Irish Junior Certificate Science

Revised Syllabus



Current Syllabus 1

1989 two syllabii (A and E) combined to incorporate aspects of both and examine at Higher and Ordinary Levels

Major change – Applied Science Options e.g. electronics, horticulture in addition to biology, physics and chemistry

Some students could do a project - Local Studies

Current Syllabus 2

Problems apparent with current science syllabus:

(i) There was an obvious under representation of chemistry in the applied science section

- (ii) Students taking the syllabus at Ordinary level were omitting the chemistry section in favour of the applied science section
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Current Syllabus 3

(iii) The number of students taking physics and chemistry at senior level was falling

- (iv) The course was too long for all students to have hands-on experience of all the prescribed practical activities
- (v) No assessment of practical work

1998 National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA) reconvened course committee

A new syllabus was drawn up and introduced in 2003

First examination in 2006

Much of the content of the previous syllabus has been retained but there have been changes in both format and emphasis

Chemistry

- 2A Classification of substances
- 2B Air, oxygen, carbon dioxide and water 2C Atomic structure, reactions and compounds

Physics

- 3A Mechanics, force and energy
- 3B Heat, light and sound
- 3C Magnetism, electricity and electronics

Biology

- 1A Human biology food, digestion and associated body systems
- 1B Human biology the skeletal/muscular system, the senses and human reproduction
- 1C Animals, plants and micro-organisms

Topic Sub-topic Learning Outcomes Major parts and functions of the digestive system Teeth types and functions Teeth types and functions Identify and locate the major parts of the digestive system including the mouth, oesphagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small and large intestines-know their functions Identify types, and describe their functions				
of the digestive system Teeth types and functions major parts of the digestive system including the mouth, oesphagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small and large intestines- know their functions Identify types, and	Topic	Sub-topic	Learning Outcomes	
	Digestion	of the digestive system	major parts of the digestive system including the mouth, oesphagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, small and large intestinesknow their functions Identify types, and	

The most obvious change is the removal of the applied science section however, selected content from this section has been incorporated into the appropriate section - physics, chemistry or biology e.g electronics into physics

Some content had to be omitted to shorten the syllabus to allow for active student engagement in learning experiences that will enable the development of science process skills

All students will do a project

The most important change is in the way the students will be assessed. Students will now be examined on the practical work they carried out during the three year cycle

Course work A 10 % - Practical Workbook

Course work B 25% - Project work

Course work C 65% - Terminal exam paper

Aim:

Better understanding of the underlying science concepts, as well as the development of higher order skills associated with problem solving and the application of knowledge in new situations or contexts

The revised syllabus places increased emphasis on scientific investigation and on the application of science process skills through student activities

The aims of the syllabus are in keeping with international developments in science education, reflecting a move towards greater emphasis on the development of 'scientific literacy'.

Teacher Professional Development

- Syllabus document contains prescriptive material only this can be examined
- Teacher guidelines available on web
- Teacher Inservice Now entering year three
- 2 days per year plus support from regional development officer
- Government grant for equipment and /or laboratories based on individual needs of the school

Teacher Response

- Change welcomed
- Attendance at inservice very high (approx 80%)
- Teachers are apprehensive re assessment
- Teachers are concerned about time factors
- Time for Coursework B
- Time taken for organisation of labs
- Time for new methodologies

Conclusion

The principle underlying any teaching and learning strategy is that it should enable the aims and objectives of the syllabus to be achieved The entire thrust of curriculum reform, enhanced infrastructural investment, teacher professional development is to create an environment in which science science teaching and learning is an enjoyable experience. The new syllabus is designed to extend students educational experience

develop the students confidence, prepare
the students for further study of the sciences, and prepare
the young person for
the responsibilities of citizenship in the
national, European and global communities.

THE END