

Year	Class	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
1	Trent	Animals including humans:  Body parts Growth Investigate Explore Experiment	Plants:  Growth Sunlight Water Oxygen Seed Stem Leaves Root Flower bud	Seasonal changes:  Seasons Months of the Year Weather Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere	Everyday materials:  Materials Grouping Sorting Properties	Pushes and Pulls:  Explore  Movement  Push  Pull	Light and Dark:  Light Reflective Dark Dull Sun
2	Trent	Uses of everyday materials:  Materials Properties Heating Cooling	Animals including humans:  Animals Pets Growth Life Cycle	Record Plants:  Seed Pollination Growth Sunlight Water Oxygen	Living things and their habitats:  Habitats Depend Trees Oxygen	Healthy Eating:  Healthy Eating Breakfast Dairy Food preparation	Recycling and the environment:  Environment Recycling Benefits
1	Leamington / Hampden	Plants and Animals in the Local Environment:  Environment Habitat Requirements for life	Using Electricity:  Electricity Circuits Conductors Insulators Dangers	Characteristics of Materials:  Materials Properties Explore Testing Suitability Purpose	Forces and magnets:  Magnetism Resistance Attract Repel Poles	Rocks and soils:  Sedimentary Igneous Metamorphic Properties Purpose	Animals including humans:  Growth Development Reproduction Nutrition Healthy Lifestyle



2	Leamington/ Hampden	Sound:  Waves Vibration Medium Pitch Volume Sound proofing	Light and shadow:  Waves Light Shadow Earth Rotation Opaque Transparent	Animals including humans:  Skeleton Bones Joints Muscles Movement	Plants:  Growth Sunlight Water Oxygen Seed Stem Leaves Root Flower bud	State of matter:  Solid Liquid Gas Water Cycle	Living things and their habitats Variation:  Habitats Characteristics Comparison Similarities Differences
1	Oval / Old Trafford/ Wembley	Earth and space:  Earth Rotation Seasons Moons orbit Solar System	Properties of materials:  Solid Liquid Gas Properties	Living things and their habitats:  Habitat Environment Adaptations	Electricity and Magnetism:  Electricity Circuits Conductors Insulators Dangers	Animals including humans:  Healthy Lifestyle Heart Rate Medicine Tobacco Drugs	Light and Sound:  Waves Light Sound Vibrations Transverse Longitudinal
2	Oval / Old Trafford/ Wembley	Evolution and inheritance:  Fossils Evolution Inheritance Variation Adaptation	Separating Materials:  Mixtures Separation Filter Chromatography Dissolve Evaporate	Forces:  Resistance Gravity Up thrust Friction Attract Repel	Plants:  Seed Stem Leaves Root Flower bud Photosynthesis	Living things and their habitats Variation and Classification:  Classification Characteristics Comparison Similarities Difference	Heating and cooling:  Temperature Heating Cooling Conduction Convection



1	Year 8	Cells and Organisation The skeletal and muscular systems:  Microscope Slide Cell Organelles Skeleton Bones Joints Muscle	Atoms, elements and compounds Chemical reactions:  Matter Element Atom Molecule Compound	Motion and Forces:  Balanced Unbalanced Resultant Force Weight Air resistance Friction Speed Gravity	Gas exchange systems, Nutrition and digestion:  Respiratory system Lungs Inhale/Exhale Digestive system Balanced diet Bacteria	Energetics The periodic table:  Periodic table Metals Non-metals Halogens Groups Periods Reaction Reactive Exothermic Endothermic Chemical Bond	Electricity and electromagnetism Waves:  Transverse Longitudinal Wavelength Amplitude Frequency Pinna Cochlea Retina Optic nerve Photoreceptors Reflect
1	Live and Living Skills	Using household tasks - Electricity:  Electricty Switch Household Tasks Jobs Safety Storage	Recycling - Materials:  Recycling Waste Non-recyclable Materials Charity shops Charity bags	Introduction to health and safety - Science safety:  Health Safety Workplace Hazards	Food storage and safety - Healthy eating  Food Safety Storage Hygiene Fresh Gone -off	Energy  Making a healthy meal - Healthy eating:  Meal Healthy Plan Recipe	Refract Refract Electrons Electrostatic Attract Repel Plants:  Plants Environment Issues Structure Pollination Seed dispersal Photosynthesis Natural Habitats Survival



Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Working with Electrical Circuits:	Renewable energy:	Food and health:
		Healthy
		Diet
		Nutritional
		Dietary
	Efficiency	Dishes / meals
Risk		Recipes
	Energy in the home and workplace:	
		Science and the human body:
Variation and adaptation:	<mark>Energy</mark>	
	Principles	Major body systems
	Transferred	Functions
Environment	Electrical appliances	<b>Structure</b>
Adapted	Power consumption	Health Health
<b>Factors</b>	Waste	<mark>Factors</mark>
Natural Natural	Reduce	Health
External		Ill health
Food chain	The science of light and sound:	Testing
Predator		
Prey	Light	Science and our universe:
Habitat		
	The state of the s	Structure
		Galaxies
Making useful compounds		Solar system
,		Sun
Chemical reactions		Planet
		Moon
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Craters
	Communication	Ciuleis
	Working with Electrical Circuits:  Components Electrical Circuit Series Parrallel Risk  Variation and adaptation:  Organisms Environment Adapted Factors Natural External Food chain Predator Prey Habitat  Making useful compounds	Working with Electrical Circuits:  Components Electrical Circuit Series Parrallel Renewable Energy in the home and workplace:  Variation and adaptation:  Corganisms Environment Adapted Factors Natural External Food chain Predator Prey Habitat  Making useful compounds Compounds Compounds Chemical change  Renewable energy:  Renewable Renewable Renewable Renewable Renergy Renewable Renewable Renergy Renewable Renergy Renewable Renergy Renewable Renewable Renergy Renewable Re



Laboratory	Introduction to land maintenance:	Electromagnetic spectrum
Preparation		Space
Data	<mark>Purpose</mark>	Telescopes
	Tools	Atmosphere
Science and the plant world:	Design	
	Planting	Science: Health and safety:
Conditions	Calendar	
<mark>Growth</mark>	Time	<mark>Hazards</mark>
Plants	Tests	Symbols Symbols
Germination		Equipment
Investigations		Safely
Function		Hazardous <mark>substances</mark>
Reproduction		Risks
Female / male		Fire safety
		<b>Dangers</b>
		Actions



	Twickenham  Entry level certificate	Biology - Key Concepts in Biology:  Magnification Resolution Prokaryotic Eukaryotic Adaptation	Biology - Key Concepts in Biology:  Enzyme Substrate Active site Complex Molecule Soluble Particles Diffusion Concentration Gradient Active Transport	Biology - Cells and control  Nucleus Cell membrane Cytoplasm Animal cells Chloroplast Plant cells Cell differentiation Specialised cells Sperm cells Egg cells Nerve cells Muscle cells	Biology -Natural Selection  Darwin's theory Evolution Natural selection Emergence Resistant organisms Human evolution Fossils Stone tools Dated Environment	Biology - Plants and their Functions  Plants Green algae Organisms Photosynthesis Photosynthetic organisms Producers Biomass Light energy React Carbon dioxide Water Glucose Oxygen Equation Transport Mineral ions Transpiration Phloem Sucrose	Biology - Health, Disease and the development of medicine  Health Communicable Non- communicable diseases Human diseases Interaction Factors Diet Lifestyle Genetics Exercise Obesity BMI Calculations Cells Cell division Circulatory system Cardiovascular system Medication Surgical procedures
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	Chamiatry	Chamiatry	Chamiatau	Chamiatmy	Chamiatmy	Chamiatau
	Chemistry -	Chemistry -	Chemistry -	Chemistry -	Chemistry -	Chemistry -
	Key Concepts in	Key Concepts in	Bonding	Acids and Alkalis	Calculations	Groups in the
	Chemistry:	Chemistry	Ionic bonds	Neutral solution	involving masses	Periodic Table
	<mark>Atom</mark>	States of Matter	Metal atom	has a pH of 7	Structure	Mendeleev
	Electron	Methods of	Non-metal atom	Acidic solutions	Atom	Elements
	Neutron Neutron	separating and	Transfer	have lower pH	Nucleus	Properties Properties
		purifying	Electrons	values		•
	<mark>Proton</mark>	Substances:			Protons Protons	Compounds
		-	Positive and	Alkaline solutions	<mark>Neutron</mark> s	Increasing
		<u>Isotope</u>	negative ions	higher pH values	Relative charge	Atomic number
		Mass number	<mark>Structure</mark>	Indicators	Relative mass of:	Rows
		<mark>Periodic Table</mark>	<b>Compound</b>	Litmus	Electron	Vertical columns
		<mark>Element</mark>	High melting	pH indicator	<mark>Element</mark>	<mark>Groups</mark>
		Compounds Compounds	points and boiling	paper/universal	Atomic number	Position Position
		<mark>Mixture</mark>	<mark>point</mark> s	indicator solution	Mass number	
		Physical property	<b>Energy</b>	Hazard <mark>symbols</mark>		
		Filtration Property of the Filtration	Strong <mark>force</mark> s	<b>Danger</b>		
		<b>Crystallisation</b>	Solubility	Safe working		
		Chromatography	Conduct	Precautions		
		5 , ,	electricity	Substances		
			Covalent bond			
			Simple molecules			
			Properties Properties			
			Low melting			
			points and boiling			
			points			
			Weak <mark>force</mark> s			
			Intermolecular			
			forces			
			Simple polymers			



