

Y9&10 INFORMATION EVENING



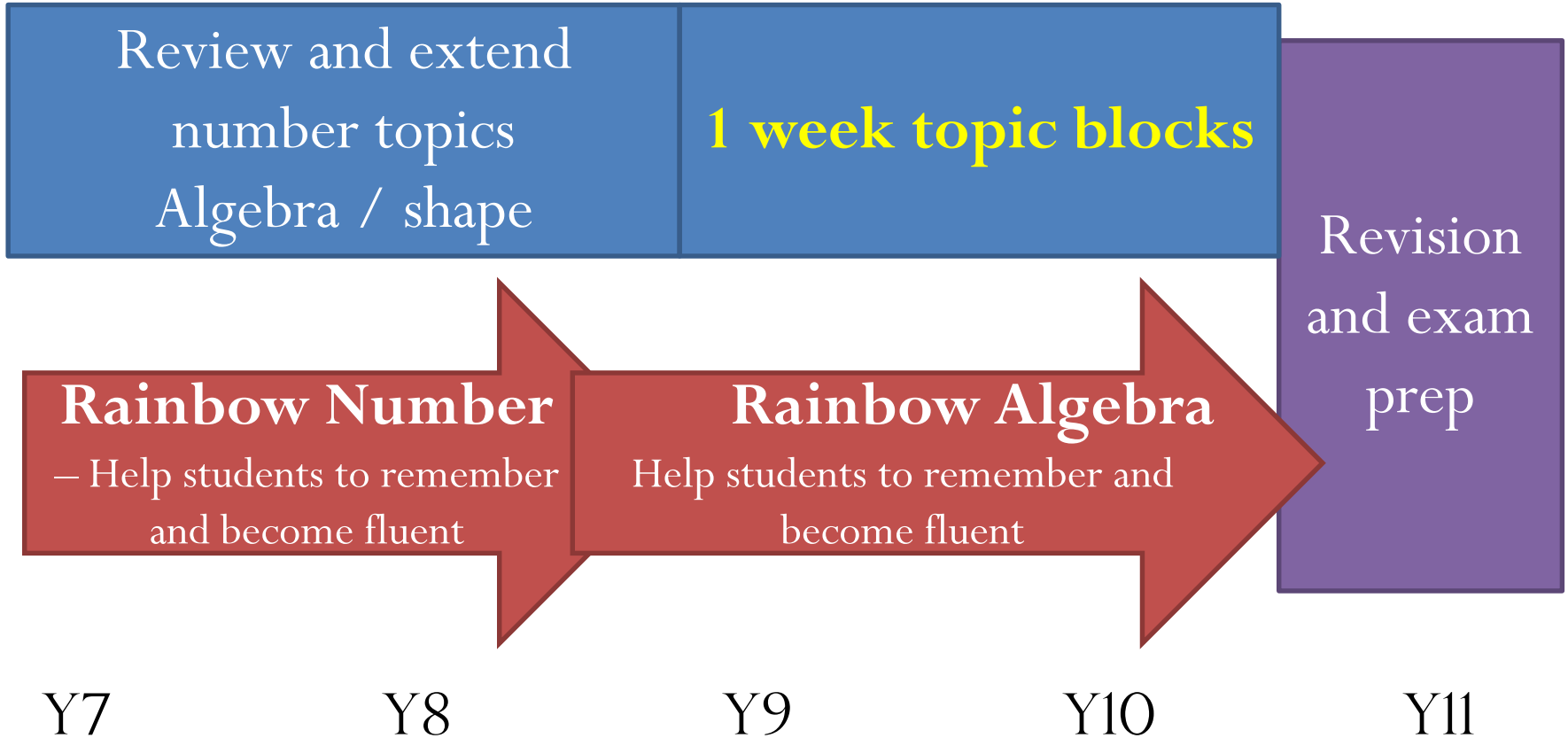
MATHEMATICS

SUPPORTING WITH MATHS



- WHAT'S THE PLAN FOR MATHS?
- HOW WELL IS IT GOING?
- MORAL SUPPORT AND KEY MESSAGES
- PRACTICAL SUPPORT

5 YEAR PLAN



- ONE WEEK BLOCKS GIVE STUDENTS TIME TO CONSOLIDATE
- THEY MAKE IT LESS LIKELY STUDENTS FALL BEHIND

Year 9

Term 1	NUM - primes	RA - simplifying and subs	SSM - Area and Perimeter	NUM - % change 1	ALG - linear equations	NUM - ratio	RA - brackets and factorising	Half Term Test
Term 2	SSM - Angles in polygons	ALG - sequences: term-to-term rules	SSM - Pythagoras	PROB - Probability of events	ALG - linear equations	NUM - negatives	ALG - graphs 1	NUM - fraction arithmetic
Term 3	STATS - averages	SSM - Circles	ALG - Arithmetic Sequences	MID YEAR EXAM	NUM - % change 2			
Term 4	ALG - Simultaneous Equations (part 1a)	SSM - 2D shape properties	STATS - Representing Data	SSM - Similarity	NUM - rounding and bounds	ALG - graphs 2	ALG - linear equations	
Term 5	PROB - tree diagrams	STATS - Distribution	SSM - speed, distance and time	NUM - proportion	SSM - Angles and parallel lines			
Term 6	RA - laws of indices	END OF YEAR EXAMS	NUM - fraction arithmetic	SSM - Trig	ALG - Simultaneous Equations (part 1b)	ED week / sports day		

Year 10

Term 1	ALG - Quadratic Equations by factorising	NUM - fraction arithmetic	ALG - linear equations	PROB - tree diagrams	SSM - Circle Theorems		
Term 2	RA - changing the subject (part 1)	PROB - experimental	SSM - prisms	ALG - $y = mx + c$ (part 1)	SSM - 3D shape properties		
Term 3	NUM - standard form	ALG - quadratic sequences	STATS - Cumulative Frequency Graphs		MID-YEAR EXAM		
Term 4	ALG - Quadratic Equations by Formula	SSM - compound measure	PROB - Venn Diagrams	SSM - Transformations	ALG - direct and inverse proportion		
Term 5	ALG - forming equations	SSM - Pythagoras and Trig in 3D	STATS - Correlation	RA - changing the subject (part 2)			
Term 6	SSM - Advanced Similarity	NUM - Further Bounds	MOCK EXAMS (tbc)	NUM - Surds (part 1)		ED week / sports day	

