



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Autumn Term 1	Baselining testing for Skills and Application	Whole Numbers and Decimals Negative Numbers Multiples and Factors. Common Factors Prime Numbers Ordering Decimals Rounding Square Numbers and roots	Whole Numbers and Decimals Negative Numbers Multiples and Factors. Common Factors Prime Numbers Ordering Decimals Rounding Square Numbers and roots	Measures, Perimeter and area Metric and money conversions Units of measure Reading Scales Perimeter and Area Area of a rectangle Compound shapes Shapes made from rectangles	Measures, Perimeter and area Metric and money conversions Units of measure Reading Scales Perimeter and Area Area of a rectangle Compound shapes Shapes made from rectangles	Expressions and Formulae Using symbols Substitution Simplifying Expressions Expanding Brackets Simplifying Harder Expressions Formulae Writing a formula	Expressions and Formulae Using symbols Substitution Simplifying Expressions Expanding Brackets Simplifying Harder Expressions Formulae Writing a formula	Assessment
Autumn Term 2	Fractions, Decimals and percentages Fractions Fractions and decimals Adding and subtracting fractions	Fractions, Decimals and percentages Fractions Fractions and decimals Adding and subtracting fractions	Angles and 2D shapes Angles Opposite angles Properties of Triangles	Angles and 2D shapes Angles Opposite angles Properties of Triangles	Graphs Coordinates in four quadrants Coordinates and straight lines Drawing Graphs	Graphs Coordinates in four quadrants Coordinates and straight lines Drawing Graphs Horizontal and vertical graphs Real-life graphs	Assessment	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

	Fraction of a quantity Finding 10 percent Percentages Fractions, decimals and percentages	Fraction of a quantity Finding 10 percent Percentages Fractions, decimals and percentages	Angles in a triangle Parallel lines Properties of Quadrilaterals	Angles in a triangle Parallel lines Properties of Quadrilaterals	Horizontal and vertical graphs Real-life graphs Conversion graphs Graphs and Formulae	Conversion graphs Graphs and Formulae		
Spring Term 1	Mental Calculations Order of Operations Mental addition and subtraction Mental multiplication and division	Mental Calculations Order of Operations Mental addition and subtraction Mental multiplication and division	Statistics Planning a survey Collecting data Frequency tables Bar charts Pie charts	Statistics Planning a survey Collecting data Frequency tables Bar charts Pie charts	Transformations and symmetry Reflection Reflection Reflection symmetry Rotation Rotation symmetry Translation	Transformations and symmetry Reflection Reflection symmetry Rotation Rotation symmetry Translation Tessellation		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

	<p>Addition and Subtraction problems Multiplication and Division problems</p>	<p>Addition and Subtraction problems Multiplication and Division problems</p>	<p>Mode, median, range The Mean Averages from frequency tables Comparing data sets Statistical reports</p>	<p>Mode, median, range The Mean Averages from frequency tables Comparing data sets Statistical reports</p>	<p>Tessellation</p>	<p>Assessment</p>		
<p>Spring Term 2</p>	<p>Equations One-step equations Equations puzzles Two step equations Making equations</p>	<p>Equations One-step equations Equations puzzles Two step equations Making equations</p>	<p>Written and calculator methods Written addition and subtraction Written multiplication Written division Written arithmetic problems Calculator skills</p>	<p>Written and calculator methods Written addition and subtraction Written multiplication Written division Written arithmetic problems Calculator skills</p>	<p>Constructions Lines and angles Constructing a triangle 1 Construction a triangle 2 Scale drawing</p>	<p>Constructions Lines and angles Constructing a triangle 1 Construction a triangle 2 Scale drawing</p> <p>Assessment</p>		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

			Interpreting the display	Interpreting the display				
Summer Term 1	Sequences Term to term rules Position to term rules Real life sequences Triangular numbers	Sequences Term to term rules Position to term rules Real life sequences Triangular numbers	3D shapes 3D shapes Isometric drawings Nets of 3D shapes Surface area of a cuboid Volume of a cuboid	3D shapes 3D shapes Isometric drawings Nets of 3D shapes Surface area of a cuboid Volume of a cuboid	Ratio and proportion Simplifying ratios Dividing into ratios Proportion problems Ratio and proportion problems Comparing proportions Calculations involving money			
Summer Term 2	Ratio and proportion Simplifying ratios Dividing into ratios Proportion problems Ratio and proportion problems	Probability Likelihood and chance The probability scale Equally likely outcomes Experimental probability Venn diagrams	Probability Likelihood and chance The probability scale Equally likely outcomes Experimental probability Venn diagrams	Everyday Maths The journey to France Camp Sarlat The sports day The expedition Camp Life	Everyday Maths The journey to France Camp Sarlat The sports day The expedition Camp Life	Assessment	Catch up Revision Review for next year	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

