## **Science: Matter 1**





| Why this?                               | Builds on Ks2 matter(solids liquids and gases)                |
|---|---|
| Why now?<br>What are we building<br>on? | Building on from KS2 Matter. Then moves on to Year 8 Matter 2 |

| Key Vocabulary  | Sources<br>Or content  | Create<br>Independent<br>learning       |
|---|--|---|
| <ul> <li>Solid</li> <li>Liquid</li> <li>Gas</li> <li>Solute</li> <li>Solvent</li> <li>Solution</li> <li>evaporation</li> <li>Melting</li> <li>Condensation</li> <li>Diffusion</li> <li>saturations</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Science         KS3         National         Curriculum         ,         BBC         Bitesize,         Activate         Resources</li> </ul> | Seneca<br>Phet<br>simulations<br>matter |

| Knowledge   | Skills  |
|---|---|
| Describe arrangement of particles in solids liquids and gases   | Follow written practical instructions   |
| Identify and name changes of state  Understand differences between pure substances and mixtures  Explain how solutions are formed | Separate rock salt using correct apparatus  Correctly draw particle models for solid liquid and gases |
|   |   |

| Links to other curriculum areas?                                | Links to Primary national curriculum? |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Ks4 chemistry collision<br>theory C6<br>Ks4 particle physics P3 | Ks2 matter                            |

### **Diversity and Personal Development**

Bettye Washington greene, first black female to work for Dow chemical publishing several papers related to how particles behave in emulsions





# Common misconceptions

Particles expand when heated Gases disappear

Matter is continuous rather than being formed from discrete particles

| What will I have learnt at the end of this unit?   | What is the assessment of this learning? SUMMATIVE | What assessments are their for learning? FORMATIVE         |
|--|--|--|
| How to draw particle diagrams for solids liquids and gases How to separate a mixture of rock salt Identify changes of state Explain how diffusion occurs in liquids and gases Understand solution, solute and solvents | End of topic test (20 marks)                       | Mini white boards<br>Questioning<br>Mini quizzes<br>kahoot |

| Concepts explored   | Opportunities for Oracy              | Careers in the curriculum |  |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Particle model of matter<br>Movement of particles from area of<br>high to low concentration | Explaining how to separate rock salt | Particle physicist        |  |

What subject knowledge and skills will I have the opportunity to remember, revisit and develop? (from when)

Ks2 solids liquids and gases

The knowledge from this year will come up in ks4 physics topic 3 Ks4 chemistry unit 1 separation of mixtures and pure substances unit 8

Developing and Challenging my own learning Seneca learning Phet simulations(matter)

Opportunities to experience matter in action?

Separating rock salt
Exploring properties of solids liquids and gases
Heating curves for water

### **Science: Forces 1**





Y7: Term 1

| Why this?                               | Students will develop an understanding of Forces. Objects can affect other objects at a distance. Changing the movement of an object requires a net force to be acting on it |
|---|--|
| Why now?<br>What are we building<br>on? | Building on from KS2 Forces. Then moves on to Year 8 Forces-2 and Year 11 AQA Forces (P5)  |

| Key<br>Vocabulary  | Sources<br>Or content   | Create<br>Independent<br>learning |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| air resistance, gravity, non- contact force, newton meter, resultant force, balanced, unbalanced, tension, compression | Science KS3 National Curriculum, BBC Bitesize, Activate Resources | Seneca<br>Bbc bitesize            |

| Knowledge  | Skills   |
|--|--|
| If the overall, resultant force on an object is non-zero, its motion changes and it slows down, speeds up or changes direction. (Y8)                               | Make a simple prediction about what will happen in an investigation  |
| When the resultant force on an object is zero, it is in equilibrium and does not move, or remains at constant speed in a straight line.                            | Follow written instructions to carry out a practical investigation  Identify the variables that you are changing and measuring in an |
| One effect of a force is to change an object's form, causing it to be stretched or compressed. In some materials, the change is proportional to the force applied. | investigation. These are known as independent and dependent variables.  Make and record observations in tables                       |

| Links to other curriculum areas? | Links to Primary national curriculum? |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| P5 forces KS4<br>Vectors Maths   | KS2 forces                            |

### **Diversity and Personal Development**

Fabiloa gianotti- She joined Cern in 1994, where she worked on the Atlas experiment, which pinpointed the Higgs, the sub-atomic particle that helps give mass to the building blocks of nature





| Common         |
|----------------|
| misconceptions |

If an object has an unbalanced force on it will move backwards. There are no forces on an object unless it moves.

If an object is on a table the only force acting on it is gravity

| What will I have learnt at the end of this unit?  | What is the assessment of this learning? SUMMATIVE | What assessments are their for learning? FORMATIVE             |
|---|--|--|
| Type of forces Contact and non contact forces Balanced and unbalanced forces Calculating a resultant force Explain the effect of different forces on an object. | End of unit exam questions 20 marks                | White boards<br>Mini quizzes<br>Dialogic questioning<br>kahoot |

| What subject knowledge and skills will I have the opportunity to |
|--|
| remember, revisit and develop? (from when)                       |

Year 8 forces KS4 unit 5 forces year 10

Developing and Challenging my own learning Seneca can be used as homework and independent learning

Concepts explored

Balanced and unbalanced forces
Types of forces acting upon objects
Types of forces acting upon objects

Opportunities for Oracy

Questioning
explaining hypotheses for investigations

Engineering
Astrophysicist
Road safety data analyst
Vehicle crash test engineer

Opportunities to experience forces in action?
Car and ramps
Streamlining investigations