistry Has on Every Part of Our Lives Ann Newmark

Chemistry DeMYSTiFieD
Linda D. Williams

Recommended Reading List.

#### **Key Vocabulary** (Literacy)

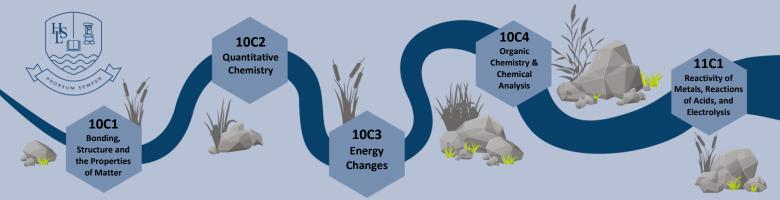
lonic bonding, covalent bonding, metallic bonding, electrostatic forces, delocalised electrons, lattice structure, giant ionic lattice, simple molecular, giant covalent, metallic structure, polymer, nanoparticles, fullerenes, graphene, allotropes. Complete topic glossary provided.

#### **Numeracy Opportunities**

Using ratios, calculating charges, balancing equations, counting electrons, interpreting graphs, reading data tables, comparing numerical values, estimating energy changes, calculating density, converting units, calculating surface area to volume ratios.

#### **Career Links**

Chemical engineer, materials scientist, nanotechnologist, pharmacologist, forensic scientist, environmental scientist, metallurgist, polymer technologist, cosmetic chemist, food scientist, ceramics engineer, battery technologist, research chemist, quality control analyst.



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#### **10C2 Quantitative Chemistry**

#### Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)

- Chemical formulae and conservation of mass How can chemical compounds be represented and what is the law of conservation of mass?
- Reacting masses when a reactant or product is a gas How and why does the mass sometimes appear to change in a chemical reaction?
- Relative formula mass What is the relative formula mass and how can it be calculated?
- 4. <u>Concentration of solutions</u> How is concentration measured and calculated?
- 5. <u>Chemical Measurements and Uncertainty</u> What kind of measurements can we make in Chemistry and how confident in them can we be?

- 6. Moles What is a mole and how can they be calculated?
- 7. Amount of substance from equations How can the amount of a reactant or product be calculated from a chemical equation?
- 8. <u>Using moles to balance equations</u> How can moles help us to balance equations?
- 9. <u>Limiting reactants</u> Why is it that chemical reactions come to an end?
- **10.** Calculating limiting reactants How can we tell which reactant will run out first and what will be left over at the end?

# **Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic** (Intent)

- Explain what relative atomic mass is in terms of isotopes.
- ✓ Calculate relative atomic mass of an element.
- ✓ State the law of conservation of mass.
- Explain how the law of conservation of mass relates to symbol equations for chemical reactions.
- ✓ State what multipliers in equations in normal script before a formula mean.
- ✓ State what subscript within a formula or equation means.
- ✓ Define relative formula mass.
- Calculate the percentage by mass in a compound given the Relative formula mass and the relative atomic masses.
- Describe what happens to the sum of the relative formula masses of products and reactants in a balanced chemical equation.
- Explain why some reactions involving a gas may appear to show a change in mass (for a decrease or increase in mass).
- Explain observed mass changes in non-enclosed systems during a chemical reaction given the balanced symbol equation for the reaction
- Explain the effect of a limiting reactant on amount of product produced (HT).
- ✓ Determine the limiting reactant in a reaction (HT).
- ✓ Make estimations of uncertainty of results.
- Use the range of a set of measurements about the mean as a measure of uncertainty.
- Can give the unit and symbol for what chemical amounts are measured in (HT).

- ✓ State what a mole is in terms of relative formula mass.
- Explain what one mole of different substances contain in terms of particles (HT).
- ✓ Explain what Avogadro's constant is (HT).
- Understand the measurement of amounts in moles can apply to atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, formulae and equations (HT).
- ✓ Explain what a limiting reactant is (HT).
- Use the relative formula mass of a substance to calculate the number of moles in a given mass of that substance (HT).
- ✓ Use the number of moles of a substance to calculate the relative formula mass in a given mass of that substance (HT).
- ✓ Calculate the mass of reactants and products from balanced symbol equations.
- ✓ Interpret chemical equations in terms of moles (HT)
- Calculate masses of reactants and products from the balanced symbol equation and the mass of a given reactant or product (HT).
- Calculate balancing numbers in a symbol equation by converting masses of reactants and products from amounts in moles to whole number ratios (HT).
- ✓ Balance an equation given masses of reactants and products.
- ✓ Covert a volume from cm3 to dm3.
- Calculate the mass of solute in a solution from a given volume and concentration.
- Calculate the concentration of solution from a given mass and volume.
- ✓ Explain how mass of a solute and volume of a solution is related to solution concentration (HT).

