

Maths Curriculum

Rationale for topic choices in each year group:

Pupils receive 5 hours of maths teaching every week. Years 10 and 11 are taught separately in mixed ability groups. In Key stage 4 pupils follow the Scheme of Work for AQA GCSE Mathematics (8300). Some pupils are entered separately for an Entry Level Certificate in Mathematics (5930). The teacher is a subject specialist and a GCSE examiner.

Long Term Plan:

Year group	Autumn term	Spring term	Summer term	Schemes of work and further information	How are pupils assessed?
10	Number- Factors and multiples Fractions Decimals Roundings Percentages Geometry- Angles Bearings Perimeter and area Algebra- Coordinates and linear graphs Basic algebra Sequences Handling Data- Data Handling Cycle Collection of data	Number- Ratio and proportion Indices Geometry- Area and circumference of a circle Properties of polygons and circles Algebra- Equations Handling Data- Real life graphs Distance-time graphs	Number- Calculating with fractions, decimals and percentages Geometry- Transformations Congruence and similarity 2D representations of 3D shapes Measures Algebra- Linear graphs Handling Data- Statistical measures	http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/mathematics/gcse/mathematics-8300 http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/mathematics/elc/mathematics-5930 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gcse-mathematics-subject-content-and-assessment-objectives	Pupils work is assessed against 3 assessment objectives (AO). This will show progression. The grading system of 1-5 reflects GCSE grades in terms of knowledge acquisition and skills. Some pupils will not be working at level 1. Therefore they will be assessed against 'entry level' accreditation criteria. Please refer to AO and grading framework in the chart below.

<p>11</p>	<p>Number- Negative numbers Fractions, decimals and percentages Estimation with rounding Conversions and exchange rates Prime factorisation</p> <p>Geometry- Angle rules, triangles, interior and exterior angles 2d and 3d shapes, Symmetry Properties of circles Pythagoras Theorem Area and Volume Similar and congruent shapes Perimeter and scale</p> <p>Algebra- Sequences and nth term Basic algebra</p> <p>Handing Data- Averages Charts and graphs</p>	<p>Number- Indices Standard form</p> <p>Geometry- Trigonometry Bearings Area and circumference of a circle Transformations Surface area Areas of compound shapes Loci and constructions Volume of a prism</p> <p>Algebra- Inequalities</p> <p>Handing Data- Distance-time graphs Scatter graphs Venn Diagrams Probability and frequency density</p>	<p>Number- Percentages including simple and compound interest Growth and decay</p> <p>Geometry-</p> <p>Algebra- Expanding and factorising expressions</p> <p>Handing Data- Systematic listing Histograms Averages from frequency tables</p> <p>Revision and summer examinations</p>		
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Grade	A01 Use and Apply Standard Techniques (50% weighting)	A02 Reason, interpret and communicate mathematically (25% weighting)	A03 Solve problems within mathematics and in other contexts (25% weighting)
W	accurately recall facts, terminology and definitions use and interpret notation correctly	draw conclusions from mathematical information construct chains of reasoning	translate problems in non-mathematical contexts into a process or series of processes
1	accurately recall facts, terminology and definitions use and interpret notation correctly		
2	accurately carry out routine procedures or set tasks requiring multi-step solutions.	make deductions, inferences and draw conclusions from mathematical information	translate problems in mathematical or non-mathematical contexts into a process or a series of mathematical processes
3		construct chains of reasoning to achieve a given result	make and use connections between different parts of mathematics
4		interpret and communicate information accurately present arguments and proofs	interpret results in the context of the given problem evaluate methods used and results obtained
5		assess the validity of an argument and critically evaluate a given way of presenting information	evaluate solutions to identify how they may have been affected by assumptions made.