## St George's School

Mathematics and Computing Faculty

## Year 8 Curriculum Map for MATHEMATICS

|  | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| THE BIG IDEAS \& KNOWLEDGE <br> Overview of topics or key questions | Ratio and Proportion: Ratio and scale; Multiplicative change Number: Multiplying and dividing fractions | Algebra: <br> Working in the Cartesian plane Handling Data: Representing data Tables and Probability | Algebra: Brackets, equations and inequalities Algebra Indices | Number: Fractions and percentages; Standard index | Number: Number sense Shape and Space: Angles in parallel lines and polygons; Area of trapezia / circles | Handling Data: <br> Measures of location; <br> Number: <br> Surds <br> Handling Data: <br> The data handling cycle |
| SKILLS \& STRATEGIES Procedural knowledge, literacy and numeracy skills | Creativity is developed in lessons by exploring concepts through different visual representations. The students are sometimes tasked with open-ended problems whereby there are multiple solutions possible. Our students may also at times be asked to problem-pose whereby they come up with their own question for a peer to solve. Our department looks to encourage flexible thinking in lessons through effective questioning. <br> Critical thinking skills are developed as we nurture a classroom culture in which mathematical discussion is part of the daily routine. We also at times use open-ended questions and present problems for which our students have no predetermined solution strategy. <br> Communication skills are developed in every lesson through group discussions. The examples chosen to probe such discussion have been carefully selected in advance in order to increase the fruitfulness of conversation. <br> Collaboration skills are developed during our allocated Extension and Enrichment lessons as our students work in groups of between two and four to tackle various problem-solving style questions. <br> Reasoning skills are developed in lessons through our teachers asking their students to conjecture abstract generalised techniques from an initial visual methodological approach. We always encourage our students to focus on 'why does this work' as opposed to 'how does this work'. <br> Reflection skills are encouraged through tasks at the end of each lesson which can take various different forms. Students are encouraged to spend time reflecting upon their teacher's feedback following an end-of-topic homework or year-group assessment. During times where multiple solutions are possible, a discussion is encouraged among our students as to the benefits and drawbacks. <br> Problem-solving skills are developed through the more challenging questions in each lesson, but also through tackling questions during the allocated Extension and Enrichment lessons. Our students are encouraged to use different strategies such as visualising the problem, working backwards, working systematically, reasoning logically and looking for patterns. |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEEDBACK <br> Noteworthy tasks and assessments | Separate end of topic preps | Separate end of topic preps <br> Year-group Checkpoint | Separate end of topic preps <br> Year-group Checkpoint | Separate end of topic preps <br> Year-group checkpoint | Separate end of topic preps | Separate end of topic preps <br> Year-group checkpoint |
| BREADTH <br> Opportunities, trips, wider reading, cultural capital | "Can You Solve My Problems?" by Alex Bellos <br> "How many socks make a pair?" by Rob Eastaway <br> "Alex's Adventures in Numberland" by Alex Bellos <br> "How to Cut a Cake: And Other Mathematical Conundrums" by lan Stewart |  |  | Herts for Learning Maths Team Challenge | UKMT Junior Maths Challenge |  |
| KEY <br> VOCABULARY <br> Important words and phrases | Ratio <br> Proportion <br> Double number lines <br> Ratio table <br> Diameter <br> Radius <br> Circumference <br> Gradient <br> Direct Proportion <br> Constant <br> Multiplier <br> Conversion graph <br> Axis <br> Exchange rate <br> Similar <br> Enlargement <br> Scale factor <br> Scale <br> Scale drawing <br> Map <br> Fraction <br> Integer <br> Numerator <br> Denominator <br> Unit fraction <br> Reciprocal | Quadrant <br> Origin <br> Coordinate <br> Parallel <br> Linear <br> y-intercept <br> Curve <br> Midpoint <br> Line segment <br> Correlation <br> Outlier <br> Discrete <br> Continuous <br> Qualitative <br> Quantitative <br> Frequency <br> Grouped data <br> Class interval <br> Two-way table <br> Sample space <br> Probability <br> Random <br> Venn diagram <br> Outcome | Term <br> Expression <br> Coefficient <br> Expand <br> Factorise <br> Binomial <br> Inequality <br> Solution set <br> Variable <br> Formula <br> Identity <br> Equation <br> Power / exponent Index / indices <br> Base | Decrease <br> Reduce <br> Increase <br> Profit <br> Loss <br> Original value <br> Reverse percentage <br> Standard form <br> Commutative <br> Square root <br> Cube root | Significant figure <br> Estimate <br> Order of operations <br> Decimal places <br> Degree of accuracy <br> Error interval <br> Centi <br> Milli <br> Kilo <br> Area <br> Volume <br> Capacity <br> Adjacent <br> Vertically opposite <br> angles <br> Alternate angles <br> Co-interior angles <br> Corresponding angles <br> Transversal <br> Bisect <br> Construct <br> Diagonal <br> Isosceles <br> Exterior angle <br> Interior angle <br> Polygon <br> Regular polygon <br> Proof <br> Bisector <br> Equidistant <br> Area <br> Perpendicular height | Range <br> Average <br> Mean <br> Median <br> Mode <br> Modal class <br> Subtotal <br> Outlier <br> Integer <br> Real number <br> Rational number <br> Irrational number <br> Surd <br> Hypothesis <br> Primary data <br> Questionnaire <br> Sample <br> Secondary data <br> Key <br> Compare <br> Line graph <br> Multiple bar chart <br> Distribution <br> Misleading graphs |



