Quest

Spring term assessment content domain coverage

Year 9 Maths (non-calculator)

Assessment overview

Content domain	Total
Number	6
Algebra	5
Ratio, proportion and rates of change	7
Geometry and measures	8
Probability	1
Statistics	3

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Question breakdown

Q	Reference	
1	9R10	use compound units such as speed, unit pricing and density to solve problems
2	9N10	define percentage as 'number of parts per hundred', interpret percentages and percentage changes as a fraction or a decimal, interpret these multiplicatively, express one quantity as a percentage of another, compare two quantities using percentages, and work with percentages greater than 100%
3	8S1	describe, interpret and compare observed distributions of a single variable through: appropriate graphical representation involving discrete, continuous and grouped data; and appropriate measures of central tendency (mean, mode, median) and spread (range, consideration of outliers)
4	9R9	solve problems involving direct and inverse proportion, including graphical and algebraic representations
5	9R9	solve problems involving direct and inverse proportion, including graphical and algebraic representations
6	9G1	derive and apply formulae to calculate and solve problems involving: perimeter and area of triangles, parallelograms, trapezia, volume of cuboids (including cubes) and other prisms (including cylinders)
7	9G2	calculate and solve problems involving: perimeters of 2-D shapes (including circles), areas of circles and composite shapes
8	9R5	divide a given quantity into two parts in a given part:part or part:whole ratio; express the division of a quantity into two parts as a ratio
9	8G12	derive and use the sum of angles in a triangle and use it to deduce the angle sum in any polygon, and to derive properties of regular polygons
10	9N3	use the concepts and vocabulary of prime numbers, factors (or divisors), multiples, common factors, common multiples, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, prime factorisation, including using product notation and the unique factorisation property
11	9G1	derive and apply formulae to calculate and solve problems involving: perimeter and area of triangles, parallelograms, trapezia, volume of cuboids (including cubes) and other prisms (including cylinders)
12	9A5	understand and use standard mathematical formulae; rearrange formulae to change the subject
13	9A11	reduce a given linear equation in two variables to the standard form $y = mx + c$; calculate and interpret gradients and intercepts of graphs of such linear equations numerically, graphically and algebraically
14	9R10	use compound units such as speed, unit pricing and density to solve problems
15	9A10	interpret mathematical relationships both algebraically and graphically

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16	8S2	construct and interpret appropriate tables, charts, and diagrams, including frequency tables, bar charts, pie charts, and pictograms for categorical data, and vertical line (or bar) charts for ungrouped and grouped numerical data
17	8S1	describe, interpret and compare observed distributions of a single variable through: appropriate graphical representation involving discrete, continuous and grouped data; and appropriate measures of central tendency (mean, mode, median) and spread (range, consideration of outliers)
18	8P4	generate theoretical sample spaces for single and combined events with equally likely, mutually exclusive outcomes and use these to calculate theoretical probabilities
19	9N10	define percentage as 'number of parts per hundred', interpret percentages and percentage changes as a fraction or a decimal, interpret these multiplicatively, express one quantity as a percentage of another, compare two quantities using percentages, and work with percentages greater than 100%
20	9N10	define percentage as 'number of parts per hundred', interpret percentages and percentage changes as a fraction or a decimal, interpret these multiplicatively, express one quantity as a percentage of another, compare two quantities using percentages, and work with percentages greater than 100%
21	9R5	divide a given quantity into two parts in a given part:part or part:whole ratio; express the division of a quantity into two parts as a ratio
22	9G9	identify and construct congruent triangles, and construct similar shapes by enlargement, with and without coordinate grids
23	9A5	understand and use standard mathematical formulae; rearrange formulae to change the subject
24	9G9	identify and construct congruent triangles, and construct similar shapes by enlargement, with and without coordinate grids
25	9N4	use the four operations, including formal written methods, applied to integers, decimals, proper and improper fractions, and mixed numbers, all both positive and negative
26	8G12	derive and use the sum of angles in a triangle and use it to deduce the angle sum in any polygon, and to derive properties of regular polygons
27	8G11	understand and use the relationship between parallel lines and alternate and corresponding angles
28	9R10	use compound units such as speed, unit pricing and density to solve problems
29	9A11	reduce a given linear equation in two variables to the standard form $y = mx + c$; calculate and interpret gradients and intercepts of graphs of such linear equations numerically, graphically and algebraically
30	9N3	use the concepts and vocabulary of prime numbers, factors (or divisors), multiples, common factors, common multiples, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, prime factorisation, including using product notation and the unique factorisation property