KEVICC Key Stage 4 Curriculum Subject: Mathematics				Key Vocabulary and notation.	
Summer Half-Term erm: Year 10 Summer Term – Block Five Topic: Constructions and Loci What is the essential knowledge from this unit? What do students need to remember and understand?			Constructions	Constructions Bearings	
			Loci	Degree	
			Construct	Scale	
nar as steamer from to remember and strategically			Pair of	drawing	
	Specification content	Specification notes	compasses	Length	
		•	- I	Ŭ	
G2	Use the standard ruler and compass constructions: perpendicular bisector of a line segment constructing a perpendicular to a given line from / at a given		Protractor	Given poin	
			Ruler	Given line	
	point		Accurate	Given side	
	bisecting a given angle Know that the perpendicular distance from a point to a line is		Straight edge	Angle	
	Know that the perpendicular distance from a point to a line is the shortest distance to the line		Measure	Measure bisector	
	Use these to construct given figures and solve loci problems		Bisectors Parallel line:		
Students should be able to: measure and draw lines to the nearest mm measure and draw angles to the nearest degree			Bisect	Radius	
			Mid-point	Diameter	
			Perpendicular	Arc	
 make accurate drawings of triangles and other 2D shapes using a ruler and a protractor make an accurate scale drawing from a sketch, diagram, or description 			Line segment	Circle	
use a straight edge and a pair of compasses to do standard constructions			Straight	Semi-circle	
 construct a triangle construct an equilateral triangle with a given side or given side length 			Right angle	Intersecting	
construct a perpendicular bisector of a given line			Angle	line	
construct a perpendicular at a given point on a given line			Line	Equilateral	
 construct a perpendicular from a given point to a given line construct an angle bisector 		Nearest	triangle		
construct an angle of 60°		mm/cm	Region		
 draw parallel lines draw circles or part circles given the radius or diameter construct diagrams of 2D shapes find loci, both by reasoning and by using ICT to produce shapes and paths construct a region, for example, bounded by a circle and an intersecting line construct loci, for example, given a fixed distance from a point and a fixed distance from a 			Draw	Fixed	
			Triangle	distance	
			Point	Label	
			Sketch	Crossing	
•	given line construct loci, for example, given equal distances from two points construct loci, for example, given equal distances from two-line segments		Fixed point	Equidistant	
C				•	
	construct a region that is defined as, for example, less than a giver a given distance from a point or line segment	n distance or greater than	Intersecting	Constraint	
	describe regions satisfying several conditions.		Mathematical questioning should be designed to unpic the structure of the maths as deepen the student's understanding. When student talk about mathematical concepts, they should deve		

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? How does this content link to future learning? Classify angles. Compare lengths, areas and volumes using ratio notation, Identify and draw parallel and perpendicular lines. making links to similarity and scale factors. Recognise types of triangle, quadrilateral and other Know and apply the formulae to calculate the volume of cuboids and other right prisms (including cylinders). Calculate the volume of spheres, pyramids, cones and Construct triangles given SSS, SAS, ASA. Calculate and use angles at a point, angles on a straight line composite solids, including frustums. and vertically opposite. Calculate exactly with fractions, surds, and multiples of π ; Calculate missing angles in triangles and quadrilaterals. simplify surd expressions involving squares

Reading: Where in the unit are students supported to read complex academic text?

- Reading and understanding mathematical questions and problems' – teacher input.
- Decoding complex examination questions explain what they are asking the student to do' - teacher input.
- Following instructions to solve problems break down the tasks – teacher input.
- Recognising terminology, numbers, and symbols.

(e.g. $\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4 \times 3} = \sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt[2]{3}$) and rationalise denominators. **Writing:** Independent writing tasks and how they are structured

- Using the correct subject specific terminology for numbers and symbols – examination papers, class books.
- Responding to questions that ask for an explanation or a reason – examination papers, class books.
- Self-evaluation, reviewing, reflecting and analysis of own work - class books, personalised learning checklists and analysis.
- Creating notes that can be used later for revision purposes class books, revision cards, mind maps etc.

Key assessments:

How will do students review the information learned?

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 students self-assessment of presentation of class books will be completed to ensure written work is of high standard and students are achieving their