

Overview Document
2026/27

Curriculum Area: Mathematics

Year Group: 7

Personnel Responsible: Mr. J. Parpagga (Curriculum Director)

Quality Assured by: Mrs L.Francome (Assistant Headteacher)

Assessment Cycle	Topic/Unit Title – Big Question	Content Coverage	Skill development and links to other areas of this subject's curriculum
1	How do number rules help me solve problems?	- Place value - Ordering and rounding numbers - Calculations with positive and negative numbers - Powers and order of operations - Introduction to algebra including expressions, substitution, expanding brackets and factorising.	Students strengthen core number skills and learn how mathematical rules make calculations more efficient. They begin using algebra to represent patterns and solve problems, building foundations for future study across mathematics and science.
2	How can I break down problems involving shapes, measures and numbers?	- Solving equations - Time and timetables - Properties of 2D shapes - Perimeter and area - Coordinates - Factors, multiples, HCF, LCM and prime factors.	Students use logical steps to solve problems involving shape, measure and number. They develop spatial reasoning, calculation skills and mathematical communication while making links between number and geometry.
3	How can I break problems into simple steps to make them easier?	- Fractions, mixed numbers and improper fractions - Fraction calculations - Fractions, decimals and percentages - Angles and angle facts - Angles in triangles.	Students learn to tackle complex problems by breaking them into smaller steps. They deepen their understanding of fractions and proportional reasoning while developing geometric reasoning through angle work.
4	How can I use maths to predict what might happen?	- Angles in quadrilaterals and polygons - Averages - Tables and charts - Frequency tables - Probability and sample space diagrams - Introductory ratio and proportion.	Students use data, patterns and probability to make predictions and informed decisions. They learn how mathematics is used to analyse information, identify trends and describe the likelihood of events.