



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 7 Prime – Measures, 2D Shapes and Angles

Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>	Assessment
<p>To learn how to convert metric units for measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know how to convert units for length including mm, cm, m, km • Students will know how to convert units for mass including mg, g, kg, tonnes • Students will know how to convert units for volume including ml, cl, l 	<p>Convert – change/ swap to Metric – The metric system is a system of measurement that uses the meter, litre, and gram as base units of length (distance), capacity (volume), and weight (mass) Capacity – the maximum amount that something can contain. Volume – the amount of space inside a 3D object Mass – the weight of an object</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know how to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000. • Students need to be aware of the basic unit measurements of length and distance. • Students need to be aware of the basic unit measurements of mass and volume. 	<p>Mini-Assessment 8</p>
<p>To learn how to recognise and identify 2D shapes.</p> <p>It may be worth splitting this lesson into two.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know the properties of different 2D shapes and will be able to identify them • Students will be able to identify regular and irregular shapes • Students will know how to recognise and draw the different types of triangle: isosceles, scalene, right-angled, equilateral • Students will know how to name and sketch all types of quadrilaterals and their properties including: square, rectangle, parallelogram, rhombus, kite, trapezium. • Students will know that to accurately tessellate a polygon the shapes must create a pattern of identical shapes which must fit together with no gaps. • Students will know how to identify and label lines of symmetry in 2D shapes. • Students will know that a shape is symmetric if it can be divided into two or more identical pieces that are arranged in an organized fashion. • Students will know how to identify the order of rotational symmetry of any 2D shape by rotating the shape 360° (this can be done with the use of tracing paper). 	<p>Polygon – a closed shape with straight sides Regular Polygon – A polygon where all sides are the same length and all angles are equal Irregular Polygon – A polygon where all sides are the same length and all angles are not equal Isosceles Triangle – a triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles Equilateral Triangle – a triangle with three equal sides and three equal, 60° angles Scalene Triangle – a triangle with no equal sides or angles Quadrilateral – a four-sided polygon, having four edges and four corners Perpendicular – at a right angle to Parallel – parallel lines are two lines that are side by side and have the same distance continuously between them Symmetry – the quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis. Rotational symmetry – A shape has rotational symmetry when it can be rotated and it still looks the same Order of Rotational Symmetry – order of rotational symmetry of a shape is the number of times it can be rotated around a full circle and still look the same Tessellate – fit together without gaps or overlapping.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to be able to name simple 2D shapes. 	<p>Mini-Assessment 8</p>

