



Key Stage 4 Art and design Learning Journey

Yr 11 Feb- Exam Unit

The exam unit counts for 40% of the marks. You will be given a theme and a least 10 weeks to prepare a portfolio and a final piece. The final piece will be completed over two days in exam conditions at the end of the preparatory period. The theme is set by the board. We will guide you through the exam paper and show you how to develop ideas and responses to the theme. The portfolio must cover the four assessment objectives.

Why? This tests your ability to develop your ideas in a given period of time. You will be expected to meet deadlines and work with greater independence. The final piece will be produced in exam conditions

YEAR
11

ASSESSMENTS

Unit2 Reflections

Explore a single theme from YR 10 into YR11. This will allow you to work in depth with increasing independence. You will become more confident about the way that you want to work and the techniques and materials that you wish to explore. We will look at a wide range of techniques and media as you develop your ideas. You will start to identify the features of your own way of working as you become more familiar with artists' work and the language used to analyse your work and the work of other artists. Annotating your work will help you to understand your ideas and express your ideas both visually and verbally. You will produce a portfolio and at least two final pieces in response to the theme. The skills you learn on this project will be tested in the exam unit.

Why? Art and design is about developing your understanding of visual language in order to develop ideas with increasing subtlety and confidence. This project/theme will allow you to do this. The skills you learn are central to careers in Art and Design where you will be expected to develop ideas and show resilience and creativity

ASSESSMENTS

YEAR
10 into 11

Yr10 Art and Design is a coursework based subject.

You will be expected to produce two units of coursework. This will account for 60% of your final mark.

Unit1 People, Places, Spaces.

The first project builds on the visual language skills and the personal responses that you have made in Key Stage 3. You will be expected to develop a project/portfolio in response to the theme. You will be supported through the initial stages as you increase your recording skills and learn how to research, explore and develop ideas. You will be shown how to create the portfolio and the final piece.

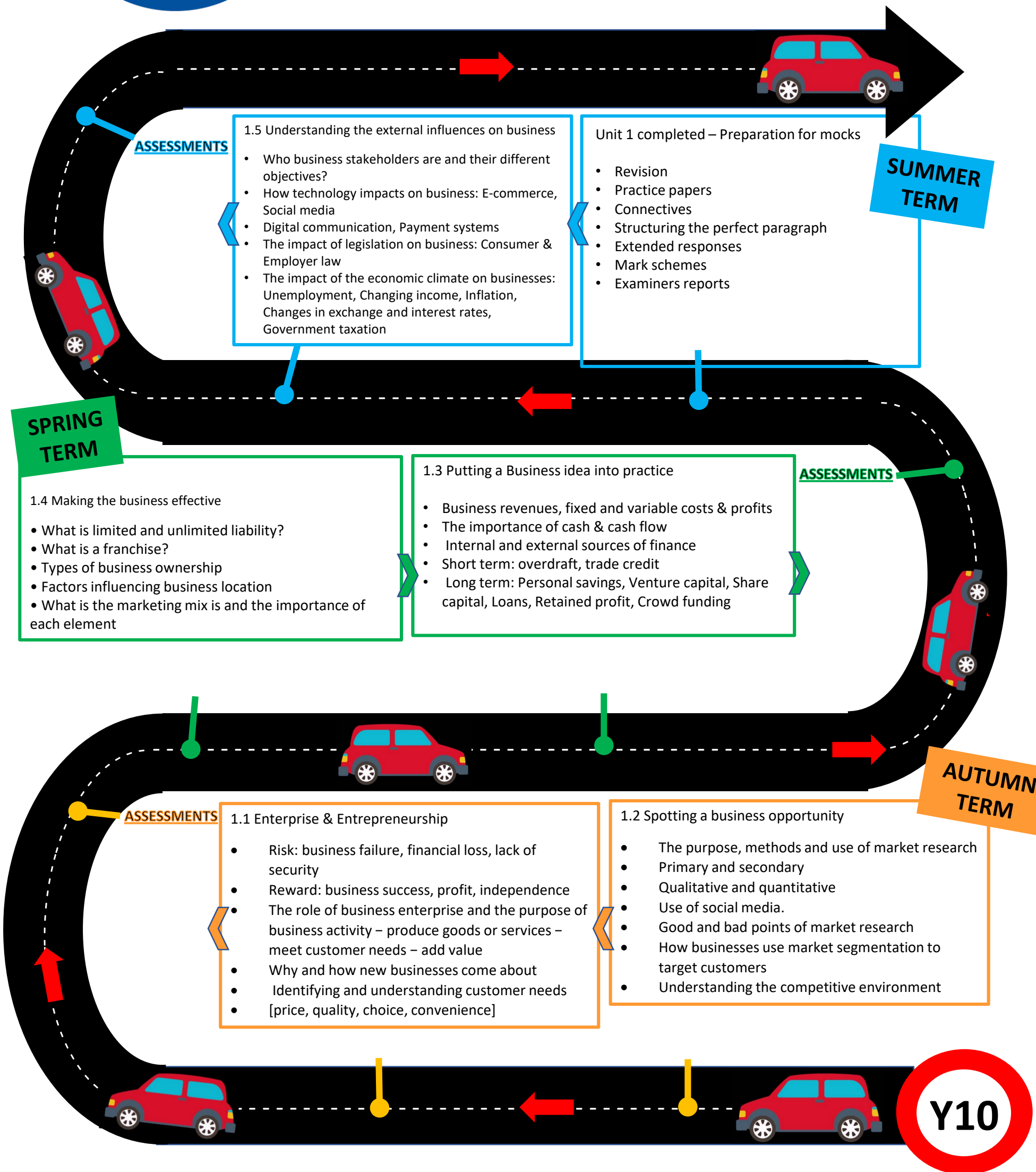
Why? This project will enable you to work in depth on your work and construct a coherent portfolio which covers the requirements of the exam board. The project allows you to gradually learn new techniques and to gain a firm understanding of how the visual elements can be understood and developed in your work. You will develop a personal response and be shown how to sustain and develop ideas in response to the theme.

ASSESSMENTS

YEAR
10

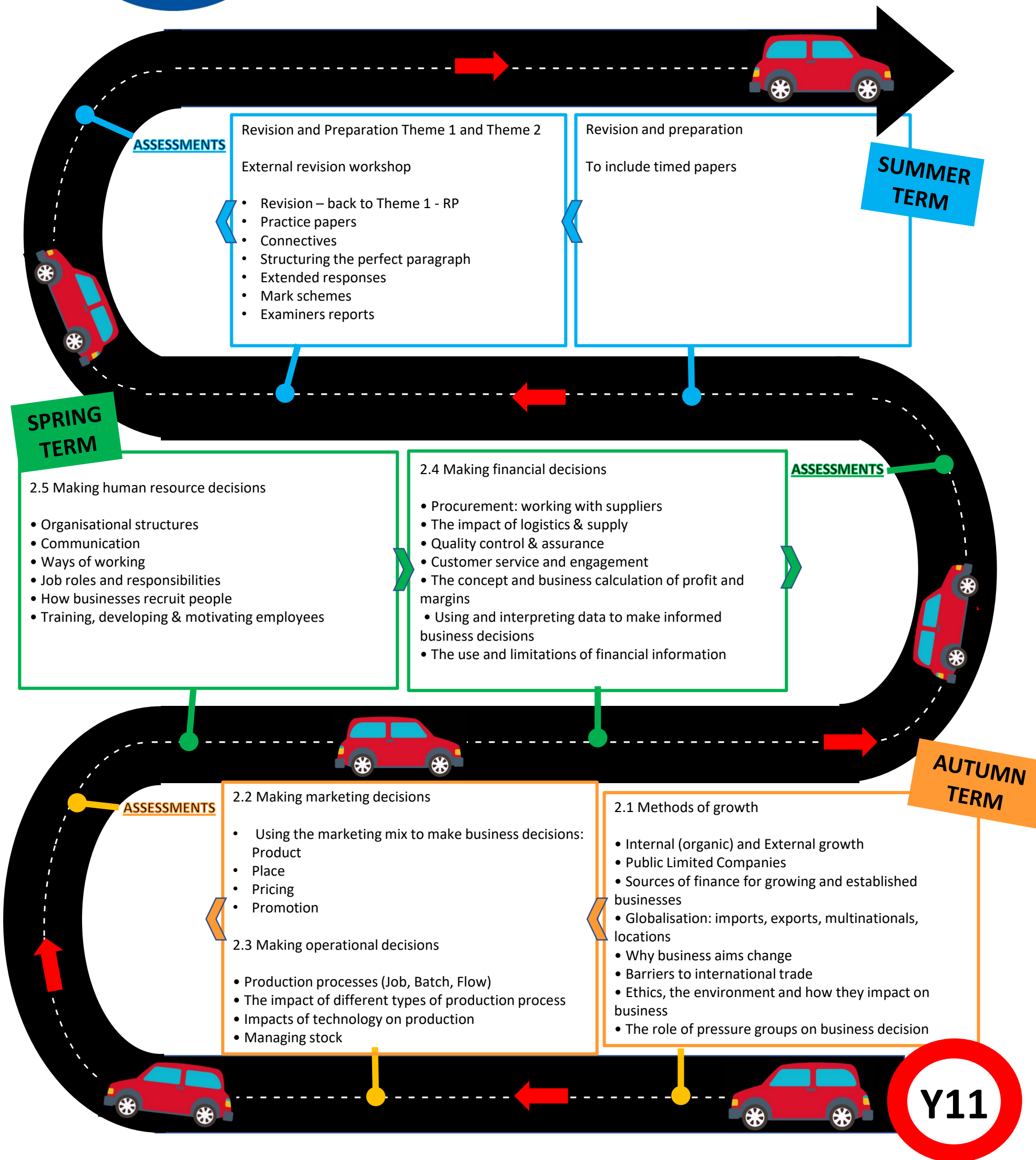


Year 10 GCSE Business Learning Journey





Year 11 GCSE Business Learning Journey










Why do I study **Child Development**?

You will have the opportunity to hone a range of skills in every unit, but there will be a keen focus on a skill and/or quality in each unit. These are mapped using the symbols.

What **transferrable** skills will I gain?

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Communication <i>Listening and responding to others</i> |
|  | Team Working <i>Working with others to solve problems</i> |
|  | Interpersonal Skills <i>Understanding social 'norms' e.g. turn-taking</i> |
|  | Analytical Skills <i>Applying logic to unpick and evaluate</i> |
|  | Problem Solving <i>Finding and implementing solutions</i> |

What **qualities** will I develop?

| | |
|---|--|
|  | Self-Reflective, Resilient and Adaptable <i>You will think about and change your own performance</i> |
|  | Empathy and Compassion <i>Understand the feelings of others</i> |
|  | Cultural Awareness <i>Values, beliefs and perceptions of our own and other cultures</i> |
|  | Self Motivated <i>Understand the importance of working hard for your own gain</i> |
|  | Curious and Inquisitive <i>Ask your own questions; find your own answers</i> |



Off to your future

FINAL EXAM!

Revision Sessions

STUDY LEAVE

Summer 1: Revision and exam practice.

Spring 2

child study

Nursery visits, write up visit plan and observe children. Complete RO59

Spring 2:

Exam and Revision practise. Knowledge retrieval

Spring 1: Milestones of development from birth to 5 years
Factors affecting growth and development

Mock Exam

Autumn 2: Complete RO58

Autumn 1: RO58 Feeding options
Breast vs bottle feeding

Year 11

Summer 2: Revise and retrieve knowledge from the start of the year to aid end of year assessments.

Summer 1: RO58

Nutrition
Coursework on childhood nutrition, eat well plate, food groups.

Autumn 1-Spring 1: RO58- baby equipment
Comparing, selecting and rejecting a range of equipment of children age 0-5 years.

Spring 1: Children's health and safety
Childhood illness, vaccines, safety in the home, internet safety, hospital visits, first aid course, eu compliance on goods.

Autumn 2:

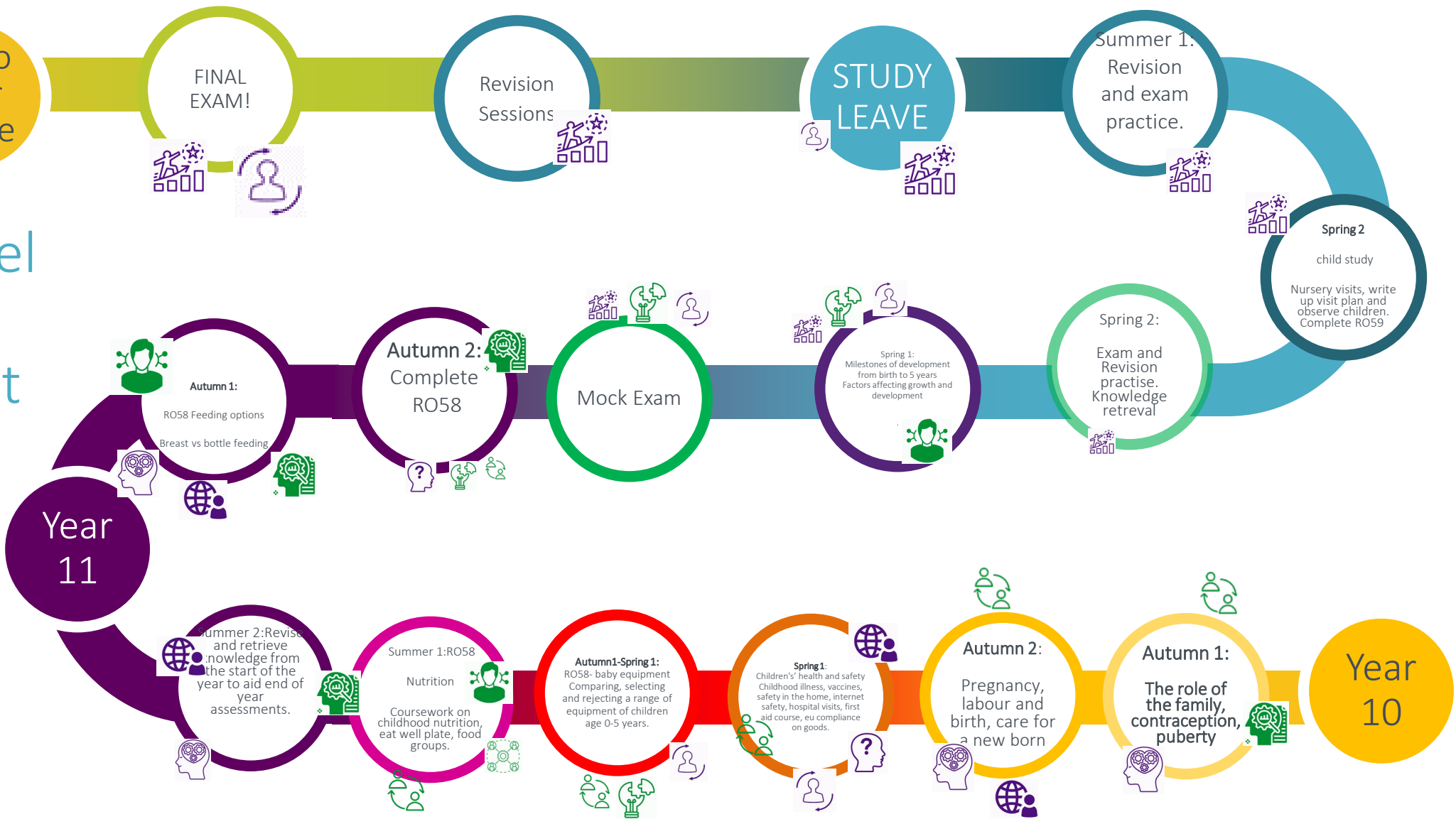
Pregnancy, labour and birth, care for a new born

