Department Title: Mathematics

Exam Boards: EDEXCEL

Department Vision:

The **principal aim** of the Mathematics Department at Beths Grammar School is to maximise the development of the mathematical education of every pupil during their seven years with us, and realise that such learning and development is a partnership between parents, teachers and pupil.

Mathematics is creative as well as functional. The Department aims to teach in a meaningful context, whilst providing opportunities for the pupils to use their skills creatively through problem solving and investigation. Each teacher endeavours to provide a variety of experiences and activities within the programme of study and during a lesson where possible. The Department uses and supports the rewards system, records achievement and sets targets for each pupil which relate directly to their ability.

Year 7: Term 1	Year	7: Term 2	Year 7	7: Term 3	
• Four Rules of numbers	•	Angles	•	Probability	
Statistical diagrams	•	Solving simple equations	•	Mensuration including area and	
An introduction to Alge	bra •	Averages		volume	
Co-ordinates and equations	tion of a •	Percentages and fractions	•	Construction	
line	•	Graphical transformations	•	Polygons	
Metric measure			•	Indices	
Year 8: Term 1		Year 8: Term 2		Year 8: Term 3	
More complex Fraction	s and •	Graphs of straight lines and	•	Trial and improvement to solve	
Percentages		conversion graphs		equations	
 Solving linear equation: 	s •	Probability of more than 1 event	•	Complex mensuration	
 Transformations 	•	Angle problems	•	Pythagoras	
 Accuracy powers and re 	oots	Ratio	•	Simultaneous equations	
			•	Complex statistical diagrams	
Year 9: Term 1		Year 9: Term 2		Year 9: Term 3	
Simple and compound	interest •	Trigonometry	We st	art the higher GCSE scheme of	
Algebraic manipulation	•	Probability with tree diagrams	work.		
Quadratic equations	•	Graphical solution to equations	•	Algebra inc Quadratics	
Similar shapes	•	Loci	•	SUVAT formulas	
Ratio and proportion	•	Sectors and segments of circles	•	Compound measure	
 Sequences 	•	Cumulative frequency	•	Direct and inverse proportion	
Year 10: Term 1		Year 10: Term 2		Year 10: Term 3	
Re-arranging formulas	•	Congruent shapes and factors	•	Algebraic sequences	
 Probability 	•	Prime factor form	•	Rational and irrational numbers	
 Spread of data includin 	g box plots •	Complex mensuration	•	Vectors	
Upper and lower bound	ds •	Histograms	•	3D Trigonometry	
 Graphs of equations 	•	Complex quadratics	•	Algebraic fractions	
 Inequalities 	•	Circle theorems			

Year 11: Term 1

- Hypothesis testing
- Transposition of graphs
- The equation of a circle
- Revision techniques

Year 11: Term 2

This term is devoted to revision for the students GCSE higher examination.

We look at exam questions on specific topics that students find difficult and practise past exam papers

Year 11: Term 3

Students refine their exam techniques and continue to work through past papers. Sitting the three GCSE papers this term

Year 12: Term 1

We start the Year 1 A level mathematics course covering the content of the year 1 pure section of the course

Further mathematicians cover all of the A level maths content of year 1

Year 12: Term 2

We complete the year 1 pure content and then cover the Statistics and mechanics sections of the year 1 course.

Further mathematicians cover all of the A level maths content of year 2

Year 12: Term 3

They are formally assessed on the year 1 course and then we begin the year 2 pure subject content.

Further mathematicians start the year 1 Further maths pure content

Year 13: Term 1

They cover the remainder of the year 2 pure mathematics content.

Further mathematicians complete all the year 1 further content and start year 2

Year 13: Term 2

They cover the year 2 Statistics and Mechanics content, and begin doing past papers.

Further mathematicians finish the year 2 content and start going through past papers

Year 13: Term 3

All students work through past papers for their A level mathematics and A level Further mathematics examinations.

Assessment:

In Year 7 when students enter Beths they take a base line test to give us a clear idea of there starting level.

They then have 3 formal tests each year in years 7 to 9. The first before the Christmas break the second before Easter and the third at the end of the academic year. These are all GCSE examinations and consist of a Non calculator and a calculator paper. Papers are marked using the exam boards mark schemes and GCSE grades given using Exam board grade boundaries. In years 8 and 9 group moves will also occur. (In year 7 students are taught in form groups and then set in year 8)

We start the GCSE course after Easter in year 9 and assess students progress throughout the course at the end of year 9, At Christmas in year 10 and at the end of year 10 and then the Mock exams in October and February. These exams are all GCSE Higher examinations marked and graded using Exam board criteria.

They take their GCSE exam in the summer of year 11.

At A level students are tested throughout the two year course with formal assessments at the end of year 12 for both A level maths courses.

Taking the final three exams at the end of year 13.

Related Careers:

Mathematics is a prized and valuable qualification. It provides the necessary support for many university courses, including medicine, human geography, biology, architecture, engineering, accounting, psychology, sociology, computer science and environmental studies.

Further mathematics is required by a number of Universities for Science and Mathematics courses.

Useful websites: My Maths, Exam solutions, Mathscoach, Mathswatch, GCSE bitesize, Hegarty maths