## Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics

## Year-by-year view (Pre-primary - Year 10)

- This document presents the Mathematics curriculum with year-level descriptions, content descriptions and achievement standards for Pre-primary to Year 10 .
- These documents are based on version 8.1 of the Western Australian Curriculum.

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Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Pre-primary

|  | Sub-strands |  | Content Descriptions |  | Year Level Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number and place value | - Establish understanding of the language and processes of counting by naming numbers in sequences, initially to and from 20, moving from any starting point (ACMNA001) <br> - Connect number names, numerals and quantities, including zero, initially up to 10 and then beyond (ACMNA002) <br> - Subitise small collections of objects (ACMNAOO3) <br> - Compare, order and make correspondences between collections, initially to 20, and explain reasoning (ACMNA289) <br> - Represent practical situations to model addition and sharing (ACMNAOO4) |  |  | The proficiency strands understanding, fluency, problem-solving and reasoning are an integral part of mathematics content across the three content strands: Number and Algebra, Measurement and Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. The proficiencies reinforce the significance of working mathematically within the content and describe how the content is explored or developed. They provide the language to build in the developmental aspects of the learning of mathematics. The achievement standards reflect the content and encompass the proficiencies. <br> At this year level: <br> - understanding includes connecting names, numerals and quantities <br> - fluency includes readily counting numbers in sequences, continuing patterns and comparing the lengths of objects <br> - problem-solving includes using materials to model authentic problems, sorting objects, using familiar counting sequences to solve unfamiliar problems and discussing the reasonableness of the answer <br> - reasoning includes explaining comparisons of quantities, creating patterns and explaining processes for indirect comparison of length |
|  | Fractions and decimals |  |  |  |  |
|  | Real numbers |  |  |  |  |
|  | Money and financial mathematics |  |  |  |  |
|  | Patterns and algebra | - Sort and classify familiar objects and explain the basis for these classifications. Copy, continue and create patterns with objects and drawings (ACMNA005) |  |  |  |
|  | Linear and non-linear relationships |  |  |  |  |
|  | Using units of measurement | - Use direct and indirect comparisons to decide which is longer, heavier or holds more, and explain reasoning in everyday language (ACMMG006) <br> - Compare and order duration of events using everyday language of time (ACMMG007) <br> - Connect days of the week to familiar events and actions (ACMMGOO8) |  |  |  |
|  | Shape | - Sort, describe and name familiar two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional objects in the environment (ACMMG009) |  |  |  |
|  | Geometric reasoning |  |  |  |  |
|  | Location and transformation | - Describe position and movement (ACMMG010) |  |  |  |
|  | Pythagoras and trigonometry |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chance |  |  |  |  |
|  | Data representation and interpretation | - Answer yes/no questions to collect information and make simple inferences (ACMSP011) |  |  |  |
| 은 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> $\vdots$ <br>  <br>  <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 | Number and Algebra <br> At Standard, students count to and from 20 and order small collections. They make connections between number names, numerals and quantities up to 10 . |  | Measurement and Geometry <br> Students compare objects using mass, length and capacity. They explain the order and duration of events. Students connect events and the days of the week. They group objects based on common characteristics and sort shapes and objects. Students use appropriate language to describe location. | Statistics and Probability <br> Students answer simple questions to collect information and make simple inferences. |  |

Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 1

|  | Sub-strands |  | Content Descriptions |  | Year Level Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number and place value | - Develop confidence with number sequences to and from 100 by ones from any starting point. Skip-count by twos, fives and tens starting from zero (ACMNA012) <br> - Recognise, model, read, write and order numbers to at least 100. Locate these numbers on a number line (ACMNA013) <br> - Count collections to 100 by partitioning numbers using place value (ACMNA014) <br> - Represent and solve simple addition and subtraction problems using a range of strategies including counting on, partitioning and rearranging parts (ACMNA015) |  |  | The proficiency strands understanding, fluency, problem-solving and reasoning are an integral part of mathematics content across the three content strands: Number and Algebra, Measurement and Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. The proficiencies reinforce the significance of working mathematically within the content and describe how the content is explored or developed. They provide the language to build in the developmental aspects of the learning of mathematics. The achievement standards reflect the content and encompass the proficiencies. <br> At this year level: <br> - understanding includes connecting names, numerals and quantities, and partitioning numbers in various ways <br> - fluency includes readily counting number in sequences forwards and backwards, locating numbers on a line and naming the days of the week <br> - problem-solving includes using materials to model authentic problems, giving and receiving directions to unfamiliar places, using familiar counting sequences to solve unfamiliar problems and discussing the reasonableness of the answer <br> - reasoning includes explaining direct and indirect comparisons of length using uniform informal units, justifying representations of data and explaining patterns that have been created |
|  | Fractions and decimals | - Recognise and describe one-half as one of two equal parts of a whole. (ACMNA016) |  |  |  |
|  | Real numbers |  |  |  |  |
|  | Money and financial mathematics | - Recognise, describe and order Australian coins according to their value (ACMNA017) |  |  |  |
|  | Patterns and algebra | - Investigate and describe number patterns formed by skip-counting and patterns with objects (ACMNA018) |  |  |  |
|  | Linear and non-linear relationships |  |  |  |  |
|  | Using units of measurement | - Measure and compare the lengths and capacities of pairs of objects using uniform informal units (ACMMGO19) <br> - Tell time to the half-hour (ACMMGO20) <br> - Describe duration using months, weeks, days and hours (ACMMGO21) |  |  |  |
|  | Shape | - Recognise and classify familiar two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional objects using obvious features (ACMMG022) |  |  |  |
|  | Geometric reasoning |  |  |  |  |
|  | Location and transformation | - Give and follow directions to familiar locations (ACMMG023) |  |  |  |
|  | Pythagoras and trigonometry |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chance | - Identify outcomes of familiar events involving chance and describe them using everyday language such as 'will happen', 'won't happen' or 'might happen' (ACMSPO24) |  |  |  |
|  | Data representation and interpretation | - Choose simple questions and gather responses and make simple inferences (ACMSP262) <br> - Represent data with objects and drawings where one object or drawing represents one data value. Describe the displays (ACMSP263) |  |  |  |
|  | Number and Algebra <br> At Standard, students count to and from 100 and locate numbers on a number line They partition numbers using place value. Students carry out simple additions and subtractions using counting strategies. They identify representations of one half. Students recognise Australian coins according to their value. They continue simple patterns involving numbers and objects. Students describe number sequences resulting from skip-counting by $2 \mathrm{~s}, 5 \mathrm{~s}$ and 10 s . |  | Measurement and Geometry <br> Students order objects based on lengths and capacities using informal units. They tell time to the half hour and explain time durations. Students describe two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional objects. They use the language of direction to move from place to place. | Statistics and Probability <br> Students classify outcomes of simple familiar events. They collect data by asking questions, draw simple data displays and make simple inferences. Students describe data displays. |  |



Sub-strands

## Content Descriptions

- Investigate the conditions required for a number to be odd or even and identify odd and even numbers (ACMNA051)
- Recognise, model, represent and order numbers to at least 10000 (ACMNA052)
- Apply place value to partition, rearrange and regroup numbers to at least 10000 to assist calculations and solve problems (ACMNA053)
- Recognise and explain the connection between addition and subtraction (ACMNA054)

Recall addition facts for single-digit numbers and related subtraction facts to develop increasingly efficient mental strategies for computation (ACMNA055)

- Recall multiplication facts of two, three, five and ten and related division facts (ACMNA056)
- Represent and solve problems involving multiplication using efficient mental and written strategies and appropriate digital technologies (ACMNA057)

| Fractions and decimals |
| :--- |
| Real numbers |

## Money and financial mathematics

- Model and represent unit fractions including $1 / 2,1 / 4,1 / 3,1 / 5$ and their multiples to a complete whole (ACMNA058)
- Represent money values in multiple ways and count the change required for simple transactions to the nearest five cents (ACMNA059)
- Describe, continue and create number patterns resulting from performing addition or subtraction (ACMNAO60)

