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| *What will they be learning, why and in what order?* | | | | | |
| **Maths Year 7** | **Term 1** | **Term 2** | | | **Term 3** |
| **Bridge/ Foundation knowledge required** | Addition and Subtraction Years 2-6  Multiplication and Division Years 2-6  Algebra Years 6  Addition and subtraction Years 2  Fractions Year 6  Place Value Years 1-6  Decimals Years 3-6  Fractions Years 4-6  Decimals and Percentages Years 5 | Addition and Subtraction Years 3-5  Multiplication and Division Years 3-5  Fractions Years 3-6  Algebra Year 6  Place Value Year 6  Fractions Years 4-6 | | | Properties of Shape Years 3-6  Position and Direction Years 5 and 6  Properties of Shape Year 6  Addition and Subtraction Years 2-6  Multiplication and Division Years 2-6  Place Value Year 5  Statistics Year 3  Place Value Years 1-5 |
| **Key Learning Experience / Skills** | Sequences  Understand and use algebraic notation  Equality and equivalence  Place value and ordering integers and decimals  Fraction, decimal and percentage equivalence | Solving problems with addition and subtraction  Solving problems with multiplication and division  Fractions and percentages of amounts  Operations and equations with directed number  Addition and subtraction of fractions | | | Constructing, measuring and using geometric notation  Developing geometric reasoning  Developing number sense  Sets and probability  Prime numbers and proof |
| **Assessment**  How will you assess the impact of teaching? | Demonstrate, Consolidate and Extend Green tickets  Book Inserts  Low stakes assessment | Demonstrate, Consolidate and Extend Green tickets  Book Inserts  Low stakes assessment | | | Demonstrate, Consolidate and Extend Green tickets  Book Inserts  Low stakes assessment |
| **CIAG Links** | Sequences: Important in coding, science, and problem-solving for spotting patterns and predicting outcomes in early stages of learning.  Understand and Use Algebraic Notation: Useful in everyday problem-solving and early programming, where using letters to represent numbers simplifies tasks.  Equality and Equivalence: Key in developing logical thinking, important in careers like law or accounting, where fairness and balance are essential.  Place Value and Ordering Integers and Decimals: Crucial for understanding money, measurements, and data, which is foundational for roles in finance and science.  Fraction, Decimal, and Percentage Equivalence: Important in everyday life (like shopping discounts) and careers like retail or finance, where comparing and converting values is necessary. | Solving Problems with Addition and Subtraction: Essential for budgeting, shopping, and planning, which are skills used in finance and daily life.  Solving Problems with Multiplication and Division: Important in careers like construction and science for scaling, sharing, and working with large quantities.  Fractions and Percentages of Amounts: Key for understanding discounts, interest rates, and recipe adjustments, useful in retail, cooking, and banking.  Operations and Equations with Directed Numbers: Crucial in careers like engineering and climate science for working with temperatures, elevations, and other real-world data involving positive and negative numbers.  Addition and Subtraction of Fractions: Important in fields like baking, carpentry, and construction, where accurate measurements and adjustments are required. | | | Constructing, Measuring, and Using Geometric Notation: Essential in architecture, engineering, and design for accurate drawing, planning, and building structures.  Developing Geometric Reasoning: Important for careers like graphic design, robotics, and construction, where understanding shapes and spatial relationships is key.  Developing Number Sense: Crucial in everyday life and careers like retail, finance, and logistics for quick mental calculations, estimates, and managing money.  Sets and Probability: Key for roles in data science, insurance, and risk analysis where grouping information and calculating chances are important for decision-making.  Prime Numbers and Proof: Vital in fields like cryptography, coding, and cybersecurity, where prime numbers are used in encryption and problem-solving logic. |
| **British Values** | Democracy: Students vote on which graph type to use for a data presentation.  Respect: Students listen to and respect different methods for solving equations.  Tolerance: Lessons include mathematical contributions from diverse cultures.  Liberty: Students choose their preferred method for solving problems.  Rule of Law: Clear rules, like angle laws, are followed in geometry proofs. | | | | |
| **Cross Curricular Link Numeracy** | * Science: Understand data and graphs. * Geography: Explore maps and basic data. * History: Introduce basic time calculations. * Design and Technology: Practice basic measurements. * English: Use numerical reasoning in interpreting texts. * Art and Design: Apply simple numeracy in art projects. * PE: Engage with basic measurements like distance. | | **Cross Curricular Link- Literacy** | * Interpreting and creating graphs or charts in reports * Writing clear explanations for problem-solving steps, using precise mathematical vocabulary in written work * Analysing word problems * Developing logical arguments in persuasive texts. | |
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