# Paper 1: Biology

### **CB4 Natural Selection and Genetic Modification**

#### CB4a Evidence for human evolution

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
4 <sup>th</sup>	Define 'evolution'.			
5th	Recognise binomial species names.			
7 11	Explain how evidence from fossils and stone tools supports current ideas about human evolution.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Recall how stone tools are dated from their environment.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how stone tools created by human- like species have developed over time.			
6	Describe the fossil evidence for human-like species that lived 4.4, 3.2 and 1.6 million years ago.			

#### CB4b Darwin's theory

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
4 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the cause of genetic variation.			
5th	Describe how adaptations allow organisms to survive.			
8**	Explain how natural selection allows some members of a species to survive better than others when conditions change.			
9th	Explain how natural selection can lead to the evolution of a new species.			
10th	Explain how the development of resistance in organisms supports Darwin's theory.			

#### **CB4c Classification**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	Describe how organisms are classified into smaller and smaller groups (based on their characteristics).			
6th	Identify genus and species from a binomial name.			
6th	Identify an organism as a member of one of the five kingdoms.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what genetic analysis is.			
9th	Explain why biologists often now classify organisms into three domains.			

# CB4d Breeds and varieties

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe why new breeds and varieties are created.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what is meant by a 'genetically modified organism'.			
81	Describe how selective breeding is carried out.			
10 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the impact of selective breeding on domesticated plants and animals.			

### CB4e Genes in agriculture and medicine

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7 <sup>th</sup>	Recall some uses of selectively bred organisms (in agriculture).			
8th	Recall some uses of genetically engineered organisms (in agriculture, in medicine).			
	Evaluate the benefits and risks of using selective breeding and genetic engineering to produce new varieties and breeds.			

### CB5 Health, Disease, and the Development of Medicines

#### CB5a Health and disease

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6th	Define the term health.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Define the term disease.			
61	Describe how communicable and non- communicable diseases differ.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Outline the role of the immune system in protecting against disease.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how disease can affect the immune system.			

#### CB5b Non-communicable disease

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	Give examples of non-communicable diseases.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Define the term malnutrition.			
5	Explain how diet can lead to malnutrition.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the link between alcohol and liver disease.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the effect of alcohol consumption on liver disease at local, national and global levels.			

#### **CB5c Cardiovascular disease**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how obesity is measured (BMI and waist : hip calculations).			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how obesity correlates with cardiovascular disease.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how smoking correlates with cardiovascular disease.			
6**	Explain why exercise and diet affect obesity.			
8th	Compare how cardiovascular diseases are treated			

# CB5d Pathogens

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	Describe some problems and diseases caused by bacteria.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe a disease caused by a virus.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe a disease caused by a protist			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe a disease caused by a fungus.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how signs of a disease can be used to identify the pathogen.			

### CB5e Spreading pathogens

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5th	State the ways in which pathogens can be spread.			
٢	Give examples of pathogens that are spread in different ways (e.g. cholera bacteria by water, tuberculosis bacteria and chalara dieback fungi by air, malaria protist by vector, <i>Helicobacter</i> by mouth, Ebola by body fluids).			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how the spread of different pathogens can be reduced or prevented.			

### CB5f Physical and chemical barriers

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8**	Explain how the spread of the STIs Chlamydia and HIV can be reduced or prevented.			
5**	Give examples of physical barriers.			
5**	Give examples of chemical barriers.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how physical barriers protect the body (e.g. skin, mucus and cilia).			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how chemical barriers protect the body (e.g. lysozymes, hydrochloric acid).			

# CB5g The immune system

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	State that the immune system protects the body by attacking pathogens.			
7 <sup>ch</sup>	Describe how antigens trigger the release of antibodies and the production of memory lymphocytes.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the role of antibodies in the immune response.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the role of memory lymphocytes in triggering a secondary response.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how immunisation protects against infection by a pathogen.			

#### **CB5h Antibiotics**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Define the term antibiotic (as medicines that inhibit cell processes in bacteria).			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why antibiotics are useful for treating bacterial infections (because they do not damage human cell processes).			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why antibiotics cannot be used to treat infections by pathogens other than bacteria.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the stages of development of new medicines.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why each stage of the development of a new medicine is needed.			

