Subject: Maths	Components			Composite	KS3 Mission
					Statement
	What new k	nowledge/content do w	What do students	By the end of year 9, a	
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	<i>do</i> with this	WVC student will
				knowledge?	
Autumn	 Exploring rounding numbers through the use of different methods such as significant figures and estimating. Exploring the relationship between square numbers, cube numbers and roots. Writing numbers in standard form and how these numbers are interpreted and displayed on a calculator. Sequences and patterns in a real life. 	 Algebraic manipulation including expanding of brackets and factorising, leading into geometric and quadratic sequences. Calculating interior and exterior angles of polygons. Fraction arithmetic. Transformations – rotations, reflections and translations. 	 Indices and Standard Form. Compound measures such as a speed, pressure and density. Converting between units of compound measures. Algebraic proof, linked to sequences and geometry. Bearings. Solving the most complex linear equations including fractions and multiple terms. Relative frequency. Similarity and Enlargements. Interquartile range, cumulative 	Students will progressively be expected to give in depth reasoning and rationale as to why they have reached certain conclusions, with advanced/confident mathematicians being able to give alternative methods and strategies for solving a problem. The levels of application that students practice and develop in Year 7 and Year 8 result in them using mathematics more confidently in every-day life. It is vital that our practitioners deliver our curriculum in a way that promotes a thirst for knowledge as this encourages students to study maths past their	Be Confident in the 4 key areas of Mathematics: Number (Rounding, Fractions, Decimals, Percentages, Indices) Shape/Measure (Area, Perimeter, Volume of shapes) Algebra (Simplifying expressions, Collecting terms, Plotting graphs, Expanding, Factorising, Solving equations) Averages and data (Presenting, Analysing and

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Spring	 Decimal Arithmetic and the relationship between fractions decimals and percentages. Drawing and interpreting graphs of linear functions. 	 3d shapes, representation and volumes Fractions decimals and percentages with a focus on percentage problems Plotting straight line graphs and the relationship between a graph and its equation 	 frequency and box plots. Right angled trigonometry. Circles, including Sector Area and Arc Length. Graph working including parallel and perpendicular lines and non-linear functions. Constructions and Loci. 	GCSE qualification. Research suggests that students who have experienced a challenging and enriching KS3 are more likely to assert themselves purposefully at key stage 4 as well as to consider Mathematics as an option at Key Stage 5.	interpreting data) In addition students will be able to take the above content/skills and apply them to mathematical problems.
Summer	 Writing and solving equations and basic inequalities. Calculating averages and presenting data using bar charts and pie charts. Calculating Ratio and distribution in real life scenarios. 	 Metric units and solving problems using direct proportion. Collecting data, data and analysing data sets which may need to be grouped. 	 Simultaneous equations. Advanced ratio. Surds. Algebraic fluency and quadratic equations. Advanced problem solving from UKMT. 		

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Pationala for those	Our year 7 curriculum	Throughout year 8,	The most challenging	
Kationale for these	relies on students to	students explore	year of the Key Stage 3	
specific components	retrieve the challenging	reasoning in Maths and	curriculum, students	
	content which is studied	our more able students	are preparing	
and composite	during year 6 as well as	are introduced to	themselves for the start	
outcomes:	encouraging students to	problem solving more	of their GCSE	
	look at reasoning such	regularly in lessons. All	curriculum in Year 10.	
	as why? And how?	students will work on	Over the course of the	
	They are not only	their retrieval and	3 years students of	
	expected to understand	understanding of core	Chesterton would have	
	how to answer a	skills such as expanding	explored large	
	question but also apply	brackets, solving linear	quantities of the GCSE	
	their knowledge and	equations, calculating	curriculum and also	
	understanding to	averages and	honed their skills in	
	complex problems.	understanding different	applying knowledge	
	The accumited dama is	types of number. Year 8	and skills to problems.	
	The cumculum is	the store up in content	More able students	
	fact that although	and difficulty in Year 0	would have locused on	
	student experiences at	A large number of able	topics in Year 0 such as	
	KS2 may be mixed the	students are	Broof Quadratics and	
	majority of students	encouraged to look at	Surde	
	ioining the school will	Grade 4-6 skills from the	Sulus	
	have sound numeric	GCSE SOL to 'refresh'		
	skills The curriculum is	their memory and build		
	designed to enable	confidence in the more		
	students to guickly	accessible content prior		
	explore other areas of	to Year 9.		
	mathematics not			
	covered at KS2, whilst			
	still providing support or			
	those students who are			
	weaker at basic			
	numeracy.			

How is challenge embedded into the KS3 curriculum?

- Students are encouraged each lesson by their teacher to aim to extend their learning by engaging in discussions about their topic as well as attempt International maths challenge problems to broaden knowledge and application.
- Students in Mathematics are given aspirational targets on a lesson by lesson basis with clear signposting referencing GCSE grading, giving them an indication of their performance compared to that of a year 11 student.
- Setting enables each student to be challenged at their most appropriate level

How does the KS3 curriculum above build on previous learning in KS2?

- The main purpose of our Key Stage 3 curriculum is to challenge all students and for them to aspire to maximise their potential in the subject.
- From discussion with local primary schools, the Key Stage 2 curriculum places a large focus on the skill element of mathematics and learners are expected to remember and retrieve key facts methods to answer questions. Our Key Stage 3 curriculum takes their core skills and places the emphasis on application and problem solving. This allows for a deeper understanding of the topic and allows students to feel confident in applying knowledge in a number of ways.
- Setting enables students who have mastered skills at KS2 to move swiftly onto new content