

Mathematics

Method of Assessment

Students are examined on one of two levels or “tiers”:

Foundation (levels 1-5 equivalent to G-C on the old scale) or Higher (levels 4-9 = grades D – A*)

The students will be taking the linear course which comprises of both Non-Calculator and Calculator.

The final grade for all tiers is based on the examinations which are examined at the end of Year 11.

Course Content

Each Tier and each section is made up of

- Number
- Ratio, proportion, and Rates of Change
- Algebra
- Statistics & Probability
- Geometry & Measures

Pupils follow a scheme of work, appropriate to their tier of entry. The scheme is resourced by a set of course books, revision guides, a multitude of electronic resources, and a vast bank of past exam paper questions appropriate to each topic. In addition, we use MyMaths for online homework, the online revision tools Mathswatch and Manga High, and keep a large stock of purpose-built interactive teaching tools from relay races to treasure hunts.

There is a large emphasis on problem solving and functional mathematics.

Pupils will be taught using a range of techniques:

- Mental and oral work to sharpen skills
- Solving problems in real world contexts
- Tracking learning through programmes of study
- Links made to other subjects
- Direct/interactive teaching
- Work to do at home
- Feedback from pupils to identify progress and sort misconceptions
- Regular assessment throughout the year to inform pupil progress

Success Criteria

- Success in GCSE Mathematics is maximised by discovering the learning for themselves, interactivity and practising skills so they become second nature.
- Students should avoid using a calculator for any calculation, if it can be done manually, in preparation for the non-calculator paper.

Leading to:-

Mathematics is one of the most prized qualifications by universities and employers alike, and success in the subject can give you an advantage in a wide range of career paths.

Careers such as Computer Programming; Engineering (Mechanical, Electrical, and Construction); Architecture; Finance; Insurance; Medicine; Research, to name but a few.