### **CB6 Plant Structures and their Functions**

#### CB6a Photosynthesis

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why photosynthetic organisms are producers of biomass.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Recall some substances produced from glucose and their roles in the plant.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Summarise what happens in photosynthesis (including the use of a word equation).			
9th	Explain why photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how a leaf and its cells are adapted for photosynthesis.			

#### CB6b Factors that affect photosynthesis

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Recall what is meant by a rate of reaction.			
7%	Describe the effects of temperature, light intensity and carbon dioxide concentration on the rate of photosynthesis.			
9th	Explain the effects of limiting factors of photosynthesis.			

### CB6c Absorbing water and mineral ions

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how root hair cells are adapted to taking in water and mineral ions.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Recall that substances can be transported by diffusion, osmosis and active transport.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what is meant by a concentration gradient.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why active transport is needed to transport some molecules.			
8**	Explain how molecules move by osmosis.			

### CB6d Transpiration and translocation

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how xylem tissue is adapted to its functions.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how phloem tissue is adapted to its function.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how transpiration occurs.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how translocation occurs.			
91	Explain the effects of environmental factors on the rate of transpiration (light intensity, air movement, temperature, humidity).			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how to measure the rate of transpiration.			

# Paper 2: Chemistry

# CC8 Acids and Alkalis – Year 9 Topic

### CC8a Acids, alkalis and indicators

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
4 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what the main hazard symbols mean.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the safety precautions that should be observed when handling different acids and alkalis.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Name the ions present in all acidic and all alkaline solutions.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	State the pH values associated with acidic, alkaline and neutral solutions.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the effect of acids and alkalis on common indicators.			

#### CC8c Bases and salts

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how a base reacts in a neutralisation reaction.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what happens when an acid reacts with a metal oxide.			
7th	Write word equations for the reactions of acids and metal oxides.			
8th	Write symbol equations for the reactions of acids and metal oxides.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what happens during a neutralisation reaction.			
6th	Describe the steps involved in preparing a soluble salt from an acid and an insoluble reactant.			
	Explain why: an excess of insoluble reactant is used when preparing a soluble salt the excess reactant is removed when preparing a soluble salt the remaining solution contains only a salt and water, when preparing a soluble salt from an acid and an insoluble reactant.			

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the chemical formulae of some common compounds.			
6**	Recall and use state symbols.			
9 <sup>th</sup>	Balance chemical equations.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Recall that alkalis are soluble bases.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the reactions of alkalis with acids.			

# CC8d Alkalis and balancing equations

#### CC8e Alkalis and neutralisation

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what happens to the ions from acids and alkalis during neutralisation.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why titration is used to prepare soluble salts.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how to carry out an acid–alkali titration.			

#### CC8f Reactions of acids with metals and carbonates

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7th	Explain the general reaction between an acid and a metal to produce a salt and hydrogen.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the general reaction between an acid and a metal carbonate to produce a salt, water and carbon dioxide.			
5th	Describe the test for hydrogen.			
5th	Describe the test for carbon dioxide.			

### CC8g Solubility

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
4 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the general rules for the solubility of common substances in water.			
6th	Predict whether or not a precipitate will form from two solutions.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Name the precipitate formed in a reaction.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how to prepare a pure, dry sample of an insoluble salt.			

# **CC9 Calculations involving masses**

### CC9a Masses and empirical formulae

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8 <sup>th</sup>	Calculate the relative formula mass of a substance from relative atomic masses.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Calculate the empirical formula of a compound from the masses of the elements it contains.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the difference between an empirical formula and a molecular formula.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Deduce the empirical formula from a molecular formula.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Deduce the molecular formula for a compound from its empirical formula and its relative formula mass.			
7 <sup>ch</sup>	Describe an experiment to determine the empirical formula for a compound.			

#### CC9b Conservation of mass

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the law of conservation of mass in a closed system.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the law of conservation of mass in a non- enclosed system.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Calculate the mass of product formed from a given mass of reactant, using a balanced equation.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Calculate the mass of a reactant needed to produce a given amount of product, using a balanced equation.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Calculate the concentration of a solution in g dm <sup>-3</sup> .			

# **CC10 Electrolytic Processes**

### CC10a Electrolysis

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	State the meaning of the term 'electrolyte'.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Outline what happens during electrolysis.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the movement of the ions during electrolysis.			

