

Mathematics Department Curriculum Overview Level 2 Document Key Stage 3 Year 9

Maths	Autumn 1 (Half term 1)	Autumn 2 (Half term 2)	Spring 1 (Half term 3)	Spring 2 (Half term 4)	Summer 1 (Half term 5)	Summer 2 (Half term 6)
	Curriculum (C)	Curriculum (C)	Curriculum (C)	Curriculum (C)	Curriculum (C)	Curriculum (C)
Year 9C	 1 Number Properties 1 Understand the division, multiplication, addition and subtraction of integers, decimals and fractions including understanding the effects of multiplying and dividing by numbers less than 1. Understand how to place integers, decimals, fractions and directed numbers in order of size including where fraction to decimal conversion needs to be done. Understand the written methods for +/-/x/÷ with integers, decimals to 3 or 4 decimal places, negative numbers and fractions. Understand how to put the symbols =, ≠, . , ≤ ≥ between pairs of numbers. Understand how to order fractions with different denominators. Understand the use of BIDMAS in more complex calculations. 2 Geometry & Measures Understand the names of and relationship between angles in parallel lines and use this to solve problems using properties of angles, of parallel and intersecting lines. Understand how to derive the formula for finding the sum of interior angles of any polygon (2D shape) is 180 x (n-2) where n represents the number of sides) = the size of an exterior angle and \$60 ÷ n (where n represents the number of sides) = the size of an exterior angle and \$60 ÷ n exterior angle = 360° and therefore 360 ÷ n (where n represents the number of sides) = the size of an exterior angle and \$60 ÷ n exterior angle = n (the number of sides) = the size of an exterior angle and \$60 ÷ n exterior angle = n (the number of sides) = the size of an exterior angle and \$60 ÷ n exterior angle and apply prime factors to find the HCF and LCM of sets of numbers. and apply prime factor decomposition in order to solve problems. Understand how to identify the prime factors to find the HCF and LCM of sets of numbers. Understand how to substitute positive and negative integers into formulae and expressions and Substitute negative integers into formulae and expressions and Substitute negative integers	<section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header>	 9 Sequences and Graphs 9. Understand how to generate a sequence by spotting a pattern or using a term-to-term rule given algebraically on in words. 9. Using a term-to-term rule to generate the different terms of a sequences. 9. Find a position-to-term that term rule for linear arithmetic sequences, talgebraically and in words. 9. Recognise the Fibonacci sequence. 9. Recognise the Fibonacci sequences. 10. Using a position-to-term rule (e.g. 6n - 4) generate the different terms of a sequence and extend this to rules such as n², 2n² + 1. 9. Start to deduce rules for sequences such as 3, 12, 27, 48 (3n²) and 2, 5, 10, 17 (n² + 1) by making the connection with the square number sequence. 4. Otherstand what a ratio actually means and reduce a ratio to its lowest form. 9. Understand what a ratio actually means and reduce a ratio to its lowest form. 9. Understand how to compare proportions when given a ratio of two quantities. 9. Start to appreciate that a ratio or fraction can be used to represent a multiplicative relationship between two quantities given as a ratio. 9. Understand how to use ratio to calculate amounts in a variety of contexts. 9. Use the ratio 1: n with map scales and plans. 9. State the meaning of the term proportion and calculate proportion and meating in a variety of contexts. 9. Understand how to convert between families of terminating fractions and decimals and convert only simple recurring decimals to fractions and understand that all recurring decimals can be represented as exact fractions. 9. Understand how to use and interpret scale drawings. 9. Understand how to use and interpret scale drawings. 9. Understand how to use and interpret scale drawings. 9. Understand how to use and interpret scale drawings. 9. Understand how to use and interpret scale drawings. 9. Understand how to use and int	 13 Algebra 3 Understand how to change the subject of a formula including those with powers and roots. Be able to argue mathematically that algebraic expressions are equivalent. Understand an algebraic input and output function machines including those with two stage operations and fractions. Understand how to construct function machines given a function and vice versa. Understand how to construct function machines operations and fractions. Understand how to construct function machines given a function and vice versa. Understand how to complete rotations. Understand how to complete and describe reflections, given a reflection line and equations of lines. Understand how to complete and describe enlargements with positive scale factors, extending to simple fractional scale factors. Deformating how one calculate missing probabilities from 1. Carry out experiments and record results show, e.g. does something have a high or low probability based on results? Through carrying out different experiments and analysing results appreciate that the estimate of a probability based on results you have. Understand how to represent outcomes of events systematically and use Venn diagrams correctly to represent sets of data understanding the terminology for intersection and union etc 	 16 Triangles & constructions (continued) Recall standard constructions and use them to solve a variety of problems requiring the use of these constructions. 17 Interpreting Data Understand how to draw and interpret a scatter graph and stem and leaf diagram. Understand how to collect, record and group data. Understand how to calculate the mean, mode, median and range from a list of data, a frequency table and grouped data. Understand how to compare sets of data. Be able to label a circle with all its properties. Understand how to calculate and solve problems relating to the area and circumference of a circle. Understand how to split a compound shape into 2 or more identified shapes and calculate their areas and perimeter including where the shapes or context involves a circle or parts of a circle. Understand how to solve a direct or inverse proportion problem when the information is given graphically. Understand how to solve a direct or inverse proportion problem when the information is given as a formula. Be able to solve numerical problems which are tirect or inverse proportion problem when the information is given as a formula. Be able to use repeated percentage change for growth and decay problems 	 20 Solving equations and inequalities Understand how to solve equations up to and including the variable on both sides, both algebraically and by drawing a graph. Understand how to solve linear inequalities in one variable and represent the solution set on a number line and by using set notation. Be able to create an equation from a worded problem and find the solution and interpret the answer using a graph a snecessary. Understand how to solve a quadratic equation graphically. 21 Plotting and sketching graphs Understand how to draw the graph of y = mx + c by using intercept and then plotting other points by using the gradient. Understand how to use conversion and other similar graphs. Understand how to find the equation of a line given two points or one point and the gradient. Understand how to draw graphs of quadratic functions using a table of values and find the turning point and the rots graphically. Be able to find the equation of the line of symmetry of the quadratic graph. Know that when mm' = -1 two lines are perpendicular. Understand hat lines in the form y = mx + c will always result in a straight line and that the c gives the y-intercept and m is the gradient. Plot quadratic graphs and recognise that they will always result in a straight line. Calculate the gradient of a straight line given 2 coordinates. Understand how to find the equation a straight line. Calculate the gradient of a straight line given 2 coordinates. Understand that tigonometric functions as the line gets steeper the gradient increases and m increases.

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