

Dallam School

Curriculum overview

Department: Mathematics - Foundation Year Group: 10

AUTUMN Half Term 1

Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Number, decimals and rounding	Indices, powers and roots	Factors, multiples and primes	Algebra: the basics, setting up, rearranging and solving equations	Expressions and substitution into formulae
By the end of this half term	pupils will know (key kno	owledge, including tier 3 voc	abulary):	
 > Use and order positive and negative numbers (integers) and decimals; use the symbols <, > and understand the ≠ symbol; > Add, subtract, multiply and divide positive and negative numbers (integers); > Recall all multiplication facts to 10 × 10, and use them to derive quickly the corresponding division facts; > Multiply or divide any number by powers of 10; Key Words Integer, number, digit, negative, decimal, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, 	 Find squares and cubes: Recall integer squares up to 10 x 10 and the corresponding square roots; Recall the cubes of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10; Use index notation for squares and cubes; powers of 10, including negative powers; Key Words Power, roots 	 List all three-digit numbers that can be made from three given integers; Recognise odd, even and prime (two digit) numbers; Identify factors and multiples and list all factors and multiples of a number systematically; Key Words factor, multiple, primes, square, cube, even, odd 	 Use notation and symbols correctly; Write an expression; Select an expression/equation/formula/identity from a list; Key Words Expression, identity, equation, formula, term, 'like' terms, index, power, collect, simplify 	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section. Key Words substitute, expand, bracket, factor, factorise, linear, simplify

remainder, operation, estimate				
They will understand (key co	oncepts):			
➤ Understand the ≠ symbol (not equal);	Understand the difference between positive and negative square roots;	Understand that the prime factor decomposition of a positive integer is unique – whichever factor pair you start with – and that every number can be written as a product of two factors;	Understand the ≠ symbol and introduce the identity ≡ sign;	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.
They will know how to (key s Use brackets and	 Evaluate 	 Find the prime 	 Manipulate and simplify 	 Multiply a single number term
 the hierarchy of operations (not including powers); Round numbers to a given power of 10; Use decimal notation and place value; Identify the value of digits in a decimal or whole number; Compare and order decimal numbers using the symbols <, >; Write decimal numbers of millions, e.g. 2 300 000 = 2.3 million; Add, subtract, 	 expressions involving squares, cubes and roots: add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers in index form; Use the laws of indices to multiply and divide numbers written in index notation; Use brackets and the hierarchy of 	 factor decomposition of positive integers and write as a product using index notation; Find common factors and common multiples of two numbers; Find the LCM and HCF of two numbers, by listing, Venn diagrams and using prime factors: include finding LCM and HCF given the prime 	 algebraic expressions by collecting 'like' terms; Multiply together two simple algebraic expressions, e.g. 2a x 3b; Simplify expressions by cancelling, e.g. = 2x; Use index notation and the index laws when multiplying or dividing algebraic terms; 	 over a bracket; Write and simplify expressions using squares and cubes; Simplify expressions involving brackets, i.e. expand the brackets, then add/subtract; Argue mathematically to show algebraic expressions are equivalent; Recognise factors of algebraic terms involving single brackets; Factorise algebraic expressions to solve problems representing a situation; Substitute positive and negative numbers involving
multiply and divide decimals, including calculations involving money;	operations with powers inside the brackets, or	factorisation of two numbers; ➤ Solve simple problems using		 brackets and powers; Derive a simple formula, including those with squares, cubes and roots;

 Multiply or divide by any number between 0 and 1; 	raising brackets to powers;	HCF, LCM and prime numbers.	 Substitute numbers into a (word) formula;
 Round to the nearest integer and given number of decimal places and significant figures Estimate answers to calculations by rounding numbers to 1 significant figure; 	Use calculators for all calculations: positive and negative numbers, brackets, square, cube, powers and roots, and all four operations.		

