


Subject	Year	Month	
Mathematics	8	April	
<b>Topic:</b>			
<b>CIRCLES AND CYLINDERS</b>			7 LESSONS
<b>Content (Intent)</b>			
<p><b>Prior Learning</b></p> <p>Y7 April:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perimeter</li> <li>- Area of square, rectangle, parallelogram, triangle, trapezium</li> <li>- Surface area of cube and cuboids</li> <li>- Volume of cuboids</li> </ul>	<p><b>Future Learning</b></p> <p>Y9 (Jan) : area of sectors, arc length, surface area of cylinder.</p>		
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know circle <b>definitions</b> and properties, including: centre, radius, chord, diameter, circumference</li> <li>• Understand the difference between <b>exact</b> answer (in terms of pi) and <b>rounded</b> answers.</li> <li>• Calculate the <b>circumference</b> of a circle when radius or diameter is given</li> <li>• Calculate the <b>area</b> of a circle when radius or diameter is given</li> <li>• Calculate the <b>perimeter</b> and area of composite shapes that include sections of a circle (semi / quarter)</li> <li>• Calculate the <b>volume</b> of a cylinder</li> </ul>	<p><b>For teaching purposes</b></p> <p>POSSIBLE QUESTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convince me <math>C = 2\pi r = \pi d</math>.</li> <li>• What is wrong with this statement? How can you correct it? The A of a circle with radius 7 cm is appr. <math>441 \text{ cm}^2</math> because <math>(3 \times 7)^2 = 441</math>.</li> <li>• Convince me the area of a semi-circle <math>= \frac{\pi d^2}{4}</math></li> <li>• Name a right prism. And another. And another ...</li> </ul> <p>POSSIBLE MISCONCEPTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convince me that a cylinder is not a prism</li> <li>• may work out <math>(\pi \times \text{radius})^2</math> when finding the area of a circle</li> <li>• may use the sloping height when finding cross-sectional areas that are parallelograms, triangles or trapezia</li> <li>• may think that the area of a triangle = base <math>\times</math> height</li> <li>• may think that you multiply all the numbers to find the volume of a prism</li> <li>• may confuse the concepts of surface area and volume</li> </ul>		
<b>Pedagogical notes (implementation)</b>		<b>How will understanding be assessed &amp; recorded (Impact)</b>	
<p><math>C = \pi d</math> can be established by investigating the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of circular objects (wheel, clock, tins, glue sticks, etc.) Pupils need to understand this formula in order to derive <math>A = \pi r^2</math>.</p> <p>A prism is a solid with constant polygonal cross-section. A right prism is a prism with a cross-section that is perpendicular to the 'length'.</p> <p><b>Notation</b> <math>\pi</math> units: km, m, cm, mm, <math>\text{mm}^2</math>, <math>\text{cm}^2</math>, <math>\text{m}^2</math>, <math>\text{km}^2</math>, <math>\text{mm}^3</math>, <math>\text{cm}^3</math>, <math>\text{km}^3</math></p>		<p><b>End of Year Assessment in June</b> <b>8BAM12</b> Circles</p> <p style="background-color: #e1eef6;"><b>How can parents help at home?</b></p> <p><b>MathsWatch clips (Qualification KS3)</b> G2, G22a, G22b G25a (only cylinder bit)</p>	
<b>Further reading/discussion</b>			
<p><b>Reading / Enrichment</b></p> <p><a href="#">KM: Circle connections, Circle connections v2</a>  <a href="#">KM: Circle circumferences, Circle problems</a>  <a href="#">KM: Circumference searching</a>  <a href="#">KM: Maths to Infinity: Area and Volume</a>  <a href="#">KM: Stick on the Maths: Circumference and area of a circle</a>  <a href="#">KM: Stick on the Maths: Right prisms</a>  <a href="#">NRICH: Blue and White</a>  <a href="#">NRICH: Efficient Cutting</a>  <a href="#">NRICH: Cola Can</a></p>	<p><b>Literacy</b></p> <p>Circle Centre Radius, diameter, chord, circumference Pi (Right) prism Cross-section Cylinder Polygon, polygonal Solid</p>	<p><b>Numeracy Links</b></p>	<p><b>Careers Links</b></p> <p>Groundsperson Certified Race Measurer Pizza Chef</p>