SUPPORTING WITH MATHS



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Grades

9 *Top 3% of students*

8

7



Mapped to
old grade A

6

5

4



Mapped to
old grade C

3

2

1



Mapped to
old grade G

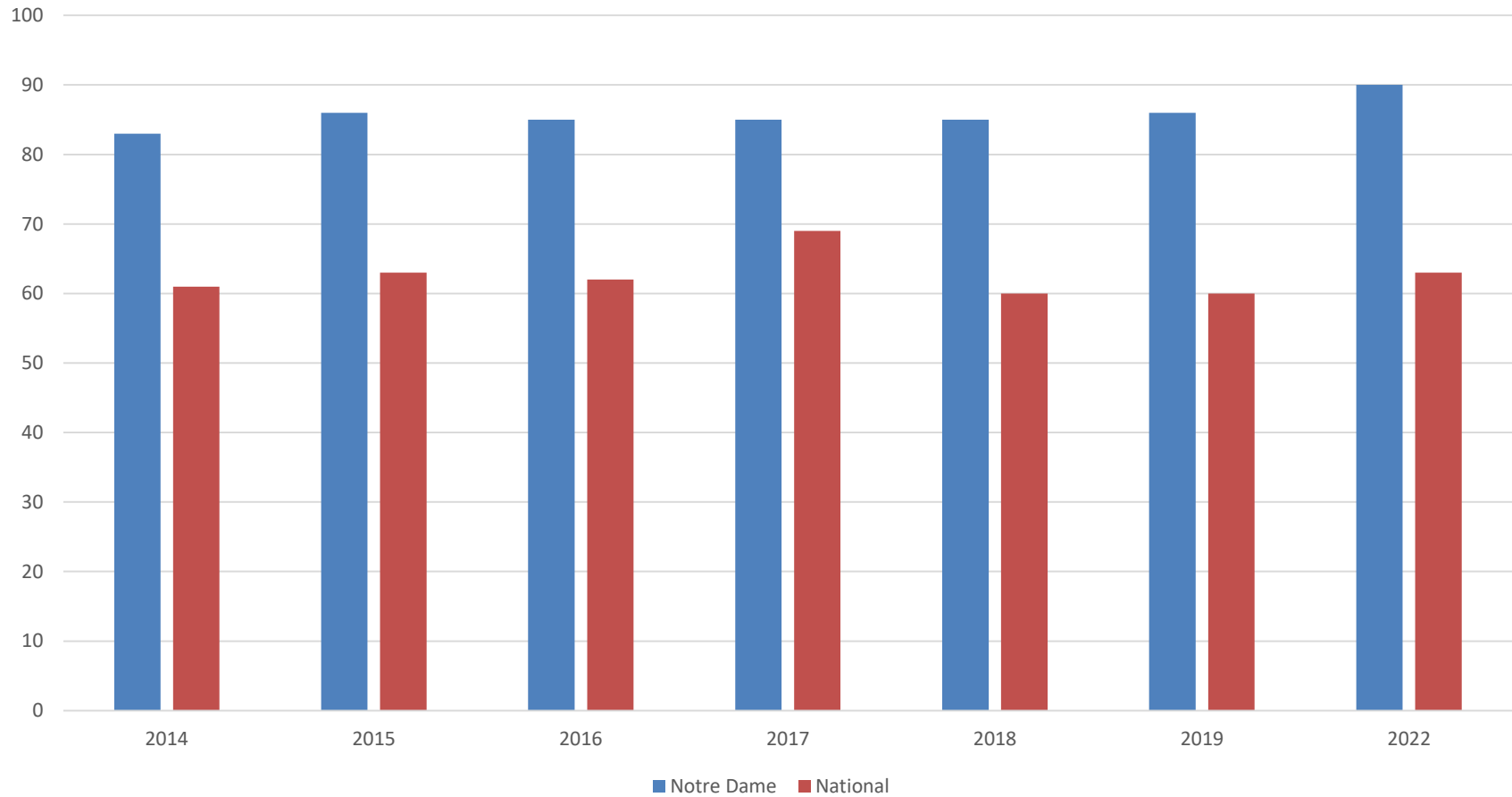
Higher

Foundation



DEPARTMENT RESULTS

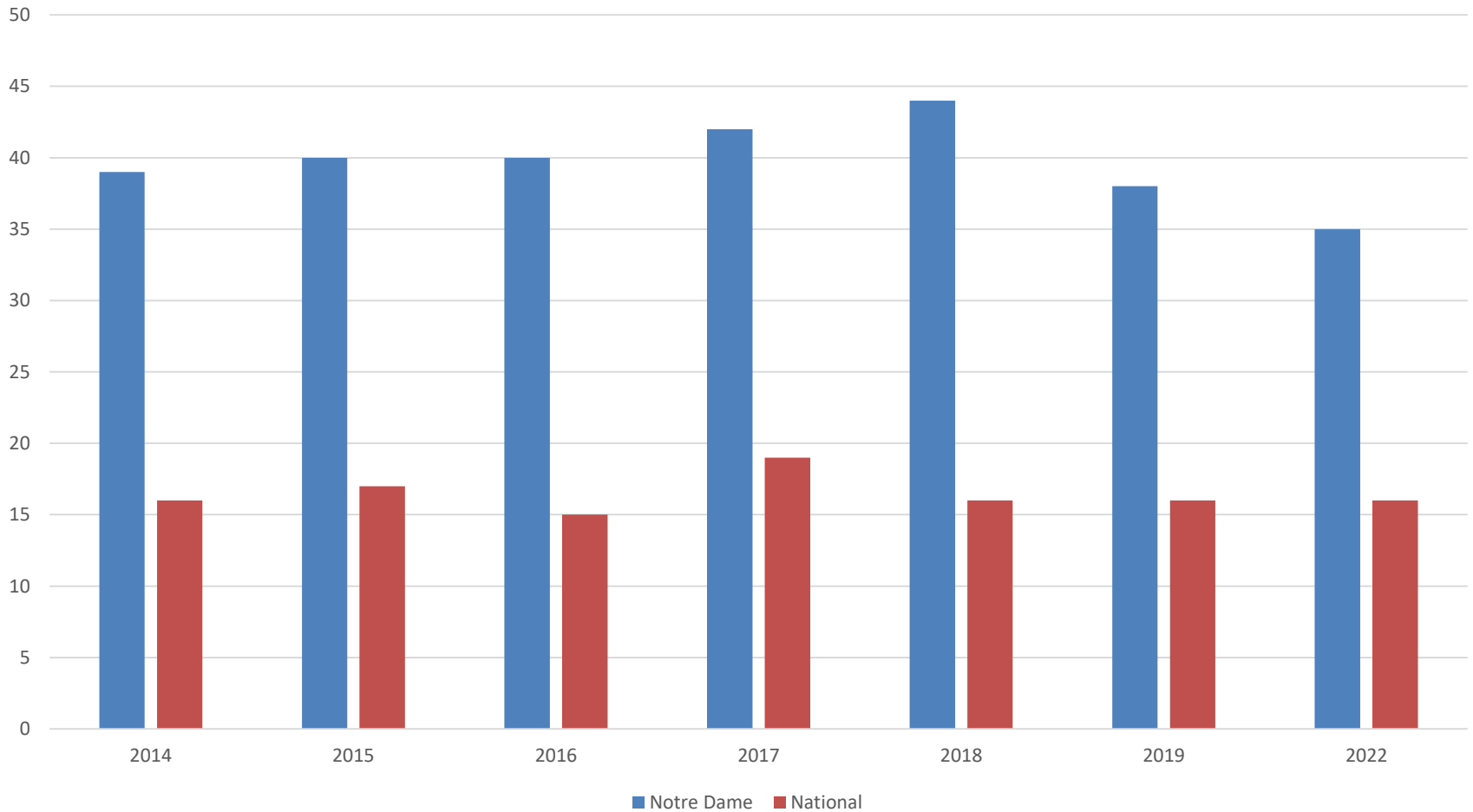
% of students achieving standard pass or above (4+)





