

## **CURIOSITY**

## COMPASSION COURAGE



## **Curriculum overview**

Subject	Applied Science	Year group	12			
Vision statement:						
	Our Curriculum Intent has been informed by a wide variety of researchers and is steeped in evidence based research. Christine Counsell summarises the aspiration of our curriculum to empower all learners creating a pathway to success in university, their career and life:					
	'A curriculum exists to change the pupil, to give the pupil new power. One acid test for a curriculum is whether it enables even lower attaining or disadvantaged pupils to clamber into the discourse and practices of educated people, so that they gain powers of the powerful.'					
	As well as excellent academic success we aim to ensure our students leave us as polite and well-rounded young adults. Our new core values of Compassion, Courage and Curiosity are currently being embedded throughout our curriculum offer to ensure we continue to meet our social, emotional, spiritual and moral obligations.					
Curriculum	Must include school values (3Cs)					
intent:	In line with the Academy's vision to enhance students' understanding of the world by ensuring an educational journey guided with care and compassion the Science department at Landau Forte Academy QEMS aim to deliver a curriculum that not only develops students' knowledge and understanding of the subject but inspires them to succeed far beyond their education at the academy.					
	The science curriculum aims to be;					
	o Aspirational					
	<ul> <li>Ambitious</li> <li>Coherent both in planning and sequence</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Adapted successfully to suit all needs and abilities</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Broad - covering not only aspects of the subject but how this can be taken into</li> </ul>					
	In delivering the knowledge based curriculum students will be able to not only achieve					
	they learn about specific concepts, grasp how this fits into the world of careers and ulti- individuals. The curriculum aims to give students a range of opportunities within the cl					
	scientific ideas. Consistently high expectations of both students and teaching staff ens					
	teaching and learning possible and working with key stakeholders ensures that our stu	dents have every opportunity to achieve.				
	In summary the Science curriculum is developed and tailored for each specific year grounds and tailored for each specific year grounds.		•			
_	is to allow students to think deeper and use knowledge based skills within their learnin	g both in science and throughout their live	?\$			





COMPASSION	CURIOSITY	COMPASSION	COURAGE	COMPASSION		
Threshold	Unit 1: Principles of Science					
Concepts (TCs):	<u>Chemistry:</u>					
	A Periodicity and properties of ele	ments				
	A1 Structure and bonding in applic					
	A2 Production and uses of substances in relation to properties					
	Biology:					
	B Structure and functions of cells a	and tissues				
	B1 Cell structure and function					
	B2 Cell specialisation					
	B3 Tissue structure and function					
	Physics:					
	C Waves in communication					
	C1 Working with waves					
	C2 Waves in communication					
	C3 Use of electromagnetic waves i	n communication				
	Unit 2 Practical Scientific Procedu					
		metry to determine the concentration of solutions				
	B: Undertake calorimetry to study	=				
	C: Undertake chromatographic techniques to identify components in mixtures					
	D: Review personal development	of scientific skills for laboratory work				
	Unit 3: Science Investigation Skills	<u>i</u>				
KS4 specification summary:	appreciation of the relevance of so the specific disciplines of biology b	e students have the knowledge to enable them to develop cucience to their everyday lives. This allows students to not on out also develop understanding of the nature, processes and estions about the world around them.	ly develop scientific knowledge and conceptua	al understanding through		

Learner skills:

Critical thinking

Organisation

Collaboration

Adaptability

Oracy

Self-quizzing













ADAPTABILITY



**CURIOSITY** 



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	Torm 1 Ava Oct	Town 2 Nov. Dos	Torm 2 law Feb	Towns 4 May 4 mg	Towns F Arm Mary	Towns Characteri
	Term 1 Aug-Oct	Term 2 Nov-Dec	Term 3 Jan-Feb	Term 4 Mar-Apr	Term 5 Apr-May	Term 6 Jun-Jul
The Big Question			Unit 2: How can I apply t	ey principles of science? the science I have learnt? ate key scientific concepts?		
Big picture questions:	What are the key principles in chemistry? What are the key principles in biology?	What are the key principles in physics?	What is colorimetry and how can I use it to determine the concentration of a solution?	What is a cooling curve and how can I use this to determine melting point?	What is chromatography and how can this be linked to organic compounds?	What skills would I need to work in a laboratory
• Content	Unit 1: Principles and	Unit 1: scientific	Unit 2:	Unit 2:	Unit 2:	Unit 2:
• (Linked to TCs):	applications of science  Chemistry A: Structure and bonding in applications in science Electronic structure Ionic bonding Covalent bonding Metallic bonding Intermolecular forces Quantitative chemistry A2: Production and uses of substances in relation to properties	principles  Physics C1 Working with waves  Describing waves  Graphical representation of wave features  Transverse and longitudinal waves  Displacement, coherence, path difference, phase difference and superposition of waves  Industrial	Assignment A:  Undertake titration and colorimetry to determine the concentration of solutions  Use of pH meters and probe  Use of balances and weighing  Safe use of volumetric glassware  Accurate determination of the end-point of titrations  Selection and use of	Assignment B:  Undertake calorimetry to study cooling curves  Explain the relationship between temperature and heat energy.  Utilise types of thermometer and how they are used to gain accurate readings  Identify rate of cooling from the gradient of the	Assignment C:  Undertake chromatographic techniques to identify components in mixtures  Principles of paper chromatography.  Principles of thin- layer chromatography (TLC)  Use of capillary tubes to apply mixtures to paper or TLC plates.  Choice of developing	Assignment D: Review personal development of scienti skills for laboratory wor  Unit 3: Science investigation skills  A Planning a scientific investigation A1 Developing a hypothesis for an investigation A2 Selection of appropriate equipmentechniques and standa procedures





