

Key Stage 3 Mastery Curriculum – Year 8

Unit	Emerging	Developing	Secure	Excelling
B4 - Bioenergetics	• <b>Recognise</b> and describe the how nearly all life on Earth is dependent on plants	• Identify and describe the photosynthesis reaction in words	• <b>Describe</b> how a leaf is adapted for photosynthesis including the role of the stomata	• Outline how the products of photosynthesis are used by the plants to make organic molecules
	• <b>Recognise</b> the need for Respiration and how different to breathing	• State a word summary for aerobic respiration	• <b>Describe</b> the difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration	• Outline the similarities and differences between anaerobic and aerobic respiration and the products formed and the implications for the organism
	• Recognise simple food chains	Identify simple food webs	• <b>Describe</b> the interdependence in food webs and ecosystems	Outline how toxins can bio accumulate in an ecosystem
C4 – Periodic table	Recognise properties as physical or chemical and the properties of metals and non-metals	• Identify and state how the periodic table is broken up into metals, non-metals, periods and groups	• Use knowledge of Mendeleev and experiment to <b>describe</b> show how the periodic table can be used to make predictions about element in the periodic table	Outline the chemical properties of metal and non-metal oxides with respect to acidity



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P4 - Particles	• <b>Recognise</b> the arrangement of particles in a solid, liquid or gas	• State how properties of states link to the arrangement of particles	• Link arrangement of particles and forces between particles to <b>describe</b> their relative motion and therefore internal energy	• Link temperature to density and internal energy and therefore <b>explain</b> changes of state
	<ul> <li>Recognise the defining properties of solids liquids and gases in terms of shape, volume and density</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify how density explains why objects float or sink -</li> </ul>	• <b>Describe</b> what causes pressure in fluids in terms of particle collisions and the ratio force over area	<ul> <li>Use Archimedes principle to explain why objects float or sink</li> </ul>
B5 – Ecosystems and adaptations	<ul> <li>Recognise how different animals are adapted to their different habitats</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>State how adaptations to some organisms link to them being more successful than others at survival</li> </ul>	• Link adaptations and environment changes to <b>describe</b> successful reproduction or extinction	• Explain the role of gene banks in maintaining biodiversity.
C5 – Earth and Atmosphere	• Recognise the basic structure and composition of the Earth and Its atmosphere	• Identify how rocks move around the Earth forming sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks.	• <b>Describe</b> the role humans have played in the Carbon Cycle	• Explain how Earth is a limited resource and the role humans play in this in terms of climate and recycling
P5 - Forces	<ul> <li>Recognise forces (using arrows) as pushes and pulls (or twists) on an object caused by interaction with other objects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>State how all the forces acting on an object can be replaced with one resultant force (or moment)</li> </ul>	• <b>Describe</b> the effect of a resultant force on an object – to change its shape or motion	• Use the idea or unbalanced forces to <b>explain</b> change in simple situations such as objects in freefall or see saws
	Recognise different types     of contact and non-contact     forces	<ul> <li>Identify and calculate the speed of moving objects – interpret distance time graphs of simple journeys</li> </ul>	• <b>Describe</b> and define forces applied over distance as <b>work</b> (a way of transferring energy)	<ul> <li>Use information about forces to predict and explain the motion of an object by sketching a distance time graph</li> </ul>



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B6 - Inheritance	• Recognise how organisms get their genetic information	• Identify variation in a species and some key words (Gene, DNA and chromosomes)	• <b>Describe</b> variation as continuous or discontinuous and the graphical skills required to present it, along with the roles of Watson, Crick, Wilkins and Franklin in the development of the DNA Model	• Use punnet squares to explain the hereditary process outcomes
C6 - Materials	<ul> <li>Recognise via experiment that some elements are more reactive then others</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify predictions about reactions using the reactivity series</li> </ul>	• <b>Describe</b> how carbon can be used to extract some metals from their ores	• Explain why carbon cannot be used to extract all metals from their oxides
	• <b>Recognise</b> how different materials differ in properties	• State how we use some different materials	• <b>Describe</b> properties of polymers, ceramics and composites.	• Explain the link between properties of polymers, ceramics and composites to their uses.
P6 - Space	• Recognise the nature of Our sun as a star and it's place in our galaxy and universe using light years as a measurement of distance	• State the link between the length of a day, year and month with the motion of the planets.	• <b>Describe</b> and explain the effect of the Earth's rotation and tilt. Explain the variation in day length	<ul> <li>Outline how both lunar and solar eclipses form.</li> </ul>
	• <b>Recognise</b> the cause of the force responsible for the motion of planets.	• Identify the relationship between gravitational field strength and distance or mass (qualitatively only).	• <b>Describe</b> the link between orbital period, gravitational field strength and distance from the Sun.	• Outline and explain the link between distance from the sun and orbital speed of a planet.



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Working Scientifically	• <b>Recognise</b> important variables in investigations, selecting the most suitable to investigate.	• Use scientific knowledge and understanding to plan investigations and <b>identify</b> the independent, dependent and control variables.	• Identify key variables in different and difficult situations and <b>describe</b> in the planning stage how to take control of some variables that cannot be controlled easily.	• Use key scientific words and terms to <b>explain</b> choice of methods and procedures to investigate different kinds of scientific questions.
	<ul> <li>Repeat sets of observations or measurements selecting suitable ranges and intervals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Collect data by choosing a suitable range and using the right numbers and values for measuring and observing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make a risk assessment by acting and seeking advice from the right sources of information.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Choose and explain why the methods and procedures that are chosen will minimise error and allow precise and reliable data.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Write a straightforward conclusion from data found and explain the differences in repeats</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use scientific knowledge to <b>identify</b> why some data or observations have limitations or don't follow a regular pattern.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Assess the strength of evidence, deciding whether it is sufficient to support a conclusion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Process data, including using multi-step calculations and compound measures, to identify complex relationships between variables.</li> </ul>
	• Evaluate the effectiveness of chosen method and give practical ideas on how to improve the method	<ul> <li>Make valid comments on the quality of the collected data</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Suggest ways of changing the chosen method so that more reliable data can be collected.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use detailed scientific knowledge to suggest ways of modifying the experimental procedures with reasons and suggest strategies that will take the investigation further than it originally was</li> </ul>