

Mathematics department curriculum 2018-19

Key stage 3 maths

Key stage 3 Maths is taught over two years and follows the Edexcel scheme of work, adapted from Pearson in the year commencing 2017. Years 7 have 6 one-hour lessons and Year 8 have 7 one-hour lessons per fortnight. There are six classes in Year 7 and five classes in Year 8. All students are taught in ability groups.

There are a total of 20 units taught over key stage 3 and they cover a broad range of topics from all 6 strands; Number, Algebra, Geometry & Measures, Statistics, Probability, Ratio & Proportion.

Schemes of Work for KS3 and some suggested lessons / worksheets can be found:

T:\Maths\KS3 RESOURCES FOLDER MAIN (RG)

Year 7

When pupils arrive at Norlington School they are given a baseline maths test. This is an assessment, which measures what students know from key stage 2 Maths. This data is then recorded.

This gives teachers an opportunity to establish their classroom expectations but also facilitate a learning environment, which is purposeful where all students are confident attempting problems.

During the first 2 weeks of the term Year 7 pupils will do the following:

- Problem Solving / Week of inspirational Math
- Number / Algebra booklet
- Preparation for baseline test

Once students have completed their test, they are then put into ability groups based on their key stage 2 data (SATS) and baseline test.

Year 7 assessments

Students should be given an end of unit test (cycle) for the following units:

- Cycle 1 – Units 1 & 2
- Cycle 2 – Units 3 & 4
- Cycle 3 – Units 5 & 6
- Cycle 4 – Unit 7
- Cycle 5 – Units 8 & 9
- Cycle 6 – Unit 10

At the end of year students will also sit a final **end of year exam**. The end of unit tests are for between 50-55 minutes and should be marked in line with the maths department marking policy - data should be recorded on the central spread sheet in the shared curriculum drive.

Pupils are given a grade, which determines if they are on track, using a school wide system:

SBE – Significantly Below Expected

BE – Below Expected

E – Expected

AE – Above Expected

SBE – Significantly Below Expected

Year 7 units

Pupils follow 1 of 3 strands.

Pi – Aiming for grade 4

Theta – Aiming for grade 5/6

Delta – Aiming for grade 7-9

The tables below show the units to be taught to year 7 pupils:

Low Ability

Pi 1
Unit 1 Analysing and displaying data
Unit 2 Calculating
Unit 3 Expressions, functions and formulae
Unit 4: Graphs
Unit 5 Factors and multiples
Unit 6 Decimals and measures
Unit 7 Angles and lines
Unit 8 Measuring and shapes
Unit 9 Fractions, decimals and percentages
Unit 10: Transformations

High Ability

Delta 1
Unit 1 Analysing and displaying data
Unit 2 Number skills
Unit 3 Equations, functions and formulae
Unit 4 Fractions
Unit 5 Angles and shapes
Unit 6 Decimals
Unit 7 Equations
Unit 8 Multiplicative reasoning
Unit 9 Perimeter, area and volume
Unit 10 Sequences and graphs

Middle Ability

Theta 1
Unit 1 Analysing and displaying data
Unit 2 Number skills
Unit 3 Expressions, functions and formulae
Unit 4 Decimals and measures
Unit 5 Fractions
Unit 6 Probability
Unit 7 Ratio and proportion
Unit 8 Lines and angles
Unit 9 Sequences and graphs
Unit 10 Transformations

Year 7 Cycle Sheets – An example of Cycle 1

NAME	TEACHER				
My GCSE Target Grade is	End of Cycle Teacher Assessment Please circle				
	SAE	AE	E	BE	SBE
End of unit assessment type	Your end of topic assessment will be a written exam.				

