

Subject	Year	Month	
Mathematics	7	January	

Topic:

INTRODUCTION TO RATIOS LESSONS: 3

Content (Intent)

<p>Prior Learning</p> <p>Key Stage 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find common factors of pairs of numbers Convert between metric units and units of time multiplication facts up to 12×12 division facts up to $12 \div 12$ Solve comparison problems 	<p>Future Learning</p> <p>Year 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting ratios and fractions Sharing into ratios Conversions and comparisons <p>Year 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct and inverse proportion
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<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe a comparison of measurements or objects using ratio notation a:b Simplify a ratio by cancelling common factors (Extra: Simplify to 1:n and n:1) Divide a quantity in two parts in a given part:part or a part:whole ratio 	<p>For teaching purposes</p> <p>Show me a set of objects that demonstrates the ratio 3:2. And another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convince me that the ratio 120mm:0.3m is equivalent to 2:5 Always / Sometimes / Never: the smaller number comes first when writing a ratio Using Cuisenaire rods: If the red rod is 1, explain why d (dark green) is 3. Can you say the value for all the rods? (w, r, g, p, y, d, b, t, B, o). Extend this understanding of proportion by changing the unit rod - e.g. if $r = 1$, $p = ?$; $b = ?$; $o + 2B = ?$ If $B = 1$; $y = ?$ $3y = ?$; $o = ?$ $o + p = ?$ If $o + r = 6/7$; $t = ?$ <p>Misconceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> may think that a:b always means part:part may simplify without ensuring that the units of each part are the same may think 2 to 5 is always the same as 2 out of 5. may want to put the smallest number first
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Pedagogical notes (implementation)	How will understanding be assessed & recorded (Impact)
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<p>When solving division in a ratio problems, ensure that pupils express their solution as two quantities rather than as a ratio.</p> <p>NCETM: The Bar Model NCETM: Multiplicative reasoning NCETM: Glossary</p> <p>Common approaches: <i>bar model as a way to represent a division in a ratio problem</i></p>	<p>7BAM7 Ratio</p> <p>End of term Assessment in February End of Year Assessment in June/July</p>
	<p>How can parents help at home?</p>
	<p>MathsWatch clips (Qualification KS3)</p> <p>R1a, R1b, R5a, R5b</p>

Further reading/discussion

<p>Reading / Enrichment</p> <p>KM: Division in a ratio and checking spreadsheet</p> <p>KM: Maths to Infinity: FDPRP</p> <p>KM: Stick on the Maths: Ratio and proportion</p> <p>NRICH: Toad in the hole</p> <p>NRICH: Mixing lemonade</p> <p>NRICH: Food chains</p> <p>NRICH: Tray bake</p>	<p>Literacy</p> <p>Ratio Proportion Compare, comparison Part Simplify Common factor Cancel Lowest terms Unit</p>	<p>Numeracy Links</p>	<p>Careers Links</p> <p>Computer programmers Architects Administration Designers Food production</p>
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