Linear and non-linear relationships
Using units of measurement


Location and transformation

## Geometric reasoning

Pythagoras and trigonometry
Chance

- Conduct chance experiments, identify and describe possible outcomes and recognise variation in results (ACMSP067)
- Identify questions or issues for categorical variables. Identify data sources and plan methods of data collection and recording (ACMSP068)
- Collect data, organise into categories and create displays using lists, tables, picture graphs and simple column graphs, with and without the use of digital technologies (ACMSPO69)
- Interpret and compare data displays (ACMSP070)


## Year Level Description

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At this year level:

- understanding includes connecting numbe representations with number sequences, partitioning and combining numbers flexibly, representing unit fractions, using appropriate language to communicate times and identifying environmental symmetry
- fluency includes recalling multiplication facts, using familiar metric units to order and compare objects, identifying and describing outcomes of chance experiments, interpreting maps and communicating positions
- problem-solving includes formulating and modelling authentic situations involving planning methods of data collection and representation, making models of three-dimensional objects and using number properties to continue number patterns
- reasoning includes using generalising from number properties and results of calculations, comparing angles and creating and interpreting variations in the results of data collections and data displays


## Number and Algebra

At Standard, students count to and from 10000 . They classify numbers as either odd or even. Students recall addition and multiplication facts for single-digit numbers. They recognise the connection between addition and subtraction and solve problems using efficient strategies for multiplication. Students model and represent unit fractions. They represent money values in various ways. Students correctly count out change from financial transactions. They continue number patterns involving addition and subtraction.

## Measurement and Geometry

Students use metric units for length, mass and capacity. They tell time to the nearest minute. Students make models of three-dimensional objects. They match positions on maps with given information. Students identify symmetry in the environment. They recognise angles in real situations.

## Statistics and Probability

Students conduct chance experiments and list possible outcomes. They conduct simple data investigations for categorical variables. Students interpret and compare data displays.

Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 4

| Sub-strands | Content Descriptions |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number and place value | - Investigate and use the properties of odd and even numbers (ACMNA071) <br> - Recognise, represent and order numbers to at least tens of thousands (ACMNA072) <br> - Apply place value to partition, rearrange and regroup numbers to at least tens of thousands to assist calculations and solve problems (ACMNA073) <br> - Investigate number sequences involving multiples of $3,4,6,7,8$, and 9 (ACMNA074) <br> - Recall multiplication facts up to $10 \times 10$ and related division facts (ACMNA075) <br> - Develop efficient mental and written strategies and use appropriate digital technologies for multiplication and for division where there is no remainder (ACMNA076) |
| Fractions and decimals | - Investigate equivalent fractions used in contexts (ACMNA077) <br> - Count by quarters, halves and thirds, including with mixed numerals. Locate and represent these fractions on a number line (ACMNA078) <br> - Recognise that the place value system can be extended to tenths and hundredths. Make connections between fractions and decimal notation (ACMNA079) |
| Real numbers |  |
| Money and financial mathematics | - Solve problems involving purchases and the calculation of change to the nearest five cents with and without digital technologies (ACMNA080) |
| Patterns and algebra | - Explore and describe number patterns resulting from performing multiplication (ACMNA081) <br> - Solve word problems by using number sentences involving multiplication or division where there is no remainder (ACMNA082) <br> - Find unknown quantities in number sentences involving addition and subtraction and identify equivalent number sentences involving addition and subtraction. (ACMNA083) |
| Linear and non-linear relationships |  |
| Using units of measurement | - Use scaled instruments to measure and compare lengths, masses, capacities and temperatures (ACMMG084) <br> - Compare objects using familiar metric units of area and volume (ACMMG290) <br> - Convert between units of time (ACMMG085) <br> - Use 'am' and 'pm' notation and solve simple time problems (ACMMG086) |
| Shape | - Compare the areas of regular and irregular shapes by informal means (ACMMG087) <br> - Compare and describe two-dimensional shapes that result from combining and splitting common shapes, with and without the use of digital technologies (ACMMG088) |
| Location and transformation | - Use simple scales, legends and directions to interpret information contained in basic maps (ACMMG090) <br> - Create symmetrical patterns, pictures and shapes, with and without digital technologies (ACMMG091) |
| Geometric reasoning | - Compare angles and classify them as equal to, greater than or less than a right angle (ACMMG089) |
| Pythagoras and trigonometry |  |
| Chance | - Describe possible everyday events and order their chances of occurring (ACMSP092) <br> - Identify everyday events where one cannot happen if the other happens (ACMSPO93) <br> - Identify events where the chance of one will not be affected by the occurrence of the other (ACMSP094) |
| Data representation and interpretation | - Select and trial methods for data collection, including survey questions and recording sheets (ACMSP095) <br> - Construct suitable data displays, with and without the use of digital technologies, from given or collected data. Include tables, column graphs and picture graphs where one picture can represent many data values (ACMSPO96) <br> - Evaluate the effectiveness of different displays in illustrating data features including variability (ACMSP097) |

