






Bramcote Hills Primary School Curriculum Overview

Civics Class 10	THE GOVT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION GOVERNMENT OF INDIA										Make the Future Better for all																																							
	Renewable					Non-renewable					Deplete					Deplete																																		
	Sustaining		Preserving			Augmenting			Reducing			Knowledge																																						
	 <p>Renewable Renewable resources are those that can be replenished naturally over time. Examples include solar, wind, water, and biomass. These resources are sustainable because they can be used indefinitely without being depleted.</p>										 <p>Preserving Preserving resources involves protecting them from depletion or degradation. This can be done through conservation efforts, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and protecting natural habitats.</p>										 <p>Augmenting Augmenting resources involves increasing the available supply of a resource. This can be done through technological innovation, such as developing new energy sources or improving the efficiency of existing ones.</p>										 <p>Reducing Reducing resources involves decreasing the demand for a resource. This can be done through lifestyle changes, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and using public transportation.</p>										 <p>Knowledge Knowledge is essential for understanding the challenges of sustainability and for developing effective solutions. This includes understanding the science of climate change, the economics of sustainable development, and the social and cultural factors that influence behavior.</p>									
	<p>RENEWABLE Renewable resources are those that can be replenished naturally over time. Examples include solar, wind, water, and biomass. These resources are sustainable because they can be used indefinitely without being depleted.</p>										<p>PRESERVING Preserving resources involves protecting them from depletion or degradation. This can be done through conservation efforts, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and protecting natural habitats.</p>										<p>AUGMENTING Augmenting resources involves increasing the available supply of a resource. This can be done through technological innovation, such as developing new energy sources or improving the efficiency of existing ones.</p>										<p>REDUCING Reducing resources involves decreasing the demand for a resource. This can be done through lifestyle changes, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and using public transportation.</p>										<p>KNOWLEDGE Knowledge is essential for understanding the challenges of sustainability and for developing effective solutions. This includes understanding the science of climate change, the economics of sustainable development, and the social and cultural factors that influence behavior.</p>									
<p>RENEWABLE Renewable resources are those that can be replenished naturally over time. Examples include solar, wind, water, and biomass. These resources are sustainable because they can be used indefinitely without being depleted.</p>										<p>PRESERVING Preserving resources involves protecting them from depletion or degradation. This can be done through conservation efforts, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and protecting natural habitats.</p>										<p>AUGMENTING Augmenting resources involves increasing the available supply of a resource. This can be done through technological innovation, such as developing new energy sources or improving the efficiency of existing ones.</p>										<p>REDUCING Reducing resources involves decreasing the demand for a resource. This can be done through lifestyle changes, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and using public transportation.</p>										<p>KNOWLEDGE Knowledge is essential for understanding the challenges of sustainability and for developing effective solutions. This includes understanding the science of climate change, the economics of sustainable development, and the social and cultural factors that influence behavior.</p>										
<p>RENEWABLE Renewable resources are those that can be replenished naturally over time. Examples include solar, wind, water, and biomass. These resources are sustainable because they can be used indefinitely without being depleted.</p>										<p>PRESERVING Preserving resources involves protecting them from depletion or degradation. This can be done through conservation efforts, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and protecting natural habitats.</p>										<p>AUGMENTING Augmenting resources involves increasing the available supply of a resource. This can be done through technological innovation, such as developing new energy sources or improving the efficiency of existing ones.</p>										<p>REDUCING Reducing resources involves decreasing the demand for a resource. This can be done through lifestyle changes, such as reducing energy consumption, recycling, and using public transportation.</p>										<p>KNOWLEDGE Knowledge is essential for understanding the challenges of sustainability and for developing effective solutions. This includes understanding the science of climate change, the economics of sustainable development, and the social and cultural factors that influence behavior.</p>										

V. BHPI Curriculum Interest Map 2024-2025						
	Biology		Chemistry		Physics	
Grade 9	Cellular Biology Genetics & Heredity Evolution & Speciation	Cellular Biology Genetics & Heredity Evolution & Speciation	Atomic Structure Chemical Bonding Chemical Reactions	Atomic Structure Chemical Bonding Chemical Reactions	Motion & Forces Energy & Work Waves & Optics	Motion & Forces Energy & Work Waves & Optics
Grade 10	Plant Biology Animal Biology Human Biology Ecology & Environment	Plant Biology Animal Biology Human Biology Ecology & Environment	Acids, Bases & Salts Metallurgy Carbon Compounds Chemical Equilibrium	Acids, Bases & Salts Metallurgy Carbon Compounds Chemical Equilibrium	Thermodynamics Electromagnetism Modern Physics	Thermodynamics Electromagnetism Modern Physics
Grade 11	Cellular Respiration Photosynthesis Plant Growth & Development Animal Reproduction Human Reproduction Genetics & Heredity Evolution & Speciation	Cellular Respiration Photosynthesis Plant Growth & Development Animal Reproduction Human Reproduction Genetics & Heredity Evolution & Speciation	Atomic Structure Chemical Bonding Chemical Reactions Acids, Bases & Salts Metallurgy Carbon Compounds Chemical Equilibrium	Atomic Structure Chemical Bonding Chemical Reactions Acids, Bases & Salts Metallurgy Carbon Compounds Chemical Equilibrium	Motion & Forces Energy & Work Waves & Optics Thermodynamics Electromagnetism Modern Physics	Motion & Forces Energy & Work Waves & Optics Thermodynamics Electromagnetism Modern Physics
Grade 12	Plant Biology Animal Biology Human Biology Ecology & Environment	Plant Biology Animal Biology Human Biology Ecology & Environment	Acids, Bases & Salts Metallurgy Carbon Compounds Chemical Equilibrium	Acids, Bases & Salts Metallurgy Carbon Compounds Chemical Equilibrium	Motion & Forces Energy & Work Waves & Optics Thermodynamics Electromagnetism Modern Physics	Motion & Forces Energy & Work Waves & Optics Thermodynamics Electromagnetism Modern Physics

[illegible][illegible]

1. SPARK Curriculum Plan

*An overview of the curriculum
intent, implementation &
impact*

2. Curriculum Intent Map

Whole School subject/topic
overview

3. Curriculum Depth Map

Curriculum knowledge showing breadth, depth & progression. What children should know or be able to do by when.

4. Year Group Termly Plan

Subject by subject with LO for foundation subjects, English & Maths

5. Weekly Plan

*Timetable or detailed planning
e.g. scheme of work*

Whole staff

Whole staff

Whole staff
Subject Leaders
Subject Groups

Year Group
Teams

Teachers

Intent

Implementation