Autumn 1: The role of the family, contraception, puberty

Year 10

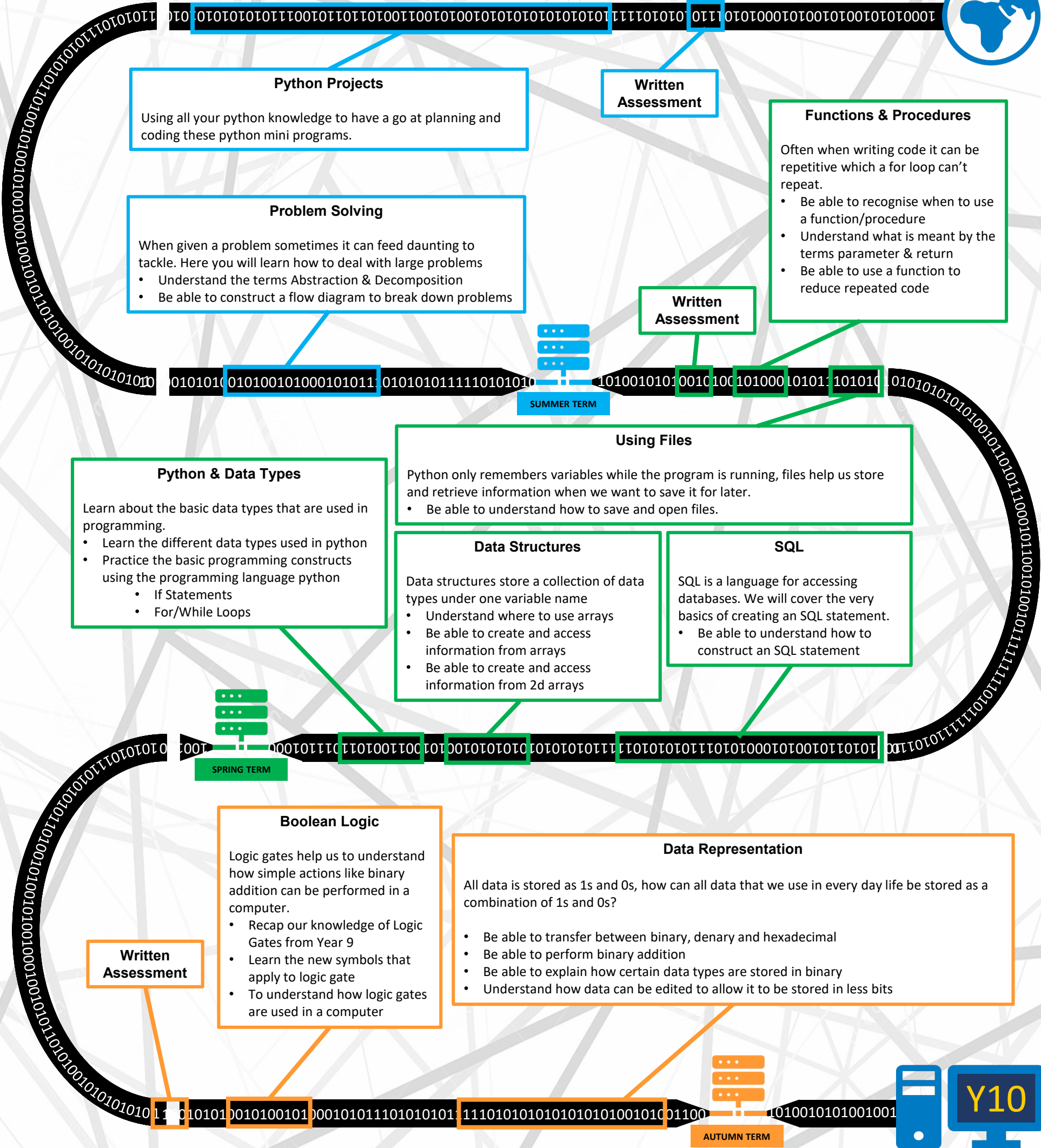
Cambridge National Level 1/2 Child Development

Learning Journey
2-year Curriculum
New Spec from 2022





Year 10 Computer Science Coding Learning Journey



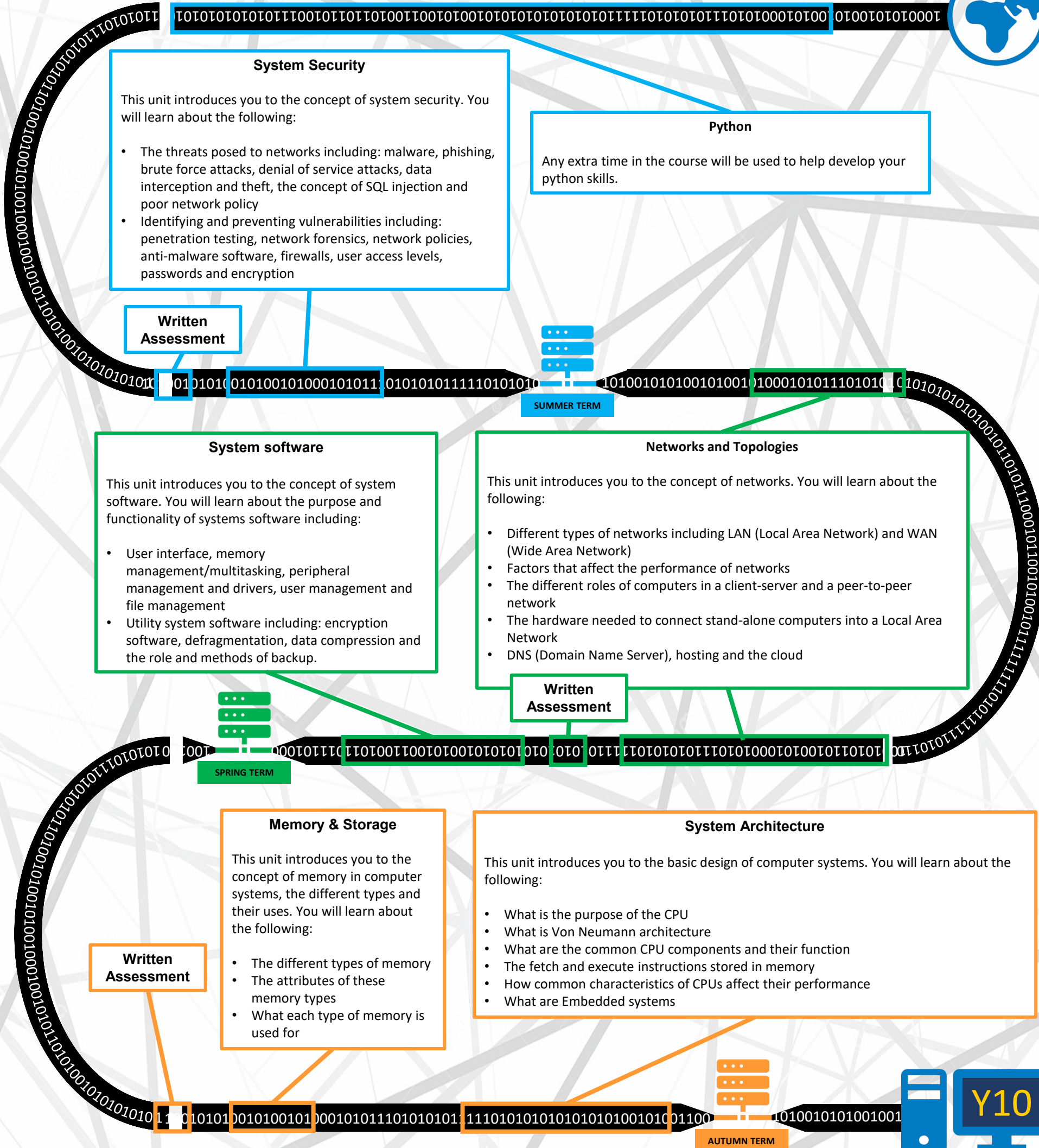
AUTUMN TERM

SPRING TERM

SUMMER TERM



Year 10 Computer Science Theory Learning Journey



System Security

This unit introduces you to the concept of system security. You will learn about the following:

- The threats posed to networks including: malware, phishing, brute force attacks, denial of service attacks, data interception and theft, the concept of SQL injection and poor network policy
- Identifying and preventing vulnerabilities including: penetration testing, network forensics, network policies, anti-malware software, firewalls, user access levels, passwords and encryption

Written Assessment

Python

Any extra time in the course will be used to help develop your python skills.

System software

This unit introduces you to the concept of system software. You will learn about the purpose and functionality of systems software including:

- User interface, memory management/multitasking, peripheral management and drivers, user management and file management
- Utility system software including: encryption software, defragmentation, data compression and the role and methods of backup.

SPRING TERM

Networks and Topologies

This unit introduces you to the concept of networks. You will learn about the following:

- Different types of networks including LAN (Local Area Network) and WAN (Wide Area Network)
- Factors that affect the performance of networks
- The different roles of computers in a client-server and a peer-to-peer network
- The hardware needed to connect stand-alone computers into a Local Area Network
- DNS (Domain Name Server), hosting and the cloud

Written Assessment

Memory & Storage

This unit introduces you to the concept of memory in computer systems, the different types and their uses. You will learn about the following:

- The different types of memory
- The attributes of these memory types
- What each type of memory is used for

Written Assessment

System Architecture

This unit introduces you to the basic design of computer systems. You will learn about the following:

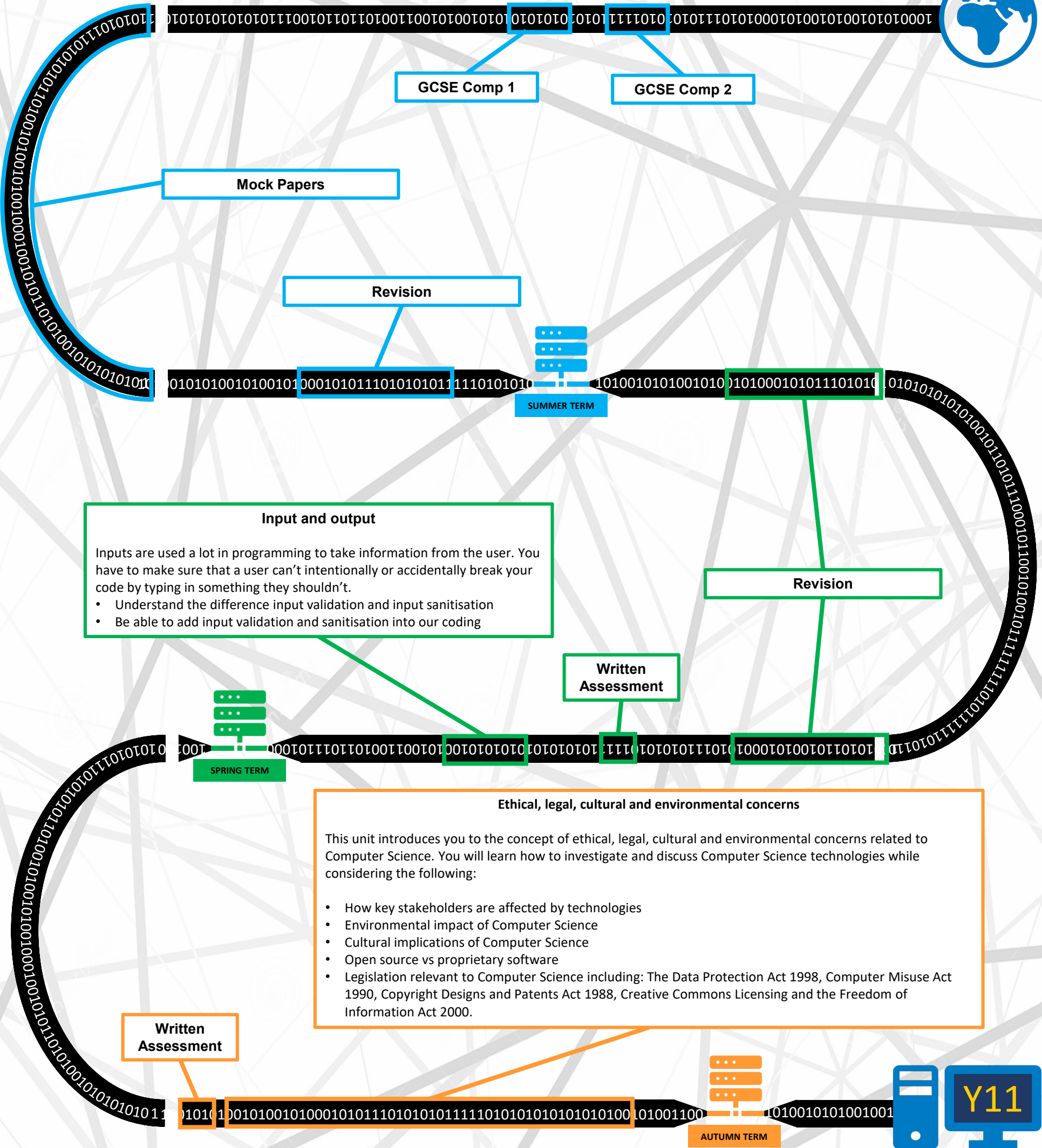
- What is the purpose of the CPU
- What is Von Neumann architecture
- What are the common CPU components and their function
- The fetch and execute instructions stored in memory
- How common characteristics of CPUs affect their performance
- What are Embedded systems

AUTUMN TERM

Y10

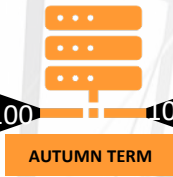
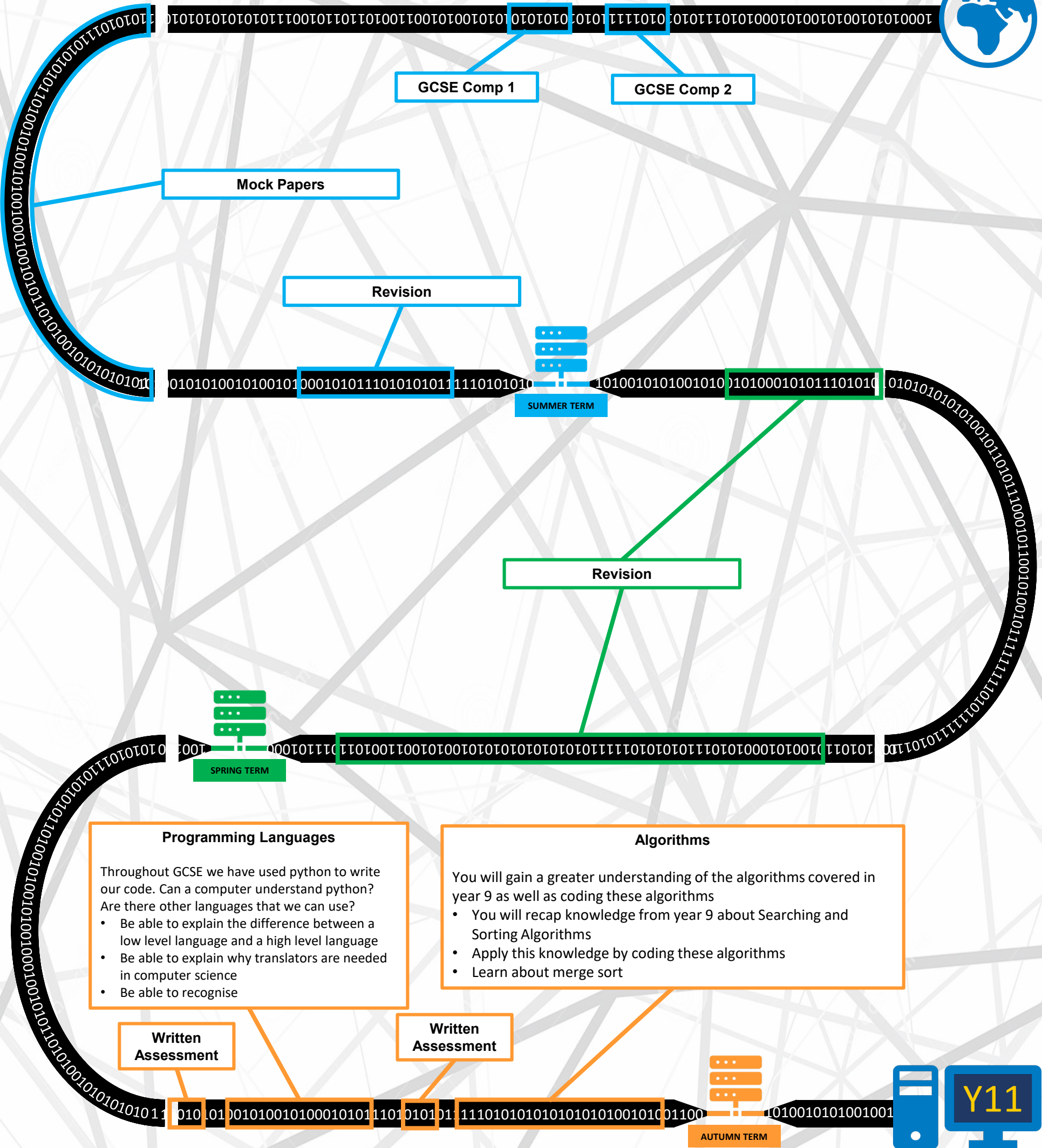