## Year Level Description

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At this year level:

- understanding includes making connection between representations of numbers, partitioning and combining numbers flexibly, extending place value to decimals, using appropriate language to communicate times and describing properties of symmetrical shapes
- fluency includes recalling multiplication tables, communicating sequences of simple fractions, using instruments to measure accurately, creating patterns with shapes and their transformations and collecting and recording data
problem-solving includes formulating, modelling and recording authentic situations involving operations, comparing large numbers with each other, comparing time durations and using properties of numbers to continue patterns
- reasoning includes using generalising from number properties and results of calculations, deriving strategies for unfamiliar multiplication and division tasks, comparing angles, communicating information using graphical displays and evaluating the appropriateness of different displays


## Statistics and Probability

Students list the probabilities of everyday events. They identify dependent and independent events. Students describe different methods for data collection and representation and evaluate their effectiveness. They construct data displays from given or collected data

## Number and Algebra

At Standard, students use the properties of odd and even numbers. They recal multiplication facts to $10 \times 10$ and related division facts. Students continue number sequences involving multiples of single-digit numbers. They choose appropriate strategies for calculations involving multiplication and division. Students locate familiar fractions on a number line. They recognise common equivalent fractions in familiar contexts and make connections between fraction and decimal notations up to two decimal places. Students solve simple purchasing problems. They describe number patterns resulting from multiplication. Students identify and explain strategies for finding unknown quantities in number sentences.

## Measurement and Geometry

Students use scaled instruments to measure temperatures, lengths, shapes and objects. They compare areas of regular and irregular shapes using informal units. Students solve problems involving time duration. They convert between units of time. Students interpret information contained in maps. They create symmetrical shapes and patterns. They classify angles in relation to a right angle.

