

Year 9

What are the aims and intentions of this curriculum?

Students are taught how to work with numbers, algebra, ratio, proportions and rates of change, geometry and measures, probabilities and statistics. The skills attained in year 7 and 8 are consolidated and students are exposed to the format in which mathematical reasoning will be expected to be evidenced in KS4. At the end of each topic, a closing-the-gap-questionnaire in the form of a review sheet is required to be completed by the students. Homework is given on a weekly basis and is expected to be completed online. To provide students with a holistic experience, prepare them for future success, help them aspire and value mathematics, Personal Social Health and Economic (PSHE) education and Careers Education (CE) are incorporated into the curriculum. Ambitiously, students are enriched by exploring the origins of numbers and receive exposure to current limits within mathematics.

Term	Topics	Knowledge and key terms	Skills developed	Assessment
Autumn 1	Indices and standard form	Indices, powers, BIDMAS, negatives, fractions, estimate, surd, factorise, convert, standard form, compare, order	Do calculations with positive and negative numbers involving powers; evaluate fractions containing powers and surds; estimate calculations with powers and surds; simplify number calculations with powers by using prime decomposition; calculate with powers that are 0 and/or negative; convert between decimal and binary numbers; convert between units of measurement that are raised to a power; convert between ordinary numbers and standard form CE: Electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, aerospace engineer, actuary, data scientist	End of topic review Homework Bookmarking Classroom feedback Half-term formal assessment
	Expressions and formulae	Expressions, area, power, surd, graph, calculate, rearrange, expand, simplify, factorise	Write expressions and formulae for problems worded, tabled and graphical problems; expand and simplify expressions with single and double brackets; rearrange formulae; apply laws of indices to simplify algebraic expressions; evaluate equations, identities, formulae and expressions CE: Buyer, professor, boilermaker, meteorologist, geologist, chemist, mathematician, computer engineer, statistician, architect	
			PSHE: Use indices to express the number of bacteria and viruses on the area of your hand to promote health by washing your hands regularly.	

Autumn 2	Dealing with data	Primary, secondary, discrete, continuous, quantitative, qualitative, plan, survey/questionnaire, organize, estimate, mean, modal class, frequency polygon, correlation, outlier, compare	Identify the difference between types of data and evaluate reliability of these; plan a survey/questionnaire ensuring fairness and clarity; organize data into useable and meaningful formats; evaluate data by using measures of central tendencies; make correlations in bivariate data and identify is causality is present; write a report on compared data CE: Business intelligence developer, analytics manager, software engineer, data scientist, data engineer	End of topic review Homework Bookmarking Classroom feedback Half-term formal assessment
	Multiplicative reasoning	Similarity, enlargement, scale factor, percentage change, speed/distance/time, compound measures, convert, mass/density/volume, pressure/area/force	Use multiplication to find and use the relationships between the sides of similar shapes; find and use the scale factor of fractional and negative enlargements of shapes on a cartesian plane; use a multiplier to find percentage change as well as calculating original amounts before a given percentage change was applied; do calculations with compound measures; convert between units of compound measures CE: Forklift operator, assembly, bond technician, baker, electronics engineer/technician, program support, wastewater plant operator, steamfitter plumber	
	Constructions	Scale factor, ratio, map scale, image and object, perpendicular, bisector, point, line, congruency, special angles	Convert between scales of those represented as a ratio and those represent as a measure of distance; apply scales to convert between the dimensions of an object and its image; draw accurate nets, draw loci of a point, points, a line, line, but not a point and line CE: CAD drafter, Framer, driver, painter, receiver, material handler PSHE: Raise aware of misleading online content by investigating misleading graphs/data.	
Spring 1	Equations, inequalities and proportionality	Solve, expand, simplify, convert, decimal, fraction, trial and improvement, quadratic, cubic, round, inequality, number line, substitute, eliminate	Solve equations with brackets or fractions; convert recurring decimals without a calculator; use trial and improvement to solve equations containing quadratic or cubic expressions; interpret, represent and apply inequalities; solve simultaneous equations via substitution and via elimination CE: Boiler maker, meteorologist, geologist, chemist, mathematician	End of topic review Homework Bookmarking Classroom feedback Half-term formal assessment

	Circles, Pythagoras and prisms	Radius, diameter, circumference, chord, segment, sector, area, perimeter, Pythagoras, volume, surface area, bounds, error interval	Use the proper circle vocabulary in a variety of contexts; calculate circumferences and areas of circles and circle sectors; apply Pythagoras' theorem to find the longest, and shorter sides of right-angled triangles and apply this to solve real life problems; find the distance and midpoints between two points on a cartesian plane; calculate the volume and surface area of prisms and cylinders; determine bounds of estimates and express bounds and answers as error intervals CE: Navigator, pilot, traffic controller, militant, computer programmer PSHE: Use trial and improvement to develop respect for one another.	
Spring 2	Sequences and graphs	Arithmetic, geometric, term-to-term, position- to-term, straight-lines, parallel lines, gradient- intercept, dual- intercept, draw, sketch, graph, solve, linear, quadratic, cubic	Express a linear sequence as an expression/equation; identify and continue quadratic and geometric sequences; interpret graphs that express rates of change; find equations of straight-line graphs; identify parallel lines and find equations of these; draw and sketch graphs using the gradient-intercept of dual-intercept methods; solve linear- linear and linear-quadratic equations graphically; draw cubic graphs CE: Maintenance worker, furnace operator, warehouse operator, structures technician, server PSHE: Express rates of online information being shared as a geometric sequence to promote care for sharing harmful content.	End of topic review Homework Bookmarking Classroom feedback Half-term formal assessment
Summer 1	Probability Comparing shapes	Exhaustive, exclusive; complementary; theoretical, experimental, frequency, sample space, two-way table, Venn diagram, tree diagram Similar, congruent, Sine, Cosine, Tangent, angle, adjacent, opposite,	Identify and use mutually exclusive and exhaustive events to find respective probabilities; calculate theoretical and experimental probability/relative frequency and expected frequency; construct and use space diagrams and two-way tables to determine probability; use Venn diagrams to represent frequency and probabilities; use tree diagrams to represent independent events in order to calculate probabilities of outcomes CE: Data scientist, director of analytics, geneticist, investment analyst, machine learning engineer Compare and identify the similarities and differences of similar and congruent shapes; find missing angles or sides of similar and congruent shapes; know why there are 3 different ratios to express the sides of right-angled triangles; find missing sides of right-	End of topic review Homework Bookmarking Classroom feedback End of year formal assessment
		hypotenuse	angled triangles using the Sine, Cosine and Tangent ratios CE: Robotics engineer, mathematician, architect, game developer PSHE: Use similarities and congruence in relationships to help students evaluate their different levels of connectivity with others and the impact this has on their happiness.	

Summer 2	Enrichment	Base, count, convert, hexadecimal, pattern, bearing, compass, cartesian, polar, tax, mortgage, savings, loans, Pythagorean triple, trial and improvement, simultaneous	Write numbers in different bases especially in terms of binary and hexadecimal (the language of computers); express patterns as a series repetitive of calculations; use compass directions to indicate direction in sketches, on the cartesian plane and in using polar grids; solve problems involving income tax, mortgages, savings and loans; identify Pythagorean triples; solve simultaneous equations using trial and improvement	
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