bles, charts and graphs	Pie charts		
		Scatter graphs	Fractions, decimals and percentages
the end of this half term pupils will k	now (key knowledge, including tier 3 voc	abulary):	
te majority of new mathematical intent in this unit is procedural so ils in to the "they will they know ow to" section. ey Words ean, median, mode, range, average, screte, continuous, qualitative, antitative, data, sample, population, em and leaf, frequency, table, sort, e chart, estimate	 Draw circles and arcs to a given radius; Know there are 360 degrees in a full turn, 180 degrees in a half turn, and 90 degrees in a quarter turn; Measure and draw angles, to the 	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.Key WordsScatter graph, line of best fit, correlation, positive, negative	 Use diagrams to find equivalent fractions or compare fractions; Write fractions to describe shaded parts of diagrams; Express a given number as a fraction of another, using very simple numbers, some cancelling, and where the fraction is both < 1 and > 1; Write a fraction in its simplest form and find equivalent fractions Key Words

	Table, sort, pie chart, estimate		Decimal, percentage, inverse, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, mixed, improper, recurring, integer, decimal, terminating, percentage
They will understand (key concepts):			
The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	Understand that the frequency represented by corresponding sectors in two pie charts is dependent upon the total populations represented by each of the pie charts. ng speaking, reading and writing in this s	 The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section. > Understand that correlation does not imply causality; 	 Understand and use unit fractions as multiplicative inverses; Understand that a percentage is a fraction in hundredths;
They will know now to (key skills including	ng speaking, reading and writing in this s		
 > Use suitable data collection techniques (data to be integer and decimal values); > Design and use data-collection sheets for grouped, discrete and continuous data, use inequalities for grouped data, and introduce ≤ and ≥ signs; Sort, classify and tabulate data, both discrete and continuous quantitative data, and qualitative data; Extract data from lists and tables; > Use correct notation for time, 12-and 24-hour clock and work out time taken for a journey from a timetable; > Construct tables for time–series data; > Design, complete and use two-way tables for discrete and grouped data; > Calculate the total frequency from a trequency table; > Read off frequency values from a table; 	 Interpret simple pie charts using simple fractions and percentages; , and multiples of 10% sections; From a pie chart: find the mode; find the total frequency; 	 Draw scatter graphs; Interpret points on a scatter graph; Identify outliers and ignore them on scatter graphs; Draw the line of best fit on a scatter diagram by eye, and understand what it represents; Use the line of best fit make predictions; interpolate and extrapolate apparent trends whilst knowing the dangers of so doing; Distinguish between positive, negative and no correlation using lines of best fit; Use a line of best fit to predict values of a variable given values of the other variable; Interpret scatter graphs in terms of the relationship between two variables; Interpret correlation in terms of the problem; State how reliable their predictions are, i.e. not reliable if extrapolated. 	 Order fractions, by using a common denominator; Compare fractions, use inequality signs, compare unit fractions; Convert between mixed numbers and improper fractions; Add and subtract fractions; Add fractions and write the answer as a mixed number; Multiply and divide fractions and integers, including finding fractions of quantities or measurements, and apply this by finding the size of each category from a pie chart using fractions; Convert a fraction to a decimal Recognise recurring decimals and convert fractions into recurring decimals; Compare and order fractions, decimals and integers, using inequality signs; Express a given number as a percentage of another number; Convert between fractions, decimals and percentages;

Read off frequency values	s from a	Order fractions, decimals and
	S HOITI A	
frequency table;		percentages, including use of
Find greatest and least value	alues	inequality signs.
from a frequency table;		
Identify the mode from a		
frequency table;		
Identify the modal class fr	iom a	
grouped frequency table;		
Produce and interpret: pic	ctograms,	
composite/dual/comparat	ive bar	
charts for categorical and	i .	
ungrouped discrete data,	bar-line	
charts, vertical line charts		
graphs for time-series da		
histograms with equal cla		
intervals, stem and leaf (in		
back-to-back);		
Calculate total population	from a	
bar chart or table;		
Find greatest and least value	alues	
from a bar chart or table;		
Find the mode from a ster		
leaf diagram;		
Identify the mode from a line	par chart:	
Recognise simple pattern		
characteristic and relation		
bar charts and line graphs	•	
 Interpret and discuss any 		
	uala.	

Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Equations and inequalities	Sequences
nowledge, including tier 3 vocabulary):	
 Select an expression/equation/formula/identity from 	 Recognise sequences of odd and even numbers, and other sequences including Fibonacci sequences; Recognise such sequences from diagrams and draw
	Equations and inequalities

Percentage, VAT, increase, decrease, multiplier, profit, loss	 Write expressions and set up simple equations including forming an equation from a word problem; Use inequality notation to specify simple error intervals due to truncation or rounding Key Words Solve, change, subject, inequality, represent, substitute, bracket, expand, linear, equation, balance, accuracy 	Key Words Arithmetic, geometric, function, sequence, nth term, derive, quadratic, triangular, cube, square, odd, even
They will understand (key concepts):	·····	
Understand the multiplicative nature of percentages as operators.	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.
They will know how to (key skills including speaking	ng, reading and writing in this subject):	
 Express a given number as a percentage of another number; Find a percentage of a quantity without a calculator: 50%, 25% and multiples of 10% and 5%; Find a percentage of a quantity or measurement Calculate amount of increase/decrease; Use percentages to solve problems, including comparisons of two quantities using percentages; Use percentages in real-life situations, including percentages greater than 100%: Price after VAT (not price before VAT); Value of profit or loss; Simple interest; Income tax calculations; Use decimals to find quantities; Find a percentage of a quantity, including using a multiplier; 	 Use function machines; Solve simple equations including those: with integer coefficients, in which the unknown appears on either side or on both sides of the equation; which contain brackets, including those that have negative signs occurring anywhere in the equation, and those with a negative solution; with one unknown, with integer or fractional coefficients; Rearrange simple equations; Substitute into a formula, and solve the resulting equation; Find an approximate solution to a linear equation using a graph; Solve angle or perimeter problems using algebra. Show inequalities on number lines; Write down whole number values that satisfy an inequality; 	 Use function machines to find terms of a sequence; Write the term-to-term definition of a sequence in words; Find a specific term in the sequence using position-to-term or term-to-term rules; Generate arithmetic sequences of numbers, triangular number, square and cube integers and sequences derived from diagrams; Find the next term in a sequence, including negative values; Find the next term in a sequence, including negative values; Find the nth term for a pattern sequence; a linear sequence; of an arithmetic sequence; Use the nth term of an arithmetic sequence to generate terms; decide if a given number is a term in the sequence, or find the first term over a certain number; find the first term greater/less than a certain number; Continue a geometric progression and find the term-to-term rule, including negatives, fraction and decimal terms;

Use a multiplier to increase or decrease by a percentage in any scenario where percentages are used;	 Solve an inequality such as -3 < 2x + 1 <7 and show the solution set on a number line; Solve two inequalities in x, find the solution sets and compare them to see which value of x satisfies both; Use the correct notation to show inclusive and exclusive inequalities; Construct inequalities to represent a set shown on a number line; Solve simple linear inequalities in one variable, and represent the solution set on a number line; 	 Continue a quadratic sequence and use the nth term to generate terms; Distinguish between arithmetic and geometric sequences.
	 Round answers to a given degree of accuracy; 	

SPRING Half Term 2			
Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:		
Angles, polygons and parallel lines	Interior and exterior angles		
By the end of this half term pupils will know (key knowledge, including t	ier 3 vocabulary):		
 Estimate sizes of angles; Measure angles using a protractor; 	Recognise and name pentagons, hexagons, heptagons, octagons and decagons;		
 Use geometric language appropriately; 	Key Words		
 Use letters to identify points, lines and angles; Use two-letter notation for a line and three-letter notation for an angle; 	Polygon, interior, exterior, proof, tessellation, hexagons, heptagons, octagons, decagons, quadrilateral, triangle, regular, irregular		
 Describe angles as turns and in degrees and understand clockwise and anticlockwise; 			
Know that there are 360° in a full turn, 180° in a half turn and 90° in a quarter turn;			
 Identify a line perpendicular to a given line on a diagram and use their properties; 			
Identify parallel lines on a diagram and use their properties;			
 Recall the properties and definitions of special types of quadrilaterals, including symmetry properties; 			
 List the properties of each special type of quadrilateral, or identify (name) a given shape; 			
Use the fact that angle sum of a quadrilateral is 360°;			