|  | Sub-strands |  | Content Descriptions |  | Year Level Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number and place value | - Identify and describe factors and multiples of whole numbers and use them to solve problems (ACMNA098) <br> - Use estimation and rounding to check the reasonableness of answers to calculations (ACMNA099) <br> - Solve problems involving multiplication of large numbers by one or two-digit numbers using efficient mental and written strategies and appropriate digital technologies (ACMNA100) <br> - Solve problems involving division by a one-digit number, including those that result in a remainder (ACMNA101) <br> - Use efficient mental and written strategies and apply appropriate digital technologies to solve problems (ACMNA291) |  |  | The proficiency strands understanding, fluency, problem-solving and reasoning are an integral part of mathematics content across the three content strands: Number and Algebra, Measurement and Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. The proficiencies reinforce the significance of working mathematically within the content and describe how the content is explored or developed. They provide the language to build in the developmental aspects o the learning of mathematics. The achievement standards reflect the content and encompass the proficiencies. <br> At this year level: <br> - understanding includes making connections between representations of numbers, using fractions to represent probabilities, comparing and ordering fractions and decimals and representing them in various ways, describing transformations and identifying line and rotation symmetry <br> - fluency includes choosing appropriate units of measurement for calculation of perimeter and area, using estimation to check the reasonableness of answers to calculations and using instruments to measure angles <br> - problem-solving includes formulating and solving authentic problems using whole numbers and measurements and creating financial plans <br> - reasoning includes investigating strategies to perform calculations efficiently, continuing patterns involving fractions and decimals, interpreting results of chance experiments, posing appropriate questions for data investigations and interpreting data sets |
|  | Fractions and decimals | - Compare and order common unit fractions and locate and represent them on a number line (ACMNA102) <br> - Investigate strategies to solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions with the same denominator (ACMNA103) <br> - Recognise that the place value system can be extended beyond hundredths (ACMNA104) <br> - Compare, order and represent decimals (ACMNA105) |  |  |  |
|  | Real numbers |  |  |  |  |
|  | Money and financial mathematics | - Create simple financial plans (ACMNA106) |  |  |  |
|  | Patterns and algebra | - Describe, continue and create patterns with fractions, decimals and whole numbers resulting from addition and subtraction (ACMNA107) <br> - Find unknown quantities in number sentences involving multiplication and division and identify equivalent number sentences involving multiplication and division (ACMNA121) |  |  |  |
|  | Linear and non-linear relationships |  |  |  |  |
|  | Using units of measurement | - Choose appropriate units of measurement for length, area, volume, capacity and mass (ACMMG108) <br> - Calculate perimeter and area of rectangles using familiar metric units (ACMMG109) <br> - Compare 12 - and 24 -hour time systems and convert between them (ACMMG110) |  |  |  |
|  | Shape | - Connect three-dimensional objects with their nets and other two-dimensional representations (ACMMG111) |  |  |  |
|  | Location and transformation | - Use a grid reference system to describe locations. Describe routes using landmarks and directional language (ACMMG113) <br> - Describe translations, reflections and rotations of two-dimensional shapes. Identify line and rotational symmetries (ACMMG114) <br> - Apply the enlargement transformation to familiar two-dimensional shapes and explore the properties of the resulting image compared with the original (ACMMG115) |  |  |  |
|  | Geometric reasoning | - Estimate, measure and compare angles using degrees. Construct angles using a protractor (ACMMG112) |  |  |  |
|  | Pythagoras and trigonometry |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chance | - List outcomes of chance experiments involving equally likely outcomes and represent probabilities of those outcomes using fractions (ACMSP116) <br> - Recognise that probabilities range from 0 to 1 (ACMSP117) |  |  |  |
|  | Data representation and interpretation | - Pose questions and collect categorical or numerical data by observation or survey (ACMSP118) <br> - Construct displays, including column graphs, dot plots and tables, appropriate for data type, with and without the use of digital technologies (ACMSP119) <br> - Describe and interpret different data sets in context (ACMSP120) |  |  |  |
|  | Number and Algebra <br> At Standard, students identify and describe factors and multiples. They solve simple problems involving the four operations using a range of strategies. Students check the reasonableness of answers using estimation and rounding. They order decimals and unit fractions and locate them on number lines. Students add and subtract fractions with the same denominator. They explain plans for simple budgets. Students continue patterns by adding and subtracting fractions and decimals. They identify and explain strategies for finding unknown quantities in number sentences involving the four operations. |  | Measurement and Geometry <br> Students use appropriate units of measurement for length, area, volume, capacity and mass, and calculate perimeter and area of rectangles. They convert between 12 - and 24 -hour time. Students connect three-dimensional objects with their two-dimensional representations. They describe transformations of two-dimensional shapes and identify line and rotational symmetry. Students use a grid reference system to locate landmarks. They measure and construct different angles. | Statistics and Probability <br> Students interpret different data sets. They list outcomes of chance experiments with equally likely outcomes and assign probabilities between 0 and 1 . Students pose questions to gather data, and construct data displays appropriate for the data |  |

Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 6


## Number and place value

- Investigate index notation and represent whole numbers as products of powers of prime numbers (ACMNA149)
- Investigate and use square roots of perfect square numbers (ACMNA150)
- Apply the associative, commutative and distributive laws to aid mental and written computation (ACMNA151)
- Compare, order, add and subtract integers (ACMNA280)


