CURRICULUM INTENT OVERVIEW PLAN (KS5)

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| Intent Statement – at Brook Sixth Form College, we believe learning mathematics with passion will help learners to gain in depth knowledge and confidence in the subject which in turn enable students to develop mathematical skills, and achieve good academic qualifications, allowing them to progress to university or enable them to succeed in their chosen career at the end of year 13. How are you trying to accomplish this, with this Programme of Study (PoS)? |
| To develop passion in the subject the curriculum is designed and delivered in a collaborative learning atmosphere where the students are encouraged to have communication in the classroom and they feel that it’s okay to ask questions. Challenging mathematical concepts are delivered with ease, using subject specific terminology, notation, real life facts, generalisations, interactive methods and techniques.  Further the maths curriculum is designed to provide students with a range of skills and knowledge that enable them to succeed, not only in their maths education and examinations, but to also provide a solid foundation in engineering maths and for their futures. An ability to understand and interpret mathematical information presented in a variety of forms and be able to translate from one to another. |
| Aims – what do you want pupils to be able to know and do by the time they finish this Programme of Study (PoS)? |
| An A Level Mathematics course and Further Mathematics course is offered to sixth form students gives them the opportunity to study ‘pure’ topics such as Algebraic functions, calculus and trigonometry. Learners use these ideas within the 'applied' topics such as mechanics and statistics which are compulsory modules along with pure modules. Students need an enthusiasm for problem-solving, and the course suits those with the determination to keep going in the hunt for possible solutions to complex problems. Although mathematics is highly logical, it also requires imagination and perseverance to work well on your own: consistent practice is the key to develop the knowledge and intuition required to do well and to develop the discipline needed to clearly communicate the solution. The 'applied’ disciplines of mechanics and statistics require mathematical modelling to make sense of real-life problems. Students will learn how to model real-life situations in mathematical terms, how models are refined and how to identify limitations within this process. Students will be expected to use technology where appropriate; for example, the use of spreadsheets and graphical calculators to support statistical analysis.  |
| **Priority 2: Ensuring that an appropriate (post pandemic) curriculum is delivered effectively, leading to excellent student outcomes and destinations** |
| Entry level test helps to identify the ability of the students and put them in correct sets. Stretch and challenge material should be available to all students in all lessons. Milestone assessments and mini assessments help the teachers to identify the gaps in their knowledge. Students are given feedback on their work and provided with personalised feedback to allow students to make the progress that is most suitable for them, encouraging them to extend their thinking further to more complex contexts where appropriate.Analysis of ALPs data to identify trends regarding the performance of groups of students: SEND, EAL, PP, Low ability and high ability shows excellent attainment results.**The lessons are sequenced to address pure, statistics and mechanics at AS level during the first year and at A level during the second year** |

**KS5 CURRICULUM: Mathematics (Year 12 AS Maths)**

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| **Term** | **Focus**  | **National Curriculum Reference** |
| **Autumn 1** | **Pure**2a. Straight-line graphs, parallel/perpendicular, length and area problems1a. Algebraic expressions: basic algebraic manipulation, indices and surds 1b. Quadratic functions: factorising, solving, graphs and discriminants 1c. Equations: quadratic/linear simultaneous 1e. Graphs: cubic, quartic and reciprocal 1f. Transformations: transforming graphs , f(x) notation Mechanics6a. Introduction to mathematical modelling and standard S.I units of length, time and mass 6b. Definitions of force, velocity, speed, acceleration, weight and displacement; Vector and scalar quantities 7a. Graphical representation of velocity, acceleration and displacementStatistics2a. Calculation and interpretation of measures of location; Calculation and interpretation of measures of variation; Understand and use coding 2b. Interpret diagrams for single-variable data; Interpret scatter diagrams and regression lines; Recognise and interpret outliers; Draw simple conclusions from statistical problems. | 2.1, 2.22.32.42.72.96.1Cross curricular link with A level Physics7.1, 7.27.3, 8.31.12.1 2.2 2.4 |
| **Autumn 2** | Pure2b. Circles: equation of a circle, geometric problems on a grid 3a. Algebraic division, factor theorem and proof (2.6) 3b. The binomial expansion (4.1)4a. Trigonometric ratios and graphs (5.1) (5.3)Mechanics7b. Motion in a straight line under constant acceleration; suvat formulae for constant acceleration; Vertical motion under gravity 8a. Newton’s first law, force diagrams, equilibrium, introduction to i, j system of vectors (8.1)StatisticsUNIT 3: Probability Mutually exclusive events; Independent events (3.1) | 2.6,4.15.1, 5.38.13.1 |
| **Spring 1** | Pure4b. Trigonometric identities and equations (5.5) (5.7)5a. Definitions, magnitude/direction, addition and scalar multiplication (10.1) (10.2) (10.3)5b. Position vectors, distance between two points, geometric problems (10.4) (10.5)6a. Definition, differentiating polynomials, second derivatives (7.1) (7.2)6b. Gradients, tangents, normals, maxima and minima (7.3)Mechanics8b. Newton’s second law, ‘F = ma’, connected particles (no resolving forces or use of F = μR); Newton’s third law: equilibrium, problems involving smooth pulleys (8.2) (8.4)StatisticsUNIT 4: Statistical Distributions Use discrete distributions to model real-world situations; Identify the discrete uniform distribution; Calculate probabilities using the binomial distribution (calculator use expected) (4.1) | 5.5, 5.710.1, 10.2, 10.310.4, 10.57.1, 7.27.38.2, 8.44.1 |
| **Spring 2** | Pure7a. Definition as opposite of differentiation, indefinite integrals of x n (8.1) (8.2)7b. Definite integrals and areas under curves (8.3)UNIT 8: Exponentials and logarithms Exponential functions and natural logarithms (6.1) (6.2) (6.3) (6.4) (6.5) (6.6) (6.7)Mechanics9a. Variable force; Calculus to determine rates of change for kinematics (differentiation) (7.4)9b. Use of integration for kinematics problems i.e. r = ∫ 𝒗 𝐝𝒕, v = ∫ 𝒂 𝐝𝒕 (7.4)Statistics5a. Language of hypothesis testing; Significance levels (5.1)5b. Carry out hypothesis tests involving the binomial distribution (5.2) | 8.1, 8.28.36.1 – 6.77.45.15.2 |
| **Summer 1** |  RevisionRecall and consolidation of the topics covered. Preparation for AS final exam |  |
| **Summer 2** | PureUNIT 1: Proof Examples including proof by deduction and proof by contradiction (1.1) UNIT 2: Algebraic and partial fractions (2.6, 2.10)4a. Arithmetic and geometric progressions (proofs of ‘sum formulae’) (4.4) (4.5) (4.64b. Sigma notation (4.3)4c. Recurrence and iterations (4.2) (4.6)5a. Expanding (a + bx) n for rational n; knowledge of range of validity (4.1)5b. Expansion of functions by first using partial fractions (4.1)MechanicsUNIT 4: Moments Forces’ turning effects (9.1)5a. Resolving forces (8.4)5b. Friction forces (including coefficient of friction µ) (8.6) | 1.12.6, 2.104.4, 4.5, 4.64.34.2, 4.64.14.19.18.48.6 |

