



I Can Statement - Year 7 Maths

Topic Overview - Equality and Equivalence	Pre-taught Vocabulary	
In this section, we will deepen our understanding of algebra by exploring what it truly means for mathematical expressions to be equal or equivalent. We will begin by working with numerical and algebraic fact families, which will help us master the connections between different operations. Using these skills alongside inverse operations, we will learn the formal steps to solve one-step linear equations involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. To keep our equations accurate, we will use calculators to focus entirely on the algebraic methods rather than just spotting simple answers. Finally, we will learn how to distinguish between like and unlike terms so that we can confidently simplify complex expressions using the formal identity symbol ($\equiv$).	Equation	Equality
	Equivalence	Identity Symbol
	Fact Family	Linear Equation
	Like Terms	Unlike Terms
	Collect Like Terms	Inverse Operation

RAG Rating:		Start	End	Teacher
1.	I can explain the mathematical meaning of equality and recognize when two sides of an equation balance perfectly.			
2.	I can understand and construct full fact families using both ordinary numbers and algebraic variables.			
3.	I can use fact families to switch between addition and subtraction or multiplication and division forms confidently.			
4.	I can solve one-step linear equations involving addition and subtraction by using inverse operations.			
5.	I can solve one-step linear equations involving multiplication and division by applying the correct inverse method.			
6.	I can use a calculator effectively to solve linear equations without relying on guessing the answers.			
7.	I can identify the clear difference between like terms and unlike terms within a long algebraic expression.			
8.	I can explain the precise mathematical difference between equality ($=$) and equivalence ($\equiv$).			
9.	I can simplify algebraic expressions efficiently by collecting all the like terms together.			
10.	I can use the formal equivalence symbol ($\equiv$) correctly to show when a simplified expression matches its original form.			