## Fractions and decimals

## Number and Algebra

At Standard, students solve problems involving the comparison, addition and subtraction of integers. They make the connections between whole numbers and index notation and the relationship between perfect squares and square roots. Students use fractions, decimals and percentages, and their equivalences. They express one quantity as a fraction or percentage of another. Students solve problems involving percentages and all four operations with fractions and decimals. They compare the cost of items to make financial decisions. Students represen numbers using variables. They connect the laws and properties for numbers to algebra. Students assign ordered pairs to given points on the Cartesian plane. They interpret simple linear representations and model authentic information. Students solve simple linear equations and evaluate algebraic expressions after numerical substitution.

Using units of measuremen


Location and transformation

Geometric reasoning
Pythagoras and trigonometry

## Chance

Data representation and interpretation

## Data representation and interpretation

- Compare fractions using equivalence. Locate and represent positive and negative fractions and mixed numbers on a number line (ACMNA152)
- Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions, including those with unrelated denominators (ACMNA153)
- Multiply and divide fractions and decimals using efficient written strategies and digital technologies (ACMNA154)
- Express one quantity as a fraction of another, with and without the use of digital technologies (ACMNA155)
- Round decimals to a specified number of decimal places (ACMNA156)
- Connect fractions, decimals and percentages and carry out simple conversions (ACMNA157)
- Find percentages of quantities and express one quantity as a percentage of another, with and without digital technologies (ACMNA158)
- Recognise and solve problems involving simple ratios (ACMNA173)


## Money and financial mathematics

## Patterns and algebra

- Introduce
- Introduce the concept of variables as a way of representing numbers using letters (ACMNA175)
- Create algebraic expressions and evaluate them by substituting a given value for each variable (ACMNA176)
- Extend and apply the laws and properties of arithmetic to algebraic terms and expressions (ACMNA177)
- Given coordinates, plot points on the Cartesian plane, and find coordinates for a given point (ACMNA178)
- Solve simple linear equations (ACMNA179)
- Investigate, interpret and analyse graphs from authentic data (ACMNA180)
- Establish the formulas for areas of rectangles, triangles and parallelograms, and use these in problem-solving (ACMMG159) - Calculate volumes of rectangular prisms (ACMMG160)
- Draw different views of prisms and solids formed from combinations of prisms (ACMMG161)
- Describe translations, reflections in an axis, and rotations of multiples of $90^{\circ}$ on the Cartesian plane using coordinates. Identify line and rotational symmetries (ACMMG181)
- Identify corresponding, alternate and co-interior angles when two straight lines are crossed by a transversal (ACMMG163)
- Investigate conditions for two lines to be parallel and solve simple numerical problems using reasoning (ACMMG164)
- Demonstrate that the angle sum of a triangle is $180^{\circ}$ and use this to find the angle sum of a quadrilateral (ACMMG166)
- Classify triangles according to their side and angle properties and describe quadrilaterals (ACMMG165)
- Construct sample spaces for single-step experiments with equally likely outcomes (ACMSP167)
- Assign probabilities to the outcomes of events and determine probabilities for events (ACMSP168)
- Identify and investigate issues involving numerical data collected from primary and secondary sources (ACMSP169) - Construct and compare a range of data displays including stem-and-leaf plots and dot plots (ACMSP170)
- Calculate mean, median, mode and range for sets of data. Interpret these statistics in the context of data (ACMSP171)
- Describe and interpret data displays using median, mean and range (ACMSP172)


## Measurement and Geometry

Students describe different views of three-dimensional objects. They represent transformations in the Cartesian plane. Students solve simple numerical problems involving angles formed by a transversal crossing two lines. They use formulas for the area and perimeter of rectangles and calculate volumes of rectangular prisms. Students classify triangles and quadrilaterals. They name the types of angles formed by a transversal crossing parallel line

## Statistics and Probability

Students identify issues involving the collection of continuous data They construct stem-and-leaf plots and dot plots. Students describe the relationship between the median and mean in data displays. They calculate mean, mode, median and range for data sets. Students determine the sample space for simple experiments with equally likely outcomes and assign probabilities to those outcomes.

# Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 8 



Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 9


Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 10

|  | Sub-strands |  | Content Descriptions |  | Year Level Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number and place value |  |  |  | The proficiency strands understanding, fluency, problem-solving and reasoning are an integral part of mathematics content across the three content strands: Number and Algebra, Measurement and Geometry, and Statistics and Probability. The proficiencies reinforce the significance of working mathematically within the content and describe how the content is explored or developed. They provide the language to build in the developmental aspects of the learning of mathematics. The achievement standards reflect the content and encompass the proficiencies. <br> At this year level: <br> - understanding includes applying the four operations to algebraic fractions, finding unknowns in formulas after substitution, making the connection between equations of relations and their graphs, comparing simple and compound interest in financial contexts and determining probabilities of two- and three-step experiments <br> - fluency includes factorising and expanding algebraic expressions, using a range of strategies to solve equations and using calculations to investigate the shape of data sets <br> - problem-solving includes calculating the surface area and volume of a diverse range of prisms to solve practical problems, finding unknown lengths and angles using applications of trigonometry, using algebraic and graphical techniques to find solutions to simultaneous equations and inequalities and investigating independence of events <br> - reasoning includes formulating geometric proofs involving congruence and similarity, interpreting and evaluating media statements and interpreting and comparing data sets |
|  | Fractions and decimals |  |  |  |  |
|  | Real numbers |  |  |  |  |
|  | Money and financial mathematics | - Connect the compound interest formula to repeated applications of simple interest using appropriate digital technologies (ACMNA229) |  |  |  |
|  | Patterns and algebra | - Factorise algebraic expressions by taking out a common algebraic factor (ACMNA230) <br> - Simplify algebraic products and quotients using index laws (ACMNA231) <br> - Apply the four operations to simple algebraic fractions with numerical denominators (ACMNA232) <br> - Expand binomial products and factorise monic quadratic expressions using a variety of strategies (ACMNA233) <br> - Substitute values into formulas to determine an unknown (ACMNA234) |  |  |  |
|  | Linear and non-linear relationships | - Solve problems involving linear equations, including those derived from formulas (ACMNA235) <br> - Solve linear inequalities and graph their solutions on a number line (ACMNA236) <br> - Solve linear simultaneous equations, using algebraic and graphical techniques including using digital technology (ACMNA237) <br> - Solve problems involving parallel and perpendicular lines (ACMNA238) <br> - Explore the connection between algebraic and graphical representations of relations such as simple quadratics, circles and exponentials using digital technology as appropriate (ACMNA239) <br> - Solve linear equations involving simple algebraic fractions (ACMNA240) <br> - Solve simple quadratic equations using a range of strategies (ACMNA241) |  |  |  |
|  | Using units of measurement | - Solve problems involving surface area and volume for a range of prisms, cylinders and composite solids (ACMMG242) |  |  |  |
|  | Shape |  |  |  |  |
|  | Geometric reasoning | - Formulate proofs involving congruent triangles and angle properties (ACMMG243) <br> - Apply logical reasoning, including the use of congruence and similarity, to proofs and numerical exercises involving plane shapes (ACMMG244) |  |  |  |
|  | Location and transformation |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pythagoras and trigonometry | - Solve right-angled triangle problems including those involving direction and angles of elevation and depression (ACMMG245) |  |  |  |
|  | Chance | - Describe the results of two- and three-step chance experiments, both with and without replacements, assign probabilities to outcomes and determine probabilities of events. Investigate the concept of independence (ACMSP246) <br> - Use the language of 'if....then, 'given', 'of', 'knowing that' to investigate conditional statements and identify common mistakes in interpreting such language (ACMSP247) |  |  |  |
|  | Data representation and interpretation | - Determine quartiles and interquartile range (ACMSP248) <br> - Construct and interpret box plots and use them to compare data sets (ACMSP249) <br> - Compare shapes of box plots to corresponding histograms and dot plots (ACMSP250) <br> - Use scatter plots to investigate and comment on relationships between two numerical variables (ACMSP251) <br> - Investigate and describe bivariate numerical data where the independent variable is time (ACMSP252) <br> - Evaluate statistical reports in the media and other places by linking claims to displays, statistics and representative data (ACMSP253) |  |  |  |
|  | Number and Algebra <br> At Standard, students recognise the connection between simple and compound interest. They solve problems involving linear equations and inequalities. Students make the connections between algebraic and graphical representations of relations. They expand binomial expressions and factorise monic quadratic expressions. Students find unknown values after substitution into formulas. They perform the four operations with simple algebraic fractions. Students solve simple quadratic equations and pairs of simultaneous equations. |  | Measurement and Geometry <br> Students solve surface area and volume problems relating to composite solids. They recognise the relationships between parallel and perpendicular lines. Students apply deductive reasoning to proofs and numerical exercises involving plane shapes. They use triangle and angle properties to prove congruence and similarity. Students use trigonometry to calculate unknown angles in right-angled triangles. | Statistics and Probability <br> Students compare data sets by referring to the shapes of the various data displays. They describe bivariate data where the independent variable is time. Students describe statistical relationships between two continuous variables. They evaluate statistical reports. Students list outcomes for multi-step chance experiments and assign probabilities for these experiments. They calculate quartiles and inter-quartile ranges. |  |

