

Biology - UK **YEARS 7 - 9**

Experience Level: **KEY-STAGE 3**

Number of Classes: VARIABLE

Age Range: 11 - 14 YEARS

02

Cells and organisation

Structure and function of living organisms

· Cells as the fundamental unit of living organisms, including how to observe, interpret and record cell structure using a light microscope.

- The functions of the cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, vacuole, mitochondria and chloroplasts. · The similarities and differences between plant and animal cells.
- · The role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells.
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- - The skeletal and muscular systems · The structure and functions of the human skeleton, to include support, protection, movement and making

Cells and organisation (Contd).

 The structural adaptations of some unicellular organisms. · The hierarchical organisation of multicellular organisms: from cells to tissues to organs to systems to organisms.

blood cells. · Biomechanics - the interaction between skeleton and

muscles, including the measurement of force exerted by

· The function of muscles and examples of antagonistic muscles. **Nutrition and digestion**

The content of a healthy human diet: carbohydrates,

The consequences of imbalances in the diet, including

system digests food (enzymes simply as biological

lipids (fats and oils), proteins, vitamins, minerals, dietary fibre and water, and why each is needed. · Calculations of energy requirements in a healthy daily

different muscles.

diet.

catalysts).

- obesity, starvation and deficiency diseases. • The tissues and organs of the human digestive system, including adaptations to function and how the digestive
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03

 The structure and functions of the gas exchange system in humans, including adaptations to function.

Reproduction Reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and

female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without

birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the

Reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind

and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit

details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and

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formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms.

foetus through the placenta.

04

misuse) on behaviour, health and life processes.

· The reactants in, and products of, photosynthesis, and a

molecules that are an essential energy store and to maintain levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the

Aerobic and anaerobic respiration in living organisms,

The adaptations of leaves for photosynthesis.

word summary for photosynthesis. The dependence of almost all life on Earth on the ability of photosynthetic organisms, such as plants and algae, to use sunlight in photosynthesis to build organic

Cellular respiration

- micro-organisms, including fermentation, and a word summary for anaerobic respiration. · The differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration in terms of the reactants, the products formed and the implications for the organism. info@omniowl.in +91 9953941983
- environment, including the accumulation of toxic materials. Genetics and evolution

Inheritance, chromosomes, DNA

· Heredity as the process by which genetic information is

· A simple model of chromosomes, genes and DNA in heredity, including the part played by Watson, Crick,

transmitted from one generation to the next.

· The interdependence of organisms in an ecosystem, including food webs and insect pollinated crops.

The importance of plant reproduction through insect

How organisms affect, and are affected by, their

05

· The variation between individuals within a species being continuous or discontinuous, to include measurement and graphical representation of variation. The variation between species and between individuals

of the same species meaning some organisms compete

more successfully, which can drive natural selection.

06

Inheritance, chromosomes, DNA

of gene banks to preserve hereditary material.

· The importance of maintaining biodiversity and the use

and genes (Contd).

- The importance of bacteria in the human digestive system. +91 9953941983 03 Nutrition and digestion (Contd). · Plants making carbohydrates in their leaves by photosynthesis and gaining mineral nutrients and water from the soil via their roots. 04 Gas exchange systems The mechanism of breathing to move air in and out of the lungs, using a pressure model to explain the movement of gases, including simple measurements of lung volume. The impact of exercise, asthma and smoking on the human gas exchange system. The role of leaf stomata in gas exchange in plants. 05
- Health 06 The effects of recreational drugs (including substance

Material cycles and energy

Photosynthesis

atmosphere.

01

02

01

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- including the breakdown of organic molecules to enable all the other chemical processes necessary for life. A word summary for aerobic respiration. The process of anaerobic respiration in humans and
- Interactions and interdependencies Relationships in an ecosystem

pollination in human food security.

Wilkins and Franklin in the development of the DNA model. · Differences between species.

and genes

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