

YEAR 10, FOUNDATION 3 YEAR GCSE, GEOMETRY AND MEASURES, MATHS

Rationale and Context of Unit:	Core curriculum content:	Tier 2 & Tier 3 vocabulary explicitly taught:
<p><u>ANGLES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use conventional terms and notations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> points, lines, vertices, edges, planes, parallel lines, perpendicular lines, right angles, polygons, regular polygons and polygons with reflection and/or rotation symmetries. Use the standard conventions for labelling and referring to the sides and angles of triangles. Draw diagrams from written descriptions Apply the properties of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> angles at a point angles at a point on a straight line vertically opposite angles. Understand and use alternate and corresponding angles on parallel lines. <p><u>SCALE DIAGRAMS AND BEARINGS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use scale factors, scale diagrams and maps. Measure line segments and angles in geometric figures, including interpreting 	<p><u>MEASURES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply and interpret limits of accuracy Use standard units of measure and related concepts (length, area, volume / capacity, mass, time, money etc) Use standard units of mass, length, time, money and other measures (including standard compound measures) using decimal quantities where appropriate Change freely between related standard units (e.g. time, length, area, volume / capacity, mass) and compound units (e.g. speed, rates of pay, prices, density, pressure) in numerical and algebraic contexts Use compound units such as speed, rates of pay, unit pricing, density and pressure <p><u>CONSTRUCTIONS AND LOCI</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the standard ruler and compass constructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> perpendicular bisector of a line segment constructing a perpendicular to a given line from / at a given point 	<p>Units, length, area, volume, capacity, mass, time, money, standard units, speed, rates of pay, prices, density, pressure, compound units, construction, loci, locus, ruler, compass, perpendicular, bisector, angle, line segment, congruent, similar, triangle, angle, side, right angle, isosceles triangle, proof, length, trigonometry, opposite, adjacent, hypotenuse, cosine, sine, tangent, side, length, ratio, perimeter, face, vertex, vertices, surface, edge, cube, cuboid, prism, pyramid, cone, sphere, composite shape, triangle, circumference, radius, diameter, centre, chord, tangent, arc, sector, segment, circle, surface area, Pi (π), polygon, property, sum, regular, irregular, square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, kite, rhombus, quadrilateral.</p> <p>Highlighted words <u>MUST</u> be explicitly taught, defined and recorded in student books as they are first met. Other listed words may be introduced verbally or written in a similar format.</p>

maps and scale drawings and use of bearings.

INTRODUCTION TO PERIMETER AND AREA

- Identify properties of the faces, surfaces, edges and vertices of: cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres
- Calculate the perimeter of a 2D shape and composite shapes
- Calculate the area of composite shapes
- Know and apply formulae to calculate area of:
 - triangles
 - parallelograms
 - trapezia

CIRCUMFERENCE AND AREA

- Identify and apply circle definitions and properties, including centre, radius, chord, diameter, circumference, tangent, arc, sector and segment
- Know the formulae
 - circumference of a circle = $2\pi r = \pi d$
 - area of a circle = πr^2
- Calculate: perimeters of 2D shapes, including circles and composite shapes
- Calculate areas of circles and composite shapes

- bisecting a given angle
- Know that the perpendicular distance from a point to a line is the shortest distance to the line
- Use these to construct given figures and solve loci problems

CONGRUENCE AND SIMILARITY

- Use the basic congruence criteria for triangles (SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS)
- Apply angle facts, triangle congruence, similarity and properties of quadrilaterals to conjecture and derive results about angles and sides, including Pythagoras' Theorem and the fact that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal, and use known results to obtain simple proofs
- Apply and use the concepts of congruence and similarity, including the relationships between lengths in similar figures

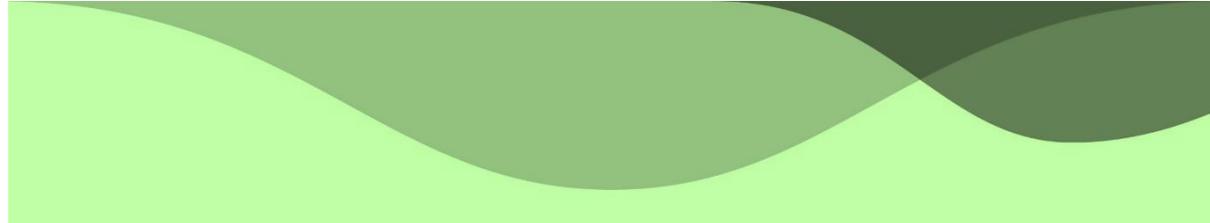
INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY

- Know and use the trigonometric ratios

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}},$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}, \text{ and}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}};$$



<p><u>TRANSFORMATIONS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, describe and construct congruent and similar shapes, on co-ordinate axes, by considering rotation, reflection, translation and enlargement (including fractional scale factors) Describe translations as 2D vectors <p><u>PYTHAGORAS' THEOREM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the formula for Pythagoras' Theorem $a^2+b^2=c^2$ Apply it to find length in right angled triangles in two dimensional figures <p><u>2D REPRESENTATIONS OF 3D SHAPES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and interpret plans and elevations of 3D shapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply them to find angles and lengths in right-angled triangles in two dimensional figures Compare lengths using ratio notation <p><u>FURTHER PERIMETER AND AREA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify properties of the faces, surfaces, edges and vertices of: cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres (review of Year 9) Calculate the perimeter of a 2D shape and composite shapes (review of Year 9) Calculate the area of composite shapes (review of Year 9) Find the surface area of pyramids and composite solids Know and apply formulae to calculate area of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> triangles parallelograms trapezia (review of Year 9) <p><u>FURTHER CIRCUMFERENCE AND AREA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and apply circle definitions and properties, including centre, radius, chord, diameter, circumference, tangent, arc, sector and segment (review of Year 9) Know and use the formulae 	
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- Circumference of a circle = $2\pi r$ or πd
- Area of a circle = πr^2
- Calculate the perimeter of 2D shapes including circles and composite shapes
- Calculate areas of circles and composite shapes (review of Year 9)
- Calculate surface area of spheres, cones and composite solids
- Calculate arc lengths, angles and areas of sectors of circles
- Calculate exactly with multiples of π

PROPERTIES OF POLYGONS

- Derive and use the sum of angles in a triangle (e.g. to deduce and use the angle sum in any polygon, and to derive properties of regular polygons)
- Derive and apply the properties and definitions of: special types of quadrilaterals, including square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, kite and rhombus
- and triangles and other plane figures using appropriate language

Challenge and Support:	World wide learning/ links to 21 st century:	Cultural capital/ Industry/ Enrichment:
<p>GEOMETRY AND MEASURES</p> <p>Properties and constructions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. use conventional terms and notations: points, lines, vertices, edges, planes, parallel lines, perpendicular lines, right angles, polygons, regular polygons and polygons with reflection and/or rotation symmetries; use the standard conventions for labelling and referring to the sides and angles of triangles; draw diagrams from written description 2. use the standard ruler and compass constructions (perpendicular bisector of a line segment, constructing a perpendicular to a given line from/at a given point, bisecting a given angle); use these to construct given figures and solve loci problems; know that the perpendicular distance from a point to a line is the shortest distance to the line 3. apply the properties of angles at a point, angles at a point on a straight line, vertically opposite angles; understand and use alternate and corresponding angles on parallel lines; derive and use the sum of angles in a triangle (e.g. to deduce and use the angle sum in any polygon, and to derive properties of regular polygons) 4. derive and apply the properties and definitions of: special types of quadrilaterals, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being able to rely on accurate decimal measurements is vital in athletics. In a 'photo-finish with two competitors crossing the finishing line apparently together, 0.01 seconds can be the difference between gold and silver! • A ruler and compasses can be used to draw angles and solve problems without using a protractor. • GPS pinpoints your location using the intersection of spheres around satellites. • Car manufacturers produce car parts which are congruent so that they fit into all cars in the production line. • Trigonometry means 'triangle measurements' and it is very useful for finding the lengths of sides and sizes of angles. Trigonometry is used to determine lengths and angles in navigation, surveying, astronomy, engineering, construction and even in the placement of satellites and satellite receivers. • Carpet fitters need to calculate the area of a room in a house when they lay carpets. 	<div data-bbox="1518 363 1774 539" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Search Algebra for all ages</p> <p>NRICH website – access current articles and enrichment activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRICH provides thousands of free online mathematics resources for ages 3 to 18 - completely free and available to all via their website (nrich.maths.org/). These resources aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enrich and enhance the experience of the mathematics curriculum for all learners ○ Develop mathematical thinking and problem-solving skills ○ Offer challenging, inspiring and engaging activities • Problem solving opportunities – Applied Mathematics. • Challenge problems. • Extension work. • Assessment sections in texts

