



PHYSICS

Why is the study of Physics important?

Have you ever wondered why the sky is blue? If there are more than 118 elements? What would the nearest adult answer if you posed these questions? Could they be answered by the brightest minds in science? The curiosity that lies behind these questions and the drive to find the answers is what makes us human and it lies in the heart of Physics.

Answering questions is essentially the whole purpose of science and answering these questions simply brings more questions to the surface. Great scientists, those at the very frontier of what we understand as science knowledge, would still declare that the more we understand about the universe, the more there is to find out. How great is that?

The concise Oxford dictionary defines Physics as 'the scientific study of matter and energy and the relationships between them, including the study of forces, heat, light, sound, electricity and the structure of atoms' Through Physics you can learn to develop your own ideas, attitudes and interpretations and not simply acquire a set of skills and knowledge. Throughout our science curriculum you'll see that science skills and knowledge are important but it's the application of these ideas that lead onto the great discoveries. Let's get to discovering...

If you read the poem *The Learn'd Astronomer* by Walt Whitman you'll appreciate that whilst celebrating the contribution that science has made to our lives, we should never be lost in facts, data and results. We must never lose sight of the beauty of our world beyond the analysis and to every now and again observe 'the perfect silence in stars'. Science provides us with answers. Whilst these answers can be useful in feeding our curiosity they should also make us realise that the world around us is far more complex and beautiful than our imaginations could ever conceive.

'Not only is the universe stranger than we think, it is stranger than we can think' Werner Heisenberg

Physics is the branch of science which endeavours to explore and gain understanding of the very large (Universe) right down to the very small (quantum behaviour) and everything in between! These extremes of scale such as the structure of stellar systems right down to the constituents of the elementary particles can be understood by applying theories, models and mathematical reasoning.

Physics is one of the three sciences that underpin most if not all scientific understanding. The lines between the three sciences can cross and with this are 'bridging' sciences such as biophysics, biochemistry and chemical physics. On a larger scale, even at a terrestrial level we have meteorology and then at a stellar scale we have astronomy and astrophysics yet further and grander still we have the study of cosmology.

The key focus of physics is achieving an understanding of a wide range of what scientists describe as 'phenomena' with the ultimate goal of developing a grand theory of everything (still yet to be achieved!), for example a basic understanding of how a light bulb works can lead to a comprehensive understanding of how stars are formed.

In developing an understanding of this phenomena Physics has led to the discovery and production of materials, structures, processes and devices some of which can have productive ends, or some that can be catastrophically destructive. The contribution that physics has had has created our modern world such as communications, transport, electronic devices has been the backbone to industry and commerce.

Physics will be taught in a way to develop curiosity about the natural and modern world. The curriculum will develop insight into how science works and a full appreciation of its relevance to our everyday lives. The scope and nature of studying physics will be broad, practical and relevant. It is our vision to encourage students to be inspired, motivated and challenged by science and its contribution to society.

Across your study you will explore energy, space physics, electricity, atomic structure, forces and waves. You will develop an appreciation of how these topics are essentially interlinked. Lessons will provide a wide range of opportunities for practical experiments, demonstrations and modelling of complex theories that surround us in our everyday lives. Your Science classroom will be brimming with practical experiments where you will learn to formulate hypothesize, analyse data and write conclusions. You will engage with ideas such as the scientific process and how throughout history this process has led to some of the greatest scientific discoveries. Seems challenging - you are going to love it! Physics will expand, and at times blow-your mind!

Big Questions : How does the light bulb work? How does it switch on so fast? What can this tell us about elementary particles?

How can an understanding of magnets lead to a further understanding of how a motor works or how we link our home to power stations?

How can an understanding of atomic structure lead to some of the most advanced medical techniques whilst at the same time lead to catastrophic contamination and hazards?

What skills will the study of Physics teach you?

You are a citizen in this world and you need to know how the natural and modern world works. It will teach you to...

- Understand theories that explain phenomena
- Apply basic ideas and models that support understanding
- Evaluate models and theories
- Present theories in mathematical form
- Recall quantitative relationships
- Derive quantitative relationships between various measured quantities
- Explain how theories are borne out by experiment.
- Apply experimental procedure and understand that it is a measure of success of a theory
- Present, interpret and evaluate experimental data
- Apply mathematical skills to solve problems
- Develop a deeper understanding of everyday experiences including the natural world and modern devices.

What will you know and understand from your study of Physics?

- Develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding of physics
- Develop understanding of the nature, processes and method of physics
- Develop and learn to apply observational, practical, modelling, enquiry and problem-solving skills, both in the laboratory, in the field and in other learning environments.
- Develop their ability to evaluate claims based on physics through critical analysis of the methodology evidence and conclusions, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

How does your study of Physics support your study in other subjects?

Physics touches on so many other subjects such as mathematics, applied mathematics, chemistry, biology, music, construction and design. You will learn methods of thinking and research that are widely applicable to other subject areas helping your thinking in all subjects. As a science Physics relies heavily upon evidence to test predictions and theories. Through developing mathematical techniques as well as applying reasoning your skills to present and justify information can be applied to most careers and further education.

