

# Year 9



# KS3 Maths Curriculum

## Powers, Roots and standard form

How many roots does a positive square integer have? Can a root be a decimal? What do we call numbers that don't have an integer square root and how do we write this?



## Further Algebra and solving

What are indices – can these be negative or fractional? How does expanding brackets relate to calculating areas? What are the similarities and differences between equations and inequalities?



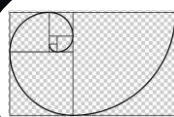
## Further perimeter, area and volume

What are error intervals and how can these be used to find minimum and maximum areas/perimeters? What is the difference between surface area and volume?



## Further FDP and Ratio

How can we apply the four operations to algebraic fractions? How is a recurring decimal converted into a fraction? What is direct proportion?



## Complex angles and shape

How can we calculate the sum of interior angles of any polygon? What are the similarities and differences between Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry?



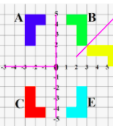
## Representing and comparing data

How many types of average are there? What is the difference between a comparative and a composite bar chart? How does a histogram differ from a bar chart?



## Further transformations

What are the four transformations? Can scale factors be negative or fractional? Can transformations be combined?



## Further graphs and sequences

What are the similarities and differences between linear and quadratic graphs? What does  $n$ th term mean and how do we use it?

8, 13, 18, 23, 28, ...  
 $3n + 1$   
1, 4, 7, 10, 13, ...  
2, 9, 16, 23, 30, ...  
0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, ...  
 $n^2$   
21, 27, 33, ...  
 $5n + 3$