	Comparing proportions Calculations involving money Assessment							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Whole Numbers and Decimals	Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims When your parents pay using a credit card on the internet they need to know that their financial details are safe. The financial transaction is turned into a secret code using the product of two very large prime numbers. The problems involved in writing very large numbers as the product of two prime numbers makes it very difficult for someone intercepting the message to crack the code. Prime numbers allow people to rest assured that their bank accounts will not be hacked into.	
I can statements (star the “essentials”) You should now be able to:- Order, add and subtract negative numbers Recognise and use multiples and factors Use divisibility tests Recognise prime numbers Find squares and square roots Order Decimals Round whole numbers and decimals.	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes. <u>Keywords</u> Rounding: You can round numbers to a given number of sf. Estimate: Use rounding to approximate an answer. Factor: A number which divides exactly into another number. Multiple: A multiple of a number appears in its times table. Prime: A prime number has only two factors, the number itself and 1.
Assessment details Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Measures, perimeter and area	Recommended Teaching Time:
<p>Overview and Aims Geometry evolved because of the need to measure shapes. The ancient Egyptians are possibly the first people who used geometry as a major feature of their society. Besides building pyramids for pharaohs, geometry was used to solve practical problems such as measuring the area of a farmer's land so that he could be taxed appropriately. This often proved difficult due to the annual flooding of the River Nile. Being able to measure things is as important as being able to count it means you can share things out fairly!</p>	
<p>I can statements (star the "essentials")</p> <p>You should now be able to:-</p> <p>Use, read and write standard metric units. Convert between metric and imperial units. Read measurements from scales. Find the perimeter and area of a rectangle Calculate the area of shapes made from rectangles.</p>	<p>Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.</p> <p>Keywords</p> <p>Area: The space inside a 2D shape.</p> <p>Circumference The distance around a circle.</p> <p>Diameter: The distance across a circle, 3 through the centre.</p> <p>Radius: the distance from the centre of a circle to the circumference.</p>
<p>Assessment details</p>	
<p>Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms</p>	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Expressions and formulae		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims Engineers use algebraic formulae to represent the flight of a spacecraft. The NASA's Voyager 1 space probe was launched in 1977 and has now recently left our solar system, the first man-made object ever to have done so. These formulae are often very complex, and they have allowed people on the ground to predict and control the spacecraft's progress with great accuracy. Without the use of formulae to model and predict what happens in the real world, we would have no idea what might happen next in complex situations. As an expensive space rocket would probably not even leave the Launchpad.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.	
You should now be able to:- Use symbols to make simple expressions Substitute values into simple expressions Simplify expressions by collecting like terms Expand brackets Substitute values into formulae Recognise and write formulae Multiply and divide algebraic terms	Keywords Expand: Multiply a bracket out. Factorise: The reverse of expanding a bracket by taking out common factors. Formula (plural formulae): A rule linking two or more variables. Substitute: Replace variables with numerical value	
Assessment details		
Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Fractions decimals and percentages	Recommended Teaching Time:
<p>You use fractions in your everyday life. Although you might not actually use the word fraction in your sentences, the coins you use to buy things are all fractions of a pound, the measurements you use for distance are fractions of a metre and when you are telling the time you do actually say the fractions out loud! Using fractions allows you to describe amounts that are not a whole number.</p>	
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
<p>You should now be able to:- Simply equivalent fractions Use decimal conversions to order fractions Add and subtract fractions Find a fractions of a quantity Calculate percentages of amounts Convert between fractions, decimals and percentages.</p>	<p>Keywords Proportion: A numerical comparison of the size of a part with the size of the whole. Percentage : The numerator of a proportion out of 100 Recurring decimal: A decimal with an infinite number of repeating digits. Terminating decimal: A decimal with a finite number of digits. Improper fraction : A fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator</p>
Assessment details	
<p>Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms</p>	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Angles and 2D Shapes		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims In computer games, 3D Characters and objects are made from thousands of triangles. Computer programmers write a piece of computer code to represent a triangle and then repeat this over and over again to represent much more complex shapes. The triangles are then given colours to create the illusion of three dimensions. The triangle is the most basic polygon. By understanding triangles, people can create highly sophisticated shapes in computer technology and architecture.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.	