Year 11 Computer Science Coding Learning Journey

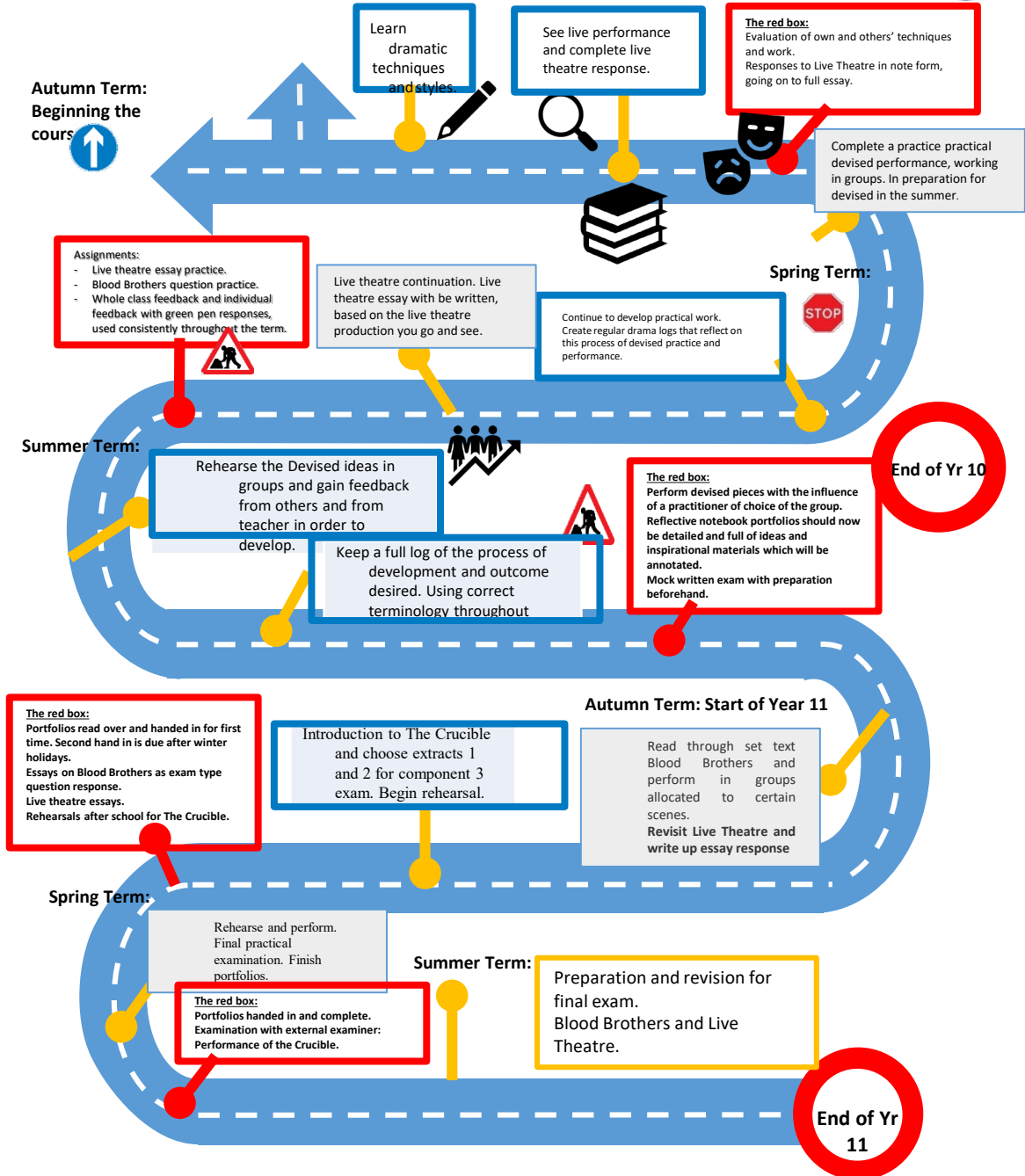




Year 11 Computer Science Theory Learning Journey



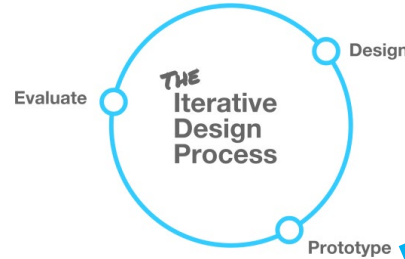
Drama KS4 LEARNING JOURNEY





Ks4 Learning Journey: BTEC Product Design

We use the Iterative design process based on a cyclic process of prototyping, testing, analysing, and refining your product. Based on the results of testing the most recent iteration (version) of your design, changes and refinements are made.



YEAR 12

BTEC Level 3 Extended Certificate in Art & Design

Progression onto appropriate Level 3 BTEC courses

YEAR 11

Developing skills, techniques and processes

Design Task: To design and make an MP3 docking station.

Externally Moderated

Practical Assessment

Creativity

Component 2: Responding to a Brief

Practical Assessment

Art Techniques

Creativity

Pearson set assignment released in January of Year 11 Worth 40% of the course.

Developing skills, techniques and processes

Externally Moderated

Practical Assessment

Art Techniques

Creativity

Pearson set assignment released in November of Year 10 Worth 60% of the course.

Component 1: Creative Practice in Art & Design

Developing skills, techniques and processes

Design Task: Perfume packaging

Art Techniques

YEAR 10

Self/Peer Assessment

You will keep a 'Reflection Journal' in which all your assessment for learning will be documented throughout the two year course.

In most cases, learners will have completed a Year 9 Foundation course in Product Design which develops a range of relevant skills and techniques



Pearson BTEC Level 1/ Level 2 Tech Award in Art and Design Practice



Ks4 Learning Journey: GCSE Food Preparation and Nutrition

Level 3 Food Science and Nutrition

YEAR 12

EXAM

REVISE

Revision

YEAR 11

Nutritional needs and health

NEA 1

Mock Exam Paper

NEA 2

C - Planning for the final menu

YEAR 10

Influences of Food choice

Food processing and production

Environmental and sustainability

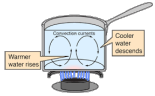
Fruits and Vegetables

Raising Agents

Micronutrients
Macronutrients

In most cases, learners will have completed a Year 9 Foundation course in Food Technology which develops a range of relevant skills and techniques

Convection



Conduction



A - Research



B - Investigation



C - Analysis and evaluate



A - Researching



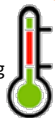
B - Demonstrate technical skills



Cooking of food and heat transfer

Principles of food safety

Preparing, cooking and serving food



| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----|---------|-----|------|
| MED | LOW | MED | HIGH | MED | HIGH |
| Carbs | Sugar | Fat | Sat Fat | Fat | Fat |
| 35% | 15% | 29% | 10% | 15% | 18% |

