Year 9 Ways of Doing-Mathematics

Exceeding

Expected

Number

Algebra

Geometry & Measures

 Explore financial problems involving percentages e.g. taxation, interest, savings and earnings Explore surds Make estimates for the square roots of surds by recalling square numbers 	 -Find the gradient of a perpendicular line -Find the equation of a line that is a perpendicular bisector to another line, using coordinates -Investigate the effect that changing the numbers in the equation have on what the graph looks like and make connections to previous conclusions about linear functions -Solve simultaneous equations where one equation is non-linear -Identify the solutions to a pair of simultaneous equations, represented graphically, where one is non-linear -Factorise quadratics by completing the square 	-Apply Pythagoras' Theorem in order to solve trigonometry problems
 -Convert numbers in context from standard form to normal numbers and vice versa -Writing numbers in standard form by making sure the digit before the decimal point is between 1 and 9 -Add and subtract with numbers written in standard form -Find the percentage change using a calculator -Solve compound interest and depreciation problems -Solve original value problems with or without a calculator by finding reverse percentages -Use the unitary method to solve inverse proportion questions -Use proportion to draw or interpret scale drawings -Use an algebraic method to solve proportion problems in formulae with more than 1 operation -Investigate graphical representations to explain how variables may or may not be proportional -Apply laws of indices to evaluate expressions -Evaluate expressions when the indices are fractional and/or negative 	 -Find the equations of straight lines with fractional gradients -Find the gradient of a line between two points -Use Pythagoras' Theorem to find the length of a line segment -Find the midpoint of a line segment -Plot graphs of y=1/x (reciprocal) -Set up and solve pairs of simultaneous equations (all types) -Set up equations in order to plot them and solve graphically -Find a region of the graph that satisfies inequalities (involving implicit functions) -Draw the lines from equations in order to identify a region that satisfies given inequalities (implicit functions) -Simplify algebraic fractions where the numerator and/or denominator needs to be factorised into double brackets -Factorise quadratic expressions into double brackets (coefficient of x²>1) 	 Justify decisions with mathematical evidence (scale factors and angle facts) for matching similar triangles By considering bounds, find the answer to a calculation to an appropriate degree of accuracy and justify your answer Solve s/d/t problems where you have to convert units Convert units of measurement when required Solve contextual problems involving speed, density or pressure Use angle facts and reasoning to solve problems involving bearings (without measuring) Apply Pythagoras' Theorem to coordinate or bearings** problems Determine whether a triangle is right-angled by seeing if it obeys Pythagoras' Theorem (converse)

Statistics & Probability

-Estimate the median from a histogram-Consider the most efficient method for finding a probability

-Solve *given tha*t probability problems

-Find the sample size of a specific data category from the population using a stratified sampling method -Find the gradient of the line of best fit -State a practical interpretation of the gradient (i.e. what is the gradient telling you) -Find the IQR from a CF curve -Using the curve to solve problems e.g. less than, more than, percentiles -Compare and contrast (the distributions) two box and whisker plots by making reference to average and spread -Complete a frequency density table from a histogram -Find the frequency from a histogram -Interpret data from a histogram -Estimate the median from a frequency table (grouped data) -Solve a problem involving two (or more) dependent or independent events using a tree diagram