You should now be able to:- Use the sum of angles at a point and on a straight line to solve problems. Recognise vertically opposite angles. Classify triangles. Use the facts about angles in a triangle to solve problems. Recognise parallel and perpendicular lines. Classify quadrilaterals.	Keywords Congruent: Two shapes are congruent if they are exactly the same size and shape Polygon: A closed 2D shape, It is a regular polygon when all the sides and angles are equal. Interior angle: An angle inside a polygon Exterior angle: The angle made between the side of a polygon and its extension.	
Assessment details		
Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Graphs		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims The world is increasingly feeling the adverse effects of climate change on the environment, such as melting polar ice caps and sever hurricanes. Meteorologists use complex mathematical models of the Earth's climate, from which they can create functions and draw graphs to predict likely future weather patterns as the Earth warms up. Graphs provide a clear picture of real-life data, allowing us to see patterns and predict what might happen next. This is vital as the world gets hotter, so we can know what precautions to take.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.	
<p>You should now be able to:-</p> <p>Read and plot coordinates in all four quadrants Use a table of values to draw a straight-line graph Identify the equations of horizontal and vertical graph lines Use real-life graphs and conversion graphs Create and use formulae</p>	<p>Keywords</p> <p>Co-ordinate: A pair of numbers that, together give the position of a point</p> <p>Constant: A number in an expression or equation. It does not change.</p> <p>Gradient: A number that describes the steepness of a line = $\frac{\text{Change in } y}{\text{Change in } x}$</p> <p>Intercept: The point at which a line crosses an axis.</p>	
Assessment details		
Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Mental Calculations		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims Mankind has always tried to use technology to make all aspects of life easier and more efficient. Mathematical calculations are no exception and the first devices invented to perform this task were called abacuses. They were mainly used to help with the buying and selling of goods. It was in 1642 (some 2000 years later) that Pascal invented called Pascaline. It then took until the 1960s before Sharp produced the first battery powered calculator called the QT-8D. Calculator help you perform calculations with a large and awkward numbers. However you still need to understand what you're asking the calculator to work out, and check whether the answer is sensible.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.	
<p>You should now be able to:- Use the order of operations including brackets. Use mental methods to add, subtract, multiply and divide. Solve problems using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.</p>	<p>Keywords Round: Write a number as a near approximation</p> <p>Partition: Split a number into easier parts to make adding, subtracting or multiplying easier to do in your head</p> <p>Compensation: A mental strategy that involves rounding one of the numbers and then adjusting the final answer</p> <p>Estimate: Simplify the numbers in a calculation to make it easy to find an approximate answer</p> <p>Operation: A rule for processing numbers or objects.</p>	
Assessment details		
Students will use both written and verbal explanations of method, Students will also apply concepts to problem solve both practically and written forms		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Statistics		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims A census has taken place every ten years in the United Kingdom since 1801. A census is a huge survey carried out by the government. It gathers information about every member of the population. The first census was undertaken by the Babylonians in about 3800BC. The government counted the number of people, their livestock and quantities of food and useful materials. Another very famous historical census was the Domesday Book, commissioned by William the Conqueror in December 1085, which was a full audit of the land and resources held in England at the time, so that he could work out how much tax to charge. What's the point? Statistical information is used to help governments and businesses make important decisions based on understanding the attitudes, behaviours and needs of real people. Without this Information, they would make the wrong decisions more often.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")		Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
Statistics I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan how to collect data and use a suitable method to collect it• Construct frequency tables• Draw bar charts• Find the mode, median, mean and range of a set of data		Keywords: Categorical data: Data that can be described in words and may not have any numerical values. Discrete data: Data that can only take certain values. Continuous data: Data that can take any value in a range. Mean: An average value found by ' adding the data and dividing by the number of data items. Median: The middle value in order of size. Mode: The value that occurs most often Range: The difference between the largest and smallest data values.
Assessment details		