Across the teaching of subjects, teachers will make reference to your learning in other areas such as mathematics, Biology and Chemistry and this will help you to develop your understanding. There are even opportunities to apply this learning in Y7 and 8 when interdisciplinary study days are organised to deepen your understanding across the curriculum such as when our STEM departments work together to solve a common problem.

How can you deepen your understanding of Physics?

Our Science department offers lots of great opportunities for you to really engage with this fabulous subject. Why not look out for the large range of enrichment clubs on offer, with a different theme each term for Years 7 & 8. We offer STEM events and activities that may include opportunities to visit local colleges and universities and visitors to the academy offering extra enrichments such as Robotics. There may be visits to science museums and events that celebrate great scientists and discoveries. We offer after school support sessions for all GCSE students to embed their learning and develop their scientific skills . Get involved!

How are you assessed in Physics?

Throughout the 5 year Science course, 3 years in key stage 3 and 2 in key stage 4, you are assessed using the following assessment objectives which ensure that you can cumulatively build your subject understanding in preparation for future GCSE and A Level study. There are half termly assessment points each year that we term Praising Stars©. For years 7 to 9 we base our assessment on our subject mapping of the age related expectations across the curriculum, assessing students' performance at their current stage of study against expectation, alongside traditional assessments that practice the skills needed later in the course. At GCSE we make informed predictions informed by our holistic assessment of their progress against the key assessment objectives and their aspirational GCSE targets. These are also the basis for any appropriate support and intervention.

Key Assessment Objectives

AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:

- Scientific ideas

- Scientific techniques
- Scientific procedures

AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding of:

- Scientific ideas
- Scientific enquiry
- Scientific techniques and procedures

AO3: Analyse information and ideas to:

- Interpret and evaluate
- Make judgements and draw conclusions
- Develop and improve experimental procedures.

How can Physics support your future?

Physics is offered at most prestigious universities either as a single honours or a joint honours subject studied alongside other disciplines e.g. can name some courses. The very fact that you have been able to study Physics and your analytical thinking and mathematical reasoning will help your future application be they for colleges, universities, apprenticeships or employment.

Careers that the study of Physics supports include:

- Teaching!
- Medicine
- Engineering (electrical, software, medical, civil, mechanical)
- Geophysics
- Scientific research and development
- Product design
- Aeronautical engineering
- Construction
- Architecture
- Civil or medical engineer,
- Astrophysics
- Astronomer

SCIENCE CURRICULUM PROGRESSION PATHWAY AT OUTWOOD ACADEMY BYDALES

	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
Autumn 1	Unit 1 Introduction to Science - bridging the gap between KS2 and KS3 and looking at core science skills. Unit 2 - Matter and Energy	Unit 1 - Practical and Investigation skills, Core chemistry knowledge. Unit 2 - Matter and energy.	Space. The Skeletal System. Rocks. Light & Sound Waves	Waves. Particle Model of Matter.	C3, C2, C4, C5 Masterclasses. B1, B2, B3, B4 Masterclasses. P1, P2 and P3 Masterclasses.
Autumn 2	Unit 2 - Matter and Energy. Unit 3 - Chemical substances.	Unit 3 - Organ systems.	Light and Sound Waves. Living Organisms. Chemical Patterns	Cell Biology. Bonding, Structure and the properties of matter. Bioenergetics	C1 Masterclasses . B4 Masterclasses. P3, P4 Masterclasses. Teaching based on GAP analysis from Nov assessment.
Spring 1	Unit 3 - Chemical substances. Unit 4 - Animal Organ systems.	Unit 5 – Space, Earth, and Sustainability	Chemical Patterns. Energy And Electricity, Healthy Living.	Organisation and cell transport. Energy. Homeostasis and Response	C6, C7, C8, C9, C10 Masterclasses. B5, B6, B7 Masterclasses. P7, P5, P6 Masterclasses.
Spring 2	Unit 4 - Animal organ systems. Unit 5 - Space, Earth and Sustainability.	Unit 6 – Plants and climate change	Energy and Electricity. Healthy Living. Forces.	Homeostasis and Response. Quantitative Chemistry. Electricity. Chemical changes.	C10 Masterclasses. B7 Masterclasses. P6 Masterclasses. Teaching based on GAP analysis from March assessment.
Summer 1	Unit 5 - Space, Earth and Sustainability. Unit 6 - Plants, Ecology and Climate change.	Unit 7 - Forces and electricity.	Forces. Ecology and the Environment.	Electricity. Chemical changes. Ecology	Paper 1 Biology, Chemistry, Physics masterclasses.
Summer 2	Unit 6 - Plants, ecology and climate change.	Unit 8 – Cells, reproduction, and inheritance	Ecology and the Environment. Science in the local area.	Ecology. Atomic Structure.	-