DEPARTMENT RESULTS

% of students achieving top grades (7+)



DEPARTMENT RESULTS



BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY...

Over the last decade, we have been consistently in the top 10% of maths departments in terms of progress.

This year's progress score for maths was

0.52

SUPPORTING WITH MATHS



- WHAT'S THE PLAN?
- HOW WELL IS IT GOING?
- KEY MESSAGES AND MORAL SUPPORT
- PRACTICAL SUPPORT

SUPPORTING WITH MATHS



KEY MESSAGE: GCSE MATHS IS DIFFICULT

STUDENTS NEED TO KNOW IT'S OK NOT TO “GET IT” STRAIGHT AWAY.

THIS MIGHT BE DIFFERENT FROM WHAT HAPPENED WITH PRIMARY / EARLY SECONDARY MATHS.

THEY MIGHT NEED SUPPORT TO HELP THEM UNDERSTAND THIS

EXAMPLES



OLD GCSE

NEW GCSE

The diagram shows a circular pond with a path around it.

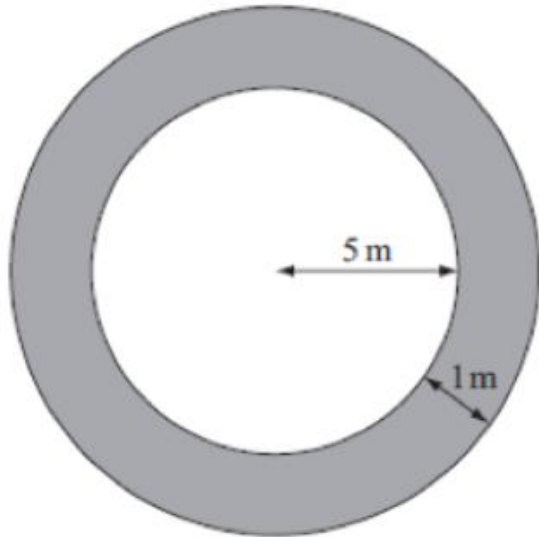
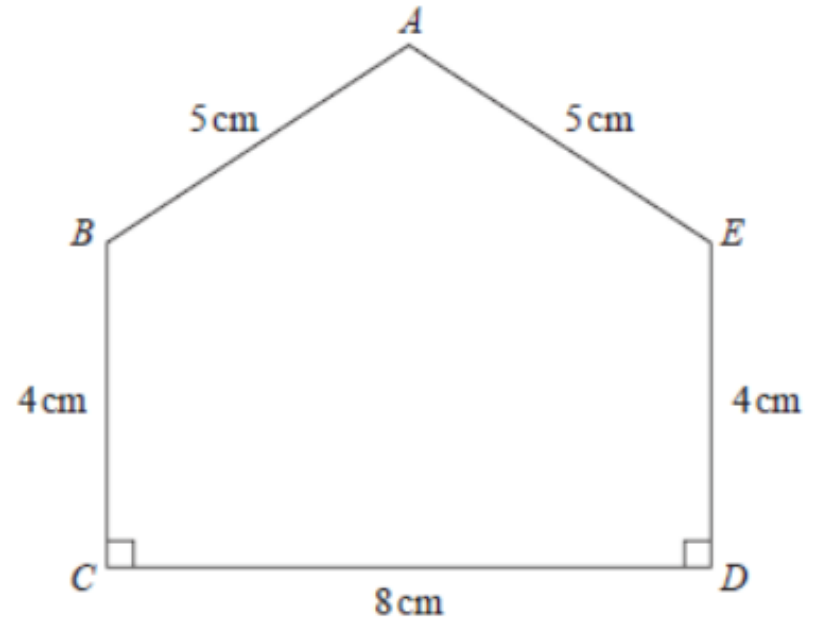


Diagram NOT
accurately drawn

The pond has a radius of 5 m.
The path has a width of 1 m.

Work out the area of the path.
