

Stage 9 2022-23

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	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
	1	2	1	2		

	<p>between truncation and rounding" 31, 32, 90 <u>1%</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the minimum and maximum values of an amount that has been rounded (to nearest +1 + d8p81 + s8f8)132, 206 <u>1. -1%</u> Use inequalities to describe the range of values for a rounded value 132, 206, 155 <u>1. -1%</u> <p>Solve problems involving the maximum and minimum values of an amount that has been rounded 132, 206 <u>1. -1%</u></p> <p>2C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a 	<p>identity 137 @1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplify an expression involving $5\frac{1}{6}$ by collecting like terms 33 <u>-1</u> Identify when it is necessary to remove factors to factorise a quadratic expression 94 <u>-%- -7</u> Identify when it is necessary to find two linear expressions to factorise a quadratic expression <u>-7--@</u> Factorise a quadratic expression of the form $+A B b+ B c$ 157, 192 <u>-7--@</u> Now how to set up an algebraic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate the arc length of a sector when radius is given 118 <u>/-&-/%\$ foundation boo2</u> Now how to find the area of a sector 167 <u>/-&- /%\$ foundation boo2</u> Calculate the area of a sector when radius is given 167 <u>/-&- /%\$ foundation boo2</u> Calculate the angle of a sector when the arc length and radius are known 167 <u>/-&- /%\$ foundation boo2</u> Now how to find the surface area of a right prism (cylinder) 	<p>Maximum to identify parallel lines 159a <u>13%-137</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Arrange an equation into the form $y < m+ B c$ 159a <u>13%-137</u> Interpret the gradient of a straight line "rate" as a rate of change 216b <u>1%/-1%-</u> Plot "rate" of quadratic (cubic) reciprocal functions 98, 161 <u>1. 3-1-\$</u> (Economic and interpret the "rate" of quadratic (cubic) reciprocal functions 98, 161 <u>1. 3-1-\$</u> 2etc! "rate" of quadratic (cubic) reciprocal functions 98, 161 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up and solve a trigonometric equation to find a missing side in a right-angled triangle 168 <u>/-&- /%1</u> Set up and solve a trigonometric equation when the unknown is in the denominator of a fraction 168 <u>/-&-/%1</u> Set up and solve a trigonometric equation to find an angle in a right-angled triangle 168 <u>/-&- /%1</u> Use trigonometry to solve problems involving bearings 168 <u>/-&- /%1</u> <p>Use trigonometry to solve problems</p>	<p>a line from a point (at a point) 146a, 146b <u>/. %- /-\$</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the meaning of locus (loci) 165 <u>/-/- /-3</u> Now how to construct the locus of points at a fixed distance from a point (from a line) 165 <u>/-/-/-3</u> Use geometric techniques to construct figures Combine geometric techniques to solve more complex loci problems 165 <u>/-/-/-3</u> Now how to deal with a challenge in depth!
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	<p>fraction is terminated or recurring N32 <u>56-59</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (recall some decimal and fraction equivalents (e.g. tenths) N32 <u>57-58</u>) • Write a decimal as a fraction N32 <u>59</u> • Write a fraction in its lowest terms by cancelling common factors N23c <u>42</u> • Identify when a fraction can be scaled to hundredths N32 • , convert a 	<p>argument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why two algebraic expressions are equivalent @1 • , create a mathematical argument to show that two algebraic expressions are equivalent @1 • 				
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	<p>fraction to a decimal by scaling" (when possible) N32 <u>57-59</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a calculator to calculate any fraction to a decimal N44 <u>56-57</u> • Write a decimal as a percentage N32 <u>77-80</u> • Write a fraction as a percentage N32 <u>77-80</u> • (convert when a fraction (percentage) should be interpreted as a number • (convert when a fraction 	<p>equations 162 <u>15-15&</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret the solution to a pair of simultaneous equations <u>15-15&</u> • Solve a quadratic equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ by factorising 157 <u>@&</u> • Solve a quadratic equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ by factorising 157, 192 <u>@@</u> • Solve a quadratic equation by rearranging and factorising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate an estimate of the mean from a grouped frequency table, 130b <u>33&-33@</u> • Estimate the range from a grouped frequency table 130a, 130b <u>33&-33@</u> • Analyse and compare sets of data 62 <u>33@</u> • Appreciate the limitations of different statistics (mean, median, mode, range) 62 <u>33@</u> • Choose appropriate statistics to describe a set of data 62 <u>33@</u> <p>Justify choice of statistics to</p>	<p>G4b <u>35/-35.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name the equation of the mirror line for a given reflection <u>35/-35.</u> • Describe a translation as a /' vector G5 <u>357-35&&</u> • Understand the concept and language of rotations G6 <u>35. - 35%</u> • Carry out a rotation using a given angle, direction and centre of rotation G6 <u>35. - 35%</u> • Describe a rotation using mathematical language G6 <u>35. - 35%</u> 	<p>direct (inverse) proportion situation 199 <u>@/-@%</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the connection between the multiplier, the expression and the 'rap' • Know the meaning of constant (similar) shapes 12b, 144 <u>31&-3/1</u> • Identify congruence (similarity) of shapes in a range of situations 12b, 144 <u>31&-3/1</u> • Identify the information required to solve a problem involving similar shapes 144 <u>31&-3/1</u> 	
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	<p>(percenta"e) should be interpreted as a operator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identfy t! e multiplier for a percenta"e increase or decrease w! en t! e percenta"e is "reater t! an 1\$\$J R9b <u>81</u> se calculators to increase an amount by a percenta"e "reater t! an 1\$\$J R9b <u>81-82</u> ;olve problems involvin" percenta"e c! an"e 109 <u>83-84</u> ;olve ori"inal value 	<p>157, 192 @@</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identfy w! en a #uadratc e#uat on cannot be solved by factorisin" 191 Ma2e connect ons between "rap! s and #uadratc e#uat ons of t! e form axA $B bx B c < \\$ <u>1%%-1%@</u> Ma2e connect ons between "rap! s and #uadratc e#uat ons of t! e form axA $B bx B c < dx$ $B e$ <u>1%%-1%@</u> <p>)ind appro+imate</p>	<p>describe a set of data 62 <u>33@</u></p>		<p>)indin" missin" len"t! s in similar s! apes 144 <u>31&-3/1</u></p>	
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	<p>problems with interest percentages 110 <u>85</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• solve financial problems including simple interest 111 <u>86-87</u>• understand					
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		<p>Diagram to calculate probabilities of independent combined events 151,175 37--37%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a tree diagram to calculate probabilities of dependent combined events 151,175 37--37% <p>Understand that relative frequency tends towards theoretical probability as sample size increases 3%&-3%@</p>				
Assessment	. eacher8Ass. . est 6nit tests	9.1 E: A% 6nit tests	. eacher8Ass. . est 6nit tests	9.2 E: A% 6nit tests	. eacher8Ass. . est 6nit tests	9.& E: A% 6nit tests