	Physics -Key concepts in Physics  Système Internationale d'Unités (SI units) Metre (m) Kilogram (kg) Seconds (s) Ampere (A) Kelvin (K) Mole (mol) Motion Scalar quantity Vector quantity Displacement/distance Velocity/speed Acceleration	Physics - Motion and Forces  Stopping distance Mass Speed Reaction time Condition State Friction Factors Unbalanced forces Position Shape Balanced/ zero Speed up Slow down	Physics - Conservation of Energy Energy sources Fossil fuels Nuclear fuel Bio-fuel Wind Hydro-electric The tides The Sun Renewable or non-renewable	Transfer Energy Information Frequency Wavelength Amplitude Wave speed Refraction Vacuum Electromagnetic spectrum Materials	Physics -Light and electromagnetic Spectrum  Electromagnetic Spectrum Radiation Radio waves - broadcasting, communications and satellite transmissions Microwaves - cooking, communications and satellite transmissions Infrared - cooking, thermal imaging and television remote controls  Visible light - vision, photography and illumination	Physics - Electricity  Diagrams Electric circuits Symbols Cells (including batteries) Switches Voltmeters Ammeters Lamps Series and parallel circuits Measure Current Voltage
GCSE	Biology - Key Concepts in Biology (B1):  Magnification Prokaryotic Eukaryotic	Biology - Key Concepts in Biology (B1): Enzyme Substrate	Biology - Natural selection and genetic modification (B3&4)	Biology - Natural selection and genetic modification (B3&4)	Biology - Ecosystems and material cycles (B9)	Biology - Plant structures (B6)  Photosynthetic organisms



	<u>Adaptation</u>	Active site	Darwin's theory	Darwin's theory of	<b>Organisms</b>	Producers Producers
		<b>Diffusion</b>	<mark>of evolution by</mark>	<mark>evolution by</mark>	Populations	<mark>Biomass</mark>
		<b>Concentration</b>	natural selection	natural selection	Communities	<b>Endothermic</b>
		<mark>Gradient</mark>	<mark>Resistant</mark>	<mark>Resistant</mark>	Abiotic and biotic	reaction
		Osmosis	<mark>organisms</mark>	<mark>organisms</mark>	<mark>factors</mark>	Light energy
		Partially permeable	<mark>Antibiotic</mark>	<mark>Antibiotic</mark>	Interdependence	Carbon dioxide
		Active transport	<mark>resistance in</mark>	<mark>resistance in</mark>	Parasitism	<mark>Water</mark>
			<mark>bacteria</mark>	<mark>bacteria</mark>	Mutualism	<mark>Glucose</mark>
			human evolution	<mark>human evolution</mark>	Field-work	<mark>Oxygen</mark>
			<mark>Fossils</mark> :	<mark>Fossils</mark> :	techniques	<mark>Rate</mark>
			Ardi from 4.4	Ardi from 4.4	Quadrats	Light intensity
			<mark>million years ago</mark>	<mark>million years ago</mark>	Belt transects	Inverse square
			Lucy from 3.2	Lucy from 3.2	Local and global	law calculation
			<mark>million years ago</mark>	million years ago	biodiversity	Xylem
			<mark>Leakey's</mark>	Leakey's discovery	Cycle	<mark>Phloem</mark>
			discovery of	of fossils from 1.6	Carbon cycle	<mark>Transport</mark>
			fossils from 1.6	<mark>million years ago</mark>	Water cycle	<mark>Sucrose</mark>
			<mark>million years ago</mark>	<mark>Stone tools</mark>	Nitrogen cycle	<b>Transpiration</b>
			<mark>Stone tools</mark>	<mark>Dated</mark>		Translocation
			<mark>Dated</mark>	Environment		Environmental
			<mark>Environment</mark>	<mark>Genetic analysis</mark>		factors
			Genetic analysis	Three domains		
			Three domains	Selective breeding		
			<mark>Selective</mark>	<mark>Genetic</mark>		
			<mark>breeding</mark>	<mark>engineering</mark>		
			<mark>Genetic</mark>	<mark>Desirable</mark>		
			<mark>engineering</mark>	<mark>characteristics</mark>		
			<mark>Desirable</mark>	Restriction		
			<mark>characteristics</mark>	<mark>enzymes</mark>		
			Restriction	<mark>Ligase</mark>		
			<mark>enzymes</mark>	<mark>Sticky ends</mark>		
			<mark>Ligase</mark>	<mark>Vectors</mark>		



