Term	Topic/Subje	nce Year Group: 9 Assessment Objectives and Knowledge	Skill building	Wider reading to	SEND & PP	Final
Term	ct	acquisition	Intent	include numeracy and SMSC	Identify where access and learning is supporte d	assessment task and title
Autumn	B1 Cell Biology	To understand the structure of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells. Explain how subcellular structures are related to their functions. Explain how cells are specialised to carry out a particular function. To be able to explain the importance of cell differentiation. To be able to understand how microscopy technique have developed over time and how electron microscopy has increased understanding of sub-cellular structures. Triple only-to understand binary fission and how to cultivate cultures. To understand what chromosomes are and their part in the cell cycle and mitosis. To understand the capabilities of stem cells. Explain therapeutic cloning and how it can be used. To be able to explain transport in cells by diffusion, osmosis and active transport.	Demonstrate an understanding scale and size of cells and make order of magnitude calculation. Carry out experiments appropriately. Recognise and draw cells. Triple only- prepare uncontaminated culture using aseptic technique whilst investigating the action of disinfections and antibiotics. Recognise and interpret diagrams that model cell processes. Use of isotonic drinks and high energy drinks in sports.	Be able to use prefixes. Calculating magnification and be able to express answers in standard form Triple only -calculate the number of bacteria in a population after a certain time to give a mean division time. Calculate cross-sectional areas of colonies or clear areas around colonies Use percentages and simple compound measures. Wider reading around STEM cells Development of microscopes reading comprehension	Students are ability set Smaller groups for set 4 and 5 Careful seating plans All PP will be offered a revision guide Encourage use of HW club Content differentiation as highlighted between triple, higher and foundation	Mitosis – description of key terms End of unit test

Aic	T TICAL	Temy Curriculum Flammig: Key Sta	1	T	T .	,
				Evaluate the practical	Use of TA support	
				risks and benefits, as	in lessons	
				well as social and ethical		
				issues, of the use of	Focus on key parts	
				stem cell in medical	of syllabus	
				research and		
				treatments.	Use of LSU to chase	
				Careers in medicine.	parents evening	
					appointments and	
					follow up	
					'	
Autumn	P1 Energy	To understand the way energy is stored and	Use calculations to show	To be able to apply and		Energy loss
		changed when a system changes.	on a common scale how	recall physics equations		practical data
		To be able to calculate the changes in energy.	the overall energy in a	To be able to calculate		End of unit test
		To be able to explain how energy can be	system is redistributed	and give values as a		
		transferred usefully, stored or dissipated but	when the system is	decimal or as a		
		cannot be created or destroyed.	changed.	percentage.		
			To be able to calculate	Additional reading		
		to be able to describe the main energy sources	kinetic energy, elastic	around efficiency of		
		available and distinguish between energy	potential energy, elastic	products and their		
		resources that are renewable and	potential energy and	impact		
		non-renewable resources, compare ways that	gravitational potential	Impact		
		different energy resources are used,	energy, change in thermal	Alternative energy and		
		understand why some energy resources are	energy, and specific heat	reducing energy		
		more reliable than others, describe the	capacity, power.	wastage as an		
		environmental impact arising from the use of	To carry out an	environmental and		
		different energy resources, explain patterns	investigation to	economic issue.		
		and trends in the use of energy resources.	determine the specific	Impact of humans on		
		and defias in the use of effergy resources.	heat capacity of one or	the environment.		
			more materials.	the chivitoninient.		
			Investigate thermal			
			conductivity using rods of			
			different materials.			
			To be able to calculate			
			efficiency. (HT only)			