YEAR 7 CYCLE 1: ANALYSING DATA & NUMBER SKILLS					
	Knowledge	Prior knowledge	End of topic		
7 to 9	Two Way Tables - I can use two way tables and complete to find missing values				
	Pie Charts - I can draw and interpret pie charts				
	Scatter Graphs - I can use graph paper and draw scatter graphs, describe the correlation and use a line of best fit to estimate values				
	Factors, Multiples & Primes – I can find the factor pairs of any whole number and the HCF and LCM of two numbers				
	Squares & Cubes – I can calculate using squares & square roots, cubes & cube roots and use index notation				
	Estimation – I can estimate answers to complex calculations and solve worded problems				
6	Mode, Median and Range - I can find the mode, median and range of a set of data and compare two sets of data				
	Displaying Data - I can draw grouped bar charts, line charts and construct frequency tables				
	Analysing Data – I can find the mode and modal class from a set of data and a chart				
	Mental Maths – I can use the laws of BIDMAS and multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1000				
	Multiplying & Dividing – I can multiply and divide numbers using a written method and check answers using the inverse operation				
	Factors, Multiples & Primes – I can use multiples, factors and primes				
5	Grouped Data - I can draw and interpret pictograms, tally charts, frequency tables				
	Displaying Data - I can draw a line graph, dual bar chart and compound bar chart				
	Calculating – I can add and subtract double digit numbers and work backwards				
	Multiplying & Dividing – I can multiply and divide numbers and recognise square numbers				
	Positive & Negative Numbers – I can use simple negative numbers and continue a sequence				
LEARNING TOOLS					
KEY CONCEPTS	Averages	To find the median, we must first put the data set in order			
	Analysing Data	We use different ways of displaying data to make comparisons between sets of data and we use averages to help support this			
KEY QUESTIONS	A bar chart must have _____ spacing between the bars	How do you identify the mode?	What is the range of a set of data?	Describe a significant figure:	
KEY EQUATION		Mean = Total of all values / number of values			

Year 8

During Year 7 students will have studied a broad range of topics with a focus on Number and Algebra. There is also a focus on improving pupils' problem solving skills throughout.

Schemes of Work for KS3 and some suggested lessons / worksheets can be found:

T:\Maths\KS3 RESOURCES FOLDER MAIN (RG)

Year 8 assessments

Students should be given an end of unit test (cycle) for the following units:

Pi / Delta:

- Cycle 1 – Units 1 & 2
- Cycle 2 – Units 3 & 4
- Cycle 3 – Units 5 & 6
- Cycle 4 – Unit 7
- Cycle 5 – Units 8 & 9
- Cycle 6 – Unit 10 + Summary

Theta is tested differently:

- Cycle 1 – Units 1 & 2
- Cycle 2 – Units 4 & 5
- Cycle 3 – Units 6 & 7
- Cycle 4 – Unit 8
- Cycle 5 – Units 9 & 10
- Cycle 6 – Unit 3 + Summary

At the end of year students will sit a final **end of year exam**.

The end of unit tests are for between 50-55 minutes and should be marked in line with the maths department marking policy - data should be recorded on the central spread sheet in the shared curriculum drive.

Pupils are given a grade, which determines if they are on track, using a school wide system:

SBE – Significantly Below Expected

BE – Below Expected

E – Expected

AE – Above Expected

SBE – Significantly Below Expected

Year 8 units

Pupils follow 1 of 3 strands.

Pi – Aiming for grade 4

Theta – Aiming for grade 5/6

Delta – Aiming for grade 7-9

The tables below show the units to be taught to year 8 pupils:

Low Ability

Pi 2
Unit 1 Number properties and calculations
Unit 2 Shapes and measures in 3D
Unit 3 Statistics
Unit 4 Expressions and equations
Unit 5 Decimals calculations
Unit 6 Angles
Unit 7 Number properties
Unit 8 Sequences
Unit 9 Fractions and percentages
Unit 10 Probability

High Ability

Delta 2
Unit 1 Factors and powers
Unit 2 Working with powers
Unit 3 2D shapes and 3D solids
Unit 4 Real-life graphs
Unit 5 Transformations
Unit 6 Fractions, decimals and percentages
Unit 7 Constructions and loci
Unit 8 Probability
Unit 9 Scale drawings and measurements
Unit 10 Graphs

Middle Ability

Theta 2
Unit 1 Number
Unit 2 Area and volume
Unit 4 Expressions and equations
Unit 5 Real-life graphs
Unit 6 Decimals and ratio
Unit 7 Lines and angles
Unit 8 Calculating with fractions
Unit 9 Straight-line graphs
Unit 10 Percentages, decimals and fractions
Unit 3 Statistics, graphs and charts

Year 8 Cycle Sheets – An example of Cycle 1

NAME		TEACHER				
My GCSE Target Grade is		End of Cycle Teacher Assessment Please circle				
		SAE	AE	E	BE	SBE
End of unit assessment type		Your end of topic assessment will be a written exam.				

