


Subject	Year	Month	
Mathematics	7	March	
<b>Topic:</b>			
<b>INTRODUCTION TO RATIOS</b>			LESSONS: 4
<b>Content (Intent)</b>			
<p><b>Prior Learning</b></p> <p>Key Stage 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find common factors of pairs of numbers</li> <li>Convert between metric units and units of time</li> <li>multiplication facts up to <math>12 \times 12</math></li> <li>division facts up to <math>12 \times 12</math></li> <li>Solve comparison problems</li> </ul>	<p><b>Future Learning</b></p> <p>Year 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connecting ratios and fractions</li> <li>Apply ratios to recipes, scale, conversions, best buy, etc</li> </ul> <p>Year 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct and inverse proportion</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe a comparison of measurements or objects using ratio notation a:b</li> <li>Simplify a ratio by cancelling common factors (include <b>fractions</b>, <b>units</b> and <b>algebra</b> in these examples)</li> <li>Simplify to 1:n and n:1</li> <li>Divide a quantity in <u>two parts</u> in a given part:part or a part:whole ratio</li> </ul>	<p><b>For teaching purposes</b></p> <p>Show me a set of objects that demonstrates the ratio 3:2. And another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convince me that the ratio 120mm:0.3m is equivalent to 2:5</li> <li>Always / Sometimes / Never: the smaller number comes first when writing a ratio</li> <li>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 <math>r = 1</math>, <math>p = ?</math>; <math>b = ?</math>; <math>o + 2B = ?</math> If <math>B = 1</math>; <math>y = ?</math> <math>3y = ?</math>; <math>o = ?</math> <math>o + p = ?</math> If <math>o + r = 6/7</math>; <math>t = ?</math></li> </ul> <p><b>Misconceptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may think that a:b always means part:part</li> <li>may simplify without ensuring that the units of each part are the same</li> <li>may think 2 to 5 is always the same as 2 out of 5.</li> <li>may want to put the smallest number first</li> </ul>		
<b>Pedagogical notes (implementation)</b>		<b>How will understanding be assessed &amp; recorded (Impact)</b>	
<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: <a href="#">The Bar Model</a>  NCETM: <a href="#">Multiplicative reasoning</a>  NCETM: <a href="#">Glossary</a></p> <p><b>Common approaches:</b> <i>bar model as a way to represent a division in a ratio problem</i></p>		<p><b>BAM task - Ratio</b></p> <p><b>End of Year Assessment in June/July</b></p> <p style="background-color: #d9e1f2;"><b>How can parents help at home?</b></p> <p><b>MathsWatch clips (Qualification KS3)</b>  R1a, R1b, R5a, R5b</p>	
<b>Further reading/discussion</b>			
<p><b>Reading / Enrichment</b></p> <p><a href="#">KM: Division in a ratio and checking spreadsheet</a></p> <p><a href="#">KM: Maths to Infinity: FDP RP</a></p> <p><a href="#">KM: Stick on the Maths: Ratio and proportion</a></p> <p><a href="#">NRICH: Toad in the hole</a></p> <p><a href="#">NRICH: Mixing lemonade</a></p> <p><a href="#">NRICH: Food chains</a></p> <p><a href="#">NRICH: Tray bake</a></p>	<p><b>Literacy</b></p> <p>Ratio  Proportion  Compare, comparison  Part  Simplify  Common factor  Cancel  Lowest terms  Unit</p>	<p><b>Numeracy Links</b></p>	<p><b>Careers Links</b></p> <p>Computer programmers  Architects  Administration  Designers  Food production</p>