Food production



Technological developments



Oxidation

Enzymic browning

Denaturation



D - Making the final dish

E - Analysis and evaluation



Food spoilage and contamination



International Cultural



Moral



British

Food Miles



Sustainability
Food and the environment

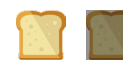


Sustainability

Plasticity



Dextrinization



Coagulation

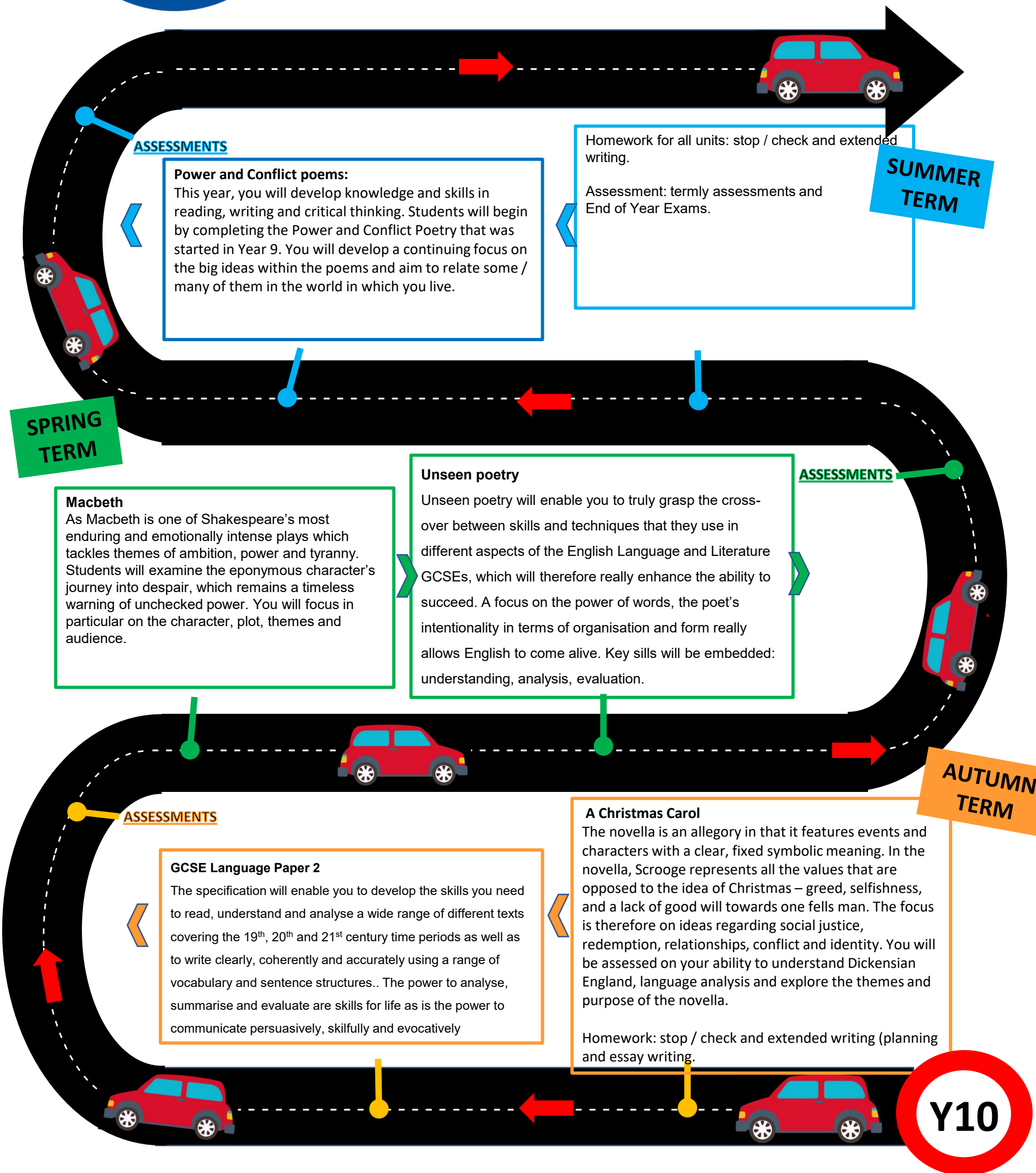
Gelatinisation

Gluten Formation



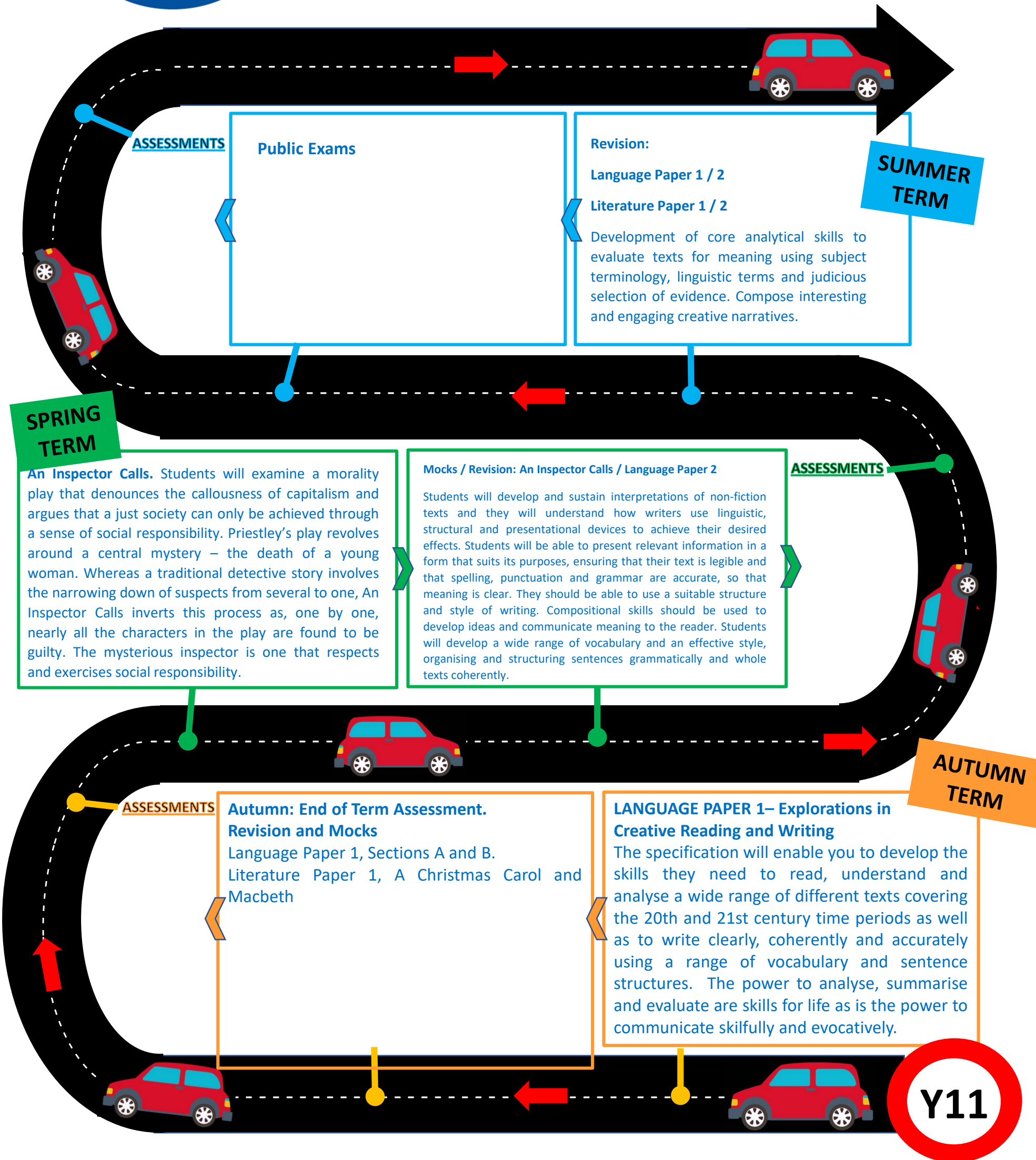


Year 10 English Learning Journey



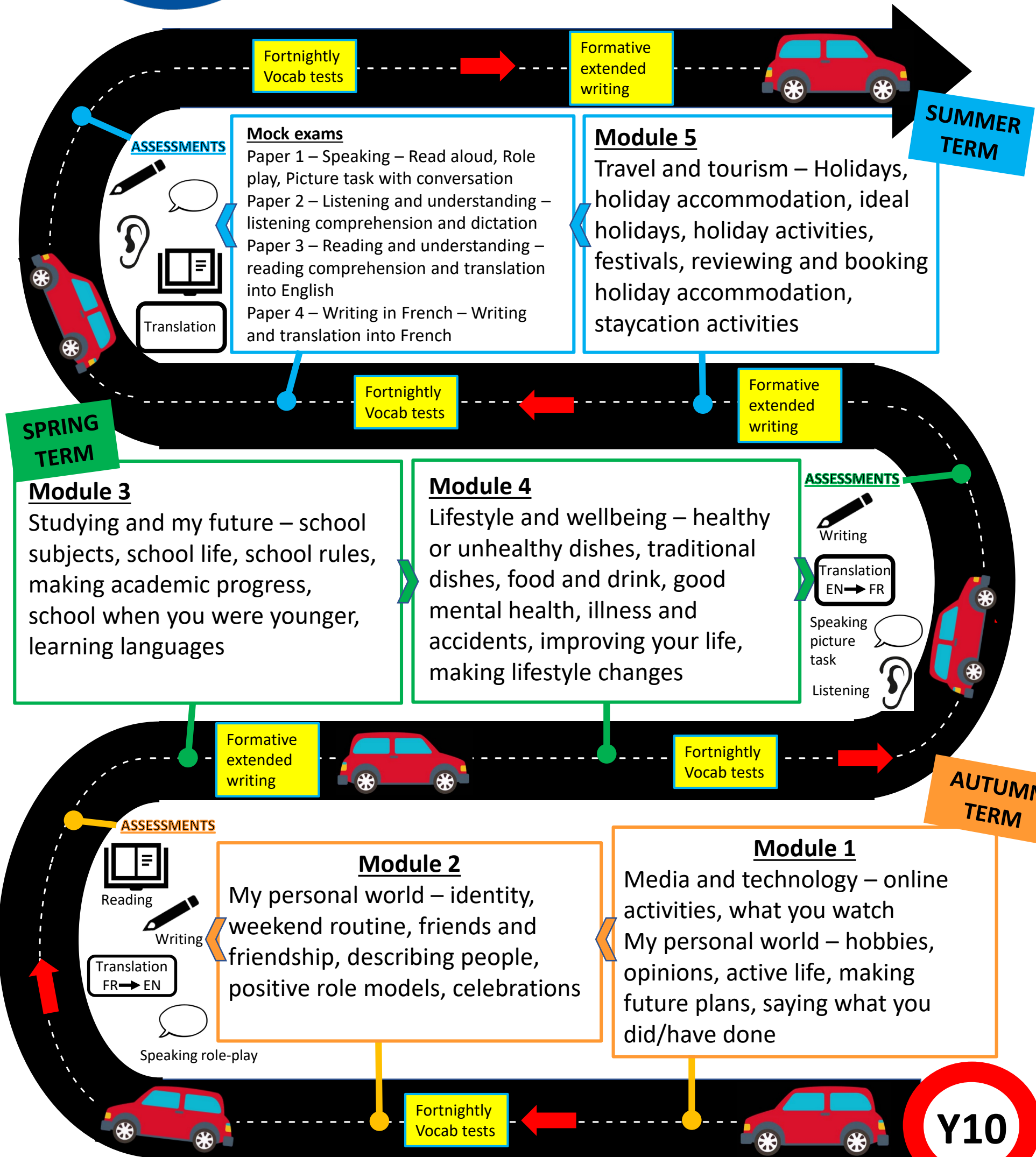


Year 11 English Learning Journey








Year 10 French Learning Journey



Y10

Y10

AUTUMN TERM





| | Content | Assessment |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Component 1 – Topic: Development Dynamics</p>  <p>Connections: < Y7 Development, Y8 Ghana, Population, Y9 World Trade > KS5 Globalisation, Superpowers</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the scale of global inequality and how can it be reduced? 2. How is ONE of the world’s emerging countries managing to develop? <p>Place Knowledge: India</p> <p>WTP: To understand why some countries are doing well and why others are making limited progress, thus creating global inequality. In order to close the development gap, a number of strategies can be used. However, the impact of development should also be considered, such as the costs that come with emerging nations’ progress (environmental implications, or the increasing gap to those left behind). An in depth study of India shows how a specific country can develop, and the consequences of this development for people, the environment, and the country’s changing relationship with the wider world.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice tests - Formative SAQs and 8 mark essays • MS forms quizzes & retrieval quizzes • Revision notes • End of term assessment graded 9-1 |
| <p>Component 1 – Topic: Hazardous Earth</p>  <p>Connections: < Y7 Volcanoes & Earthquakes, Changing Climate, Y8 Extreme Weather, Y9 Ice > KS5 Tectonics, Physical Systems & Sustainability</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do the causes and impacts of tectonic activity and management of tectonic hazards vary with location? (started in year 9) 2. How are extreme weather events increasingly hazardous for people? 3. How does the world’s climate system function, why does it change and how can this be hazardous for people? <p>Place Knowledge: Haiti, New Zealand, USA, Philippines</p> <p>WTP: To understand a big-picture overview of the key tectonic and climatological processes that shape the world and create hazardous situations for people. Physical processes and the impacts that are created are studied, as well as how different people respond to the resulting hazard depending on their level of economic development.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice tests - Formative SAQs and 8 mark essays • MS forms quizzes & retrieval quizzes • Revision notes • End of term assessment graded 9-1 |
| <p>Component 1 – Topic: Challenges of an Urbanising World</p>  <p>Connections: < Y7 Sport, Y8 Population, Y9 World Trade, Y10 Development > Y11 UK’s Evolving Landscape, KS5 Globalisation, Regeneration, Superpowers, Migration</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the causes and challenges of rapid urban change? 2. Why does quality of life vary so much within ONE megacity in an emerging country? <p>Place Knowledge: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</p> <p>WTP: To understand urbanisation trends since 1980 in the developed, emerging and developing world, and also by global region. Economic activity (industrialisation, economic sectors, formal/informal economy) and migration (national and international) have caused varying urbanisation trends across the world. This explains how and why cities and their land use change over time. A particular focus is on understanding the changes taking place in a rapidly growing/developing megacity in the emerging world. This creates both challenges and opportunities for people, varying quality of life, and requires various strategies for achieving sustainability.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice tests - Formative SAQs and 8 mark essays • MS forms quizzes & retrieval quizzes • Revision notes • End of term assessment graded 9-1 |
| <p>Component 3 – Topic: People and Environment Issues</p>  <p>Connections: < Y7 Changing Climate, Y8 Ecosystems, Y9 Resources, Y10 Development, Climate > KS5 Physical Systems & Sustainability</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People and the Biosphere - Why is the biosphere so important to human wellbeing and how do humans use and modify it to obtain resources? 2. Forests Under Threat - What are the threats to forest biomes and how can they be reduced? 3. Consuming Energy Resources - How can the growing demand for energy be met without serious environmental consequences? <p>Place Knowledge: Amazon Rainforest, Taiga Forest, Arctic, Alaska, London, Norway, Canada</p> <p>WTP: to get an overview of the biosphere, and to understand why it is so important to human wellbeing and to understand how humans use and modify it to obtain resources. The characteristics of the ecosystems (especially tropical rainforests and the taiga forests), are increasingly being threatened by humans and we must conserve and sustainably manage these different ecosystems. An understanding of renewable and non-renewable energy shows the impacts on the biosphere and forests in particular, in addition to examining its supply and demand globally and differences in access which can lead to energy security issues.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice tests - Formative SAQs and 8/12 mark essays • MS forms quizzes • Revision notes • End of term assessment graded 9-1 |

SPRING TERM

SUMMER TERM



Y11

AUTUMN TERM

| | Content | Assessment |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Component 2 – Topic: The UK’s Evolving Human Landscape</p>   <p>Connections: < Y7 Sport, Y8 Coasts, Y9 World Trade, Y10 Development and Urban > KS5 Globalisation, Regeneration, Migration</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why are places and people changing in the UK? How is ONE major UK city changing? <p>Place Knowledge: London</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exam practice - Formative SAQs and 8 mark essays MS forms quizzes Revision notes End of term assessment graded 9-1 |
| <p>Component 2 – Topic: The UK’s Evolving Physical Landscape: Geology, Coastal Change/Conflicts and Rivers (Rivers you studied in Year 10)</p>   <p>Connections: < Y7 Rivers, Y8 Coasts, Y9 Ice, Y10 Climate > KS5 Dynamic Landscapes Water</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why does the physical landscape of the UK vary from place to place? Why is there a variety of distinctive coastal landscapes in the UK and what are the processes that shape them? <p>Place Knowledge: UK</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exam practice - Formative SAQs and 8 mark essays MS forms quizzes Revision notes End of term assessment graded 9-1 |
| | <p>WTP: To understand the changing and varied human landscape of the UK, including social economic and political processes that influence it. The theory of the core-periphery model helps to understand the varying quality of life across the country, and explains why government and EU policies have attempted to reduce it. Dynamic urban places are shaped by migration patterns and the changing demographics of the UK in terms of its ethnic and cultural diversity. To examine the decline in primary and secondary sectors and how this has changed the industrial structure of rural and urban areas in the UK towards tertiary and quaternary employment. To understand the impacts of globalisation, free trade policies and TNCs on the UK economy.</p> | |
| | <p>WTP: To understand how the varied physical landscapes in the UK result from geology, geomorphic processes and human activity over time. This topic requires you to explore the processes that have formed the distinctive landscapes of the UK and how humans increasingly have to manage flood risks, both at the coast and near rivers. The interaction of human and physical processes present challenges along coastlines and rivers and there are a variety of management options.</p> <p>Key ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How geology and past processes have influenced the physical landscape of the UK - How human processes work together to create distinct UK landscapes - Distinctive coastal landscapes are influenced by geology interacting with physical processes - Distinctive coastal landscapes are modified by human activity interacting with physical processes - The interaction of human and physical processes present challenges along coastlines and there are a variety of management options | |

SPRING TERM

THROUGHOUT

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Component 2 – Topic: Geographical Investigations (Fieldwork)</p>   <p>Connections: < KS3 Fieldwork, Y10 Evolving Physical Landscapes, Human Landscapes > KS5 Independent Investigation</p> | <p>Enquiry Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating river processes and pressures - Investigating how and why drainage basin and channel characteristics influence flood risk for people and property along a river in the UK. Investigating dynamic urban areas - Investigate how and why quality of life varies within urban areas. <p>Place Knowledge: Stratford & Epping Forest</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exam practice - Formative SAQs and 8 mark essays MS forms quizzes Revision notes End of term assessment graded 9-1 |
| | <p>WTP: The experience of fieldwork will help you to develop new geographical insight into two contrasting environments (river / urban areas). Collecting geographical data first-hand is an important skill geographers use to learn more about the world around them. Going on to present and analyse this data allows you to draw evidenced conclusions when supported by reliable secondary data sources.</p> | |



History Learning Journey

Year 10-11



SUMMER TERM

Paper 2: Superpower relations 1943-1991

ASSESSMENTS

Reading



Writing



Assessment: Paper 2 on consequences and significance, narrative accounts

Key topics:

- Origins and development of the Cold War
- The Berlin Crisis of 1948 and the Hungarian Uprising of 1956
- Three Cold War Crisis – increased tensions during the Berlin Crisis of 1961, the Cuban Crisis and the Prague Spring of 1968
- The end of the Cold War – Détente, Reagan and Gorbachev and the fall of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Block

WTP: In depth study to understand international relations after the Second Cold War

Paper 3: Russia and the Soviet Union

Assessment: Paper 1 Source skills and historical interpretations

Key topics:

- The revolutions of 1917- discontent under the tsar and the February revolution and abdication; the Provisional Government – its success and failures, the October Revolution and Bolshevik coup d’etat
- The Bolsheviks in power – the Russian Civil War and Bolshevik decrees & the Red Terror
- Stalin’s rise to power and his dictatorship – the leadership struggle against Trotsky, industrialisation & collectivisation; the Purges and life in the Soviet Union

WTP: In depth study of understanding Russian 20th century history of revolutions, socialism & communism

ASSESSMENTS

Reading



Writing



AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Reading



Writing



Paper 2: Early Elizabethan England 1558-1588

Assessment: Paper 2 on key features, causation & significance

Key topics:

- Elizabeth II and challenges to her early rule – government, religion and legitimacy
- Elizabeth II and challenges to her rule home and abroad – the Religious Settlement and Catholic Plots, the invasion of the Armada
- Elizabethan society

WTP: In depth study of evaluating Elizabeth’s success

Paper 1: Crime and Punishment through time c.1000 – present with Whitechapel case study

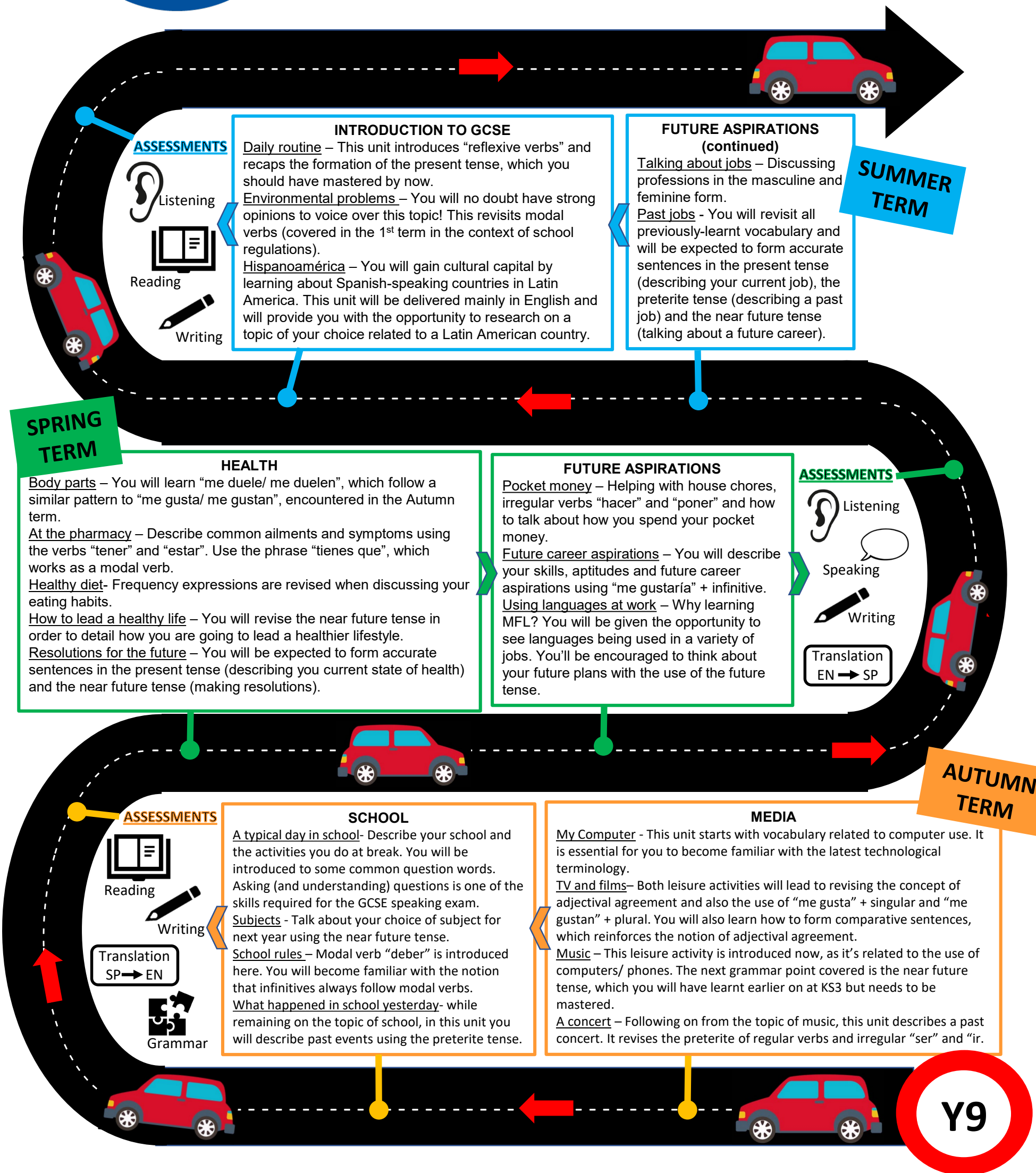
Assessment: Paper 1 Section A source skills & Section B evaluating change and continuity

Key topics:

- Key features of crime, punishment and policing in the Middle Ages, followed by the Early Modern Period changes as a result of the Reformation and the English Civil War
- Key changes brought by the Industrial Period
- Key changes of the Modern Period as a result of changing technology and science as well as modern attitudes

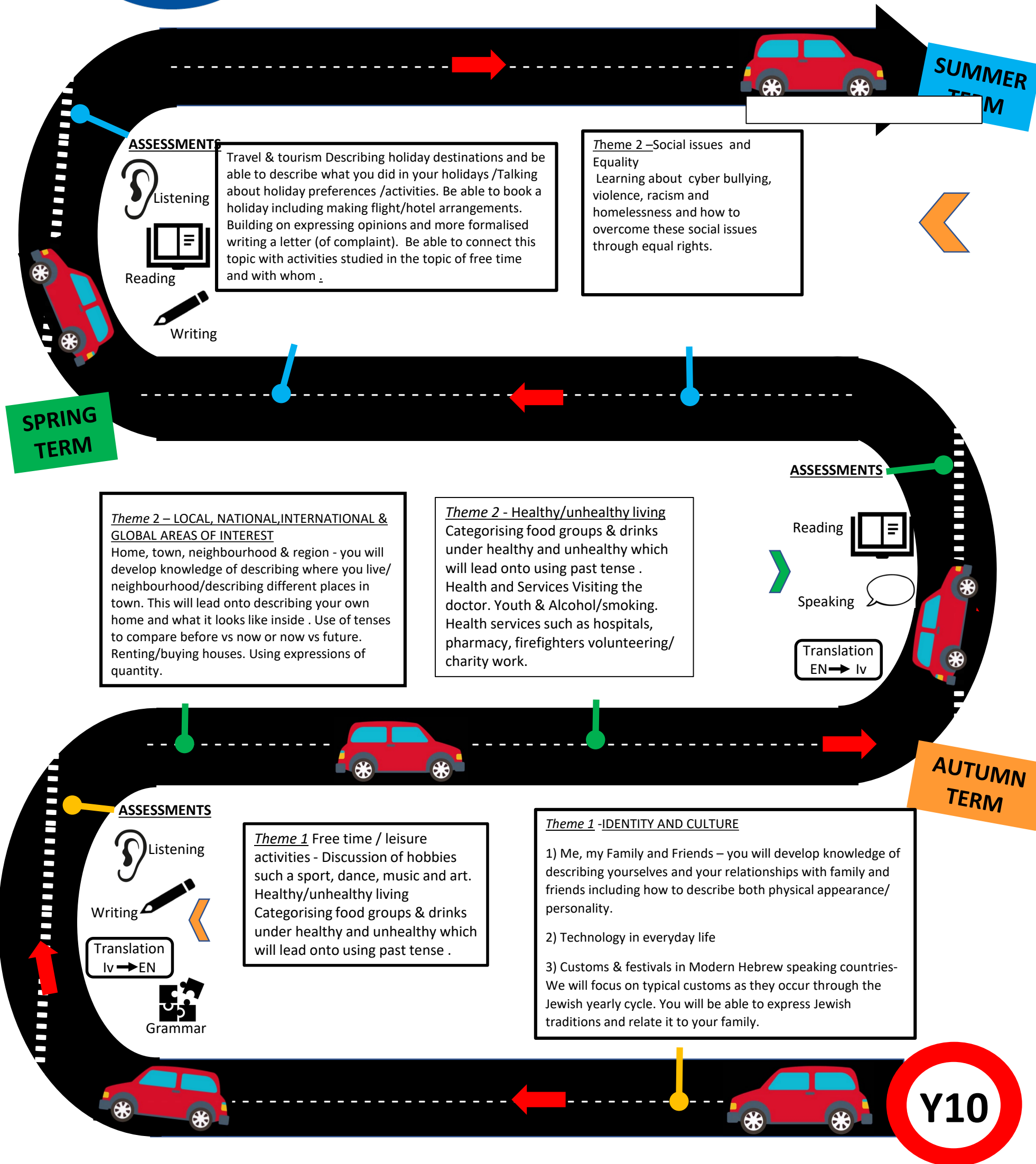
WTP: Thematic study of change and continuity through history.