 Distinguish between scalene, equilateral, isosceles and right- angled triangles; 	
Key Words	
Quadrilateral, angle, polygon, rotational symmetry, parallel, corresponding, alternate, co-interior, vertices, edge, face, sides, triangle, perpendicular, isosceles, scalene, clockwise, anticlockwise, , two-dimensional, three-dimensional, measure, line, angle, order, intersecting, obtuse, acute, reflex	
They will understand (key concepts):	
 Understand and use the angle properties of parallel lines. Understand and use the angle properties of intersecting lines; 	Understand 'regular' and 'irregular' as applied to polygons;
They will know how to (key skills including speaking, reading and writing	in this subject):
 Find missing angles using properties of corresponding and alternate angles; Draw sketches of shapes; Classify quadrilaterals by their geometric properties and name all quadrilaterals that have a specific property; Identify quadrilaterals from everyday usage; Given some information about a shape on coordinate axes, complete the shape; Understand and use the angle properties of quadrilaterals; Recall and use properties of angles at a point, angles at a point on a straight line, right angles, and vertically opposite angles; Derive and use the sum of angles in a triangle; Find a missing angle in a triangle, using the angle sum of a triangle is 180°; Understand and use the angle properties of triangles, use the symmetry property of isosceles triangle to show that base angles are equal; Use the side/angle properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles; 	 Calculate and use the sums of the interior angles of polygons; Calculate and use the angles of regular polygons; Use the sum of the interior angles of an n-sided polygon; Use the sum of the exterior angles of any polygon is 360°; Use the sum of the interior angle and the exterior angle is 180°; Identify shapes which are congruent (by eye);

SUMMER Half Term 1	
Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Statistics, sampling and the averages	Perimeter, area and volume
By the end of this half term pupils will know (key knowledge, including ti	er 3 vocabulary):
 Recognise types of data: primary secondary, quantitative and qualitative; Calculate the mean, mode, median and range for discrete data; Recognise the advantages and disadvantages between measures of average. 	 Indicate given values on a scale, including decimal value; Know that measurements using real numbers depend upon the choice of unit; Recall and use the formulae for the area of a triangle and rectangle; Find the area of a trapezium and recall the formula; Identify and name common solids: cube, cuboid, cylinder, prism, pyramid, sphere and cone; Sketch nets of cuboids and prisms; Recall and use the formula for the volume of a cuboid;
Mean, median, mode, range, average, discrete, continuous, qualitative, quantitative, data, sample, population, stem and leaf, frequency, table, sort, pie chart, estimate, primary, secondary, interval, midpoint, survey	Key Words Triangle, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, area, perimeter, formula, length, width, prism, compound, measurement, polygon, cuboid, volume, symmetry, vertices, edge, face, units, conversion
They will understand (key concepts):	
 Understand how sources of data may be biased and explain why a sample may not be representative of a whole population; Understand sample and population. Understand that the expression 'estimate' will be used where appropriate, when finding the mean of grouped data using mid-interval values; 	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.
They will know how to (key skills including speaking, reading and writing	j in this subject):
 Specify the problem and plan an investigation, decide what data to collect and what statistical analysis is needed and consider fairness. Identify which primary data they need to collect and in what format, including grouped data; Collect data from a variety of suitable primary and secondary sources; Interpret and find a range of averages as follows: median, mean and range from a (discrete) frequency table; range, modal class, interval containing the median, and estimate of the mean from a grouped data frequency table; 	 Convert between units of measure within one system, including time and metric units to metric units of length, area and volume and capacity e.g. 1ml = 1cm3; Make sensible estimates of a range of measures in everyday settings; Measure shapes to find perimeters and areas using a range of scales; Find the perimeter of rectangles and triangles; parallelograms and trapezia; compound shapes; Find the area of a parallelogram; Calculate areas and perimeters of compound shapes made from triangles and rectangles; Find the surface area of a prism using rectangles and triangles; Find the volume of a prism, including a triangular prism, cube and cuboid;

 mode and range from a bar chart; median, mode and range from stem and leaf diagrams; mean from a bar chart; Compare the mean, median, mode and range (as appropriate) of two distributions using bar charts, dual bar charts, pictograms and 	 Calculate volumes of right prisms and shapes made from cubes and cuboids;
back-to-back stem and leaf;	