#### **Prior Learning (Context)**

#### KS3: Science Programmes of Study

- The particulate nature of matter (page 8)
- Atoms, elements and compounds (page 8)
- > The Periodic Table (Page 9)

#### **Future Learning** (Context)

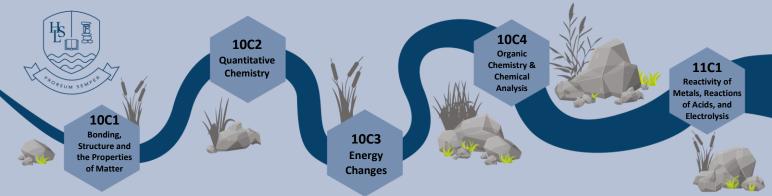
#### KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Chemical changes (page 12)
- Rate and extent of chemical change (page 13)

#### National Curriculum Links (Context)

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

➤ Working scientifically (pages 5,6)



Science	Autumn Term	
	10C2 Quantitative Chemistry	
ARTICLE 6 – Right to Life, Survival and Develor Environment.  ARTICLE 17 – Access to Information  British V  INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Students explore differ Make informed decisions about careers, sust evidence.  RULE OF LAW: Exploring the legal restrictions legal regulations to ensure public safety (e.g.	ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.  alues Links ent approaches to chemical problems. ainability, and personal health based on  s on Chemical industries who must follow strict handling hazardous substances). ccientific literacy to make informed decisions mable industry. EFS: Some chemical applications (e.g. use of	Assessment of Learning (Impact)     Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities     Classwork in student folders with Review lesson     Practical activities carried out throughout topic     10C2 Standard Homework 1, 2 with Feedback lesson     10C2 Topic Test with Revision and Feedback lessons
Waste - Students learn about limiting and exefficient use of chemicals, reducing waste in understand why industry must minimise by-	oroducts to avoid pollution.  ng and sustainability of materials (e.g. mining	

# Reading / Enrichment What's Chemistry All About? Alex Frith Discover the Amazing Effect

environmental impact.

Chemistry Has on Every Part
of Our Lives
Ann Newmark
Chemistry DeMYSTIFIED

Chemistry DeMYSTiFieD Linda D. Williams

<u>Recommended Reading List.</u>

### Key Vocabulary (Literacy)

Conservation of mass, relative formula mass, molecular mass, moles, Avogadro constant, molar mass, balanced equation, limiting reactant, excess reactant, concentration, volume, mass, percentage yield, theoretical yield, actual yield, atom economy.

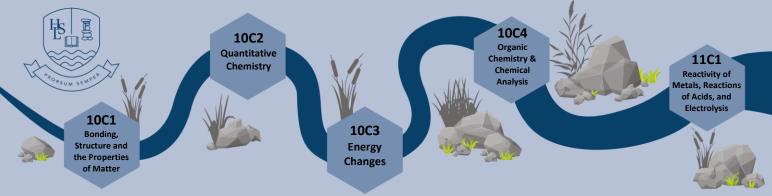
Complete topic glossary provided.

#### **Numeracy Opportunities**

Arithmetic and numerical computation, use of ratios, use of fractions, use of percentages, rearranging equations, substitution into equations, significant figures, standard form, interpreting data, unit conversions, scaling, estimation, proportional reasoning, using units consistently, calculating with moles, interpreting balanced chemical equations, calculating concentrations.

# Career Links

Chemical engineer, analytical chemist, industrial chemist, environmental scientist, pharmacist, pharmacologist, toxicologist, forensic scientist, materials scientist, laboratory technician, water quality scientist, food technologist, quality control analyst, waste management specialist, health and safety officer, biochemist, cosmetic scientist, energy consultant.