To know the relative charges of subatomic particles. To understand the size and mass of atoms. To represent the electronic structure of the first 20 atoms. To know the relative charges of subatomic appropriate. Safe use of a range of individual elements Awe and wonder with regards to the complexity and scale of	
Autumn C1 Atomic structure To understand the terms elements, mixtures and compounds. To be able to name and place the first elements on the periodic table. To be able to explain what a mixture is and how it can be separated. To be able to explain the development of the atom model and the results or experiments that's support the theories. To know the relative charges of subatomic particles. To understand the size and mass of atoms. To represent the electronic structure of the first 20 atoms. efficiency of an intended energy transfer. To be able to represent chemical reactions can be represented by word equations using symbols and formulae. (HT ONLY) write balanced half equations and ionic equations where appropriate. Safe use of a range of equipment to separate chemical mixtures. To eable to use SI units and prefix nano, micro etc and recognise expressions in standard form. Additional reading around the development of the periodic table and individual elements Awe and wonder with regards to the complexity and scale of	
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first 20 atoms. The historical context to complexity and scale of	
To understand the history of the marie die teles show here the steer's standard and	
To understand the history of the periodic table show how and describe atomic structure and	
and the patterns and trends that is how scientific methods amounts of substances.	
represented in it. and theories develop over Links can be made	
To explain the properties and trends of group time. between science and	
0, group1 and group 7 as well as trends in Visualise and represent spirituality at this stage	
metals and non-metals. 2D and 3D forms Awe and wonder with	
Triple only- Properties of transition metals including two regards to Energetic	
dimensional processes that are	
representations of 3D occurring in front of	
objects. eyes but not always with	
Explain how testing a explicit visual signs.	
prediction can support or Links to the early	
refute a new scientific periodic table and the	
idea moral, social and	
cultural issues that	
hindered and/or	
supported	
Autumn C2 To know the three types of chemical bonds, Visualise and represent Recognise and use Compa	
Structures, ionic, covalent and metallic and to be able to 2D and 3D forms expressions in decimal covale	aring giant
bonding explain their structure and properties. including two form. molec	ent



	and properties	To explain the structure and properties of polymers and alloys.	dimensional representation of 3D	Translate information between graphical and	Magnesium and oxygen bonding
		To explain how the bonding and structure are relates to the properties of substances. Triple Bulk and surface properties of matter including nanoparticles (chemistry only)-to know the Sizes of particles and their properties and Uses of nanoparticles	objects. Recognise substances as small molecules, polymers or giant structures from diagrams showing bonding. Triple- Students should be able to: given appropriate information, evaluate the use of nanoparticles for a specified purpose explain that there are possible risks associated with the use of nanoparticles.	numeric form. Use ratios fractions and percentages. Substitute numerical values into algebraic equations using appropriate units for physical quantities. Make order of magnitude calculations. Calculate areas of triangles and rectangles, surface areas and volumes of cubes. Make estimates of the results of simple calculations Use and development of modern materials including alloys and	End of unit test.
Spring	B3 Infection and response	To understand what is meant by communicable diseases and that they are caused by viruses, bacteria, protest and fungi. To be able to explain how the spread of disease can be reduced or prevented. To explain how pathogens can be spread. To be able to explain the spread and symptoms of certain viral, bacterial, fungal and protest diseases. To be able to explain the body defends itself against pathogens including white blood cells.	Evaluate the global use of vaccination in the prevention of disease. Understand that the results of testing and trails are published only after scrutiny by peer review. Biology HT – appreciate the power of monoclonal antibodies and consider any ethical issues.	things like carbon fibre Be able to use and interpret graphs of infection data and mortality rate Calculate and understand rates as per 100000 population Reading comprehensions around John Snow and epidemiology	Assessment on data handling and interpretation End of unit test.



Spring	C5 Energy changes	To be able to explain how vaccination will prevent illness. To explain how antibiotics and painkiller are used. To be able to describe the process of discovery and development of potential new medicines, preclinical and clinical testing. Triple only and HT- to understand how monoclonal antibodies are produced and the uses of them. To understand how plant diseases can be detected and how identification can be made. To be able to describe physical and chemical plant responses. Identify exothermic and endothermic reactions from temperature changes. Evaluate the energy transfer of a fuel Draw simple reaction profiles (energy level diagrams). Use reaction profiles to identify reactions as exothermic or endothermic. Explain the energy needed for a reaction to occur and calculate energy changes. Describe the energy changes in bond breaking and bond making. Explain how a reaction is endothermic or exothermic overall. Calculate the energy transferred in chemical reactions using bond energies. Triple only Chemical cells and fuel cells	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of monoclonal antibodies. The everyday application of scientific knowledge to detect and identify plants disease. The understanding of ion deficiencies allows horticulturist to provide optimum conditions for plants. Investigate the variables that affect temperature changes in reacting solutions Use scientific theories and explanations to develop hypotheses. Plan experiments to make observations and test hypotheses Evaluate methods to suggest possible improvements and further investigations	Wider reading around development of antibiotics How lifestyle choices can impact on health. Overuse of antibiotics and MRSA. Reducing spread of pathogens, including STIs. Discussion about drug trails and use of animals and humans Read scales in integers and using decimals. Calculate the energy change during a reaction. Calculate energy transferred for comparison.	Data around an experiment – zinc and copper sulfate Ammonium nitrate use Triple - Describe the factors that will affect a fuel cell End of unit test.
		_	Turther investigations		
Spring	P3 Particle model of matter	Use the particle model to explain the different states of matter and differences in density.	Students should be able to recall and apply this equation to changes	The density of a material is defined by the equation:	Density assessment – calculating