YEAR 8 CYCLE 1: NUMBER & ALGEBRA / VOLUME 3D SHAPES

Knowledge		Prior knowledge	End of topic
7 to 9	Prime Factors - I can use index notation and write a number as a product of its prime factors		
	Indices – I can calculate using the laws of indices, including with positive and negative powers and for multiplying and dividing		
	Powers of 10 - I can use powers of 10 and am thinking about standard form notation		
	Estimation – I can estimate calculation by rounding to 1 significant figure		
	Expanding & Factorising – I can expand and factorise expressions involving powers		
6	Calculations - I can add and subtract decimals and apply this to money problems		
	Powers & Roots – I can calculate using squares & square roots, cubes & cube roots, use index notation and estimate the square root of a number		
	Substitution – I can substitute into formulas involving powers, roots and brackets		
	Substitution 2 – I can substitute into algebraic expressions and form expressions		
	Expanding Brackets – I can multiply out double brackets and collect like terms		
	Area – I can find the area of a triangle, parallelogram and trapezia including with compound shapes and apply to problems involving money		
	3D shapes – I can sketch nets of 3D solids and find the volume of cubes and cuboids		
5	Surface Area - I can calculate the surface area of cubes and cuboids		
	Calculations – I can add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers with more than 3 digits		
	Negative Numbers – I can add, subtract, multiply and divide positive and negative numbers		
	Ratio – I can work with ratios, find equivalent ratios and solve word problems involving ratio		
	3D Shapes – I can identify the properties and draw the net of a 3D shape		
	Measures – I can solve problems involving units of length, area and capacity		

LEARNING TOOLS

KEY CONCEPTS	Indices / Powers	What is a power? (Superpower?)		
	Area / Volume			
KEY QUESTIONS	Factorising is the opposite of _____	Where have you heard substitution before?	What are the two systems of measurement?	
KEY EQUATION		Area of a Parallelogram =		

Key stage 4 Maths

Year 9

At KS4, pupils continue to study a range of topics from 6 strands of Mathematics: Number, Algebra, Geometry & Measures, Statistics, Probability, Ratio & Proportion.

The GCSE is assessed across 3 main components:

- 1 – Fluency
- 2 – Reasoning
- 3 – Problem Solving

These skills need to be developed throughout the 3 year GCSE course to ensure pupils are familiar with the overall approach to Mathematical thinking and problem solving.

There are 2 routes pupils take: Higher and Foundation. All pupils aiming for a grade 6+ should be sitting the higher paper. On some occasions pupils with a target of a 5 may also sit the higher paper.

Students in year 9 are taught a *mini GCSE course* for the first 3 cycles (September 2018 – January 2019). They are assessed as part of a whole school assessment week at the end of Cycle 3. For the rest of the year (February 2016 – July 2016) students will continue to be taught the 1MA1 GCSE Edexcel specification.

Year 9 Units

FOUNDATION ROUTE Year 9

GCSE (9-1) Foundation
Unit 1 Number
Unit 2 Algebra
Unit 3 Graphs, tables and charts
Unit 4 Fractions and percentages
Unit 5 Equations, inequalities and sequences
Unit 6 Angles
Unit 7 Averages and range
Unit 8 Perimeter, area and volume 1

HIGHER ROUTE Year 9

GCSE (9-1) Higher
Unit 1 Number
Unit 2 Algebra
Unit 3 Interpreting and representing data
Unit 4 Fractions, ratio and proportion
Unit 5 Angles and trigonometry
Unit 6 Graphs
Unit 7 Area and volume
Unit 8 Transformation and constructions

Year 9 assessments

All pupils will be assessed through two methods:

1. Class Tests - Unit tests based on the routes of study above
2. End of Cycle / Mock Exams - Past GCSE exam papers / Practice / Mock Papers

Class tests are between 30-40 minutes and are peer marked in lesson with results collated by the teacher. End of cycle / mock exams are teacher assessed using the Edexcel guidance and results are recorded on a central spread sheet.

MLF – Refers to Most Likely Final grade at the end of year 11. This is a teacher assessment grade based on a combination of classwork / homework and assessments.

