## The English Martyrs Catholic School and Sixth Form College

| Year 10 Maths                                   | Module 1  | <u>Module 2</u>   | Module 3   |
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| <u>Higher</u>                                   |   |   |  |
| <u>Topic Theme and</u><br>Intent                | Within this first Module, Year 10 students will<br>cover 5 main areas of the curriculum which are:<br>Number, Algebra, Ratio and Proportion, and<br>Shape.  | Within Module 2, Year 10 students will cover 5<br>main areas of the curriculum which are: Data,<br>Number, Algebra, Shape and Ratio and<br>Proportion.  | Within Module 3, Year 10 students will cover 5 of<br>the main areas of the curriculum which are:<br>Number Data, Algebra, Shape and Ratio and<br>Proportion.   |
| <u>Knowledge</u><br><u>and</u><br><u>Skills</u> | Data: Two-way tables, tree diagrams, independent & conditional probability and Venn diagrams         Number: Limits of accuracy, Negative & fractional indices.         Algebra: Factorising and solving quadratics, quadratic formula, completing the square, linear & quadratic simultaneous equations         Ratio and Proportion: Congruent triangles, similar shapes including length, area & volume         Shape: Transformations including negative and  | Data:comparing stem & leaf diagrams, box<br>plots and cumulative frequencyNumber:percentage change, compound<br>interest and recurring decimal to fractions.Algebra:Quadratic sequences, cubic,<br>reciprocal graphs and exponential graphsShape:3D Pythagoras & trigonometry, Sine &<br>Cosine rule and area of a triangleRatio and Proportion:Direct & inverse proportion<br>using k, combination of two proportions, speed,<br>density, pressure, distance-time graphs, area | Data: Histograms<br><u>Number:</u> Surds, product rule for counting and<br>standard form.<br><u>Algebra:</u> Expanding triple brackets, quadratic<br>inequalities, equation of a straight line, gradient<br>between two points, parallel & perpendicular<br>lines and equation of a circle<br><u>Shape:</u> Circle theorems and their proofs, arc<br>length & area of a sector (working backwards),<br>volume & surface area of cylinders, pyramids,<br>cones and spheres. |
| <u>Literacy Links</u>                           | Reading: Be able to extract the correct<br>information to construct a two-way table.<br>Writing: Describing transformations.<br>Oracy: Explain the difference between<br>independent & conditional probability.   | Reading: Identify a quadratic sequence.<br>Writing: Comparing and interpreting data.<br>Oracy: Explain the difference between direct<br>and inverse proportion.   | Reading: Interpret histograms.<br>Writing: Give definition for each circle theorem.<br>Oracy: Articulate what assumptions are made<br>when estimation capture/recapture.   |
| Essential Vocabulary                            | Completing the square, negative enlargement,<br>upper & lower bounds, intersect & union, scale<br>factor.   | Comparing data, 2 <sup>nd</sup> difference, k, A=1/2absinc, exponential growth.   | Frequency density, rationalise the denominator, gradient, circle theorems  |
| <u>Catholic Values Links</u>                    | <ul> <li>Stewardship and Responsibility Topics like budgeting, interest rates, and financial planning can be tied to Catholic values of stewardship. Discuss how managing finances wisely reflects responsible stewardship of resources.         <ul> <li>Justice and Fairness</li> <li>Equitable Solutions: In teaching ratios, proportions, and statistical analysis, discuss concepts of fairness and equity. For example, explore how mathematical models can be used to address social inequalities or ensure fair distribution of resources.</li> <li>Unity and Wholeness</li> </ul> </li> <li>The circle is a shape with no beginning or end, symbolizing eternity and the infinite nature of God. It can represent the unity and completeness of God's love and the eternal nature of the divine.         <ul> <li>Order and Structure</li> <li>Catholic teachings often emphasize the importance of order and structure in life, mirroring the logical and systematic nature of algebra. Just as algebra relies on following rules and patterns to solve problems, Catholic life is guided by moral and spiritual principles that provide a framework for making decisions and understanding the world.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |   |  |

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| Problem-Solving and Reflection     Algebra teaches problem-solving skills, which can be seen as a metaphor for the reflective and contemplative aspects of Catholic life. Both involve     examining a situation, considering various factors, and finding a solution or deeper understanding.     Symbolism and Language  |
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| <ul> <li>Symbolism and Language</li> <li>Algebra uses symbols and abstract language to represent relationships and solve equations. Similarly, Catholicism uses symbols, rituals, and language to convey spiritual truths and divine mysteries. Both systems use symbols to communicate deeper meanings and truths.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul> <li>Creation and Order</li> <li>Geometric Order: Catholic teachings emphasize the order and purpose in creation. Shapes and geometric principles reflect the divine order and harmony present in the natural world, mirroring the belief that God created the universe with purpose and structure.</li> <li>Sacred Geometry: Many religious traditions, including Catholicism, use sacred geometry to express divine truths. For example, the use of specific geometric shapes in church architecture (like the use of the pentagon, hexagon, or octagon) can symbolize spiritual truths and the divine order.</li> </ul> |
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of String by Rob Eastaway