SUMMER Half Term 2			
Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	
Real-life graphs	Straight-line graphs	Transformations	
By the end of this half term pupils will know (key k	nowledge, including tier 3 vocabulary):		
The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section. Key Words Linear, graph, distance, time, coordinate, quadrant, real-life graph, gradient, intercept, function, solution, parallel	 Plot and draw graphs of y = a, x = a, y = x and y = -x; Recognise straight-line graphs parallel to the axes; Recognise that equations of the form y = mx + c correspond to straight-line graphs in the coordinate plane; Key Words Linear, graph, coordinate, quadrant, gradient, intercept, function, solution, parallel 	 Identify congruent shapes by eye; Identify correct rotations from a choice of diagrams; Identify correct reflections from a choice of diagrams; Identify the equation of a line of symmetry; Identify the scale factor of an enlargement of a shape as the ratio of the lengths of two corresponding sides, simple integer scale factors, or simple fractions; Key Words Transformation, rotation, reflection, enlargement, translation, single, combination, scale factor, mirror line, centre of rotation, centre of enlargement, column vector, vector, similarity, congruent, angle, direction, coordinate, describe 	
They will understand (key concepts):			
The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	 Understand that rotations are specified by a centre, an angle and a direction of rotation; Understand that translations are specified by a distance and direction using a vector; Understand that distances and angles are preserved under reflections, rotations and translations, so that any figure is congruent under either of these transformations; Understand that reflections are specified by a mirror line; 	

They will know how to (key skills including speaking		 Understand that an enlargement is specified by a centre and a scale factor; Understand that similar shapes are enlargements of each other and angles are preserved – define similar in this unit.
 Use input/output diagrams; Draw, label and scale axes; Use axes and coordinates to specify points in all four quadrants in 2D; Identify points with given coordinates and coordinates of a given point in all four quadrants; Find the coordinates of points identified by geometrical information in 2D (all four quadrants); Find the coordinates of the midpoint of a line segment; Read values from straight-line graphs for real-life situations; Draw straight line graphs for real-life situations, including ready reckoner graphs, conversion graphs, fuel bills graphs, fixed charge and cost per unit; Draw distance-time graphs, and calculate: the speed of individual sections, total distance and total time; Interpret information presented in a range of linear and non-linear graphs; Find and interpret gradient as the rate of change in distance-time and speed-time graphs, graphs of containers filling and emptying, and unit price graphs. 	 Use function machines to find coordinates (i.e. given the input x, find the output y); Sketch a graph of a linear function, using the gradient and y-intercept; Plot and draw graphs of straight lines of the form y = mx + c using a table of values; Identify and interpret gradient from an equation y = mx + c; Identify parallel lines from their equations; Plot and draw graphs of straight lines in the form ax + by = c; Find the equation of a straight line from a graph; Find the equation of the line through one point with a given gradient; Find approximate solutions to a linear equation from a graph. 	 Find the centre of rotation, angle and direction of rotation and describe rotations fully using the angle, direction of turn, and centre; Rotate and draw the position of a shape after rotation about the origin or any other point including rotations on a coordinate grid; Translate a given shape by a vector; Transform 2D shapes using single reflections (including those not on coordinate grids) with vertical, horizontal and diagonal mirror lines; Use column vectors to describe and transform 2D shapes using single translations on a coordinate grid; Describe reflections on a coordinate grid; Scale a shape on a grid (without a centre specified); Enlarge a given shape using (0, 0) as the centre of enlargement, and enlarge shapes with a centre other than (0, 0); Find the centre of enlargement by drawing; Describe and transform 2D shapes using enlargements by: a positive integer scale factor; a fractional scale factor;



