(EVICC	Key Stage 4 Curriculum	Subject: Mathematics		Key Vocabulary	and notation.
Spring Half-Term Pythagoras' Angle					
Term: Year 11 Spring Term – Block Two Topic: Trigonometry				Theorem	Lengths
What is the essential knowledge from this unit? What do students need to remember and understand?				Formula	Relationship
			Right Angle	Trigonometric	
	Specification content	Specification notes		Adjacent	ratio
				Opposite	Square
G20	Know the formulae for: Pythagoras' theorem, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, and the trigonometric ratios,			Hypotenuse	Square root
	$\sin \theta = \frac{opposite}{hypotenuse}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{adjacent}{hypotenuse}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{opposite}{adjacent}$			Right Angle	Sum
	hypotenuse hypotenuse adjacent		adjacent	Triangle	Total
	apply them to find angles and lengths in right-angled triangles in two dimensional figures			Non right-	Substitute
				angle triangle	Expression
Students should be able to: understand, recall, and use Pythagoras' theorem in 2D problems				Formula	Calculate
 understand, recall, and use trigonometric relationships in right-angled triangles use the trigonometric relationships in right-angled triangles to solve problems, including those involving bearings. 					
				Rearrange	Proof
				Subject	Prove
G21	Know the exact values of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ for $\theta = 0^{\circ}$, 30° 45°, 60° and 90°			Subject of	Surds
	Know the exact value of $\tan \theta$ for $\theta = 0^{\circ}$, 30°, 45° and 60°			formula	Exact value
				Sine	Simplifying $\sin \theta - \sin^{-1} x$
Students should be able to: recall exact values of sine, cosine and tangent for 0°, 30°, 45° and 60°				Cosine	$\cos \theta \cos^{-1} x$
• recall that sin 90° = 1 and cos 90° = 0				Inverse	$\tan \theta \tan^{-1} x$
solve right-angled triangles with angles of 30°, 45° or 60° without using a calculator.				Plane	Slope
R12 Compare lengths using ratio notation; Make links to trigonometric ratios			Midpoint	Diagonal	
				Perpendicular	
Students should be able to: understand the effect of enlargement on perimeter understand the effect of enlargement on areas of shapes understand the effect of enlargement on volumes of shapes and solids compare the areas or volumes of similar shapes understand, recall, and use trigonometry ratios in right-angled triangles.				Mathematical questioning should be designed to unpick the structure of the maths and deepen the student's understanding. When students 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? Identify the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. Determine whether a triangle is right-angled. Calculate missing sides in right-angled triangles. Recall the formulae for: Pythagoras' theorem, a² + b² = c², sinθ = opposite / hypotenuse cosθ = adjacent / hypotenuse tanθ = opposite / hypotenuse adjacent apply them to find angles and lengths in right-angled How does this content link to future learning? Understand and use vector notation. Calculate and represent graphically the sum of two vectors, the difference of two vectors and a scalar multiple of a vector. Understand and use the commutative and associative properties of vector addition. 					iple of a vector.
triangles in two dimensional figures (review of Year 10).				and how that	structurad
				dependent writing tasks and how they are structured the correct subject specific terminology for numbers and	
Reading and understanding mathematical questions and			symbols – examination papers, class books.		
	Decoding complex examination questions - explain what - examination papers,			oooks.	
the	they are asking the student to do' – teacher input. • Self-evaluation, reviewing, re			flecting and analys	
Following instructions to solve problems - break down the tasks – teacher input. class books, personalised led Creating notes that can be used.					
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.