#### CC10b Products from electrolysis

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
60	Recall the products formed from the electrolysis of a variety of common compounds and solutions (copper chloride solution, sodium chloride solution, sodium sulfate solution, acidified water, molten lead bromide).			
8.	Explain the formation of the products in the electrolysis of a variety of common compounds and solutions (copper chloride solution, sodium chloride solution, sodium sulfate solution, acidified water, molten lead bromide).			
81	Predict the products formed from the electrolysis of a molten, binary, ionic compound.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how the electrolysis of copper sulfate solution using copper electrodes can be used to purify copper.			

# **CC11 Obtaining and Using Metals**

### CC11a Reactivity

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the reactions of common metals with water and acids.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the reactions of metals with salt solutions.			
8**	Deduce the order of metals in the reactivity series from their reactions with water, acids and salt solutions.			
9**	Explain the reactivity series in terms of the tendency of different metal atoms to form cations.			

#### CC11b Ores

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
4 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the meaning of the term 'ore'.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Recall some metals that are found uncombined in the Earth's crust.			
7 th	Explain how and why some metals are extracted from their ores by heating with carbon.			
8**	Explain how and why some metals are extracted from their ores by electrolysis.			

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8th	Describe the meanings of oxidation and reduction in terms of oxygen.			
9%	Explain which substance has been oxidised and which substance has been reduced in a reaction.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Recall that all metals are extracted by reduction of their ores.			
84	Explain how the position of a metal in the reactivity series is related to its resistance to oxidation.			

### CC11c Oxidation and reduction

### CC11d Life cycle assessment and recycling

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
4 <sup>th</sup>	State the advantages and disadvantages of recycling a metal.			
5th	Describe a process where a material or product is recycled for a different use.			
84	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of recycling a material or product to decide whether recycling is a viable option.			
5**	Describe the four stages in carrying out a life cycle assessment (LCA) of a material or product.			
8th	Evaluate data from a life cycle assessment of a material or product.			

# CC12 Reversible Reactions and Equilibria

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what happens in reversible reactions.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the use of the symbol $\rightleftharpoons$ in chemical equations.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what is meant by dynamic equilibrium.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the formation of ammonia.			
9th	State the conditions used for the Haber process.			

# CC13 Groups in the Periodic Table

### CC13a Group 1

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7th	Explain the classification of alkali metals, halogens and noble gases, into groups in the periodic table.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the main physical properties of alkali metals.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the reactions of lithium, sodium and potassium with water.			
9th	Write word, balanced) for the reactions of alkali metals.			
9th	Describe the pattern of reactivity of the alkali metals.			
1000	Explain how the electronic configurations of the atoms of alkali metals affect their reactivity.			

### CC13b Group 7

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
3rd	Recall the appearance of chlorine, bromine and iodine at room temperature.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the trends in colour, melting point and boiling point of chlorine, bromine and iodine down the group, and use these to predict physical properties of other halogens.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the chemical test for chlorine gas.			
84	Describe the trends in the reactions of halogens with metals, and use this to predict reactions of other halogens.			
91	Write word and balanced chemical equations, including state symbols, for the reactions of halogens with metals.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe hydrogen halides and their chemical properties.			

# CC13c Halogen reactivity

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the relative reactivity of halogens.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how the reactivity of halogens can be worked out from displacement reactions.			
91	Write balanced chemical equations, including state symbols, for the displacement reactions of halogens.			
10,0	Explain the order of reactivity of halogens (using electronic configurations).			

# CC13d Group 0

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
81	Explain why noble gases are chemically inert by referring to their electronic configuration.			
3rd	Describe uses of noble gases linked with their properties.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the trends in the physical properties of the noble gases.			
8**	Use trends in physical properties to predict the physical properties of other noble gases.			

### **CC14** Rates of Reaction

### CC14a Rates of reaction

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe different changes that can occur as a reaction proceeds.			
0	Suggest different experimental methods to investigate rates of reaction (e.g. measurements of mass of reactants against time, volume of gas released against time, concentration of reactant or product against time).			
70	Use graphs of changes (in mass, volume or concentration of reactant or product) against time, to interpret what is happening during reactions.			