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<p>To learn how to measure and draw angles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know how to accurately estimate angles based on their knowledge of the types of angles. • Students will know how to use a protractor to measure an angle. • Students will know how to draw an angle. • Students will know how to measure reflex angles. Either by measuring the other angle(s) on the point and subtracting from 360° or by splitting the reflex angle into two angles and adding both measured angles together. • Students will know how to draw reflex angles. Either by subtracting the angle from 360°, drawing that angle then mark the reflex angle or by subtracting the reflex angle from 180°, drawing that angle on a straight line and then mark the reflex angle. 	<p>Estimate – roughly calculate or judge the value, number, quantity, or extent of.</p> <p>Acute angle – An angle that is less than 90°</p> <p>Obtuse angle – An angle that is more than 90° but less than 180°</p> <p>Reflex angle – An angle that is more than 180° but less than 360°</p> <p>Right angle – An angle that is exactly 90°</p> <p>Protractor – an instrument used for measuring angles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know how to identify different types of angles. 	<p>Mini-Assessment 8</p>
<p>To learn how to find missing angles on straight lines and around a point.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that angles in a right-angle add upto 90°. • Students will know that angles on a straight line add upto 180°. • Students will know that vertically opposite angles are equal. • Students will know that angles at a point add upto 360°. • Students will know how to use angle facts to find missing angles on straight lines. • Students will know how to use angle facts to find missing angles at a point. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know that angles are measured in degrees. • Students need to know how to recognise a 90° angle. • Students need to know how to recognise a straight line. • Students need to know how to recognise a full turn. 	<p>Mini-Assessment 8</p>
<p>To learn how to find missing angles in triangles and quadrilaterals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that angles in a triangle add upto 180°. • Students will know that angles in an equilateral triangle are equal - 60°. • Students will know that two angles in an isosceles triangle are equal. • Students will know how to use angle facts to find the missing angles in triangles. • Students will know how to use angle facts to find missing angles in special triangles. • Students will know that angles in a quadrilateral add upto 360°. • Students will know how to use angle facts to find the missing angles in quadrilaterals 	<p>Isosceles Triangle – a triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles</p> <p>Equilateral Triangle – a triangle with three equal sides and three equal, 60° angles</p> <p>Scalene Triangle – a triangle with no equal sides or angles</p> <p>Quadrilateral – a four-sided polygon, having four edges and four corners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know how to recognise a 90° angle. • Students need to know how to find missing angles in a straight line, at a point and when they are vertically opposite. 	<p>Mini-Assessment 8</p>
<p>To learn how to calculate interior and exterior angles in polygons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know how to use angles in a triangle add up to 180° to find the angle sums of any polygon. • Students will know that the interior angles of a polygon are the angles inside the polygon. • Students will know how to use the formula $(n - 2) \times 180$ to find the sum of interiors angles of any polygon. • Students will know how to find one interior angle of a regular polygon using the formula $(n - 2) \times 180$ and dividing by the number of angles of the polygon. • Students will know an exterior angle is the angle between a side of a polygon and an extended adjacent side. • Students will know that the sum of the exterior angles for every polygon is 360°. • Students will know that to dividing 360° by the number of sides will find one exterior angle. 	<p>Interior – Inside</p> <p>Polygon – a closed shape with straight sides</p> <p>Regular Polygon – A polygon where all sides are the same length and all angles are equal</p> <p>Irregular Polygon – A polygon where all sides are the same length and all angles are not equal</p> <p>Exterior – Outside</p> <p>Exterior angle – is the angle between a side of a polygon and an extended adjacent side.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know that angles in a triangle add up to 180°. • Students need to recognise different types of polygons. • Students need to know that a regular polygon is a polygon where all angles are the same size and all sides are the same length • Students need to know that an irregular polygon is a polygon that does not have all sides equal and all angles equal. 	<p>Mini-Assessment 8</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that interior and exterior angles add up to 180° as they sit on a straight line. • Opportunity for challenge: • Students will know how to solve basic problems with interior and exterior angles. 			
To learn how to find missing angles in parallel lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that alternate angles are angles that occur on opposite sides of the transversal line and are the same size. • Students will know that alternate angles are equal. • Students will know how to identify alternate angles. • Students will know that corresponding angles occur on the same side of the transversal line and are the same size. • Students will know that corresponding angles are equal. • Students will know how to identify corresponding angles. • Opportunity for challenge: • Students will know how to use a combination of rules to find an angle. 	<p>Parallel – parallel lines are two lines that are side by side and have the same distance continuously between them</p> <p>Isosceles Triangle – a triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles</p> <p>Corresponding – matching</p> <p>Co-interior Angles – angles that lie between two lines and on the same side of a transversal</p> <p>Transversal – a line that crosses at least two other lines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know that parallel lines are a set of lines that are always the same distance apart and never meet. • Students need to use basic angle rules. 	Mini-Assessment 8
To learn how to construct triangles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know how to use a pair of compasses to accurately draw a circle when given the radius. • Students will know how to draw 2D polygons accurately using a protractor and ruler. • Students will know how to construct SAS triangles using a ruler and protractor. • Students will know how to construct ASA triangles using a ruler and protractor. • Students will know how to construct SSS triangles using a ruler and compass. 	<p>Construct – Build or make. In maths, construct means to draw a shape, line or angle accurately using a compass and rule</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know how to draw straight lines of a certain length using a ruler. • Students need to know how to measure angles using a protractor. • Students need to know the radius is measured from the centre of a circle to the circumference. 	Mini-Assessment 8
To learn how to perpendicular bisectors and angle bisectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will know that perpendicular lines are at a 90° to each other. • Students will know that to bisect means to cut into two equal pieces • Students will know how to construct a perpendicular bisector of a line. • Students will know how to construct an angle bisector. • Students will know that the line of an angle bisector is equidistant to the two lines of the angle. • Students will know that the perpendicular distance from a point to a line is the shortest distance to the line. • Students will know how to construct a perpendicular line from a point to a line. 	<p>Perpendicular – at a right angle to</p> <p>Bisect – cut into two equal parts</p> <p>Bisector – A line that splits an angle or line into two equal parts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students need to know how to use a compass to draw circles. • Students need to know how to draw lines accurately with a ruler. • Students need to know how to measure a straight line. 	Mini-Assessment 8