Dallam School Curriculum overview

Department: Mathematics - Foundation Year Group: 11

AUTUMN Half Term 1

Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Ratio	Proportion	Pythagoras and Trigonometry	Probability
By the end of this half term pupils will kn	ow (key knowledge, including tier 3	vocabulary):	
 Write ratios in their simplest form; Write/interpret a ratio to describe a situation; Write ratios in form 1 : m or m : 1; Write a ratio as a fraction; Write a ratio as a linear function; Key Words Ratio, proportion, share, parts, fraction	 Recognise when values are in direct proportion by reference to the graph form; Key Words Function, direct proportion, inverse proportion, graphical, linear, compare 	 Understand, recall and use Pythagoras' Theorem in 2D, including leaving answers in surd form and being able to justify if a triangle is right- angled or not; Understand, use and recall the trigonometric ratios sine, cosine and tan, and apply them to find angles and lengths in general triangles in 2D figures; Know the exact values of sin θ and cos θ for θ = 0°, 30°, 45°, 60° and 90°; know the exact value of tan θ for θ = 0°, 30°, 45° and 60°. Key Words Triangle, right angle, angle, Pythagoras' Theorem, sine, cosine, tan, trigonometry, opposite, hypotenuse, adjacent, ratio, elevation, depression, length, accuracy 	 Distinguish between events which are impossible, unlikely, even chance, likely and certain to occur; Mark events and/or probabilities on a probability scale of 0 to 1; Write probabilities in words or fractions, decimals and percentages; List all outcomes for single events systematically; Identify different mutually exclusive outcomes and know that the sum of the probabilities of all outcomes is 1; Record outcomes of probability experiments in tables; Use union and intersection notation; Key Words

Understand and express the division of a quantity into a of number parts as a ratio;	 Understand and use proportion as equality of ratios; Understand inverse proportion: as x increases, y decreases (inverse graphs done in later unit); Understand direct proportion > relationship y = kx. 	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.
 They will know how to (key skills includin) Share a quantity in a given ratio including three-part ratios; Solve a ratio problem in context: use a ratio to find one quantity when the other is known; use a ratio to compare a scale model to a real-life object; use a ratio to convert between measures and currencies; problems involving mixing, e.g. paint colours, cement and drawn conclusions; Compare ratios; Write lengths, areas and volumes of two shapes as ratios in simplest form; Express a multiplicative relationship between two quantities as a ratio or a fraction. 	 Solve word problems involving direct and inverse proportion; Work out which product is the better buy; Scale up recipes; Convert between currencies; Find amounts for 3 people when amount for 1 given; 	 Calculate the length of the hypotenuse and of a shorter side in a right-angled triangle, including decimal lengths and a range of units; Apply Pythagoras' Theorem with a triangle drawn on a coordinate grid; Calculate the length of a line segment AB given pairs of points; Use the trigonometric ratios to solve 2D problems including angles of elevation and depression; 	 Find the probability of an event happening using theoretical probability; Use theoretical models to include outcomes using dice, spinners, coins; Work out probabilities from frequency tables, frequency trees, and two way tables; Add simple probabilities; Using 1 – p as the probability of an event not occurring where p is the probability of the event occurring; Find a missing probability from a list or table including algebraic terms; Find the probability of an event happening using relative frequency; Estimate the number of times an event will occur, given the probability and the number of trials – for both experimental and theoretical probabilities; List all outcomes for combined events systematically; Use and draw sample space diagrams; Work out probabilities; Compare experimental data and theoretical probabilities; Compare relative frequencies from samples of different sizes; Find the probability of successive events, such as several throws of a single dice;

	 Use tree diagrams to calculate the probability of two independent or
	dependent events;

AUTUMN Half Term 2			
Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Multiplicative reasoning	Plans and elevations	Constructions, loci and bearings	Quadratic equations: expanding and factorising
By the end of this half term pupils will kn	now (key knowledge, including tier 3	vocabulary):	
 Understand and use compound measures: density, pressure and speed: Key Words Ratio, proportion, best value, proportional change, compound measure, density, mass, volume, speed, distance, time, density, mass, volume, pressure, acceleration, velocity, inverse, direct 	 Understand clockwise and anticlockwise; Draw circles and arcs to a given radius or given the diameter; Measure and draw lines, to the nearest mm; Measure and draw angles, to the nearest degree; Know and use compass directions; Draw sketches of 3D solids; Know the terms face, edge and vertex; Identify and sketch planes of symmetry of 3D solids; Key Words Construct, circle, arc, sector, face, edge, vertex, two-dimensional, three-dimensional, solid, elevations, 	 Visually identify shapes which are congruent; Key Words Congruent, angles, regular, irregular, bearing, degree, bisect, perpendicular, loci, map, scale, plan, region 	 Define a 'quadratic' expression; Key Words Quadratic, function, solve, expand, factorise, simplify, expression, graph, curve, factor, coefficient, bracket
They will understand (key concepts):		·	
The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to	Understand congruence, as two shapes that are the same size and shape;	The majority of new mathematical conten in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.