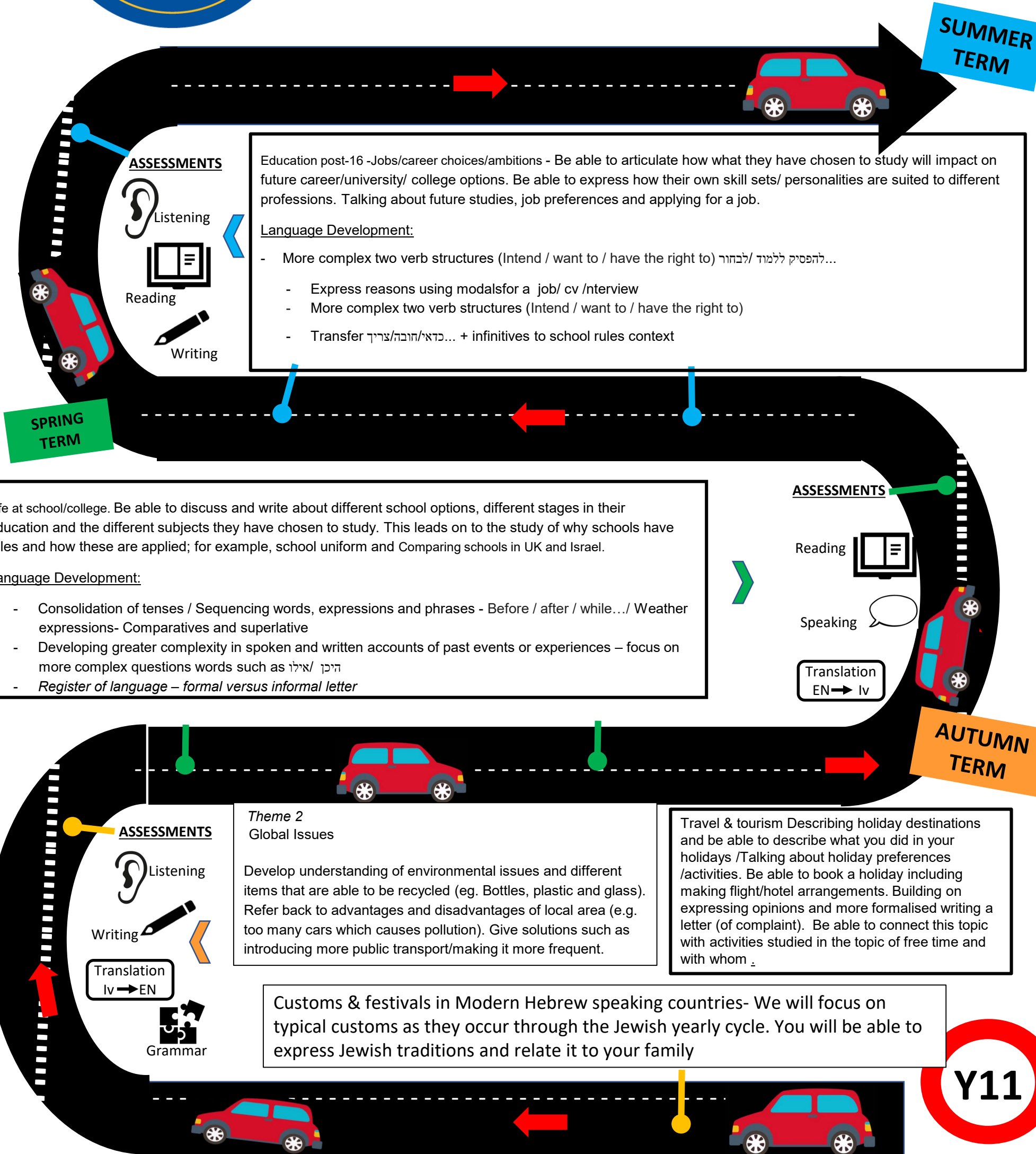


YEAR 10 - IVRIT GCSE Learning Journey



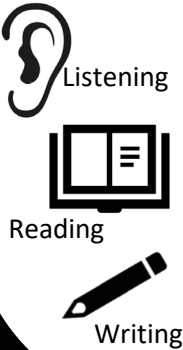


YEAR 11 - IVRIT Learning Journey



SUMMER TERM

ASSESSMENTS



Education post-16 -Jobs/career choices/ambitions - Be able to articulate how what they have chosen to study will impact on future career/university/ college options. Be able to express how their own skill sets/ personalities are suited to different professions. Talking about future studies, job preferences and applying for a job.

Language Development:

- More complex two verb structures (Intend / want to / have the right to) לבחור / להפסיק ללמוד...
- Express reasons using modals for a job/ cv /interview
- More complex two verb structures (Intend / want to / have the right to)
- Transfer כדאי/חובה/צריך... + infinitives to school rules context

SPRING TERM

ASSESSMENTS



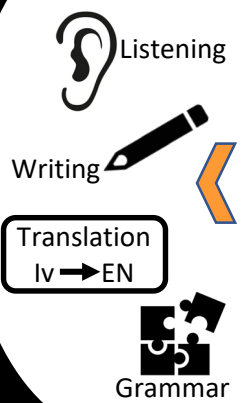
Life at school/college. Be able to discuss and write about different school options, different stages in their education and the different subjects they have chosen to study. This leads on to the study of why schools have rules and how these are applied; for example, school uniform and Comparing schools in UK and Israel.

Language Development:

- Consolidation of tenses / Sequencing words, expressions and phrases - Before / after / while.../ Weather expressions- Comparatives and superlative
- Developing greater complexity in spoken and written accounts of past events or experiences – focus on more complex questions words such as היכן / אילו
- Register of language – formal versus informal letter

AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS



Theme 2
Global Issues

Develop understanding of environmental issues and different items that are able to be recycled (eg. Bottles, plastic and glass). Refer back to advantages and disadvantages of local area (e.g. too many cars which causes pollution). Give solutions such as introducing more public transport/making it more frequent.

Travel & tourism Describing holiday destinations and be able to describe what you did in your holidays /Talking about holiday preferences /activities. Be able to book a holiday including making flight/hotel arrangements. Building on expressing opinions and more formalised writing a letter (of complaint). Be able to connect this topic with activities studied in the topic of free time and with whom.

Customs & festivals in Modern Hebrew speaking countries- We will focus on typical customs as they occur through the Jewish yearly cycle. You will be able to express Jewish traditions and relate it to your family

Y11

YEAR 11

Year 11 - Thematic Studies (Judaism only) and Christian responses to religious, philosophical & ethical issues

Why we Study it: The study of religious, philosophical and ethical issues in any religion gives us an insight into how followers think and form their opinion based on the beliefs and teachings of their faith along with demonstrating how the Jewish faith applies Torah teachings to modern day issues. In addition, the AQA examining board requires you to understand Christian beliefs on a number of issues in each theme.

Theme A - Relationships & Families: Jewish teachings about sexuality, sexual relationships before and outside marriage, contraception, Jewish teachings about marriage & divorce and gender equality.

Theme B - Religion & Life: Jewish beliefs about the origins of the universe & human life, use and abuse of the animals, the environment, abortion and euthanasia.

Theme D - Religion, Peace & Conflict: Jewish teachings about peace, justice and reconciliation, violent protest and terrorism, war, nuclear weapons and pacifism.

Theme E - Religion, Crime & Punishment: Jewish beliefs about crime and punishment, reasons for crime

YEAR 10

Year 10 - Beliefs and Teachings of Judaism & Islam

Why we study it: These are the basics of any religion. When studying different faiths it is essential to understand what the followers are taught and what they believe through texts and founders of the religion.

What we study for Judaism: Beliefs about the nature of Gd, the Covenants and the mitzvot (commandments), Life after death, The nature and role of The Messiah, The Promised Land, Key moral principles, sanctity of life and free will.

What we study for Islam: Beliefs about Allah (Gd), the prophethood, The Qur'an, the Imamate in Shia Islam, angels, life after death, the prophets Ibrahim and Muhammed.

Year 10 - Practices in Judaism & Islam

Why we study it: To explore why followers of a religion do what they do. By studying the practices and rituals of any religion, we learn about the foundations of faith and how followers live their life according to it.

What we study for Judaism The importance of the synagogue and worship, daily prayer, Shabbat in the home and synagogue, lifecycle ceremonies, Dietary laws and festivals.

What we study for Islam: The 'Five Pillars' of Islam, daily prayer, fasting during Ramadan, giving charity, pilgrimage, Jihad and festivals

ASSESSMENTS

What we study at KS4:

Beliefs and Teachings of Judaism & Islam Practices in Judaism & Islam

Thematic Studies: Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Issues in Judaism Only

Theme A - Relationships & Families

Theme B - Religion & Life

Theme D - Religion, Peace & Conflict

Theme E - Religion, Crime & Punishment Christian responses to the religious, philosophical and ethical issues above





Year 10 Foundation Mathematics Learning Journey

SUMMER TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 3

Construction Analyst
Aeronautical engineers
Scientists

7. Pythagoras

You will be able to calculate missing lengths of right-angled triangles in this topic and explore dimensions of triangles in 3D. Who was Pythagoras? Some of the important real-life uses of the Pythagorean theorem are as follows:

- construction and architecture.
- two-dimensional navigation to find the shortest distance.
- surveying the steepness of the slopes of mountains or hills.

8. Sequences

Here you will learn how to recognise and express rules for linear and quadratic sequences in words and algebraically.

As well as being important in Mathematics; number patterns can also help in the study of nature and geometric patterns.

9. Constructions, Loci, Plans and Elevations, Scale Drawings

We will learn how to construct shapes and angles using a compass and a straight edge. This skill is used in the construction industry for the planning and designs of buildings. Drawings have to be accurate and to scale.

You will learn how to construct (draw) an angle bisector, a line bisector, a perpendicular from a point and define a locus from a point

SPRING TERM

4. Perimeter, Area and Volume

You will learn about how to find the perimeter and area of several 2D shapes. Decorators or gardeners use these skills. You will learn to calculate the volume and surface area of 3D shapes including prisms, cones, pyramids and spheres.

5. Solving Equations: Linear, Inequalities & Quadratics

Linear Equations

Solving equations is an essential problem solving skill. Equations are used to find out how much gravel, sand, cement and water are needed for the volume of concrete

Inequalities

You are going to learn how to solve a linear inequality and learn how represent the solution on a number line.

Quadratic equations

You will learn how to solve quadratic equations using factorizing.

6. Statistics

You will learn about averages and identifying outliers, how to collect unbiased data for a sample, draw statistical diagrams and interpret them correctly including cumulative frequency graphs and histograms.

These are seen daily in newspapers, magazines and in the news.

We are exposed to averages all of the time. For example, in the news, sports, in business and budgeting.

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Logistics
Statisticians
Risk analysers
Traffic control
Civil Engineering
Designers
Builders
Production
Designers
Environmental scientists

AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 1

Investment Bankers
Economists
Civil engineers
Builders
Scientists
Risk analysers
Data analysts
Architects
Graphic designers
Meteorologists

3. FDP, Ratio & Proportion, Compound Measures, Surds

Fractions and Percentages

These are used lots of areas such as in the payroll department, profit and loss in a company, stocks and shares, tax calculations, the housing market and many more.

Compound interest is really important and can help you choose the best bank deals. Depreciation can show how much value a car can lose over the years.

Ratio and Proportion

This is a very important skill. Chefs will use ratio and proportion in recipes to cook in large quantities, builders will use ratio when making cement, decorators will use ratio when mixing paint colours.

Compound Measures

You will learn use compound measures such as speed, rates of pay, unit pricing, density and pressure

2. Algebra Skills

Simplifying, expanding and factorising, rearranging
Skills such as simplifying, collecting like terms, expanding brackets and factorising will enable you to improve your problem solving. You will learn how to rearrange formula.

Quadratics and Functions

Here you are going to learn how to expand two or more binomials and factorise quadratic expressions. We will now extend our algebraic skills even further as we learn the notation of functions. This will allow us greater flexibility in studying more advanced mathematical concepts.

Formulae

You are going to learn how to use and construct formulae from Mathematics and other subjects. Whether you realize it or not, we use algebraic formulas to plan our schedule and do our tasks simply. Examples include managing money, preparing food, figuring out distance, time and cost for travel and many more.

1. Integers and Decimals

Factors, Multiples, LCM, HCF

Prime factor decompositions will help complete Venn diagrams to find LCM and HCF.

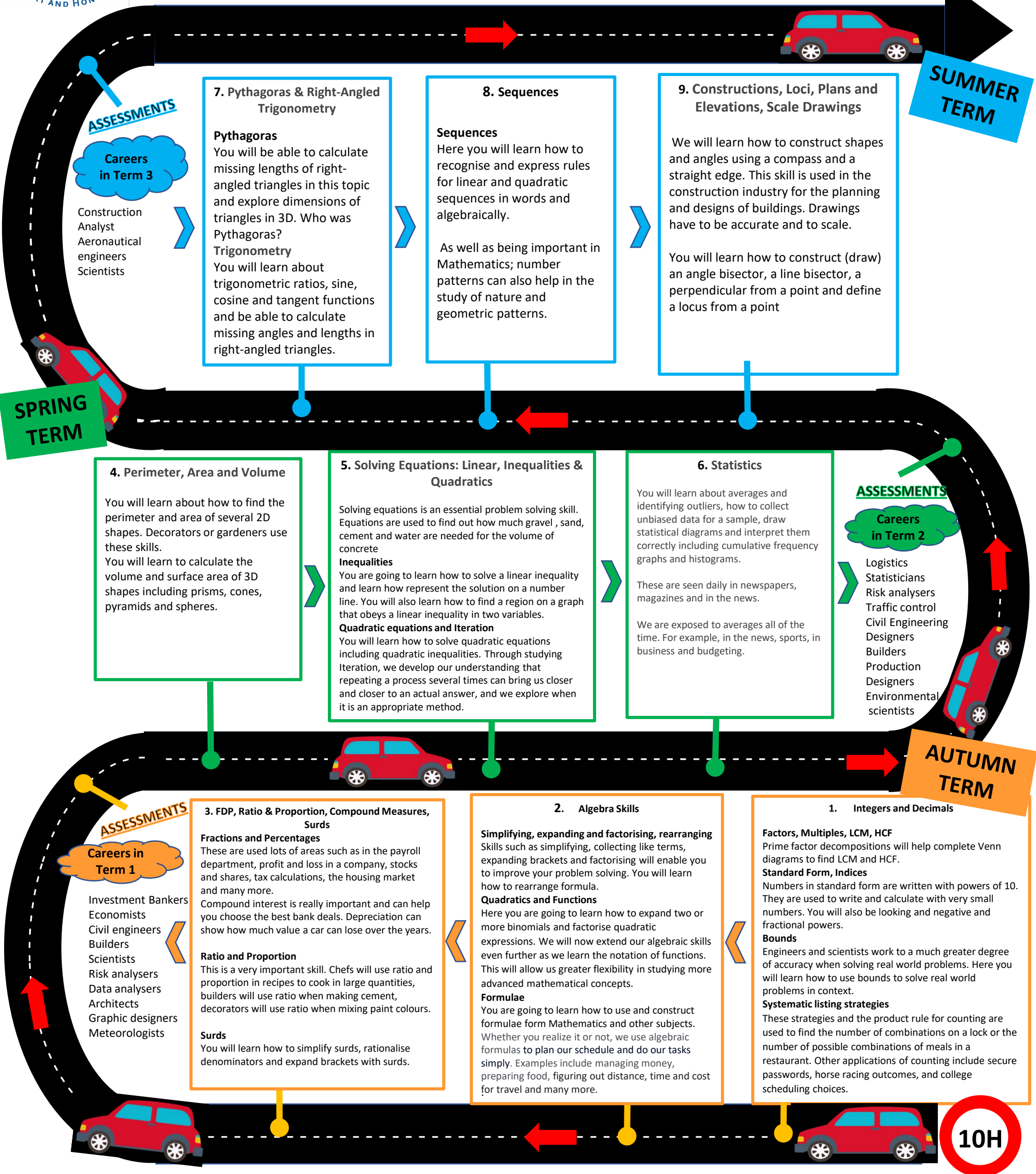
Standard Form, Indices

Numbers in standard form are written with powers of 10. They are used to write and calculate with very small numbers. You will also be looking and negative and fractional powers.

