



Curriculum Overview

Curriculum Area: Mathematics

Year: 8

Autumn 1: Ratio, Proportion and Algebraic Thinking

Pupils begin Year 8 by deepening their understanding of ratio and proportional reasoning. They use ratios and fractions to compare quantities, scale diagrams and shapes, and solve problems involving direct proportion. Through proportional scaling, pupils make links to fractions, percentages and algebraic expressions.

They extend their algebraic fluency through manipulation of expressions, including expanding and factorising, simplifying with powers and brackets, and forming and solving equations. Pupils then apply algebra to graphs and coordinates, exploring linear relationships and interpreting gradients and intercepts. These foundations prepare pupils for more complex proportional and graphical reasoning later in Key Stage 3.

Autumn 2: Fractions, Symmetry and Reflection

Building on prior learning, pupils consolidate fluency with multiplying and dividing fractions and apply these skills in problem-solving contexts. They explore links between fractions, ratios and algebraic forms to strengthen conceptual understanding. Pupils also extend their work in geometry through symmetry and reflection, investigating transformations on a coordinate grid and developing precision in use of mathematical language and notation. This term strengthens the connection between number and geometry, reinforcing reasoning and representation skills.

Spring 1: Area, Volume and Algebraic Connections

Pupils extend their understanding of measure by calculating the area and volume of compound shapes, including prisms and cylinders. They apply these skills to practical and problem-solving contexts involving units and density. Alongside this, pupils continue to solve linear equations and inequalities, representing solutions on number lines and using algebraic reasoning to justify methods.

Work on indices and standard form builds fluency in handling large and small numbers, connecting to scientific and real-world applications. Pupils also calculate percentages and percentage change, using multipliers and linking back to proportional reasoning introduced in the autumn term.

Spring 2: Interpreting and Representing Data

Pupils learn to collect, represent and interpret data in various forms, including bar charts, pie charts and line graphs. They use statistical measures such as mean, median, mode and range to compare data sets and make reasoned conclusions. Through contextual problem solving, pupils develop accuracy and critical thinking in their interpretation of data, preparing them for probability and more advanced statistical work in the summer term.

Summer 1: Geometry and Probability

Pupils explore angle relationships within parallel lines and polygons, using reasoning and deduction to calculate unknown angles. They then study circles, learning key terminology and relationships between radius, diameter and circumference. This leads into work with constructions and accurate diagram representation.

In probability, pupils use frequency tables and two-way tables to calculate probabilities, interpret data, and explore experimental versus theoretical probability. They apply fractions, decimals and percentages to express likelihoods, strengthening connections across strands.



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Number 2. Graphs, Sequences and Patterns

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Pupils extend their understanding of graphical representations by interpreting and drawing non-linear graphs, including quadratic and reciprocal forms. They identify sequences from patterns, describe relationships algebraically, and generalise results. Pupils link geometric and numerical sequences to coordinate representations, reinforcing connections between algebra, number and geometry.

By the end of Year 8, pupils can move fluently between representations, reason mathematically and apply skills confidently to unfamiliar problems, preparing them for the greater abstraction and depth of Year 9.

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Links to National Curriculum

Our curriculum for Year 8 is based on White Rose Maths Curriculum and has been adapted to meet the needs of our pupils. It aligns with the KS3 National Curriculum, building on KS2 knowledge and ensuring a smooth transition.

Pupils demonstrate their understanding and progressively build core knowledge and skills across strands: Number, Algebra, Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change, and Geometry and Measures. Each unit integrates the key aims of developing fluency, reasoning mathematically, and problem-solving. This comprehensive approach ensures that pupils meet national standards and are equipped with a deep understanding and the ability to apply mathematical concepts confidently in various contexts, preparing them for advanced mathematical learning and real-world applications.

Knowledge and understanding of this curriculum will be assessed by:

Knowledge will be assessed using prior knowledge starters, allowing teachers to build on pupils' existing knowledge and address any gaps. Teachers will layer new knowledge on this foundation. During lessons, pupils' understanding will be assessed through whiteboard activities and questioning. Verbal feedback will be provided, and questions and modeling will be adapted to ensure comprehension.

At the end of each unit, pupils will take an assessment, which will be marked and reviewed to address any misconceptions before progressing. This ensures a solid understanding and readiness for subsequent learning topics.

Powerful Knowledge/Cultural Capital Opportunities

Mathematics is a creative and highly inter-connected discipline. It is essential to everyday life and has provided the solutions to some of history's most intriguing problems. Throughout Year 8 this curriculum equips pupils with robust mathematical skills, fostering fluency, reasoning, and problem-solving. Through topics like proportional reasoning, algebra, geometry, and statistics, pupils gain practical knowledge applicable to real-world scenarios, enhancing their analytical and critical thinking abilities for everyday decision-making and future academic pursuits.