They will know how to (key skills including	the "they will they know how to" section.	 Understand that triangles satisfying SSS, SAS, ASA and RHS are unique, but SSA triangles are not; his subject): 	
 Convert between metric speed measures; Read values in km/h and mph from a speedometer; Calculate average speed, distance, time – in miles per hour as well as metric measures; Use kinematics formulae to calculate speed, acceleration Change d/t in m/s to a formula in km/h Express a given number as a percentage of another number in more complex situations; Calculate percentage profit or loss; Make calculations involving repeated percentage change, not using the formula; Find the original amount given the final amount after a percentage increase or decrease; Use compound interest; Use a variety of measures in ratio and proportion problems: currency conversion, rates of pay, best value Set up, solve and interpret the answers in growth and decay problems; Understand that X is inversely proportional to Y is equivalent to X is proportional to 1/Y Interpret equations that describe direct and inverse proportion. 	 Make accurate drawings of triangles and other 2D shapes using a ruler and a protractor; Construct diagrams of everyday 2D situations involving rectangles, triangles, perpendicular and parallel lines; Understand and draw front and side elevations and plans of shapes made from simple solids; Given the front and side elevations and the plan of a solid, draw a sketch of the 3D solid. 	 Use straight edge and a pair of compasses to do standard constructions: construct the perpendicular bisector of a given line; construct the perpendicular from a point to a line; construct the bisector of a given angle; construct angles of 90°, 45°; Draw and construct diagrams from given instructions, including the following: a region bounded by a circle and an intersecting line; a given distance from a point and a given distance from a line; equal distances from two points or two line segments; regions may be defined by 'nearer to' or 'greater than'; Find and describe regions satisfying a combination of loci; Use constructions to solve loci problems (2D only); Use and interpret maps and scale drawings; Estimate lengths using a scale diagram; Make an accurate scale drawing from a diagram; Use three-figure bearings to specify direction; 	 Multiply together two algebraic expressions with brackets; Square a linear expression, e.g. (x + 1)2; Factorise quadratic expressions of the form x2 + bx + c; Factorise a quadratic expression x2 – a2 using the difference of two squares; Solve quadratic equations by factorising; Find the roots of a quadratic function algebraically

	 Mark on a diagram the position of point B given its bearing from point A; Give a bearing between the points on a map or scaled plan; Given the bearing of a point A from point B, work out the bearing of B from A; Use accurate drawing to solve bearings problems; Solve locus problems including bearings.
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SPRING Half Term 1			
Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Quadratics: graphs	Circles, cylinders, cones and spheres	Fractions and reciprocals	Indices and standard form
By the end of this half term pupils will know	w (key knowledge, including tier 3	vocabulary):	
 Generate points and plot graphs of simple quadratic functions, then more general quadratic functions; Identify the line of symmetry of a quadratic graph; Key Words Quadratic, function, solve, expand, factorise, simplify, expression, graph, curve, factor, coefficient, bracket 	 Recall the definition of a circle and identify, name and draw parts of a circle including tangent, chord and segment; Recall and use formulae for the circumference of a circle and the area enclosed by a circle circumference of a circle = 2πr = πd, area of a circle = πr2; Use π ≈ 3.142 or use the π button on a calculator; Key Words Area, perimeter, formula, length, width, measurement, volume, circle, segment, arc, sector, cylinder, circumference, radius, 	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section. Key Words Add, subtract, multiply, divide, mixed, improper, fraction, decimal	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section. Key Words Indices, standard form, power, reciprocal, index