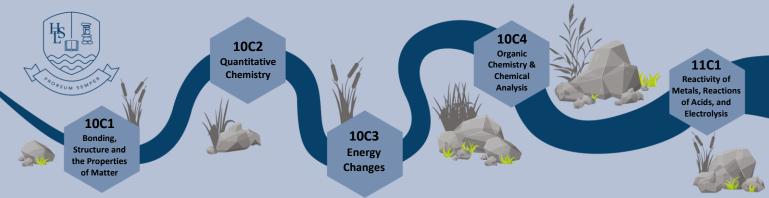
Science Year			r <b>10</b>	Autumn Term	
		10C3 Ener	gy Changes		
Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)  Endothermic and exothermic reactions — What are endothermic and exothermic reactions and how can we recognise them?  Reaction profile diagrams — How can exothermic and endothermic reactions be represented graphically and what is activation energy?		practical tests ar 4. Bond Energy Cal calculated using 5. Summary Energy	practical tests and making measurements.  Bond Energy Calculations – How can changes in energy be calculated using bond energy data.		
Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic (Intent)  ✓ Explain what energy conservation in a chemical reaction is.  ✓ Define what an exothermic reaction is.  ✓ Give examples of exothermic reactions.  ✓ Give uses of exothermic reactions.  ✓ Define what an endothermic reaction is.  ✓ Give examples of endothermic reactions.  ✓ Give uses of endothermic reactions.  ✓ Tell the difference between exothermic and endothermic reactions by the temperature change of the surroundings.  ✓ Evaluate uses and applications of exothermic and endothermic reactions.  ✓ Explain what activation energy is.  ✓ Describe what reaction profiles show.		<ul> <li>✓ Draw simple reaction profiles for exothermic &amp; endothermic reactions (showing relative energies of reactants/products, activation energy &amp; overall energy change, with a curved line to show energy as reaction proceeds).</li> <li>✓ Use reaction profiles to identify reactions as exothermic or endothermic.</li> <li>✓ Describe what happens when bonds are broken and formed in terms of energy.</li> <li>✓ Describe how to find the overall energy change of a reaction in terms of sums of bond energy.</li> <li>✓ Calculate the energy transferred in chemical reactions using bond energies.</li> <li>✓ State the difference between exothermic and endothermic reactions in terms of bond energy.</li> </ul>			
>	Prior Learning (Context)  KS3: Science Programmes of Study  The particulate nature of matter (page 8)	Future Learnin  KS4: Science Progr.  Chemical changes (p  Rate and extent of c	ammes of Study	National Curriculum Links (Context)  KS4: Science Programmes of Study  Energy Changes in Chemistry (page 12)	

13)

Atoms, elements and compounds

The Periodic Table (Page 9)

(page 8)



Science	Year 10	Autumn Term
	10C3 Energy Changes	
	RRSA Links	Assessment of Learning (Impact)
•	evelopment ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food,	Individual questioning, lesson and
Environment.		homework activities
ARTICLE 17 – Access to Information	ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.	Classwork in student folders with
Briti	sh Values Links	Review lesson
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Students explore	Practical activities carried out	
Make informed decisions about careers	, sustainability, and personal health based on	throughout topic
evidence.		10C3 Standard Homework 1, with
RULE OF LAW: Exploring the legal restriction	ctions on Chemical industries who must follow strict	Feedback lesson
legal regulations to ensure public safety	(e.g. handling hazardous substances).	
DEMOCRACY: In a democracy, citizens r	eed scientific literacy to make informed decisions	

# substances in food, cosmetics, medicine) may intersect with religious or cultural beliefs. **Eco-Schools Links**

TOLERANCE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS AND BELIEFS: Some chemical applications (e.g. use of

**Bond energy calculations** - Encourages critical thinking about **energy efficiency** in industrial processes.

on issues like; Environmental policy or Sustainable industry.

**Energy changes / Exothermic and endothermic reactions** - Promotes understanding of **energy conservation** and **efficiency**. Encourages evaluation of **sustainable technologies** (e.g., reusable cold packs vs. disposable ones).

#### Reading / Enrichment What's Chemistry All About? Alex Frith

Discover the Amazing Effect Chemistry Has on Every Part of Our Lives Ann Newmark Chemistry DeMYSTiFieD

Linda D. Williams
Recommended Reading List.

# **Key Vocabulary** (Literacy)

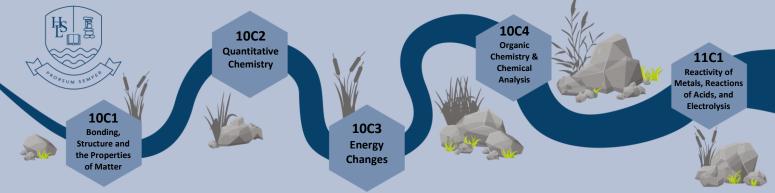
Exothermic, Endothermic, Energy transfer, Temperature change, Reaction profile, Activation energy, Bond energy, Energy level diagram, Combustion, Neutralisation, Selfheating can, Cold pack, Energy released, Energy absorbed, Chemical reaction, Thermal decomposition, Fuel, Renewable energy, Non-renewable energy, Insulation, Efficiency, Sustainable, Climate change, Carbon footprint, Greenhouse gases Complete topic glossary provided.

#### **Numeracy Opportunities**

Reading temperature values,
Calculating temperature changes,
Interpreting data from graphs,
Drawing and analysing reaction
profiles, Using bond energy values,
Calculating energy changes from
bond energies, Comparing energy
values, Estimating energy
efficiency, Interpreting energy level
diagrams, Using units (e.g. kJ/mol),
Applying mathematical formulae,
Evaluating numerical results,
Identifying patterns in data.