 -Convert ordinary small numbers into standard form -Write small numbers written in standard form as ordinary numbers -Apply index laws to multiply or divide numbers written in standard form -Use a single multiplier to efficiently solve percentage decrease problems -Find the percentage change for simple non-calculator examples (was \$100, now \$150) -Use the unitary method to solve proportion problems -Explain what inverse proportion means and what a graph would look like -Use an algebraic method to solve simple inverse proportion problems -Find the cube root of a number -Use a calculator to find squares, cubes and roots -Square and square root decimal numbers (place value adjustment) 	 Find the equation of the line for positive gradients and negative gradients Find the equation of vertical and horizontal lines Find the equation of a line from 2 coordinates Justify, giving mathematical evidence, whether 3 points are collinear (lie on the same straight line) Plot graphs of y=x³ (cubic) Solve pairs of linear simultaneous equations by elimination - multiplying one or both equations to find LCM and then adding or subtracting Set up and solve pairs of simultaneous equations from a word problem (no LCM multiplication required to solve) Recall what an implicit function looks like Plot lines from the equations (including implicit functions) to solve graphically Represent two inequalities on a number line Find a region of the graph that -satisfies inequalities (vertical and horizontal lines) Draw the lines from equations in order to identify a region that satisfies given inequalities (vertical and horizontal lines) Add or subtract algebraic fractions when the denominators are not the same Simplify algebraic fractions by factorising into single brackets (removing the HCF) Factorise quadratic expressions into double brackets (negatives) Factorise using the difference of two squares 	 -Use tests for congruence to justify your decisions to match up triangles -Identify missing angles or sides in congruent triangles -Find missing lengths on similar shapes by using the scale factor -Combine the bounds of measurements to find the upper or lower bound of a calculation (e.g. from a formula) -Find the speed or distance travelled of an object when the time is not a whole number of hours -Find the time taken, given the speed and the distance -Use a calculator for s/d/t calculations by converting time into decimal hours -Rearrange the formula to change the subject to solve a speed, density or pressure problem -Construct and measure back bearings -Use a scale to measure a distance on a map accurately -Recall some Pythagorean Triples -Find the short side of a right-angle triangle using Pythagoras' Theorem -Solve contextual worded problems using Pythagoras' Theorem
 -Convert ordinary large numbers into standard form -Write large numbers written in standard form as ordinary numbers -Recall the conventions for writing numbers in correct standard form -Use a calculator to add, subtract, multiply or divide numbers written in standard form -Calculate percentages of amounts without a calculator 	 -Find the intercept of a line from the graph -Find the gradient of the line for positive whole numbers -Find the equation of the line by putting the gradient and intercept in the right place -Determine whether a point is on the line by substituting into the equation -Find the gradient of a line from 2 coordinates -Recognise the graphs of quadratic, cubic and reciprocal functions -Plot graphs of y=x² (quadratic) 	 -Determine if triangles are similar or congruent -Find the scale factor for similar shapes - Find the upper and lower bound of a measurement -Use the correct units for speed given the units for distance and time -Find the speed of an object when you know the distance travelled and time taken -Find the distance travelled given the speed and the time

Developing

Supported

-Suggest ways of taking a systematic sample -Use the line of best fit to interpret data from a scatter graph -Describe the relationship between two variables -Draw a CF curve drawing your own axes -Find the lower and upper quartile -Draw a box and whisker plot from given data -Find the lower quartile (LQ), median, upper quartile (UQ), range, IQR from a box plot -Complete a partial completed frequency density table from a partially completed histogram -Find the class interval containing the median -Find an estimate for the mean from continuous and grouped frequency tables -Explain why the mean has to be an estimate -Complete a tree diagram for two dependent

events using fractions or decimals

-Suggest ways of taking a random sample
-Explain why the location of a survey, the time and who is being asked can lead to biased results
-Read the scales on the axes accurately and plot
points on the scatter graph
-Draw a line of best fit with a ruler
-Describe the correlation between two variables
on a scatter graph
-Complete a CF table
-Draw a CF curve on a set of already drawn axes

-Use a single multiplier to efficiently solve percentage increase problems -Use proportion to solve recipe style questions (double and halves) -Recognise the symbol for proportionality \propto and k is used for the constant of proportionality -Explain what direct proportion means and what a graph would look like -Use an algebraic method to solve simple direct proportion problems -Justify whether two variables are directly proportional or not -Find the square of a number Find the cube of a number -Find the square root of a number Use index notation

Solve pairs of linear simultaneous equations by elimination - one step adding or subtracting
Substitute to find the value of the second variable
Explain what point of intersection means
Use a graph with all the lines plotted to find a solution

-Write an inequality for one rule
-List integers that satisfies one inequality
-Represent one inequality on a number line
-Simplifying expressions involving dividing terms
-Add or subtract algebraic fractions when the
denominators are the same
-Factorise quadratic expressions into double

brackets (positive only)

Substitute values into a formula to find the missing variable Recall the definitions of speed, density and pressure Recall the formulae for speed, density and pressure Recall the correct units of measurement for distance, time, mass, volume, force, area, pressure, density and speed Substitute values into a formula to find speed, density or pressure Recall compass points e.g. North or North East Recall that a bearing is measured clockwise from North and must be written in 3 digits -Use a bearing to determine the direction e.g. 45° is North East -Measure a bearing Construct a bearing Recall that Pythagoras' Theorem states that $c^2 =$ $a^{2} + b^{2}$ Identify the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle -Calculate the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle using Pythagoras' Theorem Round answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy

-Find the median from the curve -Identify the features of a box and whisker plot: lowest, lower quartile (LQ), median, upper quartile (UQ), highest, range, IQR -Draw a box and whisker plot from a CF curve -Recall the difference between histograms and bar charts -Recall that frequency density = frequency class width -Recall that the area of the bar = class width x frequency density -Find the the class width -Complete a frequency density table -Draw a histogram -Sort a list of numbers into a frequency table and grouped data by correctly applying inequalities symbols -Find the modal class interval -Complete a tree diagram for two independent

events using fractions or decimals