**KS5 CURRICULUM: Mathematics (Year 13 – A level Maths)**

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| **Term** | **Focus** | **NC Reference** |
| **Autumn 1** |  Pure3a. Modulus function 3b. Composite and carte 3c. Transformations 3d. Modelling with functions 6a. Radians (exact values), arcs and sectors 6b. Small angles)6c. Secant, cosecant and cotangent (definitions, identities and graphs) & inverse trigonometrical functions & inverse trigonometrical functions 6d. Compound\* and double (and half) angle formulae (5.6a) \*geometric proofs expected6f. Proving trigonometric identities MechanicsUNIT 6: Applications of kinematics Projectiles (7.5)7a. Equilibrium and statics (including ladder problems) (8.4) (8.5) (9.1)7b. Dynamics of a particle (8.2) (8.4) (8.5) (8.6) | 2.72.82.92.115.1, 5.35.25.4, 5.55.6a5.87.58.4, 8.5, 9.18.2, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 |
| **Autumn 2** | Pure6e. R cos (x ± α) or R sin (x ± α) (5.6b)6g. Solving problems in context (e.g. mechanics) (5.9)7a. Definition and converting between parametric and Cartesian forms (3.3)7b. Curve sketching and modelling (3.3) (3.4)8a. Differentiating sin x and cos x from first principles (7.1c)8b. Differentiating exponentials and logarithms (7.2)8c. Differentiating products, quotients, implicit and parametric functions. (7.2) (7.4) (7.5)8d. Second derivatives (rates of change of gradient, inflections) (7.1b)9a. Location of roots (9.1)9b. Solving by iterative methods (knowledge of ‘staircase and cobweb’ diagrams) (9.2)Mechanics8a. Constant acceleration (equations of motion in 2D; the i, j system) (7.3)8b. Variable acceleration (use of calculus and finding vectors 𝒓̇ and 𝒓̈ at a given time) (7.4)Statistics1a. Change of variable (2.2)1b. Correlation coefficients; Statistical hypothesis testing for correlation coefficients (5.1)RevisionRecall and consolidation of the topics covered | 5.6b5.93.33.3, 3.47.1c7.27.2, 7.4, 7.57.1b9.19.27.37.42.25.1 |
| **Spring 1** | Pure9c. Newton-Raphson method (9.2)10a. Integrating x n (including when n = –1), exponentials and trigonometric functions (8.2)10b. Using the reverse of differentiation and using trigonometric identities to manipulate integrals (8.2)11a. Integration by substitution (8.5)11b. Integration by parts (8.5)11c. Use of partial fractions (8.6)11d. Areas under graphs or between two curves, including understanding the area is the limit of a sum (using sigma notation) (8.3) (8.4)11e. The trapezium rule (9.3)UNIT 12: Vectors (3D) Use of vectors in three dimensions; knowledge of column vectors and i, j and k unit vectors (10.1)Statistics2a. Using set notation for probability; Conditional probability (3.1) (3.2)2b. Questioning assumptions in probability (3.3)3a. Understand and use the Normal distribution (4.2)3b. Use the Normal distribution as an approximation to the binomial distribution; Selecting the appropriate distribution (4.2) (4.3)3c. Statistical hypothesis testing for the mean of the Normal distribution (5.3) | 9.28.28.28.58.58.68.3, 8.49.310.13.1, 3.23.34.24.2, 4.35.3 |
| **Spring 2** |  RevisionRecall and consolidation of the topics covered. Preparation for AS final exam |  |
| **Summer 1** | RevisionRecall and consolidation of the topics covered. Preparation for A level final exam |  |
| **Summer 2** |  |  |