#### **Career Links**

Chemical engineer, Energy analyst, Environmental scientist, Renewable energy technician, Sustainability consultant, Materials scientist, Process engineer, Climate change researcher, Fuel technologist, Green product designer, Waste management specialist, Thermodynamics researcher, Industrial chemist, Energy auditor, Research scientist, Eco-innovation developer, Power generation engineer



Science	Year 10	Autumn Term
		_

# 10C4 Organic Chemistry & Chemical Analysis

# Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)

- What is crude oil? What is crude oil, where does it come from and what is it used for?
- Hydrocarbons (Alkenes) What are alkenes and how can they be represented?
- Properties of hydrocarbons What are the key properties of hydrocarbons and how can the patterns in their properties be explained?
- 4. <u>Combustion of hydrocarbons</u> What is the difference between complete and incomplete combustion?
- 5. <u>Fractional distillation</u> How can crude oil be separated into useful substances?
- 6. Cracking What is cracking and why do we need to do it?

- 7. <u>Mixtures and formulations</u> What is a formulation and why are they important?
- 8. <u>Pure substances</u> How can we know if a substance is pure or not?
- 9. <u>Chromatography</u> What is chromatography and how can it be used to analyse an unknown substance?
- 10. <u>Identifying common gases (Hydrogen and Oxygen)</u> What are the laboratory tests for identifying hydrogen and oxygen gas?
   11. <u>Identifying common gases (Carbon dioxide and Chlorine)</u> –
- 11. <u>Identifying common gases (Carbon dioxide and Chlorine)</u> What are the laboratory tests for identifying carbon dioxide and Chlorine gas?
- **12.** Required practical **12** (Food colouring Chromatography) How can an unknown mixture of substances be identifying using Rf values?

# **Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic** (Intent)

- ✓ Describe how crude oil formed.
- ✓ Explain what a hydrocarbon is.
- ✓ Describe crude oil as a mixture of hydrocarbons.
- Give examples of useful materials produced in the petrochemical industry.
- ✓ State that most of the hydrocarbons in crude oil are alkanes.
- ✓ Use the general formula of an alkane.
- ✓ Give the names of the first four alkanes.
- ✓ Represent alkanes with a diagram or chemical formula.
- ✓ Identify hydrocarbons such as alkanes and alkenes from given diagrams or chemical formulae.
- ✓ Describe the test for an alkene.
- Describe how the boiling point of hydrocarbons changes with increasing molecular size.
- Describe how the viscosity of hydrocarbons changes with increasing molecular size.
- Describe how the flammability of hydrocarbons changes with increasing molecular size.
- ✓ Explain how the properties determine how they are used.
- ✓ State the products of complete combustion of a hydrocarbon.
- ✓ Write a balanced equation for the complete combustion of a given hydrocarbon.
- ✓ State the property that is used to separate the hydrocarbons in crude oil.

- ✓ Explain how crude oil can be separated by fractional distillation using evaporation and condensation.
- ✓ Describe how catalytic cracking works.
- ✓ Describe how steam cracking works.
- ✓ State the products of cracking.
- ✓ Balance chemical equations of cracking.
- ✓ Explain why there is a need for cracking.
- ✓ State a use for alkenes.
- ✓ Define what a pure substance is.
- ✓ Describe the properties of pure substances.
- Use melting & boiling point data to distinguish between pure & impure substances.
- ✓ Define and explain what a formulation is.
- ✓ Define and explain what chromatography is.
- ✓ Describe what happens in paper chromatography.
- ✓ Calculate Rf values.
- ✓ Understand how Rf values can be used to identify compounds.
- Suggest how chromatographic methods can be used for distinguishing pure substances from impure substances.
- ✓ Interpret chromatograms & determine Rf values from them.
- Describe the test for hydrogen gas.
- ✓ Describe the test for oxygen gas.
- ✓ Describe the test for carbon dioxide gas.
- Describe the test for chlorine gas.

### **Prior Learning (Context)**

#### KS3: Science Programmes of Study

- > The particulate nature of matter (page 8)
- Atoms, elements and compounds (page 8)
- ➤ The Periodic Table (Page 9)

### **Future Learning (Context)**

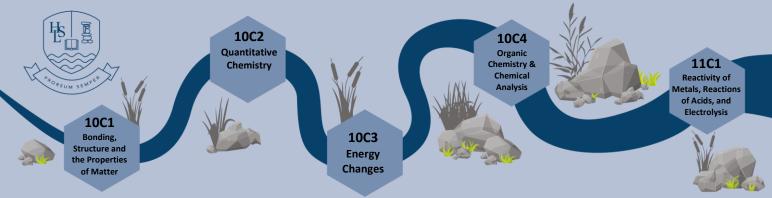
#### KS4: Science Programmes of Study

- Chemical changes (page 12)
- Rate and extent of chemical change (page 13)

#### National Curriculum Links (Context)

KS4: Science Programmes of Study

 Chemical analysis & Chemical and allied industries (page 13)



Science	Year 10	Autumn Term		
10C4 Organic Chemistry & Chemical Analysis				

#### **RRSA Links**

ARTICLE 6 – Right to Life, Survival and Development ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment

ARTICLE 17 – Access to Information

ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.

