iii	Shaw Education Trust	Knowledge Organiser	-MathematicsGraphs and equations, transforming shapes, and	gles, statistical diagrams.
	Topic	Information	Examples	Sparx Clip
1	Plotting graphs and finding equations	Straight line graph. The general equation of a linear graph is $y=mx+c$ where m is the gradient and c is the y-intercept.	y = -2x - 3	M618, M208, M797, M932, M544
2	Transforming shapes	A reflection has a line of symmetry. One side of the shape is a mirror image of the other. Translate means to move a shape. The shape does not change size or orientation.	Reflection Translation	M618, M139, M290
3	Finding unknown angles	Angles around a point sum to 360° Angles on a straight line sum to 180° Angles in a triangle sum to 180° When 2 straight lines cross, vertically opposite angles are equal.	a=360-(72+52+112) c=180-129 ?=180-(55+82) Vertically opposite a=126 c=51 ?=43 are equal	M818, M163, M351, M679, M319, M606, M393, M653
4	Drawing and interpreting statistical diagrams	A pie chart is one of several chart types that provide a visual representation of all items of data within a data set. The sectors (or slices) of a pie chart are proportional to the different items in the data set. A stem and leaf diagram is a method of organising numerical data based on the place value of the numbers. Each number is split into two parts. • The first digit(s) form the stem, • The last digit forms the leaf. The leaf should only ever contain a single digit.	Category A Category B Category C Category C Category D Category D Category D Category D Category C Category D	M331, M818, M695, M328, M934, M841, M940, M574, M165, M140, M183, M648, M210, U854

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