

KEVICC Key Stage 4 Curriculum Subject: Mathematics			Key Vocabulary and notation.	
<b>Spring Half-Term</b>				
<b>Term:</b> Year 11 Spring Term – Block One	<b>Topic:</b> Inequalities			
<b>What is the essential knowledge from this unit?</b> <b>What do students need to remember and understand?</b>				
	<b>Specification content</b>	<b>Specification notes</b>		
A22	<u>Solve linear inequalities in one or two variables and quadratic inequalities in one variable</u>  <u>Represent the solution set on a number line, using set notation and on a graph</u>	<u>know the conventions of an open circle on a number line for a strict inequality and a closed circle for an included boundary</u> <b>in graphical work the convention of a dashed line for strict inequalities and a solid line for an included inequality will be required</b>		
Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• know the difference between <math>&lt;</math>, <math>\leq</math>, <math>\geq</math>, <math>&gt;</math> and <math>\neq</math></li> <li>• solve simple linear inequalities in one variable</li> <li>• represent the solution set of an inequality on a number line, knowing the correct conventions of an open circle for a strict inequality and a closed circle for an included boundary.</li> </ul>				
A22h	<u>Solve linear inequalities in one or two variables and quadratic inequalities in one variable; represent the solution set on a number line,</u> using set notation and on a graph			
Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set up inequalities based on the information given in the question</li> <li>• represent these inequalities on a given coordinate grid</li> <li>• shade out the side of the boundary line that <b>does not</b> satisfy the inequality</li> <li>• use the feasible region to find the optimal solution to some condition given in the question</li> <li>• solve quadratic inequalities</li> <li>• understand and use a solution set of discrete values written in the form <math>\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}</math></li> <li>• understand and use a solution set of continuous values written in the form <math>-3 &lt; x &lt; 3</math></li> </ul>				
			<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Variable      Optimal Solve          solution Solution       Solve Equation      algebraically Expression    Satisfy Inverse       Region Balance       Dashed line Inequality     Solid line Open circle   Test point Closed circle Shaded Solution set   Unshaded Greater/less than Balance (or equal)    Is equal to Number line   Value Set notation   Unknown The solution set is Less/greater <math>x</math> such that . . . than Union           Or equal to Gradient       Less than Positive/Negative Greater than Linear          Solution(s) y-intercept    Balanced Coordinate     Quadratic Plot            Roots Set equal       Factorise Intersect       Brackets Solve graphically Intercept Discrete values <math>x</math>-axis Sketch</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>=, \neq, &lt;, \leq, &gt;, \geq</math></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Students are expected and encouraged to use terminology during all discussions, verbal feedback and in written content.</p> </div> </div>	
<b>What prior learning supports understanding of this content?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that equations of the form <math>y = mx + c</math> correspond to straight-line graphs in the coordinate plane</li> <li>• Draw graphs of functions in which <math>y</math> is given explicitly or implicitly in terms of <math>x</math></li> <li>• Complete tables of values for straight-line graphs</li> <li>• Calculate the gradient of a given straight-line given two points or from an equation</li> <li>• Substitute numerical values into formulae and expressions.</li> <li>• Form and solve one-step and two-step equations.</li> <li>• Understand equivalence of algebraic expressions.</li> </ul>			<b>How does this content link to future learning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise, sketch and interpret graphs of linear functions, quadratic functions, simple cubic functions, the reciprocal function, <math>y = \frac{1}{x}</math> with <math>x \neq 0</math>, exponential functions <math>y = k^x</math> for positive values of <math>k</math>, and the trigonometrical functions (with arguments in degrees)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ calculate values for a quadratic and draw the graph</li> <li>◦ draw, sketch, recognise and interpret quadratic graphs</li> <li>◦ draw, sketch, recognise and interpret graphs of the form <math>y = x^3 + k</math> where <math>k</math> is an integer</li> <li>◦ draw, sketch, recognise and interpret the graph <math>y = \frac{1}{x}</math> with <math>x \neq 0</math></li> <li>◦ find an approximate value of <math>y</math> for a given value of <math>x</math>, or the approximate values of <math>x</math> for a given value of <math>y</math>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Reading:</b> Where in the unit are students supported to read complex academic text? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reading and understanding mathematical questions and problems' – teacher input.</li> <li>• Decoding complex examination questions - explain what they are asking the student to do' – teacher input.</li> <li>• Following instructions to solve problems - break down the tasks – teacher input.</li> <li>• Recognising terminology, numbers, and symbols.</li> </ul>			<b>Writing:</b> Independent writing tasks and how they are structured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using the correct subject specific terminology for numbers and symbols – examination papers, class books.</li> <li>• Responding to questions that ask for an explanation or a reason – examination papers, class books.</li> <li>• Self-evaluation, reviewing, reflecting and analysis of own work – class books, personalised learning checklists and analysis.</li> <li>• Creating notes that can be used later for revision purposes - class books, revision cards, mind maps etc.</li> </ul>	

**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.