#### **British Values Links**

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Students explore different approaches to chemical problems. Make informed decisions about careers, sustainability, and personal health based on evidence.

RULE OF LAW: Exploring the legal restrictions on Chemical industries who must follow strict legal regulations to ensure public safety (e.g. handling hazardous substances).

DEMOCRACY: In a democracy, citizens need scientific literacy to make informed decisions on issues like; Environmental policy or Sustainable industry.

TOLERANCE OF DIFFERENT FAITHS AND BELIEFS: Some chemical applications (e.g. use of substances in food, cosmetics, medicine) may intersect with religious or cultural beliefs.

#### **Eco-Schools Links**

Fossil Fuels and Crude Oil - Discuss the environmental impact of extracting and burning fossil fuels. Link to Energy and Global Citizenship: carbon emissions, climate change, and international efforts to reduce fossil fuel use.

Water Purity and Testing - Methods of purifying water and testing for contaminants. Link to Water: access to clean water, water conservation, and pollution.

#### **Assessment of Learning (Impact)**

- Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities
- Classwork in student folders with Review lesson
- Practical activities carried out throughout topic
- 10C4 Standard Homework 1 & 2, with Feedback lesson
- 10C4 End of topic assessment with Feedback lesson

# Reading / Enrichment What's Chemistry All About? Alex Frith

Discover the Amazing Effect Chemistry Has on Every Part of Our Lives Ann Newmark Chemistry DeMYSTiFieD

Linda D. Williams

Recommended Reading List.

#### **Key Vocabulary** (Literacy)

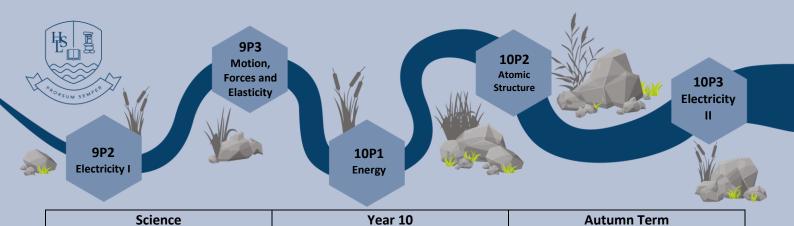
Crude oil, hydrocarbons, alkanes, alkenes, saturated, unsaturated, fractional distillation, combustion, complete combustion, incomplete combustion, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, global warming, greenhouse gases, pollutants, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates, biofuels, ethanol, fermentation, cracking, thermal decomposition, catalyst, polymers, monomers, addition polymerisation, biodegradable, recycling, synthetic, natural resources. Complete topic glossary provided.

#### **Numeracy Opportunities**

Interpreting data from combustion reactions, calculating energy released from fuels, balancing chemical equations, using molar ratios, calculating empirical and molecular formulas, interpreting chromatograms, calculating Rf values, analysing melting and boiling point data, comparing purity based on temperature data, using concentration and volume in chemical tests, estimating pollutant levels, evaluating environmental impact using numerical data, graphing results from experiments, using scales and measurements in practicals.

#### **Career Links**

Chemical engineer, environmental scientist. forensic scientist, analytical chemist, pharmaceutical scientist, toxicologist, petrochemical engineer, materials scientist, water quality analyst, waste management specialist, sustainability officer, lab technician, food chemist, cosmetic chemist, fuel technologist, pollution control officer, research scientist, quality control analyst, industrial chemist, biochemist



