### THE G C SCHOOL OF CAREERS



#### SCHOOL YEAR 2022-2023

#### FORM 1 to 2

BOOK: Edexcel International GCSC (9-1) Mathematics A, Student Book 1 by David Turner, Ian Potts.

#### MATERIAL TO BE COVERED

#### 1. Unit 1: Number 1:

 Simplifying expressions involving the four basic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and powers using the BIDMAS rule.

#### 2. Unit 3: Number 3:

- Use the terms odd, even and prime numbers, factors and multiples.
- Know the divisibility rules (eg. A number is divisible by 3, if the sum of its digits is a multiple of 3).
- Express integers as a product of powers of prime factors

(e.g.  $720 = 2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5$ )

• Find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) and the Highest Common Factor (HCF) of two/three given numbers.

### 3. Unit 1: Number 1:

 Understand and use equivalent fractions; simplifying a fraction by canceling common factors

$$\left(\frac{8}{60} = \frac{2}{15}\right)$$
 lowest terms)

- Understand and use mixed numbers and vulgar fractions
- Conversion between improper fractions and mixed numbers
- Identify common denominators
- Applying common denominators to order fractions
- Calculate a given fraction of a given quantity, expressing the answer as a fraction
- Express a given number as a fraction of another number
- Use common denominators to add and subtract fractions (use fractions in problems)
- Convert between fractions, decimals and percentages

(e.g. 
$$\frac{3}{5} = 0.6 = 60$$
 %)

• Understand and use unit fraction as multiplicative inverses

(e.g. 
$$3 \div 5 = 3x \frac{1}{5}$$
)

- Multiply and divide a given fraction by an integer, by a unit fraction and by a general fraction
- Use decimal notation (understand the position of the figure in decimal numbers)
- Order decimals
- Order numbers in ascending or descending order a combination of decimals percentages fractions

(eg. Put the following numbers in asceding order  $\frac{3}{5}$ , 0.65, 70%)

- Apply the BIDMAS rule with decimals and fractions.
- Degree of accuracy (decimal places, significant figures)

# 4. <u>Directed Numbers (The book does not include any questions on</u> <u>this topic):</u>

- Adding, Subtracting, multiplying and dividing positive and negative numbers
- Powers with negative numbers eg.  $(-2)^2$
- Use the BIDMAS rule with directed numbers (manipulating signs)
- Use directed numbers in practical situations (E.g. temperature, sea-level).

### 5. Unit 1:Algebra 1:

- Evaluate expressions by substituting numerical values for letters
- Collect like terms
- Multiply a single term over a bracket.
- Expanding double brackets (Unit 5: Algebra 5)
- Know the following rules of indices when simplifying algebraic expressions  $(a^m \times a^n = a^{mn} \quad a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n} \quad (a^m)^n = a^{m \times m})$
- Finding expressions for the perimeter and area of shapes (rectangles, triangles)
- Solve linear equations with integer or fractional coefficients in one unknown in which the unknown appears on either side or both sides of the equation
- Solving verbal problems by constructing an equation including problems with perimeter and area of shapes and sum of angles (rectangles and triangles)
- Understand that a letter may represent an unknown number or a variable
- Use correct notational conventions for algebraic expressions and formulae

(Evaluate 2x - 3y, when x = -2 and y = 4)

- Substitute positive and negative integers, decimals and fractions for words and letters in expressions and formulae
- Use formulae from mathematics and other real life contexts expressed initially in words or diagrammatic

### 6. Unit 1: Shape and Space 1:

- Know what a point, a straight line and a line segment is.
- Know the different types of angles (acute, obtuse and reflex)
- Know how to solve problems involving angle reasoning (vertically opposite angles, angles on a straight line, supplementary angles, complementary angles and angles at a point)
- Finding angles of shapes
  → Triangles (equilateral, isosceles)
  →Quadrilaterals
- Naming a triangle (using vertices), sides and angles using letter notation (eg. Triangle ABC, <ABC)</li>
- Finding angles on parallel lines using angle theorems (corresponding angles, alternate angles, Interior angles, vertically opposite angles).
- Polygons
- Constructions (know how to construct angles, construct triangles, angle bisector, Perpendicular Bisector.
- NO LOCI

# 7. Unit 2: Number 2:

- Percentages: calculate x as a percentage of y and y percent of x.
- Know how to use and find multiplying factors.
- Work out percentage change; increase/decrease (using formulae)
- Recognize if increase or decrease using words (depreciation, appreciation)

# 8. <u>Unit 3: Number 3:</u>

- Ratio:
- Simplify ratios (simple, with different units and ones involving fractions)
- Comparing ratios
- Finding ratios in problems
- Finding missing quantities by writing ratios as fractions and then solve like equations.
- Division in a given ratio (sharing amounts)
- Map Scale (finding real measurements using map scales)

# 9. Unit 2: Algebra 2:

- Simplifying fractional algebraic expressions involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- Solving Equations with squares and square roots

# 10. Unit 3: Algebra 3:

• Solving equations with fractions.

# 11. Unit 7: Number 7 (Book 2)

• Recurring numbers

# 12. Unit 2: Algebra 2:

- Using the positive integer rules of indices to simplify expressions  $(a^m \times a^n = a^{mn} \quad a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n} \quad (a^m)^n = a^{m \times m})$
- Evaluate operations using rules of indices giving answers correct to significant figures and in standard form..

# 13. Unit 2 : Handling Data 1:

- Collecting Data, Discrete Data, Continuous Data
- Pictograms, pie charts, bar charts, two way tables, multiple bar charts.
- Misleading data representation.
- Averages: Mean, Mode, Median, Range
- Comparing averages.

# 14. Unit 3 : Handling Data 2:

- Extending to frequency tables into calculation tables
- Frequency polygon.
- Averages from frequency tables including grouped data.

### 15. Unit 2 : Shape and Space 2:

- Pythagoras Theorem (work out missing sides of simple right angled triangles)
- Work out missing sides in combined right-angled triangles.
- Solving problems using Pythagoras theorem.

### 16.Unit 4: Algebra 4:

• Area and perimeter of shapes using formulae (triangle, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, circle, rhombus)