In this half term you will be regularly tested on these key skills:

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| **Skill** | **Example** | **Support** |
| Generating and describing a sequence | Generate the first four terms of this sequence:First term is 5, rule is +8What is the term-to-term rule for this sequence?8, 17, 26, 35,… | HegartymathsClip 197 |
| Multiplying with decimals | Work out 4.9 × 7.7 | HegartymathsClip 48 |
| Dividing with decimals | Work out 120.4 ÷ 7 | HegartymathsClip 49 |
| Simplifying a ratio | Write this ratio in its simplest form: 21 : 14 | HegartymathsClip 329 |
| Direct proportion problems | 10 oranges cost £4.What is the cost of 6 oranges? | HegartymathsClip 339 |
| Identify a fraction / proportion | In a packet of biscuits, 5 are broken and 30 are not.What proportion of the biscuits are broken? | HegartymathsClip 330 |
| Times tables | Complete this multiplication grid: | timestable.pixl.org.ukSchool ID 5223 |

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| Objectives – Set 1 |
| By the end of these units of work, you will have learned how to…. |
| * Recognise and describe different kinds of data
 | * Construct angle bisectors and perpendicular bisectors
 |
| * Find the mean, median, mode and range for raw data and data in a frequency table
 | * Construct triangles accurately
 |
| * Construct and understand different types of bar charts and pie charts
 | * Describe a locus of a moving point and draw it accurately
 |
| * Create suitable data collection sheets
 | * Use and construct scale drawings
 |
| * Write questions which are clear, unbiased and easy to answer
 | * Name and describe 3D solids
 |
| * Collect discrete and continuous data in a grouped frequency table and find the modal class
 | * Draw plans, elevations and nets of 3D solids
 |
| * Compare sets of data
 |  |

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|  | These are the homework clip numbers that are appropriate for this half term. |
| Statistics | Constructions and 3D Shapes |
| 404 – Mode405 – Mean 1409 – Median410 – Range414 – Range from frequency tables415 – Mode from frequency tables416 – Median from frequency tables417 – Mean from frequency tables 1425 – Bar charts and vertical line graphs427 – Pie charts 1428 – Pie charts 2429 – Pie charts 3392 – Types of data 1399 – Surveys & questionnaires 1400 – Surveys & questionnaires 2402 – Grouped frequency tables – discrete403 – Grouped frequency tables - continuous | 660 – Construct a perpendicular bisector661 – Construct an angle bisector584 – Surface area of cuboids568 – Cuboids 1 |

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| Objectives – Set 2 and 3 |
| By the end of these units of work, you will have learned how to…. |
| * Understand and draw different kinds of bar chart
 | * Draw triangles and quadrilaterals accurately using a ruler and protractor
 |
| * Understand pie charts
 | * Use and construct a scale drawing
 |
| * Understand and draw line graphs
 | * Know various 3D shapes and their names
 |
| * Find averages and range from a list of data
 | * Count the vertices, faces and edges of a 3D shape
 |
| * Collect data and recognise a good questionnaire
 | * Use isometric paper to draw 3D shapes
 |
| * Organise data using tally charts and frequency tables
 |  |
| * Compare data from lists or represented in diagrams
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|  | These are the homework clip numbers that are appropriate for this half term. |
| Statistics | Constructions and 3D Shapes |
| 404 – Mode405 – Mean 1409 – Median410 – Range414 – Range from frequency tables415 – Mode from frequency tables416 – Median from frequency tables425 – Bar charts and vertical line graphs427 – Pie charts 1428 – Pie charts 2429 – Pie charts 3392 – Types of data 1401 - Data collection sheets (tally charts) 402 – Grouped frequency tables – discrete | 567 – Counting cubes 568 – Cuboids 1 |