10P1 Physics Topic 1 – Energy				
Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)		6. How is energy	transferrec	l between stores?
1. How can work done be calculated? 7. How does power			er relate to	energy?
2. How can gravitational potential energy be calculated? 8. How does energy			gy get was	ted?
3. What is kinetic energy? 9. How do we calc			<u>culate ener</u>	gy efficiency?
4. What is elastic potential end		10. How do we des		gy transfers?
5. How do describe energy stores in systems? 11. Revision and re				
Key Skills and Knowledge taught through this topic ✓ Describe ener			~ .	ers in systems.
		nples of energy dissipation.		
✓ Experiment and calculate	values for work done,	✓ Calculate efficiency	ciency.	
gravitational potential en	ergy, kinetic energy and	✓ Calculate phy	sical value	es using a range of values
elastic potential energy.		and units.		
✓ Manipulate (transform) e	quations.			
Prior Learning (Context)	Future Learning	(Context)	Nationa	Il Curriculum Links (Context)
KS3: Science Programmes of Study		nmes of Study	KS3:	Science Programmes of Study
Energy (page 9)	Energy (page 14)			y (page 9)
Energy changes and transfers				y changes and transfers (page 10)
(page 10)  Changes in systems (page 10)				ges in systems (page 10) s (page 10)
Forces (page 10)				Science Programmes of Study
				gy (page 14)
RRSA Links			Assess	sment of Learning (Impact)
ARTICLE 1: Definition of the child. ARTICLE 6: Life, survival and development.			• Indiv	vidual questioning, lesson
ARTICLE 12: Respect for the views of the child. ARTICLE 13: Freedom of expression.			and	homework activities
ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment ARTICLE 28: Right to education.			• Clas	swork in student folders
ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.  British Values Links				Review lesson
			-	tical activities carried out
MUTUAL RESPECT: Working together with tolerance and mutual understanding, treating each other with respect.				ughout topic
THE RULE OF LAW: Understanding and following lab rules and the laws of nature.				1 Standard Homework 1 and
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Thinking independently and expressing views appropriately				th Feedback lesson
with confidence in a safe, supporting environment.				
Eco-Schools Links				1 Topic Test with Revision Feedback lessons
Energy efficiency in transfers and systems.				reeuback lessolls
Reading / Enrichment	Key Vocabulary (Literacy)	Numeracy Oppo	rtunities	Career Links

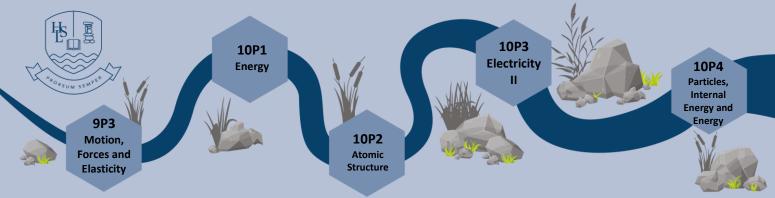
City of Ember – Jeanne DuPrau Tesla's Attic (Accelerati Trilogy) – Neal Shusterman & Eric Elfman Powering the Future -Robert B. Laughlin

Recommended Reading List.

# Energy; joules (J); magnetic store; internal (thermal) store; chemical store; kinetic store; electrostatic store; elastic potential store; gravitational potential store; nuclear store; system; energy transfer; mechanical work; electrical work; heat flow; radiation; conduction; thermal conductivity; convection; potential difference; emit; work done. Complete topic glossary provided.

Making measurements; Comparing size; Converting units; Using and rearranging equations; Calculating averages, resultant forces and percentages; Rounding results; Drawing and analysing accurate scientific diagrams, results tables, and scatter graphs.

Electric Vehicle Designer; Aerospace Engineer; Robotics Engineer; Architect (Sustainable Design); Sound / Lighting Engineer; Renewable Energy Engineer; Energy Analyst; Sustainability Consultant; Battery Technologist; Smart Grid Specialist; Mechanical Engineer; Nuclear Engineer; Energy Systems Engineer.



Science	Autumn Term				
10P2 Physics Topic 2 – Atomic Structu					
1. How has the model of the atom changed? 5. Do radi			of nuclear radiation are there? we materials stay radioactive forever? e uses and dangers of radiation?		
Key Skills and Knowledge to (Intent)  ✓ Recall which scientist developed Explain evidence leading to new ✓ Recall relative sizes and charges Understand what mass and atom numbers are found on atomic no the numbers of electron and/or	<ul> <li>✓ Describe the characteristics of different nuclear decays. Write nuclear equations to describe nuclear decay.</li> <li>✓ Recall what each nuclear radiation type consists of. Describe the penetrating power and ionizing power of each nuclear radiation.</li> <li>✓ Describe 'activity', 'count rate' and 'half-life'. Determine the half-life of a radioactive isotope from given data.</li> <li>✓ Describe irradiation, its uses and dangers.</li> </ul>				
Prior Learning (Context)  KS3: Science Programmes of Stu  Atoms, elements and compour (page 8)  Particle model (page 13)	KS4: Science Program	Future Learning (Context)  KS4: Science Programmes of Study omic structure and the Periodic Table (page -12)  ave motion (page 15)  National Curriculum Links (Co KS3: Science Programmes of Stu  Atoms, elements and compounds Particle model (page 13)  KS4: Science Programmes of Stu			
RRSA Links  ARTICLE 1: Definition of the child. ARTICLE 6: Life, survival and develor ARTICLE 12: Respect for the views of the child. ARTICLE 13: Freedom of expression ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment ARTICLE 28: Right to education. ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.  British Values Links  MUTUAL RESPECT: Working together with tolerance and mutual understan treating each other with respect.  THE RULE OF LAW: Understanding and following lab rules and the laws of n INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Thinking independently and expressing views appropriate to confidence in a safe, supporting environment.			Assess Indivand Class with Practhro 10P2	sment of Learning (Impact) vidual questioning, lesson homework activities swork in student folders review lesson ctical activities carried out lughout topic 2 Standard Homework 1 and th Feedback lesson 2 Topic Test with Revision	
			Feedback lessons		
Waste – dealing with radioactive materials.  Reading / Enrichment Key Vocabulary (Literacy) Numeracy Oppo				Career Links	