Alcester Academy Curriculum Flamming: Key St	age + (Teal)		
Describe how, when substances change state,	where mass is conserved.	density = mass	density of
mass is conserved.	Students should be	volume	regular and
Describe energy transfer in changes of state.	able to apply this	ρ = m	irregular objects
Explain changes of state in terms of particles.	equation, which is	V	End of unit test.
Describe the particle model of matter.	given on the Physics	density, ρ, in kilograms	
i i	equation sheet, to	per metre cubed, kg/m3	
Understand what is meant by the internal	calculate the energy	mass, m, in kilograms,	
energy of a system.	change involved when	kg	
Describe the effect of heating on the energy	the temperature of a	volume, V, in metres	
stored within a system.	material changes. Calculate	cubed, m3	
Describe the effect of increasing the	density.	The following equation	
temperature of a system in terms of	Interpret observations	applies:	
particles.	and data.	change in thermal	
State the factors that are affected by an	Use spatial models to	energy = mass× specific	
increase in temperature of a substance.	solve problems.	heat capacity	
Explain specific heat capacity.	Plan experiments and	× temperature change	
Explain what is meant by latent heat.	devise procedures.	$\Delta E = m c \Delta \theta$ change in thermal	
Describe that when a change of state occurs in	Use an appropriate	energy, ΔE , in joules, J	
changes the energy stored but not the	number of significant	mass, m, in kilograms,	
temperature.	figures in		
Perform calculations involving specific latent	measurements and	kg specific heat capacity, c,	
heat.	calculations.	in joules per kilogram	
Relate the temperature of a gas to the averag	Draw a graph of	per degree Celsius, J/kg	
kinetic energy of the particles.	temperature against time.	°C	
Explain how a gas has a pressure.	Interpret a graph of	temperature change,	
Explain that changing the temperature of a ga		$\Delta\theta$, in degrees Celsius,	
held at constant volume changes its	time.	°C.	
pressure.			
Use the particle model to explain states of		An understanding of	
matter.		how ideas can change in	
Use ideas about energy and bonds to explain		science given new	
changes of state.		evidence	
Explain the relationship between temperature	.	Appreciate how science	
and energy.		can apply to every day	
		situations	



	Triple- Pressure in gases (physics only) Increasing the pressure of a gas (physics only) (HT only)			
Spring C7 Hydrocarbo ns	CRUDE OIL AND HYDROCARBONS to know: How is crude oil separated? What are the hydrocarbons that make up crude oil? How does the size of hydrocarbons affect flammability? PROPERTIES OF HYDROCARBONS What is incomplete combustion? How is the supply of petrol increased to match the demand? What is an unsaturated hydrocarbon? Triple oinly ALCOHOLS AND CARBOXYLIC ACIDS How is fermentation used to make alcohol? What is the functional group of a carboxylic acid? How are carboxylic acids used to make perfumes? ADDITION AND CONDENSATION POLYMERS Why is poly(ethene) known as an addition polymer? What does the formula of a polymer tell us? Why is polyester known as a condensation polymer? AMINO ACIDS, DNA AND OTHER NATURAL POLYMERS How many functional groups do amino acids have? How do the parts of the DNA structure fit together? Why are starch and cellulose known as polymers?	Make models of alkanes molecules using the molecular model kits Investigate the properties of different hydrocarbons Evaluate risks both in practical science and in the wider social context Plan experiments or devise procedures to make observations and test hypothesis. Plan experiments or devise procedures to make observations and test hypothesis.	Visualise and represent two-dimensional and three-dimensional forms including 2D representations of 3D objects. Plot two variables from experimental or other data Use ratios, fractions and percentages Use SI units and IUPAC chemical nomenclature unless inappropriate Additional reading around oil spill disasters such as deep water horizon. use of hydrocarbons and how this impacts the environment Understand why changes to our use of hydrocarbons may be slow and the impact the governments have on this	Fractional distillation of For triple – describe the uses of polymers (related to properties)