Bounds

Engineers and scientists work to a much greater degree of accuracy when solving real world problems. Here you will learn how to use bounds to solve real world problems in context.

Year 10 Higher Mathematics Learning Journey



SUMMER TERM

7. Pythagoras & Right-Angled Trigonometry

Pythagoras
You will be able to calculate missing lengths of right-angled triangles in this topic and explore dimensions of triangles in 3D. Who was Pythagoras?

Trigonometry
You will learn about trigonometric ratios, sine, cosine and tangent functions and be able to calculate missing angles and lengths in right-angled triangles.

8. Sequences

Sequences
Here you will learn how to recognise and express rules for linear and quadratic sequences in words and algebraically.

As well as being important in Mathematics; number patterns can also help in the study of nature and geometric patterns.

9. Constructions, Loci, Plans and Elevations, Scale Drawings

We will learn how to construct shapes and angles using a compass and a straight edge. This skill is used in the construction industry for the planning and designs of buildings. Drawings have to be accurate and to scale.

You will learn how to construct (draw) an angle bisector, a line bisector, a perpendicular from a point and define a locus from a point

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 3

Construction Analyst
Aeronautical engineers
Scientists

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Logistics
Statisticians
Risk analysers
Traffic control
Civil Engineering
Designers
Builders
Production
Designers
Environmental scientists

4. Perimeter, Area and Volume

You will learn about how to find the perimeter and area of several 2D shapes. Decorators or gardeners use these skills.

You will learn to calculate the volume and surface area of 3D shapes including prisms, cones, pyramids and spheres.

5. Solving Equations: Linear, Inequalities & Quadratics

Solving equations is an essential problem solving skill. Equations are used to find out how much gravel, sand, cement and water are needed for the volume of concrete

Inequalities
You are going to learn how to solve a linear inequality and learn how represent the solution on a number line. You will also learn how to find a region on a graph that obeys a linear inequality in two variables.

Quadratic equations and Iteration
You will learn how to solve quadratic equations including quadratic inequalities. Through studying Iteration, we develop our understanding that repeating a process several times can bring us closer and closer to an actual answer, and we explore when it is an appropriate method.

6. Statistics

You will learn about averages and identifying outliers, how to collect unbiased data for a sample, draw statistical diagrams and interpret them correctly including cumulative frequency graphs and histograms.

These are seen daily in newspapers, magazines and in the news.

We are exposed to averages all of the time. For example, in the news, sports, in business and budgeting.

AUTUMN TERM

3. FDP, Ratio & Proportion, Compound Measures, Surds

Fractions and Percentages
These are used lots of areas such as in the payroll department, profit and loss in a company, stocks and shares, tax calculations, the housing market and many more.

Compound interest is really important and can help you choose the best bank deals. Depreciation can show how much value a car can lose over the years.

Ratio and Proportion
This is a very important skill. Chefs will use ratio and proportion in recipes to cook in large quantities, builders will use ratio when making cement, decorators will use ratio when mixing paint colours.

Surds
You will learn how to simplify surds, rationalise denominators and expand brackets with surds.

2. Algebra Skills

Simplifying, expanding and factorising, rearranging
Skills such as simplifying, collecting like terms, expanding brackets and factorising will enable you to improve your problem solving. You will learn how to rearrange formula.

Quadratics and Functions
Here you are going to learn how to expand two or more binomials and factorise quadratic expressions. We will now extend our algebraic skills even further as we learn the notation of functions. This will allow us greater flexibility in studying more advanced mathematical concepts.

Formulae
You are going to learn how to use and construct formulae from Mathematics and other subjects. Whether you realize it or not, we use algebraic formulas to plan our schedule and do our tasks simply. Examples include managing money, preparing food, figuring out distance, time and cost for travel and many more.

1. Integers and Decimals

Factors, Multiples, LCM, HCF
Prime factor decompositions will help complete Venn diagrams to find LCM and HCF.

Standard Form, Indices
Numbers in standard form are written with powers of 10. They are used to write and calculate with very small numbers. You will also be looking and negative and fractional powers.

Bounds
Engineers and scientists work to a much greater degree of accuracy when solving real world problems. Here you will learn how to use bounds to solve real world problems in context.

Systematic listing strategies
These strategies and the product rule for counting are used to find the number of combinations on a lock or the number of possible combinations of meals in a restaurant. Other applications of counting include secure passwords, horse racing outcomes, and college scheduling choices.

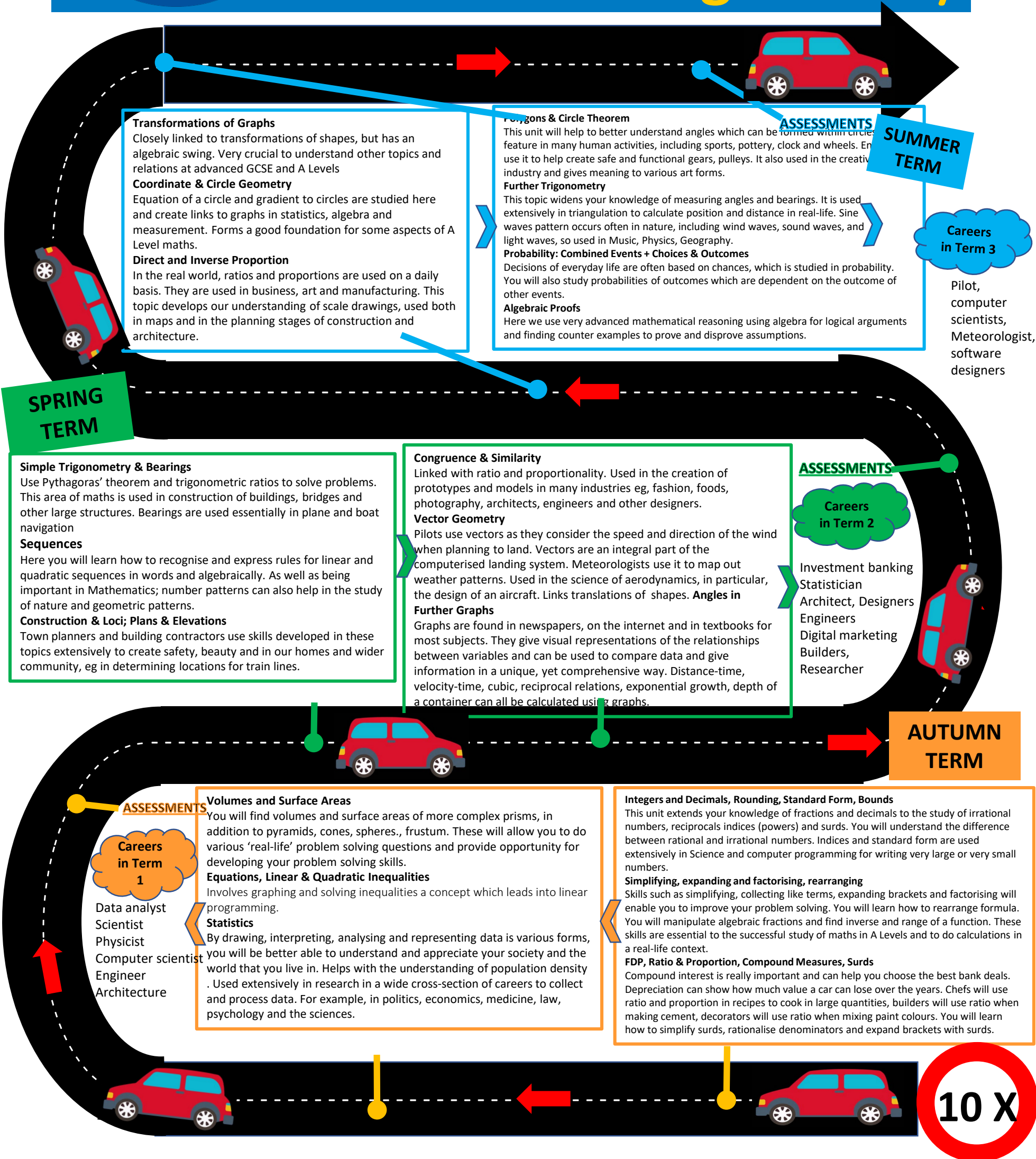
ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 1

Investment Bankers
Economists
Civil engineers
Builders
Scientists
Risk analysers
Data analysers
Architects
Graphic designers
Meteorologists



Year 10 Accelerated Maths Learning Journey



Transformations of Graphs

Closely linked to transformations of shapes, but has an algebraic swing. Very crucial to understand other topics and relations at advanced GCSE and A Levels

Coordinate & Circle Geometry

Equation of a circle and gradient to circles are studied here and create links to graphs in statistics, algebra and measurement. Forms a good foundation for some aspects of A Level maths.

Direct and Inverse Proportion

In the real world, ratios and proportions are used on a daily basis. They are used in business, art and manufacturing. This topic develops our understanding of scale drawings, used both in maps and in the planning stages of construction and architecture.

Angles & Circle Theorem

This unit will help to better understand angles which can be formed within circles feature in many human activities, including sports, pottery, clock and wheels. En use it to help create safe and functional gears, pulleys. It also used in the creati industry and gives meaning to various art forms.

Further Trigonometry

This topic widens your knowledge of measuring angles and bearings. It is used extensively in triangulation to calculate position and distance in real-life. Sine waves pattern occurs often in nature, including wind waves, sound waves, and light waves, so used in Music, Physics, Geography.

Probability: Combined Events + Choices & Outcomes

Decisions of everyday life are often based on chances, which is studied in probability. You will also study probabilities of outcomes which are dependent on the outcome of other events.

Algebraic Proofs

Here we use very advanced mathematical reasoning using algebra for logical arguments and finding counter examples to prove and disprove assumptions.

ASSESSMENTS

SUMMER TERM

Careers in Term 3

Pilot, computer scientists, Meteorologist, software designers

SPRING TERM

Simple Trigonometry & Bearings

Use Pythagoras' theorem and trigonometric ratios to solve problems. This area of maths is used in construction of buildings, bridges and other large structures. Bearings are used essentially in plane and boat navigation

Sequences

Here you will learn how to recognise and express rules for linear and quadratic sequences in words and algebraically. As well as being important in Mathematics; number patterns can also help in the study of nature and geometric patterns.

Construction & Loci; Plans & Elevations

Town planners and building contractors use skills developed in these topics extensively to create safety, beauty and in our homes and wider community, eg in determining locations for train lines.

Congruence & Similarity

Linked with ratio and proportionality. Used in the creation of prototypes and models in many industries eg, fashion, foods, photography, architects, engineers and other designers.

Vector Geometry

Pilots use vectors as they consider the speed and direction of the wind when planning to land. Vectors are an integral part of the computerised landing system. Meteorologists use it to map out weather patterns. Used in the science of aerodynamics, in particular, the design of an aircraft. Links translations of shapes. **Angles in**

Further Graphs

Graphs are found in newspapers, on the internet and in textbooks for most subjects. They give visual representations of the relationships between variables and can be used to compare data and give information in a unique, yet comprehensive way. Distance-time, velocity-time, cubic, reciprocal relations, exponential growth, depth of a container can all be calculated using graphs.

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Investment banking
Statistician
Architect, Designers
Engineers
Digital marketing
Builders, Researcher

AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 1

Data analyst
Scientist
Physicist
Computer scientist
Engineer
Architecture

Volumes and Surface Areas

You will find volumes and surface areas of more complex prisms, in addition to pyramids, cones, spheres, frustum. These will allow you to do various 'real-life' problem solving questions and provide opportunity for developing your problem solving skills.

Equations, Linear & Quadratic Inequalities

Involves graphing and solving inequalities a concept which leads into linear programming.

Statistics

By drawing, interpreting, analysing and representing data in various forms, you will be better able to understand and appreciate your society and the world that you live in. Helps with the understanding of population density. Used extensively in research in a wide cross-section of careers to collect and process data. For example, in politics, economics, medicine, law, psychology and the sciences.

Integers and Decimals, Rounding, Standard Form, Bounds

This unit extends your knowledge of fractions and decimals to the study of irrational numbers, reciprocals indices (powers) and surds. You will understand the difference between rational and irrational numbers. Indices and standard form are used extensively in Science and computer programming for writing very large or very small numbers.

Simplifying, expanding and factorising, rearranging

Skills such as simplifying, collecting like terms, expanding brackets and factorising will enable you to improve your problem solving. You will learn how to rearrange formula. You will manipulate algebraic fractions and find inverse and range of a function. These skills are essential to the successful study of maths in A Levels and to do calculations in a real-life context.

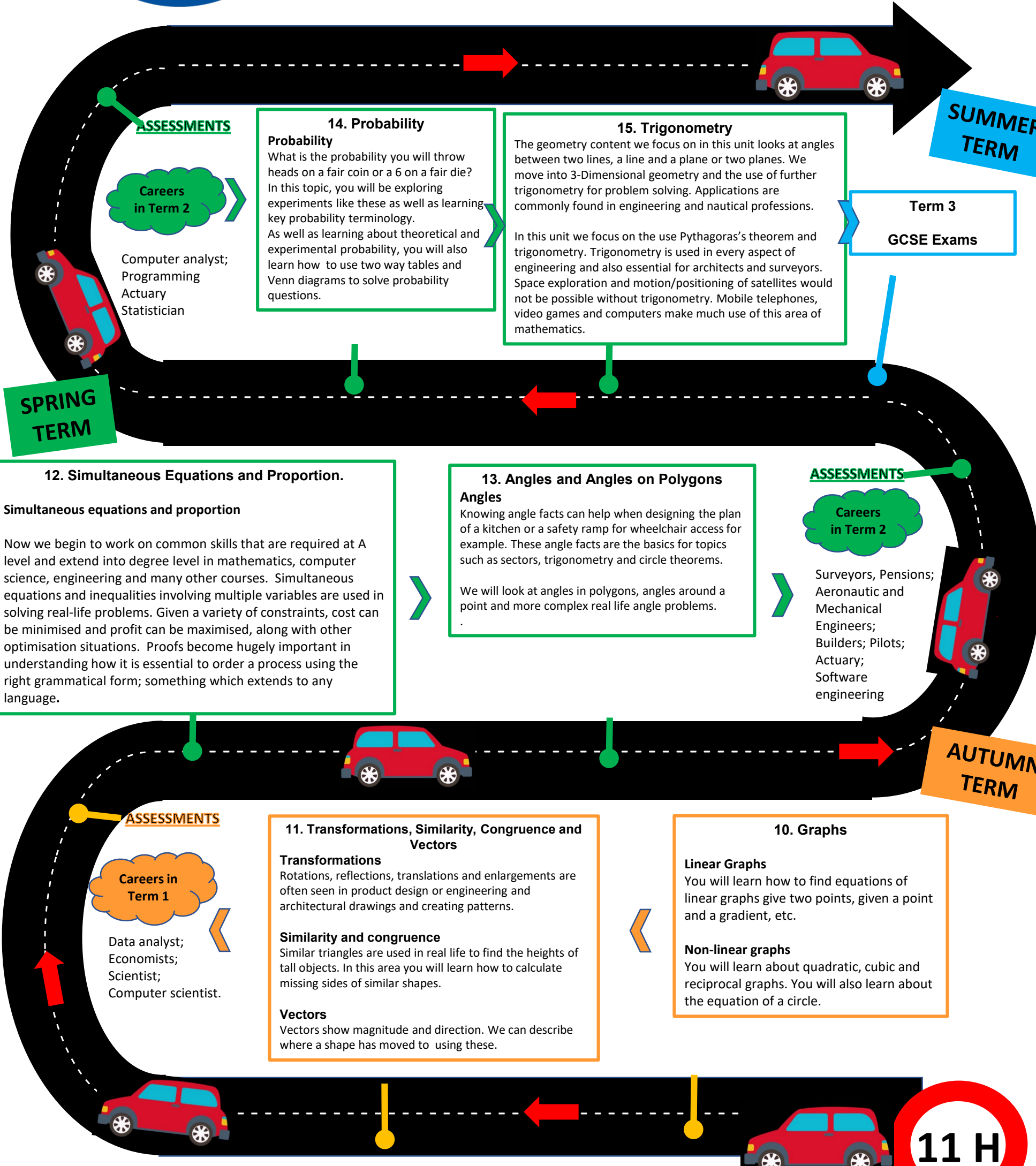
FDP, Ratio & Proportion, Compound Measures, Surds

Compound interest is really important and can help you choose the best bank deals. Depreciation can show how much value a car can lose over the years. Chefs will use ratio and proportion in recipes to cook in large quantities, builders will use ratio when making cement, decorators will use ratio when mixing paint colours. You will learn how to simplify surds, rationalise denominators and expand brackets with surds.

