Maths- Y12
MAGHULL HIGH SCHOOL - CURRICULUM MAP

| HALF TERM 5 Apr-May | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } 1 \\ \text { W/C } 18^{\text {th }} \text { April (1) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } 2 \\ \text { W/C } 25^{\text {th }} \text { April (2) } \end{gathered}$ | Week 3 W/C 2nd May (2) | Week 4 W/C $9^{\text {th }}$ May (2) | Week 5 W/C 16th May | Week 6 W/C 23rd May (2) |
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| Units :-Pure <br> :-Statistics <br> :-Mechanics | Teaching Preparation \& Review of Units <br> Teaching Preparation \& Review of Units <br> Vectors | Teaching Preparation \& Assessment of units <br> Teaching Preparation \& Assessment of units <br> Vectors | Teaching Preparation \& Review of Units <br> Teaching Preparation \& Review of Units <br> Vectors | Teaching Preparation \& Assessment of Units <br> Teaching Preparation \& Assessment of Units <br> Vectors | Teaching Preparation \& Review of Units <br> Teaching Preparation \& Review of Units <br> Kinematics in one dimension | Assessments and the start of the School Moderation process <br> Assessments and the start of the School Moderation process <br> Kinematics in one dimension |
| Topics to be Reviewed. | Pure <br> Statistics | - Algebraic manipulation <br> - Polynomials and the Binomial Theorem <br> - Differentiation <br> - Integration Trigonometry <br> - Exponentials and Logarithms <br> - Argument and Proof <br> - Sampling <br> - Central tendency and spread <br> - Single-variable data <br> - Bivariate data <br> - Probability <br> - Binomial distribution <br> - Formulating a test <br> - The critical region <br> Use vectors in two dimensions. Calculate the magnitude and direction of a vector and convert between component form and magnitude/direction form. Add vectors diagrammatically and perform the algebraic operations of vector addition and multiplication by scalars, and understand their geometrical interpretations. Understand and use position vectors; calculate the distance between two points represented by position vectors. Use vectors to solve problems in pure mathematics and in context, including forces. Kinematics in one dimension: Understand and use fundamental quantities and units in the S.I. system: length, time, mass. Understand and use derived quantities and units: velocity, acceleration, force, weight. Understand, interpret and extract information from diagrams and construct mathematical diagrams to solve problems, including in mechanics. Translate a situation in context into a mathematical model, making simplifying assumptions. Understand that a mathematical model can be refined by considering its outputs and simplifying assumptions. Understand and use modelling assumptions. Understand and use the language of kinematics: position; displacement; distance travelled; velocity; speed; acceleration. Understand, use and interpret graphs in kinematics for motion in a straight line: displacement against time and interpretation of |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | gradient; velocity against time and interpretation of gradient and area under the graph. Evaluate, including by <br> making reasoned estimates, the limitations of solutions. Use a mathematical model with suitable inputs to engage <br> with and explore situations (for a given model or a model constructed or selected by the student). Interpret the <br> outputs of a mathematical model in the context of the original situation (for a given model or a model constructed or <br> selected by the student). Understand that a mathematical model can be refined by considering its outputs and <br> simplifying assumptions. Understand, use and derive the formulae for constant acceleration for motion in a straight <br> line. Use a mathematical model with suitable inputs to engage with and explore situations (for a given model or a <br> model constructed or selected by the student). Interpret the outputs of a mathematical model in the context of the <br> original situation (for a given model or a model constructed or selected by the student). Use calculus in kinematics <br> for motion in a straight line: $v=\mathrm{dr} / \mathrm{dt}, \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{dv} / \mathrm{dt}, \mathrm{r}=\int \mathrm{vdt}, \mathrm{a}=\int \mathrm{vdt}$. |
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