11V - Venture Curriculum - Science 6 Lessons Weekly

Year	2025 – 2026 Autumn 1	2025– 2026 Autumn 2	2025 – 2026 Spring 1	2025– 2026 Spring 2	2025– 2026 Summer 1	2025 – 2026 Summer 2
	Topic:	Topic:	Topic:	Topic:	Topic:	Topic:
	B9 – Creepy Crawlies	C11 How Fast? How	P9 –Pushes and Pulls	Understanding Cells –	States of Matter – Unit	Forces and Motion –
	B11 – My Genes	Slow?	P10 – Driving Along	Unit Code: 113709	Code: 113712	Unit Code: 113715
	Suggested Key	C12 CSI Plus	Suggested Key	Basic structure and	Solids, liquids, gases	Pushes, pulls, and how
	Questions:	Suggested Key	Questions:	function of cells.	and their properties.	things move.
	What is an invertebrate	Questions:	What is a force and			
	and how is it different	What is a chemical	how can we describe	Reproduction in	Acids and Alkalis – Unit	Light and Sound – Unit
	from a vertebrate?	reaction and how can	it?	Humans – Unit Code:	Code: 113713	Code: 113716
	What are some	we tell it's happening?	What happens when	113710	Simple reactions and	Basic properties and uses
	examples of creepy	What does it mean	we push or pull an	Covers human	pH testing.	of light and sound.
	crawlies we can find	when a reaction is fast	object?	reproductive systems		
	around us?	or slow?	How do different	and processes.	Materials and Their	Electricity and Energy –
	How do invertebrates	What things can	surfaces affect how		Uses – Unit Code:	Unit Code: 113717
	move, eat, and protect	change how fast a	things move?	Variation and	113714	Simple circuits and
	themselves?	reaction happens?	What is friction and	Inheritance – Unit	Properties and	energy sources.
	Where do creepy	How does temperature	how does it help or	Code: 113711	everyday applications	
	crawlies live and why?	affect the speed of a	stop movement?	Explores genetic traits	of materials.	
	How do we group or	reaction?	How can we measure	and differences in		Suggested Key
	classify different	How does the size of	how strong a force is?	organisms.		Questions:
	invertebrates?	pieces or surface area	Where do we see		Suggested Key	What are forces and how
	Why are creepy	affect reaction speed?	pushes and pulls in	Suggested Key	Questions:	do they act on objects?
	crawlies important in	Why is it important to	everyday life?	Questions:	What are the	How do forces change
	nature?	control reaction speed	What is speed and how	What are cells and why	differences between	the way things move?
	What are genes and	in real life?	do we measure it?	are they important?	solids, liquids, and	How does light help us
	what do they do?	What is forensic	What happens when	How do different parts	gases?	see?
	What features do we	science and how is it	something speeds up	of a cell help it do its	How and why do	What is sound and how
	inherit from our	used to solve crimes?	or slows down?	job?	materials change from	does it travel?
	parents?	What types of evidence	How can we measure	What are the parts of	one state to another?	What do we need to
	How are we similar to	can be found at a crime	how far something	the human	What are acids and	make a circuit work?
	and different from	scene?	travels?	reproductive system	alkalis, and how can we	Where does energy come
	other people?	How can we test	What is the difference	and what do they do?	test them?	from and how do we use
	What is variation and	unknown substances to	between fast and slow	How does a baby	What happens when an	it?
	why is it important?	find out what they are?	movement?	develop from	acid and an alkali are	
				fertilisation to birth?	mixed?	

Curriculum intent (overview) – To deepen students' skills and knowledge through a broad and balanced curriculum which prepares students for adulthood.

How do animals and plants pass on traits to their offspring?
What makes each living thing unique?

Identifying and naming

Key Skills

Key Skills and Knowledge:

common invertebrates (e.g. worms, insects, spiders, snails). Sorting animals into groups based on features (e.g. legs, wings, body parts). Observing invertebrates in their habitats (e.g. school garden, bug hotel). Recording findings using tally charts, drawings, or simple tables. Describing how invertebrates are adapted to their environments. Explaining the role of invertebrates in food chains and ecosystems. Identifying inherited traits (e.g. eye colour, hair type) and learned behaviours. Comparing similarities and differences between individuals. Sorting traits into inherited and

What is chromatography and how does it help identify substances? How do scientists match fingerprints or fibres to people or places? Why is it important to record and handle evidence carefully? Key Skills and

Key Skills and Knowledge:

Knowledge: Observing and describing fast and slow reactions (e.g. fizzing, colour change). Measuring time taken for a reaction using a stopwatch or timer. Changing one variable at a time (e.g. temperature, concentration, surface area). Recording results in a table and identifying patterns. Comparing reaction speeds using simple graphs or bar charts. **Explaining how** reaction speed is important in cooking, medicine, or industry. Carrying out simple chemical tests (e.g. for acids, alkalis, or gases). Using chromatography to separate colours in inks or dyes.

