

KS4 Curriculum Overview

Combined Science: Physics AQA Combined Science Trilogy 8464

Curriculum Intent

Our ambition is for all students to understand Physics as the science of energy, forces and matter, that everything that happens is the result of energy being stored and transferred in its various forms. Students who are able to effectively propose and investigate a hypothesis are scientists by definition. Through investigation students learn how to make sense of the natural world. They are able to marvel at the beauty of nature and the elegance of its laws and apply this understanding to solve real world problems.

How does the KS4 curriculum build on that from KS3?

In KS3 we reinforce macroscale ideas and then push students beyond KS3 by considering how microscopic (in biology) or nanoscopic (in chemistry and physics) processes act as drivers for the macroscopic observations. Linking what they can see to the theory of what they can't see is accepting the explanation proposed.

What do students *do* with this knowledge or these skills?

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- propose a hypothesis
- design an experiment
- select suitable apparatus
- identify a variable to change, measure and explain how all others will be controlled
- select a suitable method to record and present data and any relationships therein, followed by a sensible conclusion write an honest evaluation of the validity of the method and the reliability of the data.

How does the KS4 curriculum align to the National Curriculum?

In Year 10 students explore circuits with three required practicals and analyse the motion of objects applying laws including Newton's, Energy and Momentum. The final chapters of the GCSE curriculum are designed to summarise and apply many chapter's student's knowledge from the previous years; Biology interaction of organisms, Chemistry macroscopic atmosphere and cycles and Physics electrical energy and forces.

What new knowledge or skills are students taught?		
Term	Year 10	Year 11
Autumn	<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinetic Energy, Elastic energy and Gravitational Potential energy. • Energy is stored in energy stores and can be transferred from one store to another via energy paths. • No machine is 100% efficient, and some energy is transferred in less useful ways. • Energy resources are classified as renewable and non-renewable. 	<p>Waves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed of wave can be calculated as: $v = f \times \lambda$, where v is velocity, f is frequency and λ is wavelength. • Speed in solids is the fastest, measured using a string and a signal generator. • Electromagnetic waves carry information and are used to produce images. • Lenses are uniform pieces of very carefully shaped material and are able to magnify or diminish image. We classify lenses into Converging (Convex) or diverging (Concave). <p>Electromagnetism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induced magnetism is magnetism created in objects made of steel, iron, cobalt or nickel. Magnetic field has a shape which can be found using iron filings or plotting compass. • Wire carrying electric field in a magnetic field is exposed to a force. This is the Motor Effect. • Flemings left hand rule tells you the direction of the motor effect force. HT • Force of magnetic field can be calculated $F=B \times I \times L$, where F is force, B is magnetic flux density and L is the length of conductor in the magnetic field. HT • Generator effect is the effect of moving magnetic field around a wire which generates/ induces voltage which results in electric current flow. HT
Spring	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance is a property of material, which reduces the flow of current. Different materials have different electrical resistance. • Series circuit is only one loop, and parallel circuits has branches. There are separate rules for Voltage, current and resistance in each of the circuits. Mains electricity is an alternating (AC) voltage and voltage in a battery is Direct (DC). 	<p>Paper 1 and 2 revisions</p> <p>Focussing on drawing ideas together from across Years 7-11, making scientific links & understanding the results and conclusions form Scientific Investigations.</p>
Summer	<p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector is a physical quantity with magnitude (size) and direction. Scalars only have magnitude. • Terminal velocity is a maximum speed an object is able to move with. • The stiffness of a spring can be investigated and is described by a spring constant. Spring constant is the force needed to extend the spring by 1m. • Pressure is force acting on an area $P=F/a$ • Separate only; Pressure in fluids is caused by the collisions of particles with a surface and depends on depth (or height of the column) density of the fluid and gravitational attraction g. $p = H \rho g$ 	<p>GCSE external examinations</p>

<p>Rationale for this sequencing</p>	<p>Students will spend the majority of Year 10 learning the subject content for their GCSE science course. The focus of the end of year assessment will be on the content for the paper 1 examinations. Students will finish learning the subject content for the paper 2 assessments in November examinations. The focus then becomes a targeted revision programme to review all content for paper 1 and paper 2 assessments, with paper 1 assessments in the Spring. The focus will then be on preparing the students for their GCSE examinations in the Summer. All of the subject content will be reviewed and the key skills will be practiced. A variety of structured revision activities will be used to allow students to identify areas for development and subsequently improve their substantive and disciplinary knowledge.</p>
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Additional support at home

<p>Additional reading for enjoyment, enhancement and extension</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interesting Facts for Curious Minds by Jordan Moore • The Physics of Star Wars by Patrick Johnson
<p>Online resources to practice, consolidate and revise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize • Kay Science • Cognito • Physics and Maths Tutor
<p>Workbooks & revision guides to practice, consolidate and revise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation CGP Revision Guide • Higher CGP Revision Guide