10 X



Year 11 Foundation Maths Learning Journey



ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Computer analyst;
Programming
Actuary
Statistician

14. Probability

Probability

What is the probability you will throw heads on a fair coin or a 6 on a fair die? In this topic, you will be exploring experiments like these as well as learning key probability terminology. As well as learning about theoretical and experimental probability, you will also learn how to use two way tables and Venn diagrams to solve probability questions.

15. Trigonometry

The geometry content we focus on in this unit looks at angles between two lines, a line and a plane or two planes. We move into 3-Dimensional geometry and the use of further trigonometry for problem solving. Applications are commonly found in engineering and nautical professions.

In this unit we focus on the use of Pythagoras's theorem and trigonometry. Trigonometry is used in every aspect of engineering and also essential for architects and surveyors. Space exploration and motion/positioning of satellites would not be possible without trigonometry. Mobile telephones, video games and computers make much use of this area of mathematics.

SUMMER TERM

Term 3

GCSE Exams

SPRING TERM

12. Simultaneous Equations and Proportion.

Simultaneous equations and proportion

Now we begin to work on common skills that are required at A level and extend into degree level in mathematics, computer science, engineering and many other courses. Simultaneous equations and inequalities involving multiple variables are used in solving real-life problems. Given a variety of constraints, cost can be minimised and profit can be maximised, along with other optimisation situations. Proofs become hugely important in understanding how it is essential to order a process using the right grammatical form; something which extends to any language.

13. Angles and Angles on Polygons

Angles

Knowing angle facts can help when designing the plan of a kitchen or a safety ramp for wheelchair access for example. These angle facts are the basics for topics such as sectors, trigonometry and circle theorems.

We will look at angles in polygons, angles around a point and more complex real life angle problems.

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Surveyors, Pensions; Aeronautic and Mechanical Engineers; Builders; Pilots; Actuary; Software engineering

AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 1

Data analyst;
Economists;
Scientist;
Computer scientist.

11. Transformations, Similarity, Congruence and Vectors

Transformations

Rotations, reflections, translations and enlargements are often seen in product design or engineering and architectural drawings and creating patterns.

Similarity and congruence

Similar triangles are used in real life to find the heights of tall objects. In this area you will learn how to calculate missing sides of similar shapes.

Vectors

Vectors show magnitude and direction. We can describe where a shape has moved to using these.

10. Graphs

Linear Graphs

You will learn how to find equations of linear graphs give two points, given a point and a gradient, etc.

Non-linear graphs

You will learn about quadratic, cubic and reciprocal graphs. You will also learn about the equation of a circle.



Year 11 Higher Maths Learning Journey

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Computer analyst;
Programming
Actuary
Statistician

15. Probability

Probability

What is the probability you will throw heads on a fair coin or a 6 on a fair die? In this topic, you will be exploring experiments like these as well as learning key probability terminology.

As well as learning about theoretical and experimental probability, you will also learn how to use two way tables and Venn diagrams to solve probability questions.

16. Bearings and Further Trigonometry

The geometry content we focus on in this unit looks at angles between two lines, a line and a plane or two planes. We move into 3-Dimensional geometry and the use of further trigonometry for problem solving. Applications are commonly found in engineering and nautical professions.

In this unit we focus on the use Pythagoras's theorem and trigonometry and circle theorems. What will be new too is the introduction of trigonometric equations and identities. Trigonometry is used in every aspect of engineering and also essential for architects and surveyors. Space exploration and motion/positioning of satellites would not be possible without trigonometry. Mobile telephones, video games and computers make much use of this area of mathematics.

SUMMER TERM

Term 3

GCSE Exams

SPRING TERM

13. Simultaneous Equations and Proportion.

Simultaneous equations and proportion

Now we begin to work on common skills that are required at A level and extend into degree level in mathematics, computer science, engineering and many other courses. Simultaneous equations and inequalities involving multiple variables are used in solving real-life problems. Given a variety of constraints, cost can be minimised and profit can be maximised, along with other optimisation situations. Proofs become hugely important in understanding how it is essential to order a process using the right grammatical form; something which extends to any language.

14. Angles and Angles on Polygons and Circle Theorems

Angles

Knowing angle facts can help when designing the plan of a kitchen or a safety ramp for wheelchair access for example. These angle facts are the basics for topics such as sectors, trigonometry and circle theorems.

Circle theorems

You will learn about basic circle theorem. Circles feature in many sorts of human activity, from pottery to clocks to wheels. Studying circle theory can help you understand how they can interact – vital knowledge for engineers who use gears and pulleys.

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Surveyors, Pensions;
Aeronautic and Mechanical Engineers;
Builders; Pilots;
Actuary;
Software engineering

AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 1

Data analyst;
Economists;
Scientist;
Computer scientist.

12. Transformations, Similarity, Congruence and Vectors

Transformations

Rotations, reflections, translations and enlargements are often seen in product design or engineering and architectural drawings and creating patterns.

Similarity and congruence

Similar triangles are used in real life to find the heights of tall objects. In this area you will learn how to calculate missing sides of similar shapes.

Vectors

Vectors show magnitude and direction. We can describe where a shape has moved to using these.

11. Graphs Including Inequalities

Linear Graphs

You will learn how to find equations of linear graphs give two points, given a point and a gradient, etc.

Non-linear graphs

You will learn about quadratic, cubic and reciprocal graphs. You will also learn about the equation of a circle.

Inequalities

You will also learn how to form and solve inequalities.

10 Functions Proof and Iteration

Function Notation

You will learn how to understand and use function notation for example $f(x)$. You will substitute values in a function and find the values of a function given a specific value of x .

Proof

You will learn show that and proof questions using consecutive integers, even and odd numbers and understand interpret and use composite and inverse functions.

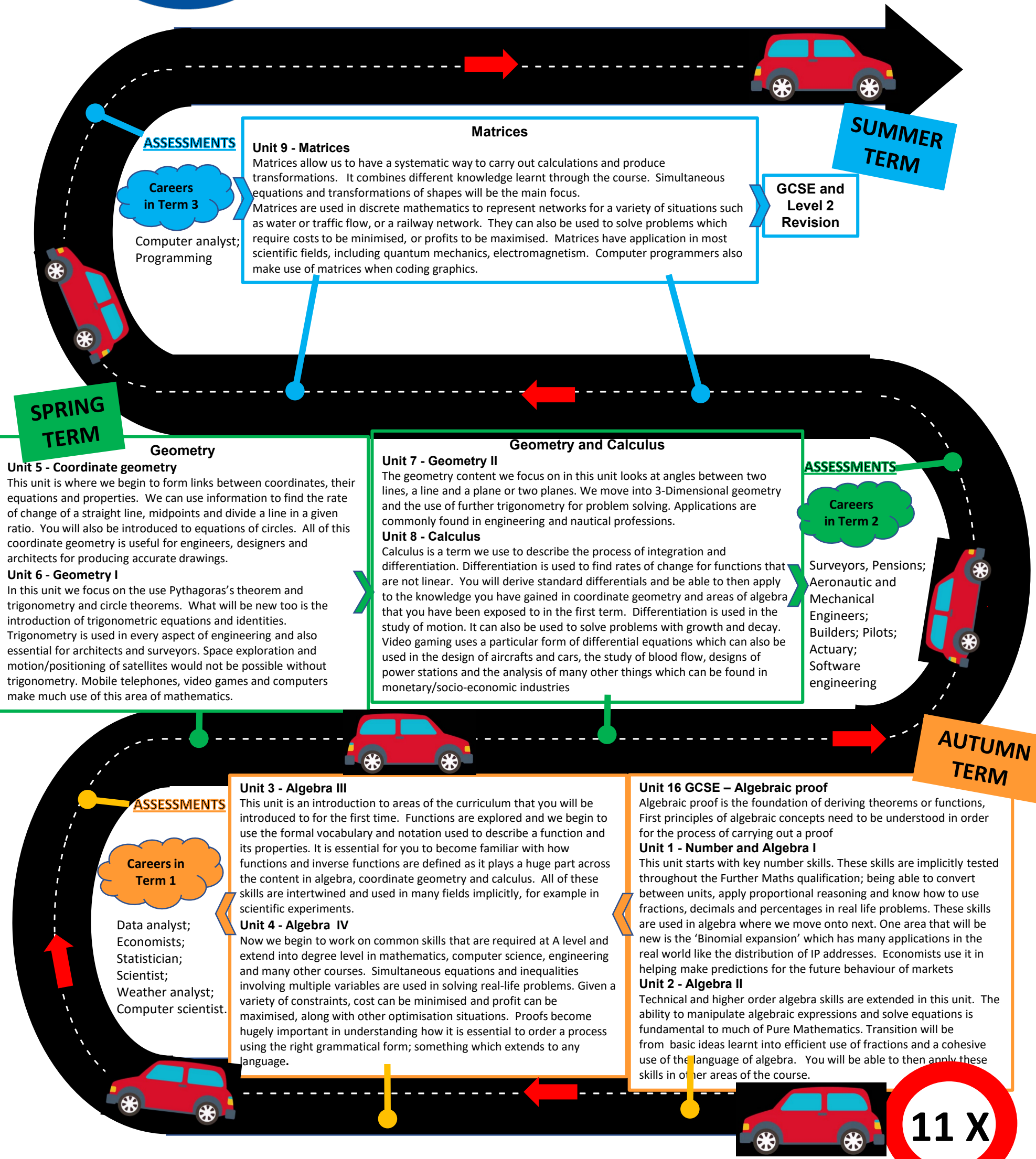
Iteration

You will find approximate solutions for equations using the process of iteration and use and understand suffix notation in recursive formulae.

11 H



Year 11 Accelerated Maths Learning Journey



ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 3

Computer analyst;
Programming

Matrices

Unit 9 - Matrices

Matrices allow us to have a systematic way to carry out calculations and produce transformations. It combines different knowledge learnt through the course. Simultaneous equations and transformations of shapes will be the main focus. Matrices are used in discrete mathematics to represent networks for a variety of situations such as water or traffic flow, or a railway network. They can also be used to solve problems which require costs to be minimised, or profits to be maximised. Matrices have application in most scientific fields, including quantum mechanics, electromagnetism. Computer programmers also make use of matrices when coding graphics.

GCSE and Level 2 Revision

SUMMER TERM

SPRING TERM

Geometry

Unit 5 - Coordinate geometry

This unit is where we begin to form links between coordinates, their equations and properties. We can use information to find the rate of change of a straight line, midpoints and divide a line in a given ratio. You will also be introduced to equations of circles. All of this coordinate geometry is useful for engineers, designers and architects for producing accurate drawings.

Unit 6 - Geometry I

In this unit we focus on the use of Pythagoras's theorem and trigonometry and circle theorems. What will be new too is the introduction of trigonometric equations and identities. Trigonometry is used in every aspect of engineering and also essential for architects and surveyors. Space exploration and motion/positioning of satellites would not be possible without trigonometry. Mobile telephones, video games and computers make much use of this area of mathematics.

Geometry and Calculus

Unit 7 - Geometry II

The geometry content we focus on in this unit looks at angles between two lines, a line and a plane or two planes. We move into 3-Dimensional geometry and the use of further trigonometry for problem solving. Applications are commonly found in engineering and nautical professions.

Unit 8 - Calculus

Calculus is a term we use to describe the process of integration and differentiation. Differentiation is used to find rates of change for functions that are not linear. You will derive standard differentials and be able to then apply to the knowledge you have gained in coordinate geometry and areas of algebra that you have been exposed to in the first term. Differentiation is used in the study of motion. It can also be used to solve problems with growth and decay. Video gaming uses a particular form of differential equations which can also be used in the design of aircrafts and cars, the study of blood flow, designs of power stations and the analysis of many other things which can be found in monetary/socio-economic industries

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 2

Surveyors, Pensions; Aeronautical and Mechanical Engineers; Builders; Pilots; Actuary; Software engineering

AUTUMN TERM

ASSESSMENTS

Careers in Term 1

Data analyst;
Economists;
Statistician;
Scientist;
Weather analyst;
Computer scientist.

Unit 3 - Algebra III

This unit is an introduction to areas of the curriculum that you will be introduced to for the first time. Functions are explored and we begin to use the formal vocabulary and notation used to describe a function and its properties. It is essential for you to become familiar with how functions and inverse functions are defined as it plays a huge part across the content in algebra, coordinate geometry and calculus. All of these skills are intertwined and used in many fields implicitly, for example in scientific experiments.

Unit 4 - Algebra IV

Now we begin to work on common skills that are required at A level and extend into degree level in mathematics, computer science, engineering and many other courses. Simultaneous equations and inequalities involving multiple variables are used in solving real-life problems. Given a variety of constraints, cost can be minimised and profit can be maximised, along with other optimisation situations. Proofs become hugely important in understanding how it is essential to order a process using the right grammatical form; something which extends to any language.

Unit 16 GCSE – Algebraic proof

Algebraic proof is the foundation of deriving theorems or functions, First principles of algebraic concepts need to be understood in order for the process of carrying out a proof

Unit 1 - Number and Algebra I

This unit starts with key number skills. These skills are implicitly tested throughout the Further Maths qualification; being able to convert between units, apply proportional reasoning and know how to use fractions, decimals and percentages in real life problems. These skills are used in algebra where we move onto next. One area that will be new is the 'Binomial expansion' which has many applications in the real world like the distribution of IP addresses. Economists use it in helping make predictions for the future behaviour of markets

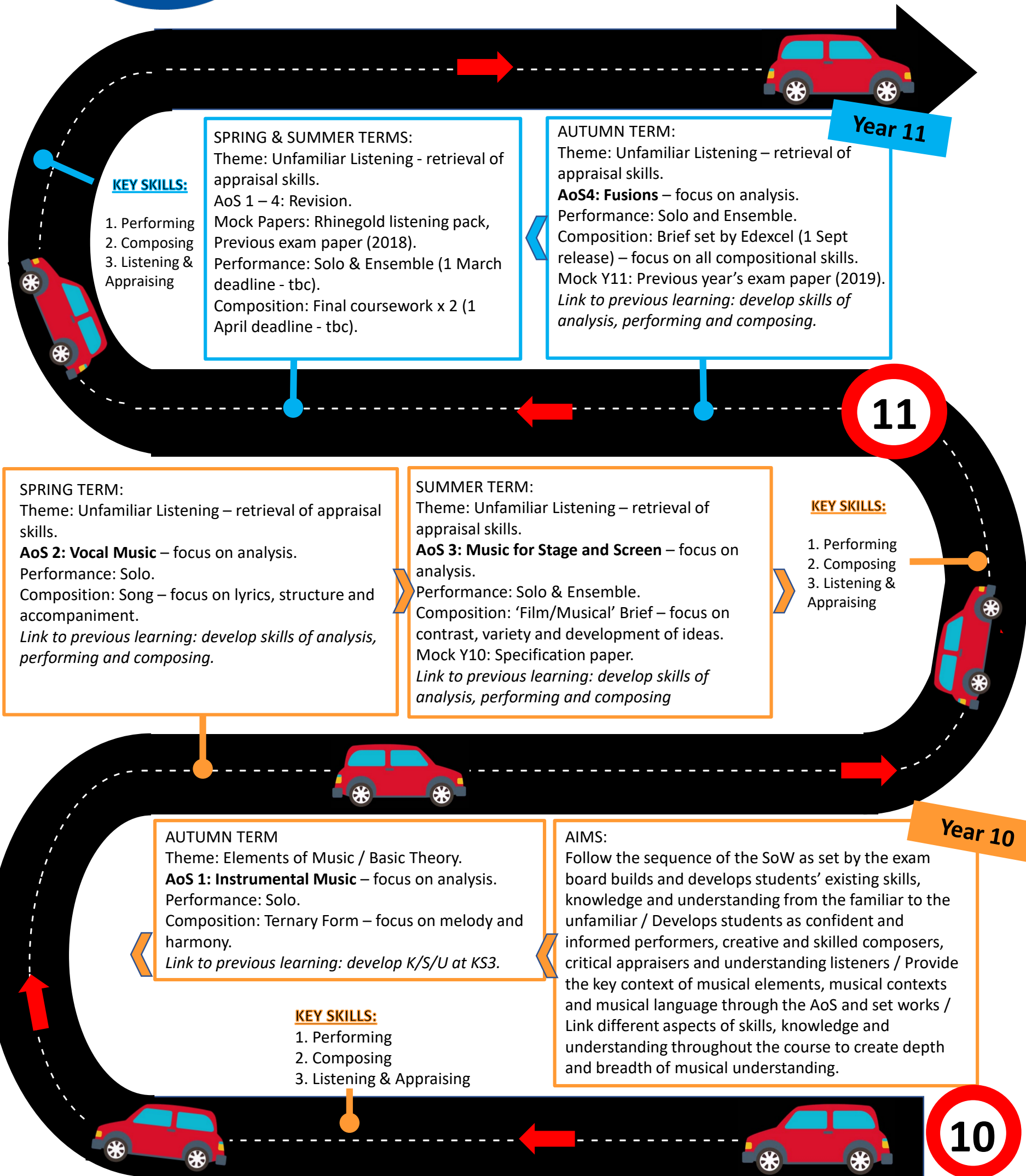
Unit 2 - Algebra II

Technical and higher order algebra skills are extended in this unit. The ability to manipulate algebraic expressions and solve equations is fundamental to much of Pure Mathematics. Transition will be from basic ideas learnt into efficient use of fractions and a cohesive use of the language of algebra. You will be able to then apply these skills in other areas of the course.