How do we show movement using graphs or pictures? What affects how fast something moves?

Key Skills and Knowledge:

Identifying forces as pushes or pulls in reallife situations. Using simple equipment (e.g. spring scales) to measure force. Investigating how surfaces affect movement (e.g. smooth vs. rough). Predicting and testing how objects move when pushed or pulled. Recording results from force experiments using charts or photos. Explaining how friction works using practical examples (e.g. shoes on different floors). Measuring distance and time using simple tools (e.g. tape measure, stopwatch). Calculating speed using the formula: Speed=DistanceTimeSp eed=TimeDistance Comparing speeds of different objects or people.

What makes us who we are—our genes or our environment?
Why is it good that we are all different?

Key Skills and Knowledge:

Identify the basic parts of plant and animal cells and understand that all living things are made of cells. Describe the functions of key cell parts and compare plant and animal cells. Identify the main organs in the male and female reproductive systems and describe their functions. Understand the process of fertilisation and the basic stages of pregnancy and birth. Distinguish between inherited and environmental traits in humans and other organisms. Understand how variation occurs and why it is important for survival.

What are materials made of and what are their properties? Why do we use different materials for different jobs?

Key Skills and Knowledge:

Identify the properties of solids, liquids, and gases. Describe how materials change state through heating and cooling. Recognise common acids and alkalis and understand how to test their pH. Understand how acids and alkalis react with each other (neutralisation). Identify different materials and describe their properties. Understand how the properties of materials make them suitable for specific uses.

Key Skills and Knowledge:

Identify different types of forces such as pushes, pulls, and friction.

Describe how forces affect the movement and speed of objects.

Understand how light travels and how we see things.

Understand how sound is made and how it travels.

made and how it travels.
Identify components of a simple electrical circuit and understand how they work.
Recognise different sources of energy and how they are used.

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	environmental categories. Using simple family trees or diagrams to show inheritance. Exploring variation in a group (e.g. measuring hand spans, height, eye colour). Recording and presenting data using bar charts or pictograms.	Observing and comparing fingerprints or fibres using magnifiers or photos. Recording evidence clearly using tables, drawings, or photos. Following instructions carefully to carry out fair tests. Explaining how science helps solve real-life problems like crimes or mysteries.	Drawing simple distance-time graphs to show movement. Describing motion using words like "faster," "slower," "stopped." Carrying out fair tests to explore how weight, surface, or slope affects speed.			
Links to Gatsby Benchmarks:	Benchmark 2, – Learning from the Career and Labor Market information. Benchmark 3 – Addressing the needs of the student and * - Personal Guidance Students to consider what skills are required to be a paramedic, doctor, nurse, vet that leads onto looking at what skills are needed for different roles they are interested in and what qualifications.	Benchmark 2, — Learning from the Career and Labor Market information. Benchmark 3 — Addressing the needs of the student and * - Personal Guidance Benchmark 4 — Linking Curriculum to learning Benchmark 8 — Personal Guidance Students to consider what skills are required for waiters, builders, mechanics, to access the opportunities they are interested in. Going into work places/remote visits. Research. Writing C.Vs and cover letters.	Benchmark 2, — Learning from the Career and Labor Market information. Benchmark 3 — Addressing the needs of the student and * - Personal Guidance Benchmark 5- Encounters with employers and employees Students to consider what skills are required to be an electrician, technician, games designer to access the opportunities they are interested in. Research.	Benchmark 2, — Learning from the Career and Labor Market information. Benchmark 3 — Addressing the needs of the student and * - Personal Guidance Benchmark 5- Encounters with employers and employees Students to consider what skills are required to be a dietician, nutritionist, health care assistant to access the opportunities they are interested in. Research.	Benchmark 2, — Learning from the Career and Labor Market information. Benchmark 3 — Addressing the needs of the student and * - Personal Guidance Benchmark 6 — Experience of Work places Students to consider what skills are required to be a chemist, pharmacist, cleaner, paramedic, to access the opportunities they are interested in. Looking at careers in sports and researching sports.	Benchmark 2, – Learning from the Career and Labor Market information. Benchmark 3 – Addressing the needs of the student and * - Personal Guidance Benchmark 6 – Experience of Work places Students to consider what skills are required to be an optician, director, projector, radiographer, to access the opportunities they are interested in. Looking at careers in sports and researching sports.