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| Objectives – Set 4 |
| By the end of these units of work, you will have learned how to…. |
| * Plan how to collect and organise small sets of data from surveys and experiments
 | * Recognise and name common 3D shapes
 |
| * Solve problems by interpreting data in lists and tables
 | * Construct simple nets of 3D shapes
 |
| * Construct and interpret statistical diagrams, including pictograms, bar charts, pie charts and line graphs
 | * Use 2D representations to visualise 3D shapes
 |
| * Calculate statistics for small sets of data, including the mode, median and range
 | * Use a protractor to measure and draw angles
 |
|  | * Use a ruler and protractor to construct a triangle
 |
|  | * Know the parts of a circle
 |

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|  | These are the homework clip numbers that are appropriate for this half term. |
| Statistics | Constructions and 3D Shapes |
| 399 – Surveys & questionnaires (1) 401 – Data collection sheets (tally charts) 415 – Mode from frequency tables 426 – Pictograms 427 – Pie charts (1) 428 – Pie charts (2) 429 – Pie charts (3)404 – The mode409 – The median410 – Range | 568 – 2D representations of 3D shapes 458 – Measuring angles 1461 – Drawing angles |

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| Language | Meaning | Example |
| **Primary Data** | Data you collect yourself | If you recorded the colour of each car passing your school for an hour, this would be primary data |
| **Secondary data** | Data which has already been collected by someone else | Data on the internet is secondary data |
| **Questionnaire** | An organised list of questions, often with options for answers |  |
| **Frequency Table** | A table that shows how often a particular item of data occurs. It often includes a tally column. | See the source image |
| **Pictogram** | A diagram that shows data as a series of pictures. | See the source image |
| **Bar chart** | A diagram that uses rectangles to represent frequency | See the source image |
| **Pie chart** | A diagram that uses a circle to display data in proportion | See the source image |
| **Line graph** | A graph that shows plotted points joined by straight lines | See the source image |
| **Grouped data** | Data that is organised into class intervals | See the source image |
| **Average** | A representative value for a set of data | The mode, median and mean |
| **Mode** | The data value that occurs most often | Data: 3, 2, 5, 8, 5, 6, 2, 5Ordered: 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 6, 8Mode = 5Median = (5 + 5) ÷ 2 = 5Mean = (2 + 2 + … + 8) ÷ 8 = 36 ÷ 8 = 4.5 |
| **Median** | The middle value when data are sorted into numerical order. If there are two values in the middle, the median is found by adding the two values and dividing by 2. |
| **Mean** | An average defined as the sum of all of the data values divided by the number of data values |
| **Range** | The difference between the highest and lowest values in a set of data | For the data above:Range = 8 – 2 = 6 |

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| Language | Meaning | Example |
| **Vertex** | The point on a 3D shape at which two or more edges meet (commonly known as the corner). | See the source image |
| **Edge** | The line where two faces meet |
| **Face** | A surface of a solid. |
| **Net** | A 2D shape that can be folded to form a solid. | Here is a net for a cube.See the source image |
| **Pyramid** | A 3D shape that tapers to a point | Image result for pyramid maths |
| **Tetrahedron** | A pyramid in which each face is a triangle | Image result for tetrahedron |
| **Prism** | A 3D shape that has a constant cross section | Image result for prism |
| **Volume** | The amount of space inside a 3D shape | Image result for volume of a cuboid |
| **Radius** | The distance from the centre to the edge of a circle. The radius is half of the diameter. | Image result for circle definitions |
| **Diameter** | The distance across a circle through the centre. The diameter is double the radius. |
| **Circumference** | The distance around the edge of a circle. |
| **Construct** | To draw a line, angle or shape accurately. | See the source image |
| **Bisector** | An angle bisector splits an angle into exactly two equal halves.A perpendicular bisector crosses a line and divides it into two equal halves. | See the source imageSee the source image |
| **Locus** | The locus of an object is its path. | The locus of points 3cm from A is a circle, radius 3cm with centre A. |
| **Scale drawing** | A drawing that represents an object to a given scale | See the source image |
| **Elevation** | An accurate drawing of the side or front of a solid. | Image result for plan and side elevations |
| **Plan** | The view of a solid from above |