

Title

Key Knowledge/Prior Learning KS2/3 and Retrieval and Suggested Starters

- Negative numbers
- Key Angle facts
- Perimeter
- Area
- Forming expressions
- Expanding brackets

KS3 National Curriculum – what students will be practicing and Key Questions

- Use function machines with numbers and algebra
- Solving equations:
 - One step
 - Two step
 - With Brackets
 - Equations with fractions
 - Unknowns on both sides
 - Unknowns on both sides with negatives on both sides
 - Unknowns on both sides with brackets
- Forming and solving equations.

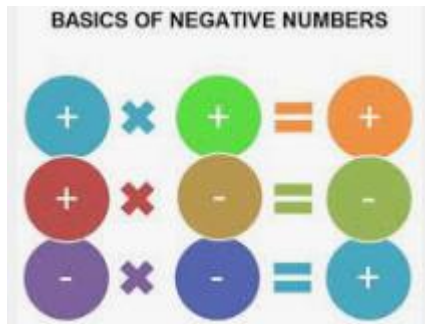
Specific Ambitious Knowledge

Key Vocabulary/Literacy Opportunities

- Operation
- Function
- Expression
- Equation
- Term
- Expand
- Unknown
- Inverse operation
- Balance
- Solve
- Coefficient
- Variable
- Solution

Key Formulae/Knowledge and Misconceptions

Expanding:
Negative number rules:



Foil expanding

$$2(3a + 5)$$

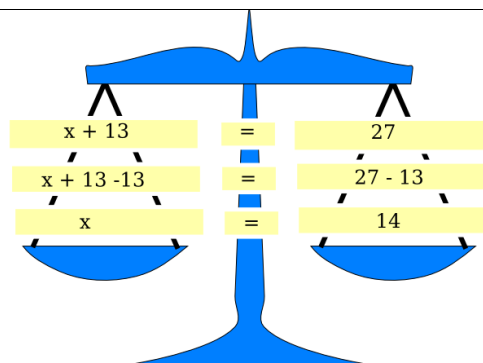
$$(2y - 6)(y + 7)$$

$$2y^2 + 14y - 6y - 42$$

$$2y^2 + 8y - 42$$

Visual Representations:

Model	Algebraic	Description
	$3x + 1 = -2$	3 times a number plus 1 equals -2.
	$3x + 1 = -2$ $- 1 = -1$	Subtract 1 from both sides.
	$3x = -3$	3 times a number equals -3.
	$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{-3}{3}$	Divide both sides by 3.
	$x = -1$	$x = -1$



Bar Model

x	x	5
x	12	

$$2x + 5 = x + 12$$

- x - x

x	5
12	

$$x + 5 = 12$$

- 5 - 5

x	5
7	5

$$x = 7$$

Solving equations – balancing linked to function machines

Balancing method

$$8a - 5 = 11$$

+ 5 + 5

$$8a = 16$$

÷ 8 ÷ 8

$$a = 2$$

Function machine method

$$8a - 5 = 11$$

a → × 8 → - 5 → 11

2 ← ÷ 8 ← + 5 ← 11

$$a = 2$$

Balancing method

$$10 + 6y = 34$$

- 10 - 10

$$6y = 24$$

÷ 6 ÷ 6

$$y = 4$$

Function machine method

$$10 + 6y = 34$$

y → + 10 → × 6 → 34

4 ← ÷ 6 ← - 10 ← 34

$$y = 4$$

Balancing method

$$\frac{x}{12} - 5 = 4$$

+ 5 + 5

$$\times 12 \quad \frac{x}{12} = 9 \quad \times 12$$

$$x = 108$$

Function machine method

$$\frac{x}{12} - 5 = 4$$

x → ÷ 12 → - 5 → 4

108 ← × 12 ← + 5 ← 4

$$x = 108$$

With brackets – dividing Vs expanding

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4(2x + 3) = 60 \\
 \div 4 \quad \div 4 \\
 2x + 3 = 15 \\
 -3 \quad -3 \\
 2x = 12 \\
 \div 2 \quad \div 2 \\
 x = 6
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2(x+3) = 16 \\
 2x + 6 = 16 \\
 -6 \quad -6 \\
 2x = 10 \\
 \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{2} \\
 x = 5
 \end{array}$$

Unknowns on both sides

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5x - 2 = 3x + 4 \\
 -3x \quad -3x \\
 2x - 2 = 4 \\
 +2 \quad +2 \\
 2x = 6 \\
 x = 3
 \end{array}$$

Maths in Context (Historical, Real Life and Student Thinking Points)

Projects/Enrichment/Investigations

- Rich maths: <https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/rich-maths-task-27-solving-linear-equations-11070004>
- Creating equations: equation webs
- Form and solve treasure hunt
- Forming and solving tick or trash

Project Ideas: