






# 2022-23 CURRICULUM MAP FOR MATHS





## YEAR 10

<p>HALF TERM 1: Ratio and Percentages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Capture recapture methods for estimating population size.</b></li> <li>- <b>Writing a recurring decimal as an equivalent fraction in its simplest form.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will read worded problems – with pronunciation corrected when necessary.</p>
<p><b>Ratio</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convert between units of time, length, weight, <i>capacity, area and volume</i> using ratios/ratio tables.</li> <li>- Write ratios for a situation, either from words or a diagram.</li> <li>- Read and write using the correct notation for ratio.</li> <li>- Simplify ratios and be able to identify equivalent ratios.</li> <li>- Use a bar model to model ratio problems.</li> <li>- Share an amount by a given ratio.</li> <li>- <i>Find a missing amount in a ratio.</i></li> <li>- <i>Calculate missing amounts when given a comparison between parts of a ratio.</i></li> <li>- <b>Combine ratios using LCM.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will complete a 'What a bad one looks like' known as WABOLL; an incorrectly answered question. Students are required to identify the misconceptions and provide a written explanation in their own words.</p>
<p><b>Percentages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convert between equivalent percentages, decimals and fraction in their simplest form.</li> <li>- Calculate a percentage of an amount without a calculator.</li> <li>- Increase/decrease an amount by a given percentage without a calculator.</li> <li>- Understand the use of percentage multipliers and be able to use equivalent decimals to find a percentage of an amount on a calculator.</li> <li>- <i>Use percentage multipliers to be able to increase/decrease an amount by a given percentage.</i></li> <li>- <i>Calculate the percentage change, using inverse operations by considering a decimal multiplier.</i></li> <li>- <i>Calculate an original amount given the percentage change and the new amount (reverse percentages).</i></li> <li>- Calculate simple interest over a number of years.</li> <li>- <i>Calculate compound interest and depreciation over a number of years and understand why this is different to simple interest.</i></li> <li>- <b>Calculating the percentage increase/decrease after a repeated percentage change.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will need to verbally explain key words and concepts.</p>
		<p><b><u>Extended Do Now Topics</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Converting units</li> <li>2. Ratio</li> <li>3. Converting between FDP</li> <li>4. Percentage calculations</li> <li>5. Percentage multipliers</li> <li>6. Calculating interest</li> </ol>



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<p>HALF TERM 2: Algebra and Graphs</p> <p><b>Algebra</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplify algebraic expressions by collecting like terms, multiplying and dividing terms.</li> <li>- Expand a single bracket using grid method.</li> <li>- Expand two brackets using grid method.</li> <li>- <b>Expand three brackets and fully simplify the answer.</b></li> <li>- Factorise an expression into one bracket</li> <li>- <i>Factorise an expression into 2 brackets</i></li> <li>- <b>Complete the square for a quadratic expression that can't be factorised.</b></li> <li>- Substitute positive values into formulae.</li> <li>- Substitute negative values into formulae.</li> <li>- <i>Substitute values into scientific formulae (SUVAT)</i></li> <li>- Change the subject of a formula by balancing to maintain equality.</li> <li>- <i>Change the subject of scientific formulae (SUVAT)</i></li> <li>- <b>Change the subject of a formula where the subject appears twice.</b></li> <li>- Use function machines to find an output given its input.</li> <li>- Use function machines to find an input given its output.</li> <li>- <i>Use function machines to write an expression for the inverse of a function.</i></li> <li>- <b>Read and use function notation including evaluating (substitution), compound and inverse functions.</b></li> <li>- <b>Manipulate algebraic fractions.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will read worded problems – with pronunciation corrected when necessary.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plot co-ordinates in all four quadrants.</li> <li>- Plot the graph of a linear function by completing a table of values.</li> <li>- Identify which functions will create a linear graph.</li> <li>- Identify the gradient and y-intercept of a linear graph from its equation.</li> <li>- Identify a linear graph's y-intercept</li> <li>- <i>Calculate the gradient of a linear graph</i></li> <li>- <i>Find the equation of a linear graph by identifying the y-intercept and calculating the gradient.</i></li> <li>- Understand that parallel lines have the same gradient.</li> <li>- <i>Find the equation of a parallel line through a given point.</i></li> <li>- <b>Calculate the gradient of a line through two given co-ordinates.</b></li> <li>- <b>Find the equation of a line through two given co-ordinates.</b></li> <li>- <b>Understand the relationship between the gradients of perpendicular lines.</b></li> <li>- <b>Find the equation of a perpendicular line through a given point.</b></li> <li>- <b>Use a tangent to estimate the gradient of a curve at any given point.</b></li> <li>- <b>Calculate the area under a graph and be able to interpret this as distance in a velocity time graph.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will complete a 'What a bad one looks like' known as WABOLL; an incorrectly answered question. Students are required to identify the misconceptions and provide a written explanation in their own words.</p>
<p><b>Graphs</b></p>		<p>Students will need to verbally explain key words and concepts.</p>
		<p><b><u>Extended Do Now Topics</u></b>  <b>Including HT1, topics to include a variety from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Simplifying algebra</li> <li>2. Expanding brackets</li> <li>3. Factorising expressions</li> <li>4. Substitution</li> <li>5. Rearranging</li> <li>6. Linear graphs</li> </ol>