Year 9 Cycle Sheet Example – Foundation 1

NAME	TEACHER				
My GCSE Target Grade is	End of Cycle Teacher Assessment Please circle				
	SAE	AE	E	BE	SBE
End of unit assessment type	Your end of topic assessment will be a written exam.				

YEAR 9 FOUNDATION	CYCLE 1: NUMBER & FRACTIONS
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	Knowledge	Prior knowledge	End of topic
Number	BIDMAS – I can use the order of operations including with positive and negative numbers		
	Ordering Numbers – I can order numbers, including with negatives and decimals		
	Decimal Numbers – I can round to a given number of decimal places and multiply and divide decimal numbers		
	Prime Numbers – I am familiar and can list the prime number sequence		
	Place Value – I can round to a given number of significant figures		
	Estimation – I can use rounding to estimate answers to calculations (and applied to problem solving questions)		
	Squares & Cubes – I can find the square root and cube root and estimate the square root of numbers up to 200		
	Surds & Powers – I can recognise surd notation on a calculator and powers of 2, 3 and 4		
	Factors & Multiples – I can find the factors and multiples of numbers up to 100		
	HCF & LCM – I can find the highest common factor and lowest common multiple of two numbers by listing		
	Prime Factors – I can write a number as a product of its prime factors		
Venn Diagrams – I can use a Venn diagram to find the LCM and HCF of 2/3 numbers			
Fractions	Equivalent Fractions – I can identify equivalent fractions and compare / order fractions		
	Fractions – I can simplify fractions by finding the HCF of the numerator and denominator		
	Fractions Calculations – I can add and subtract fractions and use them to solve problems		
	Fraction of an amount – I can find a fraction of a quantity or a measurement		

LEARNING TOOLS

KEY CONCEPTS	Prime Factors	A prime number that is also a factor		
	Surd	Another name for the square root		
KEY WORDS	Estimate	Numerator / Denominator	What is a prime number?	
KEY EQUATION		Brackets Indices Division Multiplication Addition Subtraction		

Year 9 Cycle Sheet Example – Higher 1

NAME	TEACHER				
My GCSE Target Grade is	End of Cycle Teacher Assessment Please circle				
	SAE	AE	E	BE	SBE
End of unit assessment type	Your end of topic assessment will be a written exam.				

YEAR 9 HIGHER	CYCLE 1: NUMBER & SURDS
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	Knowledge	Prior knowledge	End of topic
Number	Estimation – I can estimate the answer to calculations by rounding to one significant figure and apply to problem solving questions		
	Number Problems – I can work out the total number of ways of performing a series of tasks		
	HCF & LCM – I can write any number as a product of its prime factors and find the highest common factor and lowest common multiple of two numbers		
	Indices - I can use powers and roots in calculations		
	Index Laws – I can use multiply and divide using index laws and work out a power raised to a power		
	Negative Indices – I can use negative indices to work out calculations and simplify expressions		
	Fractional Indices – I can use fractional indices to work out calculations and simplify expressions		
	Standard Form – I can use standard form to write big or small numbers as a power of 10		
	Calculate with Standard Form – I can calculate with numbers in standard form and apply to problem solving questions		
Surds	Surds – I understand the difference between rational and irrational numbers		
	Surds 2 – I can simplify surds using square number factors		
	Surds & Brackets – I can expand single and double brackets involving surds and simplify		
	Rationalising – I can rationalise the denominator of a surd (including of the form $a/b + c$)		

LEARNING TOOLS				
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KEY CONCEPTS	Standard Form	Why do we use standard form to write really big or really small numbers?		
	Surd	An irrational number - another name for the square root		
KEY WORDS	Estimate	Prime Number	Nth Term	Indices
KEY EQUATION		(A number between 1 and 10) x (10 to the power)		

Year 10

Year 10 follows the 2017 1MA1 Edexcel Maths specification. All students in year 10 study maths for 7 lessons over a fortnight and the classes are set in ability groups.

There are 2 routes pupils take: Higher and Foundation. All pupils aiming for a grade 6+ should be sitting the higher paper. On some occasions pupils with a target of a 5 may also sit the higher paper.

10MA1, 10MA2 and 10MA3 are studying the higher tier.

10MA4 and 10MA5 are studying the foundation tier.

All pupils will sit 3 exams at the end of year 11 – 1 Non-Calculator and 2 Calculator Papers.