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•	Chemical properties
	of elements

### Biology B Cell structure and function

- Cell theory
- Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
- Microscopes
- Bacterial cells
- Magnification

### B2 Cell specialisation

 Cell specialisation in terms of structure and function

## B3 Tissue structure and function

- Structure and function of epithelial tissue
- Endothelial tissue
- Muscular tissue
- Nervous tissue

- Wave equations
- Resonance
- Musical instruments

## C2 Waves in communication

- Fibre optics
- Applications of fibre optics in medicine
- Fibre optics in communication

# C3 Use of electromagnetic waves in communication

- Speed of em waves
- Inverse square law
- Frequency of EM waves
- Applications of EM waves in communication

 Determination of melting point from the shape of a curve for a substance freezing.

#### Assignment C:

- Undertake chromatographic techniques to identify components in mixtures
- Principles of paper chromatography.
- Principles of thinlayer chromatography (TLC)
- Use of capillary tubes to apply mixtures to paper or TLC plates.
- Choice of developing solvent and vessel.
- Preparative methods for samples
- Separation of components of a mixture, to include plant pigments extracted from leaves/herbs with propanone.

- Preparative methods for samples
- Separation of components of a mixture, to include plant pigments extracted from leaves/herbs with propanone.

Assignment D: Review personal development of scientific skills for laboratory work A3 Health and safety associated with the investigation A4 variables in the investigation A5 method for data collection and analysis





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Key vocabulary:	Chemistry electronic structure, electrostatic, covalent bonding, dative covalent, intermolecular forces, van der Waals, dipole- dipole, hydrogen bonding, s block, p block, d block, ionisation energy, electron affinity, oxidation, reduction  Biology Ultrastructure, Prokaryote, Eukaryotic, Organelles, gram- positive and gram- negative, magnification, cell specialisation, epithelial tissue, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, endothelial tissue, atherosclerosis, myelination,	Biology  Ultrastructure, Prokaryote, Eukaryotic, Organelles, gram-positive and gram-negative, magnification, cell specialisation, epithelial tissue, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, endothelial tissue, atherosclerosis, myelination, neurotransmitters  Physics Speed, wavelength, frequency, amplitude, oscillation, transverse, longitudinal, displacement, coherence, path difference, phase difference, superposition, diffraction grating, inverse square law, critical angles, refractive index, total internal reflection	Titration Acid Base Standard solution Indicator Colorimeter Concentration pH volumetric	Cooling curve Thermometer Gradient Tangent Melting point Pure Impure Calorimetry	Chromatography Thin layer chromatography Solvent Capillary Rf value Stationary phase Mobile phase	risk assessment, evaluate, conclusion, hypothesis, equipment, apparatus, procedure, method
Assessment:	neurotransmitters  Retrieval throughout	Retrieval throughout	External exam Unit 1	Completed assignment	Completed assignment	Completed assignment
	Key learning tasks at the end of each section	Key learning tasks at the end of each section				
Key/Historical misconceptions in this unit:				The difference between the independent and dependent variable.	Mixtures have a set melting point  All substances are pure	All substances are soluble





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	The difference between the terms valid and reliable.				
Sequencing:	The content of this qualification has been developed in consultation with academics to ensure that it supports progression to higher education. Employers and professional bodies have also been involved and consulted to confirm that the content is appropriate and consistent with current practice for learners planning to enter employment directly in the applied science sector.  Learners will study three mandatory units:  • Unit 1: Principles and Applications of Science I  • Unit 2: Practical Scientific Procedures and Techniques  • Unit 3: Science Investigation Skills.  Learners choose one optional unit which has been designed to support choices in progression to applied science courses in higher education — Unit 12 in year 13. The requirements of the qualification will mean that learners develop the transferable and higher order skills which are valued by higher education providers and employers. For example, when studying <i>Unit 3: Science Investigation Skills</i> , learners will develop skills including how to plan investigations, collecting, analysing, and				