

Mathematics is an interconnected subject in which students need to be able to move fluently between representations of mathematical ideas. The programme of study is organised into apparently distinct domains, but students should build on key stage 3 and connections across mathematical ideas to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems. They should also apply their mathematical knowledge in science, geography, computing and other subjects.

The curriculum is taught through the mathematical strands of: Number and Ratio, Algebra, Geometry and Measures, Statistics and Probability

	Autumn 1a	Autumn 1b	Spring 2a	Spring 2b	Summer 3a	Summer 3b
CONTENT Declarative / core / powerful Knowledge – 'Know What'	Solve quadratics Functions Algebraic Fractions	Surds Percentage Growth and Decay	Iteration 3D Trigonometry Construction and Loci Congruency	3D Shape	Advanced Statistics	Similarity and Non Right Angled Trigonometry
Intent	These topics will allow students to problem solve with situations involving quadratics	Answers as surds will start to appear more frequently now that more complex material is starting to be explored. Being familiar with surds early will open up working with these in future topics.	Topics involving the use of compass constructions are placed together to allow students to practice the key skills before employing them to loci problems	Having studied 3d Pythagoras and trigonometry earlier in the year, students have the skills to find surface areas and volumes of 3D shapes with missing information	After some recapping of averages, students will be able to extend their understanding of representing data with new graphs.	Having studied volumes and surface areas in the previous half term, students will now have the opportunity to study the effects of scaling the lengths of a shape/solid on the shapes area/volume.



Skills	Students will be	Students will be	Students will be	Students will be	Students will be	Students will be
	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:	able to:
Procedural						
Knowledge – 'Know	Solve complex	Convert recurring	Construct key			Use the four
How'	linear equations	decimals to	diagrams using a	Draw the nets of 3d	Find the averages	transformations on
		fractions	pair of compasses	shapes	from grouped	shapes and make
	Rearrange formula				frequency tables	conclusions about
			Use constructions	Find the surface		combined
	Solve complex	Use surds in	to solve loci	area of prisms,	Use interquartile	transformations
	linear simultaneous	different contexts	problems	cones, pyramids	range and apply to	
	equations			and spheres	box plots	Apply similarity to
		Find reverse	Prove triangles are	Find the volume of		area and volume
	Interpret and	percentages,	congruent	prisms and	Use box plots to	
	evaluate functions,	evaluate an		cylinders	compare data	Find the area of
	composite	amount after a	Use and solve			triangles using
	functions and	repeated	problems with	Find the volume of	Draw and interpret	trigonometry.
	inverse functions	appreciation or	iterative formula	pyramids, cones	cumulative	
		depreciation		and spheres	frequency diagrams	Use the cosine rule
	Solve quadratics by		Use trigonometry			
	completing the		in 2d with and	Find the volume	Draw and solve	
	square		without a	and surface areas	problems with	
	Calua aquatiana		calculator	of frustums	nistograms	
	Solve equations			Convert white of		
	fractions		in 2d contexts			
	Inactions		III SU COILEXIS	area/volume		
			Solvo probloms			
			involving boarings			
Key Questions	Is there more than	Why should we not	Can an iterative	Why might drawing	What are the	Which
Key Questions	one way to solve	evaluate surds until	formula solve any	the net of a shane	advantages and	trigonometric
	this equation?	the end of a	equation?	assist in finding its	disadvantages of	function should I
		calculation?		surface area?	using each granh?	use to start
		calculation		suitale alea!	using each graph?	



	How many		Why do these arcs			answering this
	equations do you		help make the	Can you show why		question?
	need to solve for 2		construction?	the conversion		•
	unknown			facts for		
	variables?		What construction	area/volume units		
			should I use to	are different to		
	What is the		show all the places	length units?		
	difference in		equidistant from			
	solving an equation		two points?			
	and rearranging a					
	formula					
	When would we					
	solve a quadratic					
	by completing the					
	square?					
Assessment	Students will be					
	assessed on a					
	Diagnostic quiz at					
	the end of each					
	unit and a retest to					
	improve any gaps					
	in learning.					
	A half termly					
	assessment will be	assessment will be	assessment will be	assessment will he	assessment will be	assessment will he
	completed in class					
	covoring contont	covoring contont	convoring contont	covoring contont	configure contant	covoring contont
	covered this half					



	term, and previous					
	topics covered at					
	St. Mary's					
Links to			Science modelling	Architecture	Understanding and	Understanding that
careers/wider					interpreting "real	x2 8 inch pizzas are
world			Astronomy	City planning	world" statistics	not the same size
				Calculating		as x1 16 inch pizza
				capacities of		
				objects		