Chemistry -Key concepts in Chemistry Atomic Structure (C3):  Atom Electron Neutron Proton Particle model Physical changes Melting point Boiling point	Chemistry States of Matter (C1) Methods of separating and purifying Substances (C2):  Isotope Mass number Periodic Table Element Compounds Mixture Physical property Filtration Crystallisation	Sticky ends Vectors  Chemistry - The Periodic Table (4):  Ores Reactants Products Metal oxides Oxidation Reduction	Chemistry - Obtaining and using metals (C11): Alkali metals Group 1, 7 and 0 Melting point Boiling point Displacement Volume Concentration Temperature Surface area Pressure	Chemistry - Reversible reactions and Equilibria (C13):  Exothermic Endothermic Reactants Products Activation energy Reaction profile Crude oil Natural gas Hydrocarbons Fractional Distillation	Chemistry - Groups in the Periodic Table, Rates of Reaction, Heat Energy Changes in Chemical reactions (C13, 14 & 15) Cracking Greenhouse effect Greenhouse gas Global warming
	<u>Chromatography</u>			Carbon monoxide Toxic	
Physics - Motion (P1) Motion and forces (P2)  Système	Physics - Motion and Forces (P2)  Force Weight/mass	Physics - Energy Conservation (P3) Energy - forces doing work and	Physics - Light and the electromagnetic spectrum (P5)	Physics – Magnetism (P10) Unlike magnetic poles	Physics- Particle Model, Forces and Matter (P12, 13)
Internationale d'Unités (SI units) Metre (m)	Momentum Energy Velocity	effects (P7/P8)  Gravitational  Potential Energy	Transverse Vacuum Transfer	Attract Like magnetic poles	Kinetic theory model Different states
Kilogram (kg) Seconds (s) Ampere (A)	Equations Newton's first law / second law	Equations Amounts of energy	energy <mark>Source</mark> Observer	Repel Permanent and temporary	of matter ( <mark>solids, liquids and gases</mark> ) Movement



	Kelvin (K)	Diagrams	Refraction	magnetic	Arrangement
	Mole (mol)	Energy transfers	Matter	materials	Particles Particles
	Scalar quantity	Conservation of	Radio waves	Magnetic field	<b>Equation</b> s
	Vector quantity	energy	<b>Microwaves</b>	Plotting compasses	Density
	Displacement/distance	System changes	<b>Infrared</b>	Current	Atoms .
	Velocity/speed	Dissipated	<mark>Visible</mark>	Conductor	Molecules
	<u>Acceleration</u>	Lubrication	Ultraviolet	Distance	<mark>Mass</mark>
		<mark>Thermal</mark>	X-rays	Solenoid	Conserved
		<mark>insulation</mark>	Gamma rays	Fleming's left-	Changes of state
		Thermal	<mark>Wavelength</mark>	hand rule	Thermal energy
		conductivity	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Equation</b> s	<mark>Thermal</mark>
		Mechanical	Absorb		<mark>insulation</mark>
		processes	Transmit		<mark>Pressure</mark>
		System	<mark>Refract</mark>		<mark>Gas</mark>
		<mark>Force</mark>	Reflect Programme		<mark>Motion</mark>
		Electrical	Harmful effects		<b>Velocity</b>
		equipment			Absolute zero
		<mark>Heating</mark>			of particles
		<b>Measure</b>			Kelvin and Celsius
		Joule, J			scales
		<b>Equations</b>			Elastic and
		Gravitational PE			inelastic
		Calculate			distortion
		Power			Linear elastic
		<mark>Rate</mark>			distortion
		Gravitational,			
		electrostatic and			
		magnetic fields			
		Vector and scalar			
		quantities			
		Net <mark>force</mark>			
		Equilibrium			



		Resultant <mark>force</mark> Balanced forces Lubrication		

Revisited - greater depth/ to ensure a secure understanding in more in-depth contexts as pupils progress with their development of knowledge and understanding.