### CC14b Factors affecting reaction rates

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what has to happen for reactions to take place.			
9th	Explain why changes in the energy of particles affect rates of reaction.			
91	Explain why changes in the frequency of collisions between particles affect the rate of reaction.			
910	Explain why changes in temperature, concentration, surface area and pressure affect the rate of reaction (surface area for solids, pressure for gases only).			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe ways of speeding up or slowing down chemical reactions.			

#### CC14c Catalysts and activation energy

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what a catalyst does.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how catalysts are useful.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what the activation energy of a reaction is.			
9th	Explain how catalysts speed up chemical reactions.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe what enzymes are.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Name one or more examples of enzymes.			

# Paper 3: Physics

# **CP6** Radioactivity

#### **CP6a Atomic models**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the structure of an atom (in terms of nucleus and electrons).			
7 <sup>th</sup>	State where most of the mass of an atom is found.			
7th	State the sizes of atoms and small molecules.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe an early model of the atom.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how and why our model of the atom has changed over time, including the plum pudding model and the Rutherford alpha particle scattering.			

#### **CP6b Inside atoms**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7 <sup>th</sup>	State what is meant by an isotope.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Represent isotopes using symbols.			
81	Explain how atoms of different elements are different (in terms of numbers of electrons and protons).			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the charges and relative masses of the three subatomic particles.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain why all atoms have no overall charge.			

#### **CP6c Electrons and orbits**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7 <sup>th</sup>	Describe where electrons are found inside atoms (in terms of shells).			
8th	Describe when electrons can change orbit.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Recall what an ion is.			
8th	Describe how ionisation occurs.			
8th	Describe some of the evidence for the Bohr model of the atom.			

#### **CP6d Background radiation**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
9 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what background radiation is.			
9 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how radiation measurements need to be corrected for background radiation.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	List some sources of background radiation.			
8th	Describe how photographic film can be used to detect radioactivity.			
9th	Describe how a Geiger-Müller tube works.			
81	Describe how the amount of radioactivity can be measured (in terms of the darkness of photographic film or by attaching a counter to a GM tube).			

### **CP6e Types of radiation**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8 <sup>th</sup>	List five types of radiation that are emitted in random processes from unstable nuclei.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	State that the five types of radiation are ionising radiations.			
8th	Describe what alpha and beta particles are.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the nature of gamma radiation.			
	Compare the penetrating abilities of alpha, beta and gamma radiation.			
	Compare the ionisation abilities of alpha, beta and gamma radiation.			

### CP6f Radioactive decay

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
9 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the process of $\beta^-$ decay.			
9 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the process of $\beta^+$ decay.			
loth	Explain how the proton and mass numbers are affected by different kinds of radioactive decay.			
9th	Describe what happens during nuclear rearrangement after radioactive decay.			
loth	Balance nuclear equations for mass and charge.			

### CP6g Half-life

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how the activity of a substance changes over time.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	State how half-life can be used to describe the changing activity of a substance.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the unit of activity.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how half-life can be used to work out how much of a substance will decay in a certain time.			
10 <sup>th</sup>	Carry out calculations involving half-life.			

### CP6h Dangers of radioactivity

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8th	Describe the hazards of ionising radiation in terms of tissue damage and possible mutations.			
9**	Explain the precautions taken to reduce the risks from radiation and ensure the safety of patients exposed to radiation.			
9%	Explain the precautions taken to reduce the risks from radiation and protect people who work with radiation.			
9th	Describe the differences between contamination and irradiation effects.			
	Compare the hazards of contamination and irradiation.			

# **CP7 Energy**

### CP7a Work and power

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe some ways in which the energy of a system can be changed.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Measure the work done by a force.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Recall and use the equation linking work done, force and distance.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what power means.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Recall and use the equation linking power, work done and time.			

### **CP8 Forces and their Effects**

### CP8a Objects affecting each other

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>ch</sup>	Describe the effect of a gravitational field on objects.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the effects of magnetic fields on objects.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the forces that can occur when objects are in contact with each other.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the effects of electrostatic fields on objects.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how pairs of forces occur when objects affect each other.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Use examples to explain the difference between vector and scalar quantities.			

### CP8b Vector diagrams

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
7th	Describe how to resolve forces.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Use scale drawings to work out the net force on an object.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Draw free body diagrams to represent the forces on an object.			
9 <sup>th</sup>	Explain what happens in situations where several forces are acting on an object.			