## Year 11 Maths Learning Journey

## Autumn Term 1

Graphs: Gradients and Lines

| Core knowledge | Reference |
| :---: | :---: |
| Equations of lines parallel to the axis ( R ) <br> "Which axis is $\mathrm{y}=4$ parallel to? How do you know?" | Worksheet |
| Plot straight line graphs ( R ) <br> "What is the minimum number of points needed to plot a straight line graph?" | Worksheet |
| Interpret $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{c}(\mathrm{R})$ <br> "in $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{c}$ what do m and c represent?" | Worksheet |
| Find the equation of a straight line from a graph (1) (R) <br> "How do you know if a straight line has a positive or negative gradient?" | Worksheet |
| Find the equation of a straight line from a graph (2) (R) <br> "How do you know if a straight line has a positive or negative gradient?" | Worksheet |
| Equation of a straight-line graph given one point and gradient <br> "What does it mean when two lines are parallel?" | Worksheet |
| Equation of a straight-line graph given two points <br> "What is the X-coordinate at the $y$-intercept? How do you know?" | Worksheet |
| Determine whether a point is on a line <br> "How do you know if a line passes through a point?" <br> (H) - "How do you find the gradient of a tangent to a curve?" | Worksheet |
| Solve linear simultaneous equations graphically ( R ) <br> "How many solutions do a pair of linear simultaneous equations have?" | Worksheet |
| Recognise when straight lines are perpendicular (H) <br> "When two lines are perpendicular, why must one gradient be positive and the other be negative?" | Worksheet |
| Find the equations of perpendicular lines ( H ) <br> "Once you know the gradient, how do you find the y-intercept?" | Worksheet |

## Learning Checkpoints

| LC Title | Completed | Dirt |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gradients and Lines |  |  |

## Key Vocabulary:

Coordinate: A set of values that show an exact position.
Gradient: The measure of the steepness of a straight line.
Graph: A pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organized manner.

Linear: Linear functions are those whose graph is a straight line.
Negative Reciprocal: A negative reciprocal is the inverse of a number with the opposite sign.
Parallel: A pair of line that have a constant distance between them.
Perpendicular: Perpendicular lines are lines that intersect at a 90-degree angle.
Scale: A scale is a set of numbers that help to measure or quantify objects.
Solution: A value or values which, when substituted for a variable in an equation, make the equation true.

Table of Values: The table of values defines the list of numbers which are used to substitute in the variable.
$\mathbf{Y}$ - Intercept: The point where a line or curve crosses the $y$-axis of a graph.

