

Subject: Biology

Year group: 10 & 11

Timings are broad as classes vary depending on how many teachers the class has.

The colours denote: Higher tier only content

Separate science only content

Time	Topic 3	Topic 4	Topic 5	Topic 6	Topic 7
period	Year 10	Year 10	Year 10	Year 11	Year 11
-	(Autumn Term)	(Spring Term)	(Summer Term)	(Autumn Term)	(Spring Term)
Content	Biology 2 Organisation	Biology 3- Infection &	<u> Biology 7 - Ecology</u>	Biology 5 - Homeostasis	Biology 6 - Inheritance,
	part 2 The structure and	<u>Response</u>	Adaptations	<u>& response</u>	Variation & Evolution
	function of the heart.	-Health and the effects	interdependence and	-Homeostasis and the	-Sexual and asexual
Declarati	blood vessels and blood	of lifestyle on	competition	conditions that must be	reprodution
ve	-The causes and	non-communicable	-Organisation of an	maintained	-Advantages and
Knowled	treatments of coronary	diseases	ecosystem	-Structure and function	disadvantages of sexual
KIIOWIEU	heart disease	-Communicable	-How materials are	of the nervous system	and asexual
ge –	Piology 4 Pioonorgatics	diseases: now viral,	Cycled Riadivarsity and the	-Structure and functions	reproduction
'Know	biology 4- bioenergetics	nrotist diseases are	effect of human	-Imaging techniques to	-DNA and the genome
11/hat	-Structure and function	spread, with specific	interaction on	identify brain function	-DNA Structure
vvnat	of plant tissues and	examples of named	ecosystems	and disorders	-Genetic Inheritance
	organs, including xylem	diseases, their	-Waste management	-Structure and function	-Inherited disorders
	and phloem	symptoms and	-Land use	of the eye	-Sex determination
	-Photosynthesis &	treatment.	-Deforestation	-Accommodation and	-Variation
	factors that affect the	-Human defence	-Global warming	eyesight problems	-Evolution
	rate of photosynthesis	systems: non specific	-Maintaining	-Control of body	-Selective breeding
	-Aerobic respiration	defence and the role of	biodiversity	temperature	-Genetic engineering
	-Anaerobic respiration	white blood cells against		-Structure and function	-Cloning
	-Fermentation	pathogens		of the human endocrine	-Theory of evolution
	-Response to exercise	-Vaccination and its role		system	-Speciation
	-Metabolism	in the prevention of		-Control of blood	-The understanding of
		illness		glucose concentration	genetics
		-Antibiotics and		-Maintaining water and	-Evidence for evolution
		painkillers: An		nitrogen balance in the	-Fossils
		understanding of the		body	-Extinction
		use of antibiotics and		-Hormones in human	-Antibiotic resistant
		why they won't kill		reproduction	bacteria
		viruses		-Contraception	-Classification of living
		-Discovery and		-Uses of hormones to	organisms
		development of drugs:		treat infertility	
		Sources of drugs and		-Negative feedback	