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

$ABCDE$ is a pentagon.



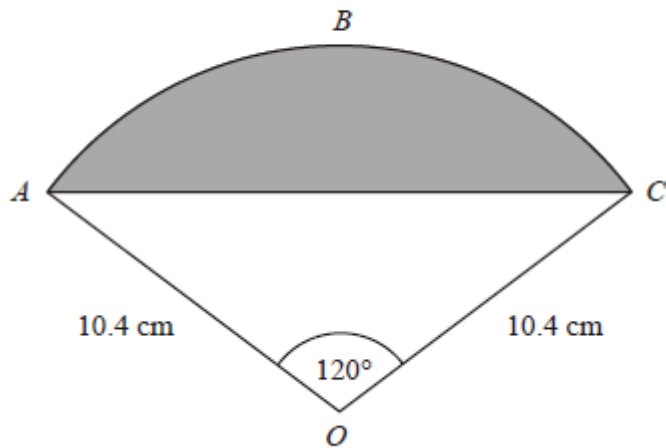
Work out the area of $ABCDE$.

EXAMPLES



OLD GCSE

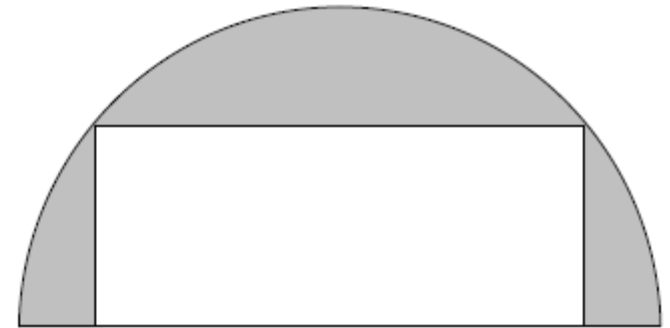
Diagram NOT accurately drawn



- (b) Calculate the area of the shaded segment ABC .
Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

NEW GCSE

The diagram shows a rectangle inside a semicircle.
The rectangle has dimensions 16 cm by 6 cm



Work out the shaded area.
Give your answer in terms of π .

HABITS FOR LEARNING MATHS



- MATHS IS LEARNED THROUGH EXAMPLES. STUDENTS NEED TO BE THINKING ABOUT HOW THEY WOULD DEAL WITH EVERY EXAMPLE, NOT JUST WHEN THEY ARE ASKED
- IMITATE THE WORKING SHOWN BY THE TEACHER. SOME STUDENTS CAN DO EASY QUESTIONS WITHOUT WORKING, AND THEN GET STUCK ON MORE CHALLENGING QUESTIONS
- PRACTICE WRITING CLEAR SOLUTIONS. AS THE MATHS GETS HARDER, THOSE WHO RELY ON MENTAL METHODS START TO STRUGGLE.

