KEVICC Key Stage 4 Curriculum Subject: Mathematics					Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary and notation.					
Autumn Half-Term					Fraction	Increase					
Term: Year 10 Autumn Term – Block One Topic: Calculating Percentages					Decimal	Growth					
What is the essential knowledge from this unit? What do students need to remember and understand?					Percentage	Express					
					Equivalent	Factor					
	Specification content	Specific	ation notes		Denominator	Multiple					
					Numerator	Round					
R9	Define percentage as '	ation or docimal and interpret	Fraction key	Integer Profit							
	Interpret percentages and percentage changes as a fraction or decimal and interpret these multiplicatively Express one quantity as a percentage of another					Loss					
						Interest					
	Compare two quantities using percentages Work with percentages greater than 100%					Change					
					Conversion Hundredth	Original					
Students should be able to:					Tenth	Invest					
convert values between percentages, fractions, and decimals in order to compare them, for example with probabilities					Reduce	Reverse					
 use percentages in real-life situations interpret percentage as the operator 'so many hundredths of' 					Decrease	Simple					
 interpret percentage as the operator 'so many hundredths ot' work out the percentage of a shape that is shaded 					Reverse	interest					
 shade a given percentage of a shape calculate a percentage increase or decrease 					Percentage	Compound					
 calculate a percentage increase or decrease solve percentage increase and decrease problems, for example, use 1.12 × Q to calculate a 					Multiplier	interest					
 12% increase in the value of Q and 0.88 × Q to calculate a 12% decrease in the value of Q work out one quantity as a percentage of another quantity 											
 use percentages, decimals, or fractions to calculate proportions 					Mathematical q should be design						
 calculate reverse percentages solve simple interest problems. 					the structure of t	the maths and					
					deepen the stud understanding.						
R16 Set up. solve, and interpret the answers in growth and decay problems, including compound interest and work with general iterative processes Students should be able to: • solve problems involving repeated proportional change • use calculators to explore exponential growth and decay using a multiplier and the power • solve compound interest problems.					talk about mathematical concepts, they should develop the vital mathematical language that helps them explain their ideas fully. Students are expected and encouraged to use terminology during all discussions, verbal feedback and in written content.						
 What prior learning supports understanding of this content? Fluency of the four operations of number. How does this content link to future Calculate exactly with fraction 								tiples of π ;			
• Workout simple fractions, decimals, and percentages of amounts with and without a calculator. (e.g. $\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4x^3} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3}$											
• Convert between other fractions, decimals, and $(e.g. \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4} \times 3 = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \times 3$					$\sqrt[2]{3}$ and rationalise denominators.						
percentages. • Rationalise a denominator.					wyles of symple						
 Evaluate percentage increases and decreases. Make use of multipliers to solve percentage problems. Simplify expressions using the rules Expand brackets where the terms 						en in surd form.					
Express one number as a percentage of another. Solve equations which may be written in surd form.											
	Reading: Where in the unit are students supported to read complex academic text?Writing: Independent writing tasks and how they are structured • Using the correct subject specific terminology for numbers and										
Reading and understanding mathematical questions and symbols – examination paper						ation or a					
 problems' - teacher input. Decoding complex examination questions - explain what Responding to questions that reason - examination papers, 					•						
					flecting and analysis of own work earning checklists and analysis.						
tasks – teacher input.					used later for revision						
Recognising terminology, numbers, and symbols. Class books, revision cards, mind maps etc. Key assessments:											
How will do students review the information learned?											
End of block assessments. AQA end of block assessments provide a quick progress check at the end of each block of learning to make sure students have											
understood the content being covered. These are available for both foundation and higher tiers.											
	End of term/year assessments and mock examinations. End of term assessments assessing the students' progress towards targets and provide diagnostic information to modify future teaching.										
End of year 9 and 10 examinations assessing the students' progress towards targets and provide diagnostic information to modify future											
	teaching. Two mock examinations seasons take place during year 11 using previous years AQA 8300 examination papers. Students to experience										
the full suite of papers at both Foundation and higher tiers using Non-calculator and Calculator requirements.											
All examinations will explore the three examination papers at both foundation and higher tiers using non-calculator and calculator requirements.											

How will feedback be seen?

Marked end of block, term assessments and mock examinations. Personalised learning checklists for all assessments identifying strengths and areas of development. Written teacher feedback and marking in compliance with faculty and College Marking Policies. Student responses to marking. Students self-mark using purple pen. Verbal feedback given every lesson from teacher and peers as appropriate. Teacher and student self-assessment of presentation of class books will be completed to ensure written work is of high standard and students are achieving their potential.