



Year 11 Assessment A

Non-Calculator

Assessment 1: 22nd April 2021

Assessment 2: 23rd April 2021

Higher Tier

Paper A1 Topic List

Use: vle.mathswatch.co.uk

Prime factor decomposition
Decimal multiplication
Pythagoras' Theorem
Cumulative frequency diagrams: drawing and interpreting
Probability tree diagrams
Capture recapture
Functions (composite and inverse)
Surds (rationalising denominators, to include simplifying)
Area of sectors and circles: forming and solving equations

Paper A2 Topic List

Use: vle.mathswatch.co.uk

Sequences – finding the nth term of a linear sequence
Recognising graphs: cubic; quadratic; reciprocal
Angles in parallel lines and triangles
Compound measures ($Pressure = \frac{Force}{Area}$)
Ratio to fraction conversions
Reverse means
Reverse percentages
Negative and fractional indices
Combining ratios
Algebraic proof
Finding equations of perpendicular lines
Non-linear simultaneous equations
Geometric proof

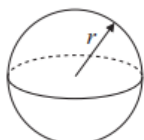
$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{Curved surface area of cone} = \pi r l$$



$$\text{Volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\text{Surface area of sphere} = 4\pi r^2$$



Formulae provided to you in the assessment include those overleaf. Questions involving spheres and cones will have the formulae provided in the question.

Revision?

- 1) Complete the work set on vle.mathswatch.co.uk
This work will be specific to your upcoming assessments.
- 2) Watch the associated videos if you are stuck.
- 3) Utilise the practice exam packs you have been given. Worked solutions for each pack are on classcharts.
- 4) Utilise corbettmaths.com for further videos



Year 11 Assessment B

Calculator

Assessment 3: 29th April 2021

Higher Tier

Paper B1 Topic List

Use: vle.mathswatch.co.uk

Lowest common multiple
Highest common factor (index notation)
Drawing quadratic graphs
Solving equations graphically
Compound measures ($Pressure = \frac{Force}{Area}$)
Box plots
Simplifying algebraic indices
Calculating the gradient from a graph
Interpreting straight line graphs in context
Forming and solving quadratic equations
Completing the square & turning points
Surface area of cones and frustums
Iteration
Equations of circles and tangents to circles

Revision?

- 1) Complete the work set on vle.mathswatch.co.uk
This work will be specific to your upcoming assessments.
- 2) Watch the associated videos if you are stuck.
- 3) Utilise the practice exam packs you have been given. Worked solutions for each pack are on classcharts.
- 4) Utilise corbettmaths.com for further videos




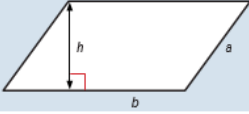
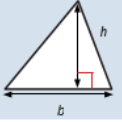
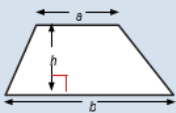
Corbettmaths

**GCSE Mathematics
Practice Tests: Set 1**

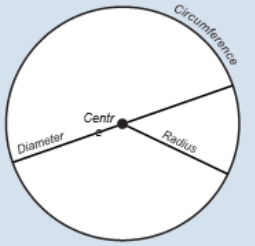
Formulae provided in the assessments (H)

Areas

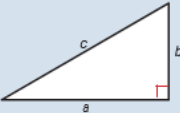
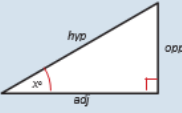
Areas

Rectangle = $l \times w$	
Parallelogram = $b \times h$	
Triangle = $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$	
Trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} (a + b)h$	

Circles

Circumference = $\pi \times \text{diameter}$, $C = \pi d$	
Circumference = $2 \times \pi \times \text{radius}$, $C = 2\pi r$	
Area of a circle = $\pi \times \text{radius squared}$ $A = \pi r^2$	

Pythagoras

Pythagoras' Theorem For a right-angled triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	
Trigonometric ratios (<i>new to F</i>) $\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$, $\cos x^\circ = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$, $\tan x^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$	

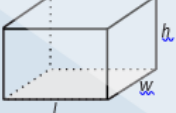
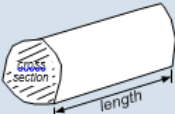


Quadratic equations

The Quadratic Equation





The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,
where $a \neq 0$, are given by $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Volumes

Volumes

Cuboid = $l \times w \times h$	
Prism = area of cross section \times length	
Cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$	
Volume of pyramid =	

Compound measures

Speed speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	
Density density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	
Pressure pressure = $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$	
Pressure pressure = $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$	

Trigonometric formulae

Sine Rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

Cosine Rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