Year 10 Units

YEAR 10

GCSE (9-1) Foundation
Unit 9 Graphs
Unit 10 Transformations
Unit 11 Ratio and proportion
Unit 12 Right-angled triangles
Unit 13 Probability
Unit 14 Multiplicative reasoning
Unit 15 Constructions, loci and bearings
Unit 16 Quadratic equations and graphs
Unit 17 Perimeter, area and volume 2

YEAR 10

GCSE (9-1) Higher
Unit 9 Equations and inequalities
Unit 10 Probability
Unit 11 Multiplicative reasoning
Unit 12 Similarly and congruence
Unit 13 More trigonometry
Unit 14 Further statistics
Unit 15 Equations and graphs
Unit 16 Circle theorems
Unit 17 More algebra

Year 10 Assessments

All pupils will be assessed through two methods:

1. Class Tests - Unit tests based on the routes of study above
2. End of Cycle / Mock Exams - Past GCSE exam papers / Practice / Mock Papers

Class tests are between 30-40 minutes and are peer marked in lesson with results collated by the teacher. End of cycle / mock exams are teacher assessed using the Edexcel guidance and results are recorded on a central spread sheet.

MLF – Refers to Most Likely Final grade at the end of year 11. This is a teacher assessment grade based on a combination of classwork / homework and assessments.

Year 11

Year 11 follows the 2017 1MA1 Edexcel Maths specification. All students in year 11 study maths for 7 lessons over a fortnight and the classes are set in ability groups. The option to have an additional lesson P6 on alternate Tuesdays is made possible through a P5 lesson.

All Year 11 students are taught by Maths specialists and study a range of topics from 6 strands: Number, Algebra, Geometry & Measures, Statistics, Probability, Ratio & Proportion

Fluency, Reasoning and Problem Solving must be built into every lesson at this stage of learning.

There are 2 routes pupils take: Higher and Foundation. All pupils aiming for a grade 6+ should be sitting the higher paper. On some occasions pupils with a target of a 5 may also sit the higher paper.

11MA1, 11MA2 and 11MA3 are studying the higher tier.

11MA4 and 11MA5 are studying the foundation tier.

All pupils will sit 3 exams at the end of year 11 – 1 Non-Calculator and 2 Calculator Papers.

Year 11 Units

YEAR 11

GCSE (9-1) Foundation
Unit 18 Fractions, indices and standard form
Unit 19 Congruence, similarity and vectors
Unit 20 More algebra

YEAR 11

GCSE (9-1) Higher
Unit 18 Vectors and geometric proof
Unit 19 Proportion and graphs

Year 11 Timeline

Year 11 will complete the units above during the first cycle.

After that, the HOD will sit down with the class teacher and ensure a personalised learning is in place based on mock results and gaps in pupils' knowledge.

All pupils will complete a skills audit using the topic checklist to take ownership of their learning in the lead up to the summer exams.

Year 11 Assessments

All pupils will be assessed through three methods:

1. Class Tests - Unit tests based on the routes of study above
2. End of Cycle / Mock Exams - Past GCSE exam papers / Practice / Mock Papers
3. Whole school 'Mock Week' – 3 papers designed to shadow the real exam

Class tests are between 30-40 minutes and are peer marked in lesson with results collated by the teacher.

End of cycle / mock exams are teacher assessed using the Edexcel guidance and results are recorded on a central spread sheet.

MLF – Refers to Most Likely Final grade at the end of year 11. This is a teacher assessment grade based on a combination of classwork / homework and assessments.

Key stage 5

A-Level Maths H230 / H240

A level Maths follows the OCR H230 / H240 specification. All pupils studying A Level Maths are encouraged to complete the full A Level and are expected to sit the AS (H230) exam at the end of Year 12.

There are 2 classes: 12MA1 and 12MA2 to stream pupils accordingly and accommodate the Further Maths A Level. All classes at KS5 are taught by Maths specialists to ensure the best possible learning experience.

All pupils are provided with their own Textbooks (deposit collected) and Elevate login (online edition).

Year 12 - H230

Year 12 pupils use the following text:

1. OCR Pure Maths / Mechanics / Statistics Year 1

Year 13 - H240

Year 13 pupils use the following text:

1. OCR Pure Maths / Mechanics / Statistics Year 2

See table below for a more detailed overview of the programme of study and how it will be assessed.

