



Key Stage 4 Curriculum Overview

Progression from Key Stage 3 and optional progression through Post-16 :

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Year 9			Students at the end of Key Stage 3 will have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A solid foundation in the six strands of Mathematics; Number, Ratio, Algebra, Geometry, Probability and Statistics. • Fluency in the basic Numeracy Skills which are transferable across the curriculum. • Built up resilience in dealing with Mathematical reasoning and problem solving.
Year 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congruence, Similarity & Enlargement • Trigonometry • Representing solutions of equations & inequalities • Simultaneous equations <p>Functional Skills Level 1 (Nurture Group) If students successfully pass Level 1, they will progress onto Level 2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angles & Bearings • Working with circles • Vectors • Ratios & fractions • Percentages & Interest • Probability <p>Functional Skills Level 2 (Nurture Group)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting, representing & interpreting data • Non-calculator methods • Types of number & sequences • Indices & roots • Manipulating expressions <p>Functional Skills Level 2 (Nurture Group)</p>
Year 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradients & lines • Non-linear graphs • Using graphs • Expanding & factorising • Changing the subject • Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiplicative reasoning • Geometric reasoning • Algebraic reasoning • Transforming & Constructing • Listing & describing • Show that questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision and examinations

By the end of Key Stage 4 students should be able to:

- perform routine single- and multi-step procedures effectively by recalling, applying and interpreting notation, terminology, facts, definitions and formulae
- interpret and communicate information effectively
- make deductions, inferences and draw conclusions
- construct chains of reasoning, including arguments
- generate strategies to solve mathematical and non-mathematical problems by translating them into mathematical processes, realising connections between different parts of mathematics.
- interpret results in the context of the given problem
- evaluate methods and results