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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 2-6Multiplication and Division Years 2-6Algebra Years 6Addition and subtraction Years 2Fractions Year 6Place Value Years 1-6Decimals Years 3-6Fractions Years 4-6Decimals and Percentages Years 5 | Addition and Subtraction Years 3-5Multiplication and Division Years 3-5Fractions Years 3-6Algebra Year 6Place Value Year 6Fractions Years 4-6 | Properties of Shape Years 3-6Position and Direction Years 5 and 6Properties of Shape Year 6Addition and Subtraction Years 2-6Multiplication and Division Years 2-6Place Value Year 5Statistics Year 3Place Value Years 1-5 |
| **Key Learning Experience / Skills** | SequencesUnderstand and use algebraic notationEquality and equivalencePlace value and ordering integers and decimalsFraction, decimal and percentage equivalence | Solving problems with addition and subtractionSolving problems with multiplication and divisionFractions and percentages of amountsOperations and equations with directed numberAddition and subtraction of fractions | Constructing, measuring and using geometric notationDeveloping geometric reasoningDeveloping number senseSets and probabilityPrime numbers and proof |
| **Assessment**How will you assess the impact of teaching? | Demonstrate, Consolidate and Extend Green ticketsBook Inserts Low stakes assessment | Demonstrate, Consolidate and Extend Green ticketsBook Inserts Low stakes assessment | Demonstrate, Consolidate and Extend Green ticketsBook 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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| ***The Hub Vision – A School that provides all students with exciting opportunities that build confidence, develop social skills and promote academic achievement*** |

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