including square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, kite and rhombus; and triangles and other plane figures using appropriate language

5. use the basic congruence criteria for triangles (SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS)

6. apply angle facts, triangle congruence, similarity and properties of quadrilaterals to conjecture and derive results about angles and sides, including Pythagoras' Theorem and the fact that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal, and use known results to obtain simple proofs

7. identify, describe and construct congruent and similar shapes, including on coordinate axes, by considering rotation, reflection, translation and enlargement (including fractional **and negative** scale factors)

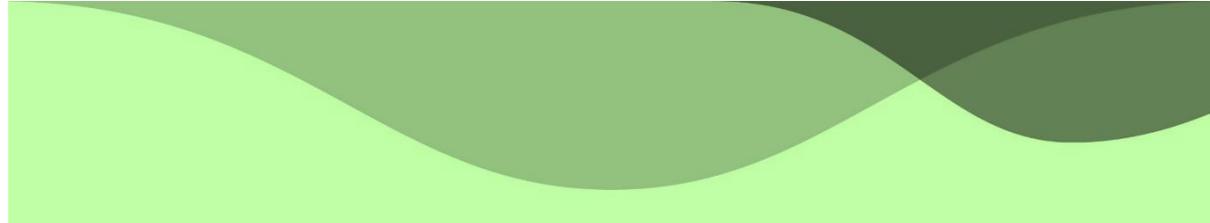
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8. describe the changes and invariance achieved by combinations of rotations, reflections and translations

9. identify and apply circle definitions and properties, including: centre, radius, chord, diameter, circumference, tangent, arc, sector and segment

10. apply and prove the standard circle theorems concerning angles, radii, tangents and chords, and use them to prove related results

- Architects and engineers need to work out the areas of various shapes so they can design and construct interesting buildings.
- The invention of the wheel was most definitely a landmark event in human technological development, giving people the ability to travel at speed. However it was the use of gears and cogs on a massive scale during the Industrial Revolution that really accelerated advancement, not just in technology but also in social and economic development.
- An understanding of angles and shapes allows us to create beautiful things.
- Spanners are designed to fit hexagonal nuts and bolts.



<p>11. solve geometrical problems on coordinate axes</p> <p>12. identify properties of the faces, surfaces, edges and vertices of: cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres</p> <p>13. construct and interpret plans and elevations of 3D shapes.</p> <p>Mensuration and calculation</p> <p>14. use standard units of measure and related concepts (length, area, volume/capacity, mass, time, money, etc.)</p> <p>15. measure line segments and angles in geometric figures, including interpreting maps and scale drawings and use of bearings</p> <p>16. know and apply formulae to calculate: area of triangles, parallelograms, trapezia; volume of cuboids and other right prisms (including cylinders)</p> <p>17. know the formulae: circumference of a circle = $2\pi r = \pi d$, area of a circle = πr^2; calculate: perimeters of 2D shapes, including circles; areas of circles and composite shapes; surface area and volume of spheres, pyramids, cones and composite solids</p> <p>18. calculate arc lengths, angles and areas of sectors of circles</p> <p>19. apply the concepts of congruence and similarity, including the relationships between lengths, areas and volumes in similar figures</p> <p>20. know the formulae for: Pythagoras' theorem, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, and the trigonometric</p>		
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ratios, $\sin\theta = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$, $\cos\theta = \frac{\textit{adjacent}}{\textit{hypotenuse}}$, and $\tan\theta = \frac{\textit{opposite}}{\textit{adjacent}}$; apply them to find angles and lengths in right-angled triangles **and, where possible, general triangles** in two and three dimensional figures