My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Transformations and Symmetry		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims Introduction: Buddhist sand mandalas are made of coloured sand, often taking months to produce by skilled monks. A mandala symbolises the universe and is typically destroyed ritually after it is finished, as a symbol of impermanence. There are many other examples of complex geometric patterns in art, from designs in Islamic architecture, to Hindu Rangoli designs, and the work of more contemporary artists such as M C Escher. What's the point? Symmetry is a key feature of the natural world, often associated with beauty and simplicity. Understanding different types of symmetry allows you to create beautiful artistic compositions.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.	
✓ Transformations and Symmetry I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise reflection and rotational symmetry of 2D shapes• Reflect shapes in mirror lines• Rotate shapes on a square grid• Translate shapes• Make tessellating patterns	<u>Keywords</u> Reflection: The object is flipped over a given mirror line. Rotation: The object is turned through a given angle and direction about a fixed point. Translation: The object is slid across the plane using a vector. Enlargement: A transformation that can change the size of the image. Tessellation: A tiling pattern of repeated shapes that doesn't have any overlaps or gaps	
Assessment details		
My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Equations	Recommended Teaching Time:
<p>Overview and Aims</p> <p>Introduction: Biologists use equations to predict the likely growth or decline of populations of endangered animals, such as the red kite which was saved from virtual extinction in the UK. Re-introduced into England in the Chilterns, the red kite is now thriving again with around 2000 breeding pairs.</p> <p>What's the point? Population growth is complex and involves a multitude of factors. By solving equations that include as many of these factors as possible, people can predict how populations can change.</p>	
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
<p>✓</p> <p>Equations</p> <p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand what an equation is• Calculate the unknown value in equations• Solve equations from word problems• Write equations from real-life situations	<p><u>Keywords</u></p> <p>Equation: A statement using letters and numbers that contains an equals symbol and an unknown.</p> <p>Unknown: The letter in the equation that you are trying to find the value of.</p> <p>Inverse Operation: The mathematical operation that undoes an operation</p> <p>Expand brackets: Remove brackets by multiplying by the value outside the bracket.</p>
Assessment details	
<p>My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving</p>	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Powers and roots	Recommended Teaching Time:
<p>Overview and Aims</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>When you look up at the night sky you might see the M31 Galaxy, more commonly known as the Andromeda Galaxy. It is about 24000000 000000 000 000 km from the Earth. Astronomers write the distance of the galaxy in standard index form as 2.4×10^{19}km. The light from the M31 galaxy has taken about 2.3 million years to reach the Earth, so you are effectively looking back in time!</p> <p>What's the point?</p> <p>Scientists and astronomers have to work with very large numbers. Standard index form was invented so that a number like the distance of the M31 galaxy can be written down in a much easier and clearer way than writing lots of zeros.</p>	
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
<p>✓</p> <p>Powers and roots</p> <p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and understand square numbers• Calculate square roots• Know the meaning of an index• Use various written methods to solve problems	<p><u>Keywords</u></p> <p>Square number: a number multiplied by itself</p> <p>Square root: The square root of any number is the number which, when multiplied by itself, gives the starting number.</p> <p>Cube root: The cube root of any number is the number which, when multiplied by itself and then multiplied by itself again, gives the starting number:</p>
Assessment details	
<p>My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving</p>	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Constructions		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims		
<p>Introduction: As supermarket companies get bigger they Open new branches in different towns. The warehouses which supply each branch need to be positioned carefully. In order to save costs the supermarket companies try to choose a site which has good transport links and which is as close to an equal distance from each branch that it services. This problem can be solved using mathematical constructions by highlighting the regions on a map that are approximately an equal distance from each branch.</p> <p>What's the point? Accurate geometrical constructions allow you to solve real life problems involving scale drawings and maps.</p>		
I can statements (star the "essentials")		Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
<p>✓</p> <p>Constructions</p> <p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure and draw lines accurately • Construct a triangle given two sides and the angle between them (SAS) • Construct a triangle given two angles and the side between them (ASA) • Draw and use simple scale 		<p><u>Keywords</u></p> <p>Bisector: A line that divides an angle or another line in half.</p> <p>Locus: A set of points that satisfy a given rule.</p> <p>Construct: To form an angle or shape accurately.</p> <p>Hypotenuse: The longest side in a right angled triangle.</p> <p>Perpendicular: Two lines are perpendicular to each other if they meet at a right angle.</p>
Assessment details		
<p>My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving</p>		
Unit Name: Sequences		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims		
Introduction		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

