

Year 7 Organisms - Cells

Name of unit	
Expected Outcomes • Students will understand that all living organisms are made of cells. • Students will describe the structure and function of plant and animal cells. • Students will identify key cell components such as the nucleus, cytoplasm, and cell membrane. • Students will use microscopes to observe cells and draw accurate diagrams. • Students will understand the concept of specialised cells and their adaptations.	
Developmental Focus Opportunities • Microscopy: Developing fine motor skills and patience through microscope use. • Scientific drawing: Creating accurate, labelled diagrams of cells. • Scientific literacy: Using precise vocabulary to describe structures and functions. • Critical thinking: Comparing plant and animal cells and evaluating how structure supports function.	
Key Learning Points	Powerful Knowledge
• Cells are the basic building blocks of all living things. • Plant and animal cells share some structures but also have unique features. • Microscopes help us study things that are too small to see with the naked eye. • Different cells are adapted to perform different roles in the body.	• Understanding that life is structured hierarchically from cells to organisms. • Gaining experience with scientific equipment and observation. • Applying microscopic knowledge to explain larger biological processes. • Building foundation knowledge for genetics and health in future topics.
Subject-Specific Vocabulary	Reading Opportunities
• Cell • Nucleus • Cytoplasm • Cell membrane • Cell wall • Chloroplast • Vacuole • Microscope	• Science texts about the discovery of cells and microscope development. • Case studies on how scientists use cell research in medicine. • Microscope instructions and lab reports for reading practice.

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• Specialised cell • Tissue	
Possible Misconceptions	Cross-Curricular Links
• Thinking cells are flat or square in real life. • Believing that all cells have the same parts. • Assuming only animals are made of cells. • Confusing magnification with resolution.	• Art: Drawing and shading detailed diagrams. • History: The development of the microscope and scientific discovery. • ICT: Using digital microscopes or image analysis tools.