3

Summer	P4 Atomic structure	Describe the structure of the atom. Describe ionisation Describe radioactive decay. Describe the types of nuclear radiation. Understand the processes of alpha decay and beta decay. Describe radioactive contamination. Give examples of how radioactive tracers can be used. Explain what is meant by radioactive half-life. Choose the best radioisotope for a task. Explain what is meant by irradiation. Understand the distinction between contamination and irradiation. Understand how ideas about the structure of the atom have changed. How evidence is used to test and improve models Triple-Hazards and uses of radioactive emissions and of background radiation (physics only) Background radiation Different half-lives of radioactive isotopes Uses of nuclear radiation Nuclear fission and fusion (physics only) Nuclear fusion	Use symbols to represent particles Understand nuclear equations. Write balanced nuclear equations Calculate half-life. Appreciate the importance of communication between scientists. Calculate radioactive half-life from a curve of best fit. Calculate the net decline in radioactivity.	Appreciate why petroleum companies are so influential Link to the impact that hydrocarbon use has on the environment Careers links within the petrochemicals and plastics industries Students should be able to recognise expressions given in standard form. Use graphs to calculate half life Additional reading around nuclear disasters such as Chernobyl Health and safety regarding use of lasers, tanning beds etc. Discovery of radioactivity (Curie etc.) – can be linked to risks of Dangers from use of nuclear radiation including the use of nuclear fuel for generating electricity Discuss the rights and wrongs of nuclear weapons	Half-life graph End of unit test.
Summer	B4 Photosynth esis and	Adaptations of cells and tissues in leaves allow them to photosynthesise efficiently. Stomata are adapted to	Required practical Investigate the effect of light intensity on the rate	Recognise and use expressions in decimal form	Photosynthesis required practical –



AICE	respiration	control the exchange of gases. Cells and	of photosynthesis using	Use ratios, fractions and	results and
	(Bioenerget	tissues in leaves, stems and roots are	an aquatic organism such	percentages Use an	conclusion
	ics)	designed for the maximum exchange of	as pondweed	appropriate number	End of unit test.
	103)	substances in and out of the plant The	Maths skills: Surface area	of significant figures	Liid of diffe test.
		useful products of photosynthesis are	to volume ratio	Find arithmetic means.	
		simple carbohydrates, for example	to volume ratio	Construct and	
		glucose ad sucrose. Different		interpret frequency tables and diagrams,	
		environmental factors interact to limit		bar charts and	
		the rate of photosynthesis in different		histograms	
		habitats at different times. The		Understand the terms	
		environment in which plants are grown		mean, mode and	
		can be artificially manipulated. There		median Understand	
		are two transport systems in plants:		and use the symbols:	
		xylem transports water up the plant		=, <, <<, >>, >, ∝, ~.	
		and phloem transports substances up		Solve simple algebraic	
		and down the plant. Water movement		equations.	
		through the plant is affected by		Translate information	
		different environmental factors. Water		between graphical and	
		loss in plants is a consequence of		numeric form. Plot two	
		adaptations for photosynthesis.		variables from	
		Different factors affect the rate of		experimental or other	
		diffusion in plant systems.		data	
		Concentration gradients can affect the		Wider reading around	
		rate of photosynthesis. Substances		the use of plant based	
		move in and out the leaf during		medicine	
		different processes, for example,		medicine	
		photosynthesis, respiration and			
		transpiration.		Understand the roles	
				plants play in our lives	
				and how we can	
				maintain and increase	
				them	
				Discuss the impact of	
				deforestation	

Alce	ester Acad	emy Curriculum Planning: Key Stag	ge 4 (Year 9)		
				Appreciate the use of chemicals in farming and the short and long term impacts of these	

Last updated: Sept 2021