



How does this unit link to prior learning?

- Convert metric units of length
- Reflect over a mirror line
- Use a compass
- Use a ruler

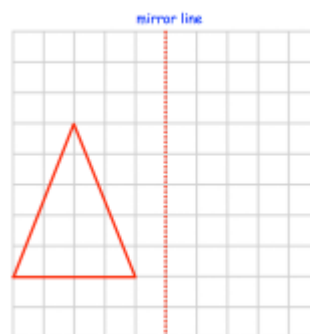
Prior Knowledge Check

1) Complete a) 1 m =cm b) 1 km =m c) 1 km =cm

2) a) How many cm in 4m?

b) How many m in 6.2km?

3) Reflect the triangle in the mirror line:



What will you be learning about?

To apply and describe transformations including translations, reflections, rotations and enlargements.
Perform constructions using a compass and protractor.
To understand and use bearings to solve problems and to solve problems using loci.

We will develop our learning each week by focusing on:

<p>1. 3D solids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw plans and elevations of 3D solids. 	<p>RAG</p>	<p>2. Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect a 2D shape in a mirror line. Describe reflections 	<p>RAG</p>
<p>3. Rotation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotate a 2D shape about a centre of rotation. • Describe rotations. 		<p>4. Enlargement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarge shapes by fractional and negative scale factors about a centre of enlargement 	
<p>5. Translations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate a shape using a vector. 		<p>6. Combinations of transformations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out and describe combinations of transformations. 	
<p>7. Consolidation Lesson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation on all work covered so far on the topic. • Long periods of deliberate practice. • Should contain exam questions. 		<p>8. Bearings and scale drawings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw and use scales on maps and scale drawings. • Solve problems involving bearings. 	
<p>9. Constructions 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct triangles using a ruler and compasses. • Construct the perpendicular bisector of a line. • Construct the shortest distance from a point to a line using a ruler and compasses. 		<p>10. Constructions 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bisect an angle using a ruler and compasses. Construct angles using a ruler and compasses. • Construct shapes made from triangles using a ruler and compasses. 	

11. Loci <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a locus. • Use loci to solve problems. 		12. Revision Lesson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher assess the topics the class need to revise. • Classroom based or Mathswatch. 	
13. Assessment Lesson (calculator) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do 10-minute top up and go through answers together, students self-assess. • Open book assessment done in silence. 		14. Feedback Lesson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student to highlight their traffic light sheet. • Teacher to go through test and students to self-assess in green. • Complete the NOW section of the WOW-HOW-NOW sheet. 	

Key Vocabulary

Vertices	Edges	Planes	Parallel	Perpendicular	Symmetry	Faces	Points	Surfaces	Prisms
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How will this help you in the future?

KS4	Beyond LHS
<p>Solids (Plans and Elevations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and elevations are a common GCSE geometry topic. • Helps with visualising 3D shapes from 2D views. • Links to problem-solving questions involving shapes and space. <p>Reflection and Rotation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformations are a key GCSE topic. • You must be able to describe transformations accurately. • Links to coordinates and symmetry. <p>Enlargement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlargement (including fractional and negative scale factors) is commonly tested. • Links to similar shapes and scale factors. • Important for higher-tier GCSE questions. <p>Transformations and Combinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combining transformations is a higher-level GCSE skill. • Requires clear understanding of vectors and transformation types. • Appears in multi-step problem-solving questions. <p>Bearings and Scale Drawings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires understanding of angles, direction, and scale. • Links to trigonometry and problem solving. <p>Constructions 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compass constructions are exam-assessed skills. • Includes perpendicular bisectors and shortest distances. • Builds accuracy for geometry reasoning questions. • Angle construction and bisection are key GCSE skills. <p>Loci</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A higher-tier GCSE topic involving problem solving. • Combines geometry, constructions, and reasoning. • Often appears in multi-step exam questions. 	<p>Solids (Plans and Elevations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in architecture to show different views of buildings. • Important in engineering and design drawings. • Used in construction and planning. <p>Reflection and Rotation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in graphics, animation, and game design. • Important in art and design. • Used in engineering and manufacturing processes. <p>Enlargement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in map reading and scale drawings. • Important in architecture and design. • Used in printing, modelling, and digital design. <p>Transformations and Combinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in computer graphics and animation. • Important in robotics and programming movement. • Used in engineering design and simulations. <p>Bearings and Scale Drawings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in navigation (pilots, sailors, GPS systems). • Important in map reading and surveying. • Used in military, aviation, and outdoor careers. <p>Constructions 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in technical drawing and CAD. • Important in engineering and construction. • Helps with precision in design and manufacturing. <p>Constructions 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in architecture and engineering. • Important in product design and carpentry. • Helps develop precision in creative and technical jobs. <p>Loci</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in tracking systems and GPS technology. • Important in robotics and path planning. • Used in engineering and safety design (e.g. safe zones).

