



Year 11 Parents/Carers

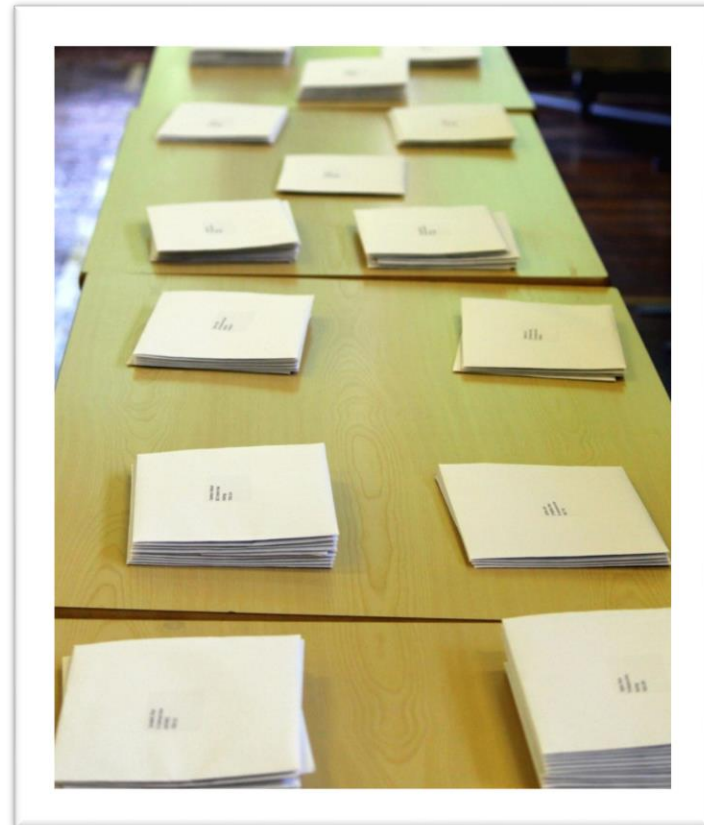
Maths GCSE Preparation Evening September
2015

Purpose of the evening



By the end of the evening you should have:

1. A full understanding of the key expectations, events and challenges of Year 10.
2. A variety of strategies to use to support your daughter in her learning.



Our Expectations



- Committed to turning potential into exceptional achievement
- Centred on students, learning and achievement
- Committed to working partnership with parents and students
- To have high expectations of ALL students in ALL respects.

2014-2015 Maths GCSE Results

- A* to A: 10%
- A* to B: 37%
- A* to C: 67%
- 71% of students made the expected progress (National expectations are three levels of progress based on the KS2 result)



Maths – The exam

- Two papers – Calculator and non-calculator
- No coursework, purely exam based
- Two tiers
- Higher = A* - E
- Foundation = C – G
- Early entry to the exams is no longer available. All students will sit their Maths GCSE in June 2016.

Maths - Resources



- MyMaths
 - We have found that those students who regularly access MyMaths feel more confident about their own ability
 - Immediate marks given
 - Red/Amber/Green indicated
 - Booster packs
 - Levelled tasks
 - Lessons provided online to support independent study
- www.mymaths.co.uk
- Username: helenswood Password: mathsrocks

Maths - Resources



- Revision guides and workbooks
- Half price if bought through the school at £5 for the pair.
- Use early and target their revision.

Had a look Nearly there Nailed it! **NUMBER**

Percentage change

There are two methods that can be used to increase or decrease an amount by a percentage.

Method 1
Work out 25% of £200:
 $\frac{25}{100} \times £200 = £70$
Subtract the decrease:
 $£200 - £70 = £130$

Method 2
Use a MULTIPLIER.
 $100\% + 30\% = 130\%$
 $\frac{130}{100} = 1.3$
The multiplier for a 30% increase is 1.3
 $400\text{g} \times 1.3 = 520\text{g}$

Worked example **grade E**
Kaz buys a car. The normal price of the car is £7200.
Kaz gets a 10% discount.
(a) Work out 10% of £7200.
 $\frac{10}{100} \times £7200 = £720$
(b) Work out how much Kaz pays for the car.
 $£7200 - £720 = £6480$

EXAM ALERT!
Only half of students got full marks on this question. Make sure you know that words like *discount* and *depreciation* mean that you have to decrease the price.
You can also use the multiplier method.
 $100\% - 10\% = 90\%$
 $\frac{90}{100} = 0.9$ so the multiplier for a 10% decrease is 0.9
 $£7200 \times 0.9 = £6480$
This was a real exam question that caught students out - be prepared! **ResultPlus**

Worked example **grade D**
A football club increases the prices of its season tickets by 4.8% each year.
In 2010 a top-price season ticket cost £550.
Calculate the price of this season ticket in 2011.
 $\frac{4.8}{100} \times 550 = 26.4$
 $£550 + £26.40 = £576.40$

When working with money, answers must be given to 2 decimal places.
Check it!
10% of £550 is £55, so 5% is £27.50
 $£550 + £27.50 = £577.50$, which is close to £576.40
A question may also ask you to write one quantity as a percentage of another.
For a reminder have a look at page 16.

Now try this **grade D** **grade C**
(cost of book before VAT) $\times 1.2 = £912$
1. The normal cost of a coat is £94.
In a sale the cost of the coat is reduced by 36%.
Work out the sale price of the coat. (3 marks)
2. Alistair sells books.
He sells each book for £9.12 including VAT at 20%.
Work out how much each book costs before VAT. (4 marks)

edexcel

Maths – What can we do?



- Provide high quality lessons
- Target students that are underachieving through regular and thorough analysis of any MOCK examinations.
- Give you any information that you require.
- Offer external revision sessions and guidance for students.

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Maths – What can you do?



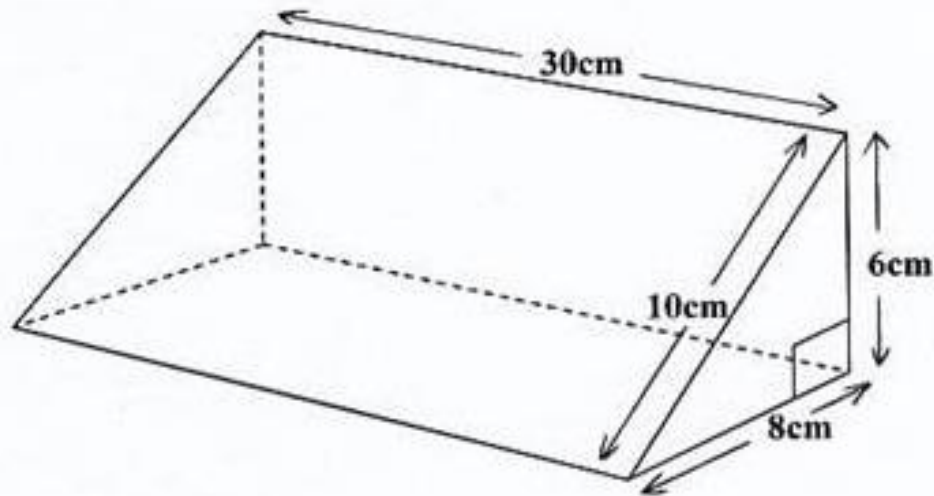
- Support students and encourage them to use MyMaths or revision guides regularly.
- Persuade and coax or nag and moan?
- Remain positive – Maths can be learnt
- Get involved – Ask them to explain what they have worked on in lesson to you.



What does a C question look like?

The diagram below shows a triangular prism.

The diagram is **NOT** drawn accurately.



Calculate the volume of this triangular prism.



Homework, Revision, Exam details

- Homework will be set once a week, one of them being from a homework booklet and another one accessible using the MyMaths website mentioned earlier.
- The exam details are as follows:
 - Term 1: Non-Calculator paper
 - Term 2: Full Mock
 - Term 3: Calculator paper
 - Term 4: Full Mock
 - June 2016: The GCSE paper

Any Questions?