# A Short History of Nearly Everything – Bill Bryson The Particle Zoo – Gavin Hesketh The Making of the Atomic Bomb – Richard Rhodes Big Bang: The Origin of the Universe – Simon Singh On the Beach - Nevil Shute

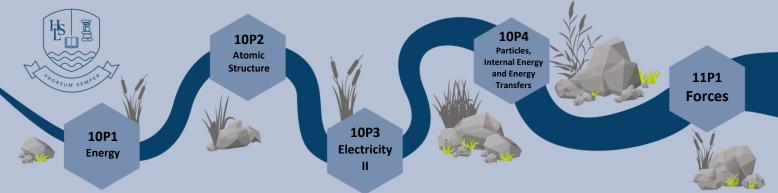
Recommended Reading List.

Ionising Radiation; Isotope; Radioactive Decay; Half-Life; Contamination; Irradiation; Background Radiation; Nuclear Fission; Nuclear Fusion.

Chain Reaction Complete topic glossary provided.

Making measurements; Comparing size; Converting units; Using and rearranging equations; Calculating averages; Rounding results; Drawing and analysing accurate scientific diagrams, results tables, and scatter graphs.

Materials Scientist; Archaeological Scientist; Astrophysicist / Cosmologist; Forensic Scientist; Nuclear Engineer; Nuclear Power Plant Operator; Fusion Scientist; **Radiation Protection** Specialist; Radiographer; Radiation Therapist; Nuclear Medicine Technologist; Health Physicist; Medical Physicist; Radiochemist.



Science	Year	10		Spring Term	
	10P3 Physics Top	ic 3 – Electricity II		-	
Topic Outline & Aims (Intent)		5. How do we use LDRs in sensing circuits?			
1. How do resistors affect a circuit?		6. How does a plug work?			
2. How do we investigate resistance?		7. What is the role of the National Grid?			
3. What do I-V characteristics tell us?		8. Why are transformers important to the National Grid?			
4. How do we use thermistors in sensing circuits?		9. How can we use electricity equations?			
Key Skills and Knowledge t	✓ Use a thermistor in a circuit to detect changes in				
(Intent)		temperature.			
✓ Use electrical circuit symbols, draw and make		✓ Use an LDR in a circuit to detect changes in light			
simple circuits.		intensity.			
✓ Describe resistance, explain how resistors behave		✓ Explain the role of the National Grid.			
when placed in series and in parallel.		✓ Use and transform equations relating to electricity.			
Prior Learning (Context)					
KS3: Science Programmes of Stu					
Current electricity (page 12)	Electricity (page 15 and 2	16)		ent electricity (page 12) Science Programmes of Study	
				ricity (pages 15 and 16)	
RRSA Links				sment of Learning (Impact)	
ARTICLE 1: Definition of the child. ARTICLE 6: Life, survival and development.				vidual questioning, lesson	
ARTICLE 12: Respect for the views	The state of the s		homework activities		
ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food,	ducation.	• Clas	swork in student folders		
ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.  British Values Links			with Review lesson		
MUTUAL RESPECT: Working together with tolerance and mutual understanding,			• Prac	tical activities carried out	
treating each other with respect.				ughout topic	
THE RULE OF LAW: Understanding and following lab rules and the laws of nature.				3 Standard Homework 1 and	
INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Thinking independently and expressing views appropriately				th Feedback lesson	
with confidence in a safe, supporting environment.				3 Topic Test with Revision	
Eco-Schools Links				Feedback lessons	
Consider how electrical usage is controlled and energy wasted throu			ana	recubuck lessons	
heating. Generating electric	city efficiently.	_			
Reading / Enrichment	Key Vocabulary (Literacy)	Numeracy Oppor	tunities	Career Links	
Electricity & Circuits - Greg	Charge; Coulomb; Ammeter;	Making measure	Making measurements; Electrician; Electrical		
Hughes	Voltmeter; Current; Ampere;	Comparing size; Co	omparing size; Converting Technician; Railway		
Mad About Physics:	Potential difference; Volt;	units;	units; Technician;		
Brainteasers Paradoxes	Resistance: Ohm: Ohmic:	Using and rearra	nging	Telecommunications	

