## Intent:

At Brayton Academy, we recognise the importance of mathematics as a life skill in society and industry, as well as a beautiful and elegant subject in its own right.
We have carefully sequenced the foundational skills to be consistently developed throughout pupils' time at school, to provide students with the fluency they need to tackle problems confidently.

 believe that all students have the potential to learn maths to a high level when we take this approach

- Create an atmosphere where ALL students feel comfortable to give their all to learning maths without being scared of making mistakes
- Open ALL students' eyes to the real world transferable skills that maths equips them with and the opportunities that arise from this
- Encourage ALL students to further develop their resilience skills with a determined mind-set when approaching new material and problem-solving tasks
- Eliminate any fear of maths through meeting ALL students at their level and supporting them to be successful


## Implementation:

 foundation classes who show the potential to achieve a grade 6 will study selected higher material as extensions to individual topics, with the aim of them sitting a higher paper in year 11 .

 preparations for GCSE in year 11.
 previously studied material is retained.

The following table lists core skills only. These are the concepts all pupils are expected to master. Some students will go on to study related extension material.

| Term | Year 10 (foundation) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Topic | Knowledge |
|  | Circumference and area | Use the formulae for area and circumference, including in reverse, calculate the area and perimeter of simple fractions of circles, calculate the area and perimeter of compound shapes involving circles and simple fractions of circles |
|  | Properties of polygons | A revision and application of plans and elevations, angle rules and angle rules with algebra |
|  | Indices | Apply any positive or negative integer power to a number as well as unit fraction powers, simplify expressions using the 3 index laws |
|  | Fractions, ratio and proportion | Closing of any identified gaps in fractions knowledge, questions combining fractions, ratio and percentages, direct and inverse proportion worded questions |
|  | Graphs | Plot linear and quadratic graphs using tables of values, write the equation of a graph, plot a graph given its equation without using a table of values |
|  | Constructions and loci | Construct a perpendicular to a line from/at any given point, apply construction skills to solve contextual loci problems |
| E | Scatter graphs | Understand correlation, use scatter graphs to make estimates, understand the limits of scatter graphs |
|  | Percentages | Combine successive multipliers including for compound interest and depreciation, solve problems involving reverse percentages |
|  | Algebra: quadratics | Factorise into double brackets and use for solving, rearranging equations, link the roots of quadratic equations to $x$-axis intersections on graphs |
|  | Probability | The product rule for counting, tree diagrams, Venn diagrams and set notation |
|  | Trigonometry | Use trigonometric ratios to find missing lengths and angles in right-angled triangles, link trigonometry to bearings |
|  | Real life graphs | Distance-time graphs, conversion graphs, cost graphs |
| $\cdots$ | Algebra and graphs | Solve or rearrange all forms of linear equation on the foundation GCSE, find the equation of a line parallel to one given that passes through a given point |
|  | Simultaneous equations | Solve linear and quadratic simultaneous equations graphically, solve linear simultaneous equations algebraically, form and solve simultaneous equations from worded contexts |
| (1) | Volume | Calculate the volume of any prims, cones, spheres and pyramids |
|  | Surds | Simplify expressions involving surds by multiplying, dividing, adding and subtracting, write a surd in its simplest form, multiply brackets containing surds |
|  | Congruence and similarity | Know and apply the congruency conditions for triangles, use similarity of shapes to calculate missing lengths and angles, combine knowledge angle rules/ Pythagoras etc. to derive simple congruency proofs |

Use the formulae for area and circumference, including in reverse, calculate the area and perimeter of simple fractions of circles, calculate the area and perimeter of compound shapes involving circles and simple fractions of circles

A revision and application of plans and elevations, angle rules and angle rules with algebra

Closing of any identified gaps in fractions knowledge, questions combining fractions, ratio and percentages, direct and inverse proportion worded questions

Plot linear and quadratic graphs using tables of values, write the equation of a graph, plot a graph given its equation without using a table of values Construct a perpendicular to a line from/at any given point, apply construction skills to solve contextual loci problem

## Understand correlation, use scatter graphs to make estimates, understand the limits of scatter graphs

Factorise into double brackets and use for solving, rearranging equations, link the roots of quadratic equations to $x$-axis intersections on graphs
The product rule for counting, tree diagrams, Venn diagrams and set notation
Use trigonometric ratios to find missing lengths and angles in right-angled triangles, link trigonometry to bearings
Distance-time graphs, conversion graphs, cost graphs

Solve linear and quadratic simultaneous equations graphically, solve linear simultaneous equations algebraically, form and solve simultaneous equations from worded contexts

Calculate the volume of any prims, cones, spheres and pyramids

Know and apply the congruency conditions for triangles, use similarity of shapes to calculate missing lengths and angles, combine knowledge angle rules/ Pythagoras etc. to derive simple congruency proofs

All topics begin with an initial assessment, and prior knowledge gaps are filled in before moving on to new content.

Pupils complete a revision quiz part-way through each half term to be marked by their teacher. This will allow gaps to be closed before the end of half-term assessment.

At the end of each half-term there will be an assessment on all of the topics pupils have studied in that block.

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