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<p><b>HALF TERM 3: Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry</b></p> <p><b>Pythagoras' Theorem</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand that the hypotenuse (largest side) of a right-angled triangle is always opposite the largest angle; the right angle.</li> <li>- Calculate the length of a hypotenuse in a right-angled triangle.</li> <li>- Calculate the length of a shorter side of a right-angled triangle.</li> <li>- Use Pythagoras' Theorem to check if a triangle contains a right angle.</li> <li>- Use Pythagoras' Theorem in 3 dimensions to calculate the length of diagonals in cubes and cuboids.</li> </ul>		<p>Students will read worded problems – with pronunciation corrected when necessary.</p>
<p><b>Trigonometry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the hypotenuse, opposite and adjacent sides in a right-angled triangle relative to a given angle.</li> <li>- Identify which trigonometric function can be used given the sides and/or angle that has been given.</li> <li>- Calculate a missing side in a right-angled triangle when given an angle and another side.</li> <li>- Calculate a missing angle in a right-angled triangle when given two sides.</li> <li>- Decide whether to use Pythagoras' Theorem or trigonometry for problems involving right-angled triangles and apply this to worded problems.</li> <li>- Calculate the exact trigonometric values for 0, 30, 45, 60 and 90 degrees for sine, cosine and tangent.</li> <li>- Apply the trigonometric ratios to find angles and lengths in 3-D.</li> <li>- Know and apply the sine rule to find unknown lengths and angles <math>\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}</math>.</li> <li>- Know and apply the cosine rule to find unknown lengths and angles <math>a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bccosA</math>.</li> </ul>		<p>Students will complete a 'What a bad one looks like' known as WABOLL; an incorrectly answered question. Students are required to identify the misconceptions and provide a written explanation in their own words.</p>
		<p>Students will need to verbally explain key words and concepts.</p>
		<p><b>Extended Do Now Topics</b></p> <p><b>Including Term 1, topics to include a variety from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Using Pythagoras' Theorem</li> <li>2. Labelling right-angled triangles</li> <li>3. Choosing a trigonometric function</li> <li>4. Using Trigonometry to find a missing length</li> <li>5. Using Trigonometry to find a missing angle</li> </ol>







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## YEAR 10

<p>HALF TERM 4: Perimeter, Area and Volume</p> <p><b>Perimeter, Area and Volume</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Calculate the perimeter of a shape given all dimensions.</li> <li>- Calculate the perimeter of a compound shape.</li> <li>- <i>Calculate the perimeter of a triangle where Pythagoras' Theorem or trigonometry must first be used to find all lengths.</i></li> <li>- Calculate the circumference of a circle.</li> <li>- Calculate the length of an arc for a given sector.</li> <li>- <i>Calculate the perimeter of a sector.</i></li> <li>- Know and apply the formulae to calculate the area of: squares, rectangles, parallelograms, triangles and trapezia.</li> <li>- Calculate the area of a circle.</li> <li>- <i>Calculate the area of a sector.</i></li> <li>- <b><i>Use <math>\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C</math> to calculate the area of any triangle.</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>Calculate the area of a segment.</i></b></li> <li>- Construct the nets of 3d shapes.</li> <li>- Know how to find the surface area of prisms.</li> <li>- Know and apply the formulae to calculate the volume of cuboids and other prisms including cylinders.</li> <li>- <i>Find the surface area and volume of spheres, pyramids, cones and composite solids.</i></li> </ul>		<p>Students will read worded problems – with pronunciation corrected when necessary.</p>
		<p>Students will complete a 'What a bad one looks like' known as WABOLL; an incorrectly answered question. Students are required to identify the misconceptions and provide a written explanation in their own words.</p>
		<p>Students will need to verbally explain key words and concepts.</p>
		<p><b>Extended Do Now Topics</b>  <b>Including HT3, topics to include a variety from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calculating the perimeter</li> <li>2. Calculating the circumference</li> <li>3. Finding the arc length</li> <li>4. Finding the area of shapes</li> <li>5. Finding the area of circles</li> <li>6. Finding the surface area of shapes</li> <li>7. Finding the volume of shapes</li> </ol>