## Western Australian Curriculum | Mathematics | Year 10A

|  | Sub-strands | Content Descriptions | Year Level Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number and place value |  | The 10A content is optional and is intended for students who require more content to enrich their mathematical study whilst completing the common Year 10 content. It is not anticipated that all students will attempt the 10A content, but doing so would be advantageous for students intending to pursue Mathematical Methods or Mathematics Specialist in the senior secondary years. A selection of topics from the 10 A curriculum can be completed according to the needs of the students. |
|  | Fractions and decimals |  |  |
|  | Real numbers | - Define rational and irrational numbers and perform operations with surds and fractional indices (ACMNA264) <br> - Use the definition of a logarithm to establish and apply the laws of logarithms (ACMNA265) |  |
|  | Money and financial mathematics |  |  |
|  | Patterns and algebra | - Investigate the concept of a polynomial and apply the factor and remainder theorems to solve problems (ACMNA266) |  |
|  | Linear and non-linear relationships | - Describe, interpret and sketch parabolas, hyperbolas, circles and exponential functions and their transformations (ACMNA267) <br> - Solve simple exponential equations (ACMNA270) <br> - Apply understanding of polynomials to sketch a range of curves and describe the features of these curves from their equation (ACMNA268) <br> - Factorise monic and non-monic quadratic expressions and solve a wide range of quadratic equations derived from a variety of contexts (ACMNA269) |  |
|  | Using units of measurement | - Solve problems involving surface area and volume of right pyramids, right cones, spheres and related composite solids (ACMMG271) |  |
|  | Shape |  |  |
|  | Geometric reasoning | - Prove and apply angle and chord properties of circles (ACMMG272) |  |
|  | Location and transformation |  |  |
|  | Pythagoras and trigonometry | - Establish the sine, cosine and area rules for any triangle and solve related problems (ACMMG273) <br> - Use the unit circle to define trigonometric functions, and graph them with and without the use of digital technologies (ACMMG274) <br> - Solve simple trigonometric equations (ACMMG275) <br> - Apply Pythagoras' Theorem and trigonometry to solving three-dimensional problems in right-angled triangles (ACMMG276) |  |
|  | Chance | - Investigate reports of studies in digital media and elsewhere for information on their planning and implementation (ACMSP277) |  |
|  | Data representation and interpretation | - Calculate and interpret the mean and standard deviation of data and use these to compare data sets (ACMSP278) <br> - Use information technologies to investigate bivariate numerical data sets. Where appropriate use a straight line to describe the relationship allowing for variation (ACMSP279) |  |
|  | As the 10 A content is optional and schools can choose students to study all or some of this content, there are no achievement standards associated with these additional topics. |  |  |