They will understand (key concepts): The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so	diameter, pi, sphere, cone, hemisphere, segment, accuracy, surface area The majority of new mathematical content in this	 Understand 'reciprocal' as multiplicative inverse, knowing 	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the
falls in to the "they will they know how to" section. They will know how to (key skills includin	unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.	that any non-zero number multiplied by its reciprocal is 1	"they will they know how to" section.
 Find approximate solutions to quadratic equations using a graph; Interpret graphs of quadratic functions from real-life problems; Identify and interpret roots, intercepts and turning points of quadratic graphs. 	 Give an answer to a question involving the circumference or area of a circle in terms of π; Find radius or diameter, given area or perimeter of a circles; Find the perimeters and areas of semicircles and quarter-circles; Calculate perimeters and areas of composite shapes made from 	 Add, subtract, multiply and divide mixed numbers and fractions; Find the reciprocal of an integer, decimal or fraction; 	 Use index laws to simplify and calculate the value of numerical expressions involving multiplication and division of integer powers, fractions and powers of a power; Use numbers raised to the power zero, including the zero power of 10; Convert large and small numbers into standard form and vice versa; Add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers in standard form; Interpret a calculator display using standard form and know how to enter
	 circles and parts of circles; Calculate arc lengths, angles and areas of sectors of circles; Find the surface area and volume of a cylinder; Find the surface area and volume of spheres, pyramids, cones and composite solids; Round answers to a given degree of accuracy. 		numbers in standard form.

Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:	Theme/ topic:
Similarity and congruence in 2D	Vectors	Rearranging equations, graphs of cubic and reciprocal functions and simultaneous equations
By the end of this half term pupils will know (key k	nowledge, including tier 3 vocabulary):	
 Use the basic congruence criteria for triangles (SSS, SAS, ASA and RHS); Identify shapes which are similar; including all circles or all regular polygons with equal number of sides; Identify the scale factor of an enlargement of a shape as the ratio of the lengths of two corresponding sides; Know that scale diagrams, including bearings and maps are 'similar' to the real-life examples. 	 Be able to represent information graphically given column vectors; Identify two column vectors which are parallel; Key Words Vector, direction, magnitude, scalar, multiple, parallel, collinear, ratio, column vector, congruence, side, angle, compass, construction, shape, volume, length, area, volume, scale factor, enlargement, similar, perimeter, 	 ➢ Know the difference between an equation and an identity and use and understand the ≠ symbol; ➢ Recognise, sketch and interpret graphs of simple cubic functions; ➢ Recognise, sketch and interpret graphs of the reciprocal function a/x with x ≠ 0; Key Words Reciprocal, linear, gradient, functions, direct, indirect, estimate, cubic, subject, rearrange, simultaneous, substitution, elimination, proof
Vector, direction, magnitude, scalar, multiple, parallel, collinear, ratio, column vector, congruence, side, angle, compass, construction, shape, volume, length, area, volume, scale factor, enlargement, similar, perimeter,		
They will understand (key concepts):		
 Understand similarity of triangles and of other plane shapes, use this to make geometric inferences, and solve angle problems using similarity; Understand the effect of enlargement on perimeter of shapes; 	Understand and use column notation in relation to vectors;	The majority of new mathematical content in this unit is procedural so falls in to the "they will they know how to" section.
They will know how to (key skills including speaking	ng, reading and writing in this subject):	
 Solve angle problems involving congruence; Solve problems to find missing lengths in similar shapes; 	Calculate using column vectors, and represent graphically, the sum of two vectors, the difference of two vectors and a scalar multiple of a vector.	 Change the subject of a formula involving the use of square roots and squares; Answer 'show that' questions using consecutive integers (n, n + 1), squares a², b², even numbers 2n, and odd numbers 2n +1;

	 Solve problems involving inverse proportion using graphs, and read values from graphs; Find the equation of the line through two given points; Use graphical representations of inverse proportion to solve problems in context; Solve simultaneous equations (linear/linear) algebraically and graphically; Solve simultaneous equations representing a real-life situation, graphically and algebraically, and interpret the solution in the context of the problem;
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