		how clinical trials are conducted to test for toxicity, efficacy and dose. -Monoclonal antibodies: Production using mice lymphocytes and tumour cells and uses of monoclonal antibodies for diagnosis. research and treatment of disease. -Plant diseases: identification of diseases caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi and insects as well as mineral ion deficiencies -Plant defence mechanisms: physical, chemical and mechanical responses		-Control and coordination of plant hormones and their uses in agriculture and horticulture	
Skills	-Use scientific theories	-Evaluate medical	Evaluation	-Use appropriate	-Consider ethical issues
	and explanations to	treatments.	-Extract and interpret	apparatus to record	relating to biology topics
Dracadur	how light intensity	issues relating to biology	graphs and tables.	-Selecting appropriate	-Extract and interpret
Proceaur	affects	topics.	-Evaluate the	apparatus and	information from
al	the rate of	-Extract and interpret	environmental	techniques to measure	charts, graphs and
Knowledg	Photosynthesis. -Plan experiments to	charts graphs and	implications of human	the process of reaction time	tables
ρ	test hypotheses.	tables	Practical experiments	-Safe and ethical use of	scientific methods and
(Know	- Recognise the need for	- Use appropriate	1.Use sampling	humans to measure	theories develop over
	multiple repeats	apparatus to record length and area.	techniques to investigate the effect of	physiological function of reaction time and	time
HOW	observations	-Use appropriate	a factor on the	responses	
	- Translate numeric data	apparatus and	distribution of this	to a chosen factor.	
	Into graphical form.	techniques to observe	species. Record first	- Iranslate information	
	inverse proportion: the	process of bacterial	organisms.	graphical forms.	
	inverse square law and	growth.	-	-Use appropriate	
	light intensity in the context of	-Safe and ethical use of		apparatus to record	
	photosynthesis.	-Use of appropriate		- Selecting appropriate	
	,,	techniques and		apparatus and	
		qualitative reagents in		techniques to measure	





		problem-solving contexts. -Develop hypotheses -Plan experiments to make observations, test hypotheses and explore phenomena.		the growth of shoots or roots. -Safe and ethical use of plants to measure physiological function of growth in response to light or gravity. -Observations of biological specimens to produce labelled scientific drawings. -Plan experiments to make observations to explore the phenomena of plant responses. -Apply knowledge of a range of techniques, apparatus and materials appropriate to the experiment. -Make and record observations and measurements using length and biological drawings. -Present observations as tables, graphs or drawings.	
Key Question s	-How does the heart work? -Why are plants green? -How can we maximise yields of crops? -How is energy released from glucose? -What effect does exercise have on the body?	-What is health and how does lifestyle affect health? -What is a pathogen? - What are the different types of pathogen? - How does your body protect you from disease? - How do vaccinations work? -Should we all be vaccinated?	 1.what are adaptations? 2.what are the key parts of an ecosystem and how do they interact? 3.How are populations affecting biodiversity? 4.How are materials like water, carbon and nitrogen cycled? 	-How does the human body maintain internal conditions? -How do humans respond to external stimuli? -How do humans thermoregulate? -How do hormones coordinate the menstrual cycle?	-How are mitosis and meiosis different? -What is DNA and how does it give us different characteristics that we inherit from our parents? -What is natural selection? -What is the evidence for evolution? -What is the fossil record?





Assessme nt Required Fraction Assessed Exam Using sampling techniques to measure a population assessed questions -Required Practical Assessed Exam Questions -Assessed Exam Questions -Assessed Exam -Mid-topic test -Mid-topic test Questions -Assessed Exam population assessed questions Questions (Reaction -End of Topic Test -Mid-topic test	
Literacy/ Numerac y/ SMSC/Ch aracterLiteracy -Appropriate use of tier three vocabulary. -Develop extended answers through practice of 6 mark questions. -Plan experiments or devise procedures to make observations -Development of comprehension skills through research using a variety of sources.Literacy use of third tier terminology Numeracy: Calculate the efficiency of biomass transfer between trophic levels. 	f tier I IIIS Ising a nked atios e of g and thical tits Inding ts e of



completion of a required		fertility treatments and	discussion of the ethical
practical.		IVF	issus surrounding its use
-Resilience & Initiative			-Discussion surrounding
-Resolving difficulties in			scientific theories and
practical techniques		Character	religious beliefs
		-Tolerance - Showing	_
		tolerance towards	Character
		others views considering	-Tolerance -Showing
		fertility treatments	tolerance towards
		-Confidence - Building	others views considering
		confidence in practical	genetic engineering and
		skills with the	selective breeding
		completion of	-Integrity
		two/three required	-Demonstrating
		practicals.	sensitivity when
		-Resilience & Initiative	considering the effect of
		-Resolving difficulties in	genetic disorders.
		practical techniques	