# 2022-23 CURRICULUM MAP FOR MATHS YEAR 10

<p><b>HALF TERM 5: Number</b></p> <p><b>Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use a Venn diagram to organise data.</li> <li>- Use <math>\xi</math> to denote the universal set; all the items to be included in a Venn diagram.</li> <li>- Use <math>\cup</math> to denote the union of two sets and <math>\cap</math> to denote the intersection of two sets.</li> <li>- <b>Use ' to denote to complement of a set.</b></li> <li>- List factors and multiples of a number.</li> <li>- Identify prime numbers from a list.</li> <li>- Express a number as a product of its prime factors.</li> <li>- Use a Venn diagram to sort the prime factors of two different numbers.</li> <li>- Use prime factor decomposition and a Venn diagram to find the HCF and LCM of two (large) numbers.</li> <li>- Evaluate powers and roots of numbers with integer answers.</li> <li>- Use the laws of indices when multiplying and dividing two terms with the same base.</li> <li>- Use the laws of indices to simplify a term involving brackets.</li> <li>- Understand what a negative index represents.</li> <li>- Evaluate negative indices for numerical bases.</li> <li>- <b>Understand what a fractional index represents.</b></li> <li>- <b>Evaluate fractional indices for numerical bases.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will read worded problems – with pronunciation corrected when necessary.</p>
		<p>Students will complete a 'What a bad one looks like' known as WABOLL; an incorrectly answered question. Students are required to identify the misconceptions and provide a written explanation in their own words.</p>
		<p>Students will need to verbally explain key words and concepts.</p>
		<p><b><u>Extended Do Now Topics</u></b>  <b>Including Term 2, topics to include a variety from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drawing Venn diagrams</li> <li>2. Interpreting Venn diagrams</li> <li>3. Know what a factor, multiple and prime number is</li> <li>4. Write a number as a product of its prime factors</li> <li>5. Simplify indices</li> </ol>



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<p><b>HALF TERM 6: Number and Angles</b></p> <p><b>Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Understand that a surd is a square root that we cannot complete (has an irrational answer - doesn't have an integer answer).</b></li> <li>- <b>Simplify and manipulate surds.</b></li> <li>- <b>Rationalise the denominator of a fraction.</b></li> <li>- Read large numbers written in standard form and be able to write them as an ordinary number.</li> <li>- Write large numbers in standard form.</li> <li>- <i>Read small numbers written in standard form and be able to write them as an ordinary number.</i></li> <li>- <i>Write small numbers in standard form.</i></li> <li>- Compare the size of numbers that have been written in standard form.</li> <li>- Add and subtract numbers that have been written in standard form.</li> <li>- <i>Multiply two numbers that have been written in standard form.</i></li> <li>- <i>Divide two numbers that have been written in standard form.</i></li> <li>- <i>Apply the use of standard form in scientific context.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Angles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apply angle properties of a straight line, around a point and in a triangle.</li> <li>- <i>Work with and calculate interior and exterior angles in regular and irregular polygons.</i></li> <li>- Identify corresponding, alternate and co-interior angles in parallel lines.</li> <li>- <i>Calculate missing angles in parallel lines.</i></li> <li>- <b>Use circle theorems and be able to deduce a proof of the angle subtended at the centre of the circle is double the angle subtended at the circumference from the same chord.</b></li> </ul>		<p>Students will read worded problems – with pronunciation corrected when necessary.</p>
		<p>Students will complete a 'What a bad one looks like' known as WABOLL; an incorrectly answered question. Students are required to identify the misconceptions and provide a written explanation in their own words.</p>
		<p>Students will need to verbally explain key words and concepts.</p>
		<p><b><u>Extended Do Now Topics</u></b>  <b>Including HT5, topics to include a variety from:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing numbers in standard form</li> <li>2. Writing numbers in ordinary form</li> <li>3. Calculating with standard form</li> <li>4. Using angle properties</li> <li>5. Finding missing angles</li> </ol>