Curriculum Area: Math

Subject:

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<p>; by this< ; by no4<</p>	<p>Mathematics is an interconnected subject in which pupils need to be able to move fluently between representations of mathematical ideas. The programme of study for Key Stage 2 is organised into apparently distinct domains but pupils should build on Key Stage 1 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 structure is designed to bridge between KS1 and KS2, building both within and between Key Stage topic areas. The structure also builds the complexity levels within topics and gives a greater variation in the challenge given to pupils.</p>
<p>! Skills & Characteristics</p>	<p>Resilience Pupils will increase their resilience during the course through learning new concepts, using prior knowledge to develop mathematical fluency and applying skills to a variety of situations and problems. Pupils will be challenged in all lessons and will show that they have learned from mistakes through a variety of tasks including connect exercises. The challenge activities will have the aim of developing both skills and high aspirations in both this subject and life beyond.</p> <p>Resilience will also be developed within the Key Maths skills below: Fluency, reasoning and problem solving.</p> <p>Collaboration Pupils will be given the opportunity to work together to develop and share their ideas on topics, discuss misconceptions and how these topics can be used in real-life situations.</p> <p>Creativity Pupils will develop creativity through a variety of problem solving activities within each topic, working on independent tasks beyond the classroom such as 'angahigh' activities and apply the Key skills: Fluency, reasoning and problem solving.</p> <p>Skills Builder Communication, Listening & Speaking Pupils are expected to actively listen so that they can follow instructions and pick out misconceptions. B, \$! . EN\$N' C</p>

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