21. know the exact values of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$ for $\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$ and 90° ; know the exact value of $\tan\theta$ for $\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$ and 60°

22. know and apply the sine rule, $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$, and cosine rule, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$, to find unknown lengths and angles

23. know and apply

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

to calculate the area, sides or angles of any triangle.

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Vectors

24. describe translations as 2D vectors

25. apply addition and subtraction of vectors, multiplication of vectors by a scalar, and diagrammatic and column representations of vectors; **use vectors to construct geometric arguments and proofs**

Historical, Social, Moral, Spiritual, Cultural context:	Cross curricular links/ literacy/numeracy:	Common misconceptions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore key mathematicians and links to Geometry e.g Euclid on you tube • History of imperial Measures- google search images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles: finding area of materials • Geography coordinate units • History measures/storming castle trip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two line segments that do not touch are perpendicular if they would meet at right angles when extended • Pupils may believe, incorrectly, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - perpendicular lines have to be horizontal / vertical - only straight lines can be parallel - all triangles have rotational symmetry of order 3 • Some pupils may think that all trapezia are isosceles • Some pupils may think that a diagonal cannot be horizontal or vertical • Two line segments that do not touch are perpendicular if they would meet at right angles when extended. Therefore, the diagonals of an arrowhead (delta) are perpendicular despite what some pupils may think • Some pupils may write amounts of money incorrectly; e.g. £3.5 for £3.50, especially if a calculator is used at any point • Some pupils may apply an incorrect understanding that there are 100 minutes in a hour when solving problems

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some pupils may struggle when converting between 12- and 24-hour clock notation; e.g. thinking that 15:00 is 5 o' clock• Some pupils may use the wrong scale of a protractor. For example, they measure an obtuse angle as 60° rather than 120°.• Some pupils may think it's the 'base' angles of an isosceles that are always equal. For example, they may think that $a = b$ rather than $a = c$.• Some pupils may use the sloping height when finding the areas of parallelograms, triangles and trapezia• Some pupils may think that the area of a triangle is found using $\text{area} = \text{base} \times \text{height}$• Some pupils may think that you multiply all the numbers to find the area of a shape• Some pupils may confuse the concepts of surface area and volume <p>Some pupils may only find the area of the three 'distinct' faces when finding surface area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some pupils will wrestle with the idea that a line $x = a$ is parallel to the y-axis• When describing or carrying out a translation, some pupils may count the squares between the two shapes rather than the squares that describe the movement between the two shapes.
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Assessment timeline:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic test assessments are conducted at the end of each topic. These are roughly after 2 weeks per topic, but this may vary. • Pre-checks are conducted at the start of the topic to test student prior knowledge. This informs lesson planning and delivery. • Tracking assessments are conducted once a term with end of year formal exams, for reporting and checking cumulative knowledge. • Testing data leads to discussions about setting, intervention groups and individual in-class intervention. • All students have access to a wide range of resources to develop their understanding. 		
Home learning		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homework is set weekly for each group. This will often be via interactive websites with immediate feedback and support. • Teachers have the autonomy to use whichever resource they wish within the criteria set for the topic. • Students have access to lots of resources at home, including: Kerboodle, MyMaths, Mathswatch, PiXL Maths APP, PiXL Tmes Table App. 		
Feedback		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback is given after each topic test, tracking assessment and end of year exams. After tracking and end of year exams, this will include “Formative Marking” sheets which give feedback question by question to help support the students with priorities for further work. 		

Length of unit (duration indicated in lessons)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Unit:																													