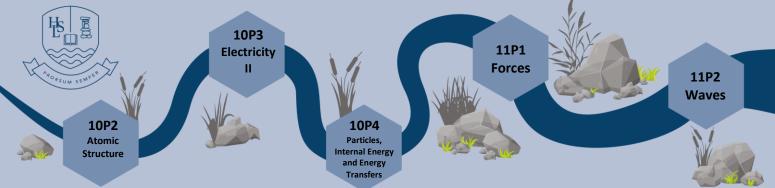
Brainteasers, Paradoxes, and Curiosities - Christopher Jargodzki & Franklin Potter Nikola Tesla: Imagination and the Man That Invented the 20th Century - Sean Patrick <u>Recommended Reading List.</u>

Resistance; Ohm; Ohmic; Watts; Resistor; thermistor; Light-dependent resistor

Complete topic glossary provided.

Using and rearranging equations; Calculating averages, resultant forces and percentages; Rounding results; Drawing and analysing accurate scientific diagrams, results tables, and scatter graphs.

Telecommunications Engineer; Medical Physicist; Electrical Engineer; Electronics Engineer; Power Systems Engineer; Renewable Energy Engineer; Automotive Electrician; Civil / Building Services Engineer; Materials Scientist



	Transfers					
Science	Year	· 10	Summer Term			
10P4 Physics Topic 4 – Particles, Internal Energy and Energy Transfers						
		7. What happens as a 8. What happens as a 9. What affects the in 10. How does gas exer 11. How can one bike 12. Revision and review 12. Revision and review 12. Identify the changes temperature and the changes.  ✓ Identify the changes temperature and the changes.  ✓ State the equation of specific latent heat of Rearrange the equation of specific latent heat of Rearrange the equation of specific latent heat of Rearrange the equation of State that internal eall the particles that inside a solid, liquid within the system by the Describe how the profor a fixed (constant the temperature income gas is related to bot the State which two variaffect the pressure.  (Context)  mes of Study  the properties of	What happens as a substance cools? What happens as a substance cools? What affects the internal energy?  How does gas exert a pressure? How can one bike tyre feel soft and another feel hard? Revision and review.  Identify the changes of state on a cooling curve graph. Describe how the temperature and the internal energy of the substance on a cooling curve changes. State the equation for the specific latent heat of fusion. Calculate the specific latent heat of fusion for a substance melting and freezing. Rearrange the equation for the specific latent heat of fusion to calculate energy or mass. State that internal energy is the total kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles that make up a system. Describe the motion of particles inside a solid, liquid and gas. Explain how heating changes the energy stored within the system by increasing the energy of the particles in the system. Describe how the pressure of a gas increases as the temperature increases for a fixed (constant) volume. Explain why the pressure of a gas increases as the temperature increases. Explain how the motion of the molecules in a gas is related to both its temperature and its pressure.  State which two variables affect pressure. Describe how these variables affect the pressure. Explain why these variables affect the pressure.  National Curriculum Links (Context)  KS3: Science Programmes of Study  The particular nature of matter (page 8)  Energy changes and transfers (page 10)  Changes in systems (page 10)  Particle model (page 13)			
R	RSA Links		The structure of matter (page 16)  Assessment of Learning (Impact)			
ARTICLE 1: Definition of the child.  ARTICLE 1: Definition of the child.  ARTICLE 12: Respect for the views of the child.  ARTICLE 13: Freedom of expression.  ARTICLE 24: Health, Water, Food, Environment ARTICLE 28: Right to education.  ARTICLE 29: Goals of education.			<ul> <li>Individual questioning, lesson and homework activities</li> <li>Classwork in student folders with</li> </ul>			
British Values Links			Review lesson			
MUTUAL RESPECT: Working together with each other with respect. THE RULE OF LAW: Understanding and fo INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY: Thinking independent confidence in a safe, supporting environment.	<ul> <li>Practical activities carried out throughout topic</li> <li>10P4 Standard Homework 1 and 2 with Feedback lesson</li> <li>10P4 Topic Test with Revision and</li> </ul>					
			_or replaced with he vision and			

# **Reading / Enrichment**

Waste – dealing with radioactive materials.

A Short History of Nearly Everything – Bill Bryson Seven Brief Lessons on Physics

– Carlo Rovelli

Recommended Reading List.

**Key Vocabulary** (Literacy) particle theory; internal energy; temperature; conservation of energy; system; specific heat

**Eco-Schools Links** 

capacity; thermal energy; specific latent heat; gas pressure. Complete topic glossary provided.

#### **Numeracy Opportunities**

Making measurements; Converting units; Using and rearranging equations.

#### **Career Links**

Feedback lessons.

Materials Scientist; Nanotechnologist; Energy Systems Engineer; Medical Physicist; Robotics Engineer.