A-Level Further Maths H235 / H245

A level Further Maths follows the OCR H235 / H2405specification. All pupils studying A Level Further Maths are also required to study the A Level Maths course parallel and are expected to sit the AS (H235) exam at the end of Year 12.

There is 1 class with a small group of students to provide a tutorial style leaning environment.

All pupils are provided with their own Textbooks (deposit collected) and Elevate login (online edition).

Year 12 - H235

Year 12 pupils use the following text:

1. OCR Pure Maths (Year 1)
2. OCR Mechanics (Year 1 & 2)
3. OCR Add Pure (Year 1 & 2)

Year 13 - H245

Year 13 pupils use the following text:

1. OCR Pure Maths (Year 2)
From Year 12:
2. OCR Mechanics
3. OCR Add Pure

See table 2 below for a more detailed overview of the programme of study and how it will be assessed.

Name of Course: A-Level Mathematics H230 / H240	Exam board: OCR			
Entry requirements: Maths GCSE Grade 6 English GCSE Grade 5	What is Mathematics at A Level?	The new A-Level Mathematics course aims to develop overall mathematical understanding. Students are encouraged to think, act and communicate mathematically, providing them with the skills to analyse situations in mathematics and elsewhere.		
Content Overview 1. Mathematical argument, language and proof 2. Mathematical problem solving 3. Mathematical modelling.	Course Structure Year 12 – A/S Level H230	Pure mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof • Algebra and functions • Coordinate geometry in the x-y plane • Sequences and series • Trigonometry • Exponentials and logarithms • Differentiation • Integration • Vectors 	Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical sampling • Data presentation and interpretation • Probability • Statistical distributions • Statistical hypothesis testing 	Mechanics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantities and units in mechanics • Kinematics • Forces and Newton’s laws
	Year 13 – A/S Level H240 In addition to the content covered in Year 12:	Pure mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algebra and functions • Trigonometry • Differentiation • Integration • Numerical methods 	Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data presentation and interpretation • Probability • Statistical distributions • Statistical hypothesis testing 	Mechanics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forces and Newton’s laws • Moments

<p>Future Pathways Engineering, Actuary, Accounting, Finance, Analytics Teaching, Computing, Business Studies, Medicine.</p> <p>Mathematics A Level is highly regarded by employers and higher education institutes</p>	<p>How will it be Assessed?</p>	<p>A/S Level – Assessment: 2 x 90 minute exams each worth 50% of the qualification. Paper 1 – Pure Maths & Statistics (75 marks) Paper 2 – Pure Maths & Mechanics (75 marks)</p> <p>A Level – Assessment: 3 x 120 minute exams each worth 33 1/3% of the qualification. Paper 1 – Pure Maths (100 marks) Paper 2 – Pure Maths & Statistics (100 marks) Paper 3 – Pure Maths & Mechanics</p>
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Name of Course: A-Level Further Mathematics 8FMO / 9FMO	Exam board: Edexcel			
Entry requirements: Maths GCSE Grade 7 English GCSE Grade 5	What is Mathematics at A Level?	The new A-Level Mathematics course aims to develop overall mathematical understanding. Students are encouraged to think, act and communicate mathematically, providing them with the skills to analyse situations in mathematics and elsewhere.		
Content Overview 1. Mathematical argument, language and proof 2. Mathematical problem solving 3. Mathematical modelling.	Course Structure Year 12 – A/S Level 8FMO	Pure Mathematics Mandatory Topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof • Complex numbers • Matrices • Further vectors • Further algebra 	Opt 1 - Mechanics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensional analysis • Work, energy and power • Impulse and momentum • Motion in a circle 	Opt 2 – Mechanics 2
	Year 13 – A/S Level 9FMO In addition to the content covered in Year 12:	Pure Mathematics Mandatory Topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series • Hyperbolic functions • Further calculus • Polar coordinates • Differential equations 	Opt 1 - Mechanics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre of mass • Further dynamics and kinematics 	Opt 2 – Mechanics 2

<p>Future Pathways Engineering, Actuary, Accounting, Finance, Analytics Teaching, Computing, Business Studies, Medicine.</p> <p>Further Mathematics A Level is highly regarded by employers and higher education institutes</p>	<p>How will it be Assessed?</p>			