There is a famous story told across many cultures of a wise man and a king. The wise man serves the king over many years and is rewarded with any prize he wishes to name. The man asks only for a chessboard and for one grain of rice to be placed on the first square, double this amount on the second square, double this amount on the third square and so on. The king agrees to this prize. Was this a good prize to choose?

What's the point?

If the king had known a bit about sequences he would not have agreed to the prize!

I can statements (star the "essentials")

✓

Sequences

I can:

- Identify and use term-to-term rules
- Generate sequences using term-to-term rules
- Find and use position-to-term rules

Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.

Keywords

Sequence: A set of numbers that follow a rule

Term: A number in a sequence.

Position: The place that a term has in a sequence.

Term-to-term rule: A rule that explains how to get from one term to the next

Position-to-term rule: A rule that uses the position to work out the term.

Assessment details

[My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving](#)



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: 3d Shapes		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims Introduction Small animals such as Meerkats eat only a few grams of food a day. However, it would take only about a week for a Meerkat to eat the equivalent of its own body mass in food. A human on the other hand, eats about 1 kg of food a day but would take almost two months to eat the equivalent of his/her own body mass in food. Meerkats have a greater surface area in proportion to their volume than humans, meaning they lose relatively more heat and thus they need to eat relatively more. What's the point? The size and shape of different animals determines their metabolism. Understanding surface area and volume helps us to understand the animal kingdom.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.	
3D Shapes I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Name and describe properties of 3D shapesConstruct and use nets of solid shapesFind the volume of a cuboidFind the surface area of a cuboid	<u>Keywords</u> Face: A flat surface of a solid. Edge: The line where two faces meet. Vertex:(plural 'vertices') A point where three or more edges meet. Net: A 2D shape that can be folded to form a 3D solid. Prism: A 3D solid with the same cross-section throughout its length.	
Assessment details		
My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving		



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Ratio and proportion	Recommended Teaching Time:
<p>Overview and Aims Introduction: Proportion in the design of many of their buildings, and Renaissance artists used it proportion is vital to art and architecture. commonly in their paintings. However, there is one number, called the 'Golden Proportion', which is supposed to be the most pleasing to the eye. The Golden Proportion relates to a rectangle whose ratio of length to width is 1.6180339887: 1. There is evidence that the ancient Greeks and Egyptians used this dimension in the design of many of their buildings and paintings</p> <p>What's the point? The golden proportion occurs widely in nature, so it is unsurprising that architects and artists throughout history have used this as inspiration.</p>	
I can statements (star the "essentials")	Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
<p>✓ Ratio and proportion I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify ratios • Divide an amount into ratio • Compare simple proportions by converting to percentages • Solve problems involving direct proportion • Solve problems involving money using a variety of methods 	<p><u>Keywords</u> Direct proportion: Two quantities that are related so that when one is multiplied by a number, the other is multiplied by the same number.</p> <p>Divide in a ratio: To share out a quantity into a number of (usually) unequal parts.</p> <p>Simplify a ratio: To write a ratio in its simplest form by dividing by common factors.</p> <p>1:1: A ratio that has been simplified so that the first number is 1.</p> <p>Percentage change: The percentage increase or decrease that changes an original amount to a new amount.</p>
Assessment details	
<p>My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving</p>	



SUBJECT YEAR PLAN 20/21 Subject: Maths Year Group:8.

Unit Name: Probability		Recommended Teaching Time:
Overview and Aims In medicine, clinical trials are performed on large groups of people to test the safety and performance of new drugs. Statisticians have to make sure that the tests are fair, to tell if the new drug has worked. They do this by giving the new drug only to half of the people who are in the test. The rest of the people get a fake drug, called a placebo. The statisticians then compare the results of the two groups of people. Probability is used widely to determine whether or not the findings of a clinical trial are the result of a genuine difference made by the new drug or whether it is just due to chance.		
I can statements (star the "essentials")		Critical Content, Key Words and Additional Notes.
✓ Probability I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and use the 0 – 1 probability scale• Use vocabulary to describe the likelihood of things happening• Find probabilities based on equally likely outcomes• Use experiments to estimate probability		Keywords Experiment : A series of trials Trial: An activity that you can record the result of. Outcome: Possible result of a trial. Event: A set of outcomes. Probability: A measure of how likely an event is to occur.
Assessment details		
My review section in text books, summative and formative assessment, practical problem solving		