

AC1: Key Outcomes – Year 7

Curriculum: Mathematics



Section	Knowledge Code:	Outcomes:	How students will demonstrate success:
1	M7.1.1	Students will be able to order positive and negative numbers	Order numbers including negatives (Consecutive and not). Decide which is larger ; -3 or 2 type questions
2	M7.1.2	Students will be able to order decimals	Order basic decimal numbers e.g. 3.5, 4.6, 2.3 etc Those with similar digits; 4.4, 4.04, 4.4404 etc Understand the terms 'ascending' and 'descending'.
3	M7.1.3	Students will be able to use inequality notation	Use <,>, ≤, ≥, =, to separate numbers. 5 <m7. (including="" 4,3,2,1,0,-1="" answer="" e.g.="" inequality="" negatives="" simple="" statements="" to="" x="" x<5,="">-5, -4,- 3,-2,-1,0,1)</m7.>
4	M7.1.4	Students will be able to add (integers and decimals) using column addition	Add any two integers remembering place value on the columns.
5	M7.1.5	Students will be able to subtract integers and decimals	Add/Subtract two integers. E.g. 2355 – 379 (Ensuring "borrowing occurs")
6	M7.1.6	Students will be able to multiply integers up to 3 digits	e.g. 325x34 using long multiplication. Setting out of method needs to be clear and organised
7	M7.1.7	Students will be able to multiply decimals	Integer by decimal, and decimal by decimal
8	M7.1.8	Students will be able to use the bus stop method for division	Divide including remainders using bus stop method.
9	M7.1.9	Students will be able to divide with decimals	Convert numbers to integers. E.g. 35 ÷ 0.07 then use bus stop. Understand about equivalence of the calculation. Also understand simple divisions such as ÷ 0.5 .
10	M7.1.10	Students will be able to add/subtract fractions (no mixed numbers)	Calculate same denominator, different denominator but not mixed numbers
11	M7.1.11	Students will be able to multiply fractions (no mixed numbers)	Multiply an integer by a fraction, a fraction by a fraction but not mixed numbers.
12	M7.1.12	Students will be able to divide fractions (no mixed numbers)	Divide an integer by a fraction, a fraction by a fraction and a fraction by an integer. Use of reciprocals for method of division.
13	M7.1.13	Students will be able to add and subtract negative numbers	Understand rules and implications (why) for negative numbers. E.g. 4 + (-3) = 4 – 3 = 1, 7 – (-4) = 7 + 4 = 11, -3 + (-6) = -3 – 6 = -9. Clear steps for answering the questions, line by line for each step.
14	M7.1.14	Students will be able to multiply and divide negative numbers	Clear steps for multiplying and dividing. E.g. 5 x (-4) ÷ (-2) = (-20) ÷ (-2) = 10, steps on each line. Going through the rules for multiplication/division.
15	M7.1.15	Students will be able to round to the nearest 10, 100, 1000	Use of line to aid where to round ; 43200 to nearest 1000, 43 200 look at next digits to decide to round up or down.
16	M7.1.16	Students will be able to round to the nearest decimal place	Use of line to aid where to round e.g. round 4.6643 to 2d.p. 4.66 43 = 4.66 (2dp)
17	M7.1.17	Students will be able to write expressions for algebraic situations including real life contexts for all 4 operations.	Use of a letter and a number e.g. $y + y + y = 3y$ (which is also $3 \times y$) Including $3 \times y = 3y$ and $a \times b = ab$ and three ; $3 \div y =$ $a \times a = a^2$ and $a \times b \times b = ab^2$ mixed with integers; $3 a \times a \times b = 3ab^2$



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18	M7.1.18	Students will be able to simply by collecting together like terms	Examples such as $3x + 4x + 3y + 4y$, $3x^2 + 2x + 4x^2$ ensuring misconceptions about what is 'like' are emphasised.
19	M7.1.19	Students will be able to expand a single bracket	Single brackets including x(x+3) and negative numbers 2(x-4), -3(x-4) etc
20	M7.1.20	Students will be able to use index laws for multiplication (integer powers)	To use letters and numbers for the base. E.g. 3 ² x 3 ⁴ and a ³ x a ⁵ powers can go negative.
21	M7.1.21	Students will be able to use index laws for division (integer powers)	To use letters and numbers for the base $\frac{4^4}{4^3}$, $\frac{a^6}{a^2}$ Powers can go negative
22	M7.1.22	Students will be able to draw and interpret bar charts	To use data to draw a bar chart, the data may already be in a table or a simple tally can be used. Pupils are then to be asked specific questions such as the most, the difference between etc
23	M7.1.23	Students will be able to draw and interpret a pictogram	Pupils will use symbols to represent data. A key is vital and there can be part of a symbol to represent half etc Pupils should be able to read and answer questions from a pictogram. Pupils will draw a pictogram from data, given a key and deciding their own key.
24	M7.1.24	Students will be able to draw and interpret vertical line charts	To use data to draw a vertical line chart the data may already be in a table or a simple tally can be used. Pupils are then to be asked specific questions such as the most, the difference between etc
25	M7.1.25	Students will be able to draw and interpret frequency tables and two way tables	Put data from a list into a two way table and read pre populated tables. To add up tally's.
26	M7.1.26	Students will be able to classify different types of data	Looking at a list be able to tell if it is continuous or discrete data. Be able to suggest what data is. Grouped vs ungrouped data. Primary vs secondary data.
27	M7.1.27 Students will be able to find averages and the range from a list		 Find the mode from a list. Understand no mode. Find the median from an even and odd set of data. Sorting in ascending order. Strategies for finding the middle number. Find the mean from a set of data. Understand about decimal context such as what does 2.3 children mean. State that this is not an average but a measure of spread.
28	M7.1.28	Students will be able to compare basic data including averages	To use the 3 averages to compare two or more sets of data. To compare data that is represented from graphs and make conclusions. Such as more ice creams were sold on Wednesdays.
29	M7.1.29	Students will be able to find lines of symmetry from 2D shapes	Draw line segments to show lines of symmetry. To use lines of symmetry to mirror a shape, diagonally and well as vertically and horizontally.
30	M7.1.30	Students will be able to find the order of rotational symmetry in 2D shapes	To find rotational symmetry by inspection or using aids such as tracing paper. Understanding the difference between rotational and line symmetry.



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31	M7.1.31	Students will be able to measure a line segment	Use a ruler to measure to the nearest mm.
32	M7.1.32	Students will be able to measure an angle	Use a protractor (180°) to measure angles. To know how to measure angles that are over 180°
33	M7.1.33	Students will be able to read and interpret a scale	To read from different types of scale making sue pupils understand about markers and how these can change from one scale to another. Be able to work out