HABITS FOR LEARNING MATHS



- RESILIENCE IS SOMETHING WE HAVE TO LEARN, AND BUILD UP SLOWLY.
- WE MOSTLY MODEL THE THINKING THAT STUDENTS NEED TO USE.
- BUT SOMETIMES, WE NEED TO LET THEM THINK FOR A MINUTE OR TWO BEFORE GIVING GUIDANCE

Jon has 78p

Nat has £3.52

Nat gives Jon some money so that they both have the same amount.

How much does Nat give Jon?

SUPPORTING WITH MATHS



- WHAT'S THE PLAN?
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SUPPORTING WITH MATHS



- STUDENTS NEED TO PRACTICE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE
- IN SCHOOL, WE WILL REGULARLY CREATE CALM SPACES TO PRACTICE
- ANY STRUCTURE AT HOME THAT HELPS GIVE TIME FOR PRACTICE IS REALLY HELPFUL.
- PRACTICE MAKES YOU FASTER AND MORE CONFIDENT BUT ALSO YOU NEW KNOWLEDGE CHANGES HOW YOU THINK
- HERE IS AN EXAMPLE



THE VALUE OF PRACTICE

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HAVING EXTRA KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL CAN
MAKE NEW TASKS MUCH EASIER



WHERE TO PRACTICE

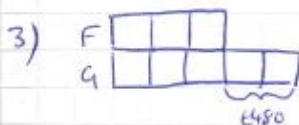
STUDENTS CAN PRACTICE THEIR QUIZZES

1. What number cubed is 27?
2. What is 0.11 as a fraction?
3. Fred and Gill share money in the ratio 3:5. If Gill gets £480 more than Fred, how much does Fred get?
4. What's the probability of getting a score of 11 when rolling two dice?
5. Work out $3 \times 50 - 3 \times 5^2$

#17

1) 3 because $3 \times 3 = 9$
and $9 \times 3 = 27$

2) $\frac{11}{100}$



$$£480 \div 2 = £240 \text{ (each box)}$$

Fred gets 3×240

$$\begin{array}{r} 240 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 720 \end{array}$$

Fred gets £720

4)

	Die 1					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Die 2	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

$$P(11) = \frac{2}{36}$$

BIDMAS!

$$5) 3 \times 50 - 3 \times 5^2$$

$$= 3 \times 50 - 3 \times 25$$

$$= 150 - 75$$

$$= 75$$

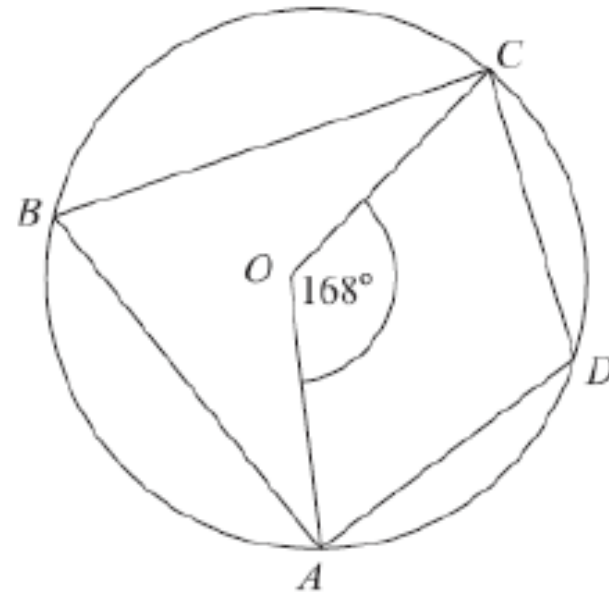
WHERE TO PRACTICE



- HEGARTY MATHS
- DRFROSTMATHS.COM

- KHAN ACADEMY
- MATHS GENIE FOR SPECIFIC TOPICS
- CORBETT MATHS

FAQS TUTORS



A , B , C and D are points on the circumference of a circle, centre O .

Angle $AOC = 168^\circ$

Work out the size of angle ADC .

You must give reasons for your working.