11 X



KS4: GCSE Music Learning Journey



Year 11

KEY SKILLS:

- 1. Performing
- 2. Composing
- 3. Listening & Appraising

SPRING & SUMMER TERMS:
 Theme: Unfamiliar Listening - retrieval of appraisal skills.
 AoS 1 – 4: Revision.
 Mock Papers: Rhinegold listening pack, Previous exam paper (2018).
 Performance: Solo & Ensemble (1 March deadline - tbc).
 Composition: Final coursework x 2 (1 April deadline - tbc).

AUTUMN TERM:
 Theme: Unfamiliar Listening – retrieval of appraisal skills.
AoS4: Fusions – focus on analysis.
 Performance: Solo and Ensemble.
 Composition: Brief set by Edexcel (1 Sept release) – focus on all compositional skills.
 Mock Y11: Previous year’s exam paper (2019).
Link to previous learning: develop skills of analysis, performing and composing.

11

SPRING TERM:
 Theme: Unfamiliar Listening – retrieval of appraisal skills.
AoS 2: Vocal Music – focus on analysis.
 Performance: Solo.
 Composition: Song – focus on lyrics, structure and accompaniment.
Link to previous learning: develop skills of analysis, performing and composing.

SUMMER TERM:
 Theme: Unfamiliar Listening – retrieval of appraisal skills.
AoS 3: Music for Stage and Screen – focus on analysis.
 Performance: Solo & Ensemble.
 Composition: ‘Film/Musical’ Brief – focus on contrast, variety and development of ideas.
 Mock Y10: Specification paper.
Link to previous learning: develop skills of analysis, performing and composing

- KEY SKILLS:**
- 1. Performing
 - 2. Composing
 - 3. Listening & Appraising

Year 10

AUTUMN TERM
 Theme: Elements of Music / Basic Theory.
AoS 1: Instrumental Music – focus on analysis.
 Performance: Solo.
 Composition: Ternary Form – focus on melody and harmony.
Link to previous learning: develop K/S/U at KS3.

AIMS:
 Follow the sequence of the SoW as set by the exam board builds and develops students’ existing skills, knowledge and understanding from the familiar to the unfamiliar / Develops students as confident and informed performers, creative and skilled composers, critical appraisers and understanding listeners / Provide the key context of musical elements, musical contexts and musical language through the AoS and set works / Link different aspects of skills, knowledge and understanding throughout the course to create depth and breadth of musical understanding.

- KEY SKILLS:**
- 1. Performing
 - 2. Composing
 - 3. Listening & Appraising

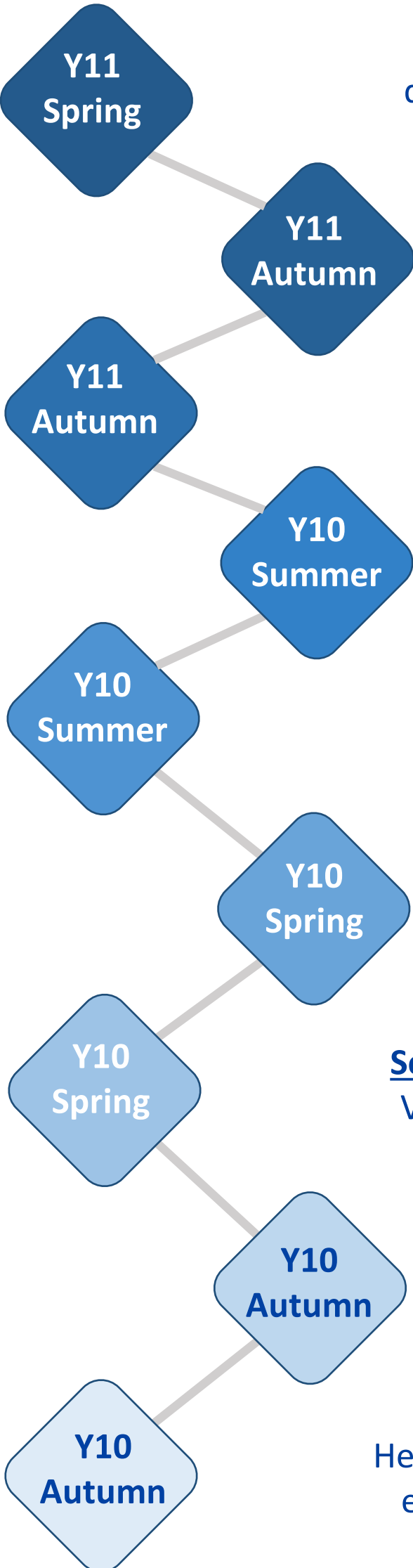
10

Written Paper

40%

NEA / Practical

60%



Artificial Things

Apply knowledge to describe, explain, discuss, analyse and evaluate all aspects of the piece.



Final Choreography Task Assessment

Workshop the question, identify draws, preparation.



Infra

Review set phrases and duets. Implement physical, technical and expressive skills.



Section A – Within Her Eyes

Identify, describe, explain, analyse and evaluate. Contact skills.



Section A – Emancipation of Expressionism

Similarities of professional works, hypothetical choreography, applying to written work.



Section C - Shadows

Features of the piece. Identify, describe, explain, analyse and evaluate. Comparing professional works.



Section B – Reflection & Performance Skills

Video analysis, application of performance skills Freeflow duet/trios.



Section C – A Linha Curva

Features of the piece. Identify, describe, explain, analyse and evaluate. Developing movement



Safe Practice / Technique

Health and safety, execution. Physical, technical expressive and mental skills. Contemporary techniques

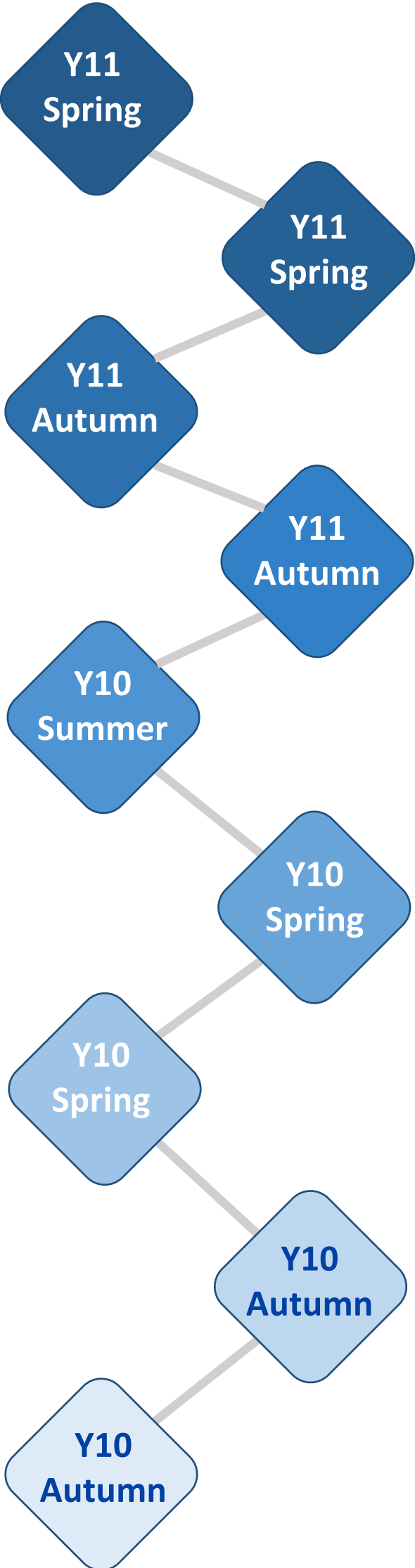


Paper 1
30%

Paper 2
30%

Practical
30%

PEP
10%



Paper 2 - Socio-Cultural Influences

Societal groups, barriers to participation, commercialisation, ethics.

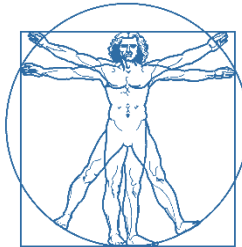


Paper 2 - Sport Psychology

Classification of skill, goal setting, mental preparation, guidance and feedback.

Paper 2 - Health, Fitness and Wellbeing

Health, fitness, diet, nutrition, effects of activity.



Paper 1 - Movement Analysis

Levers, mechanical advantage, planes and axes.

Coursework (PEP)

Personal Exercise Program

Plan, complete and evaluate a personalized 6 week training program



Paper 1 - Physical Training

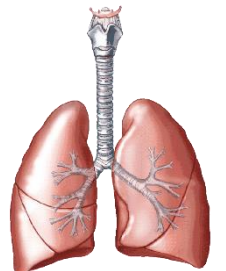
Health, fitness, injuries, methods of training, fitness tests, components of fitness.



Paper 1 - Anatomy and Physiology

Respiratory Systems

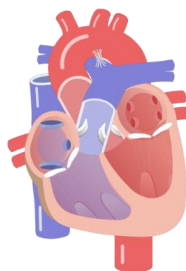
Structure and function of the lungs, long terms effects of exercise.



Paper 1 - Anatomy and Physiology

Cardiovascular Systems

Structure and function of the heart, long terms effects of exercise.



Paper 1 - Anatomy and Physiology

Musculo-Skeletal Systems

Bones, muscles, joints, soft tissues, movements, muscle fibres, effects of exercise.



Core PE

Take on sports and activities, as voted for and selected by JFS students, that you can take with you for the rest of your life. Be able to successfully use a gym, join a sports club, have experience in varied activities and have the confidence to stay healthy and active for years to come.



Coursework

75%

Exam

25%

**Y11
Coursework**



Applying the Principles of Personal Training

Design a personal fitness training programme.
Know the musculoskeletal and cardiorespiratory system and the effects on the body during fitness training
Implement a self-designed personal fitness training session to achieve own goals and objectives
Review a personal fitness training programme

**Y11
Exam**

Fitness for Sport & Exercise

Learn the components of fitness and principles of training.
Explore different fitness training methods.
Investigate fitness testing to determine fitness levels

**Y10
Coursework**

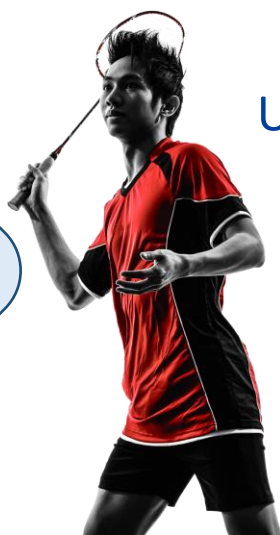


Leading Sports Activities

Know the attributes associated with successful sports leaders
Undertake the planning and leading of sports activities
Review and analyse the planning and leading of sports activities



**Y10
Coursework**

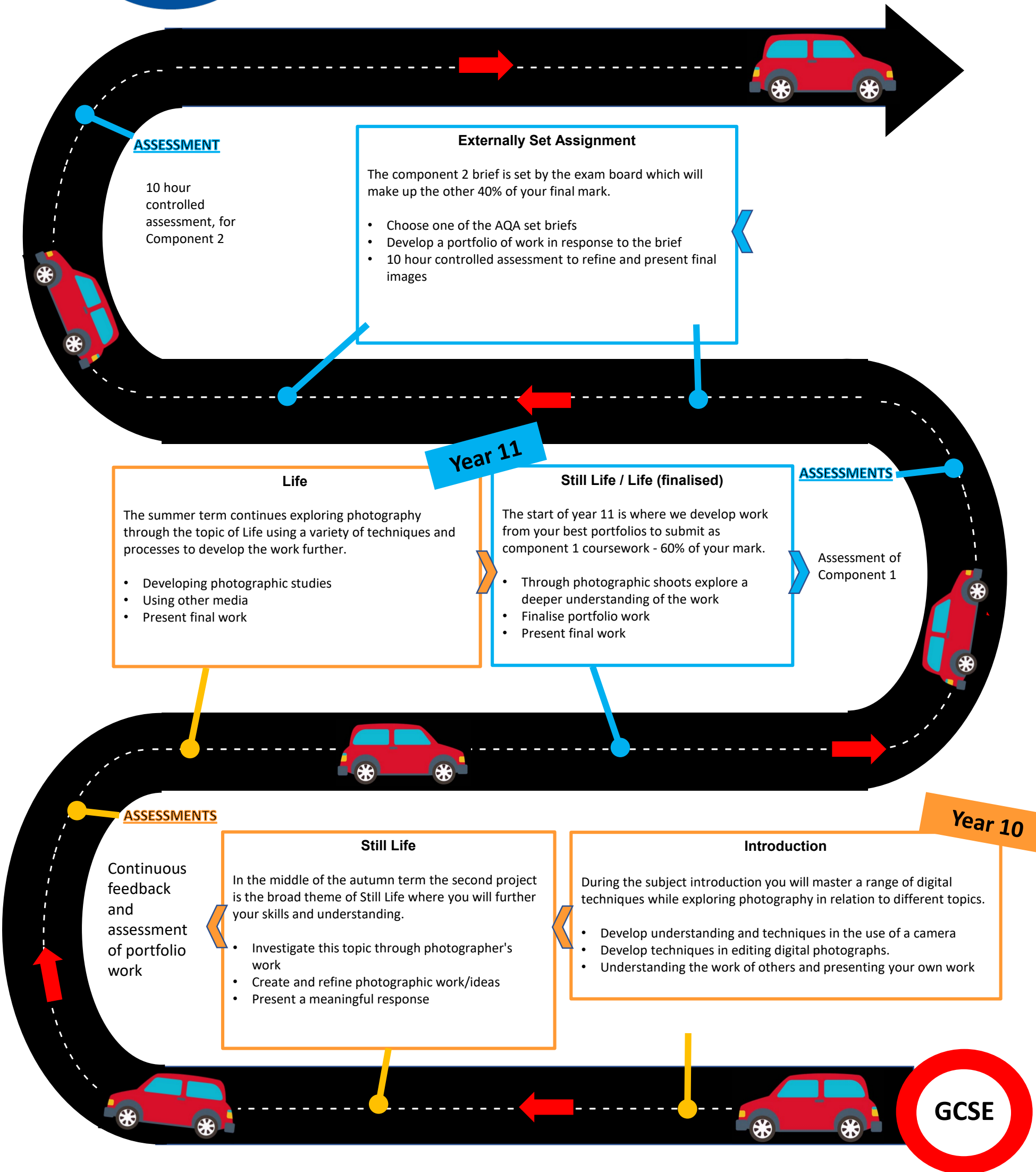


Practical Performance in Sport

Understand the rules, regulations and scoring systems for your selected sport.
Practically demonstrate skills, techniques and tactics in selected sport.
Be able to review your own and others' sporting performance



GCSE Photography Learning Journey



ASSESSMENT

10 hour controlled assessment, for Component 2

Externally Set Assignment

The component 2 brief is set by the exam board which will make up the other 40% of your final mark.

- Choose one of the AQA set briefs
- Develop a portfolio of work in response to the brief
- 10 hour controlled assessment to refine and present final images

Year 11

Life

The summer term continues exploring photography through the topic of Life using a variety of techniques and processes to develop the work further.

- Developing photographic studies
- Using other media
- Present final work

Still Life / Life (finalised)

The start of year 11 is where we develop work from your best portfolios to submit as component 1 coursework - 60% of your mark.

- Through photographic shoots explore a deeper understanding of the work
- Finalise portfolio work
- Present final work

ASSESSMENTS

Assessment of Component 1

ASSESSMENTS

Continuous feedback and assessment of portfolio work

Still Life

In the middle of the autumn term the second project is the broad theme of Still Life where you will further your skills and understanding.

- Investigate this topic through photographer's work
- Create and refine photographic work/ideas
- Present a meaningful response

Introduction

During the subject introduction you will master a range of digital techniques while exploring photography in relation to different topics.

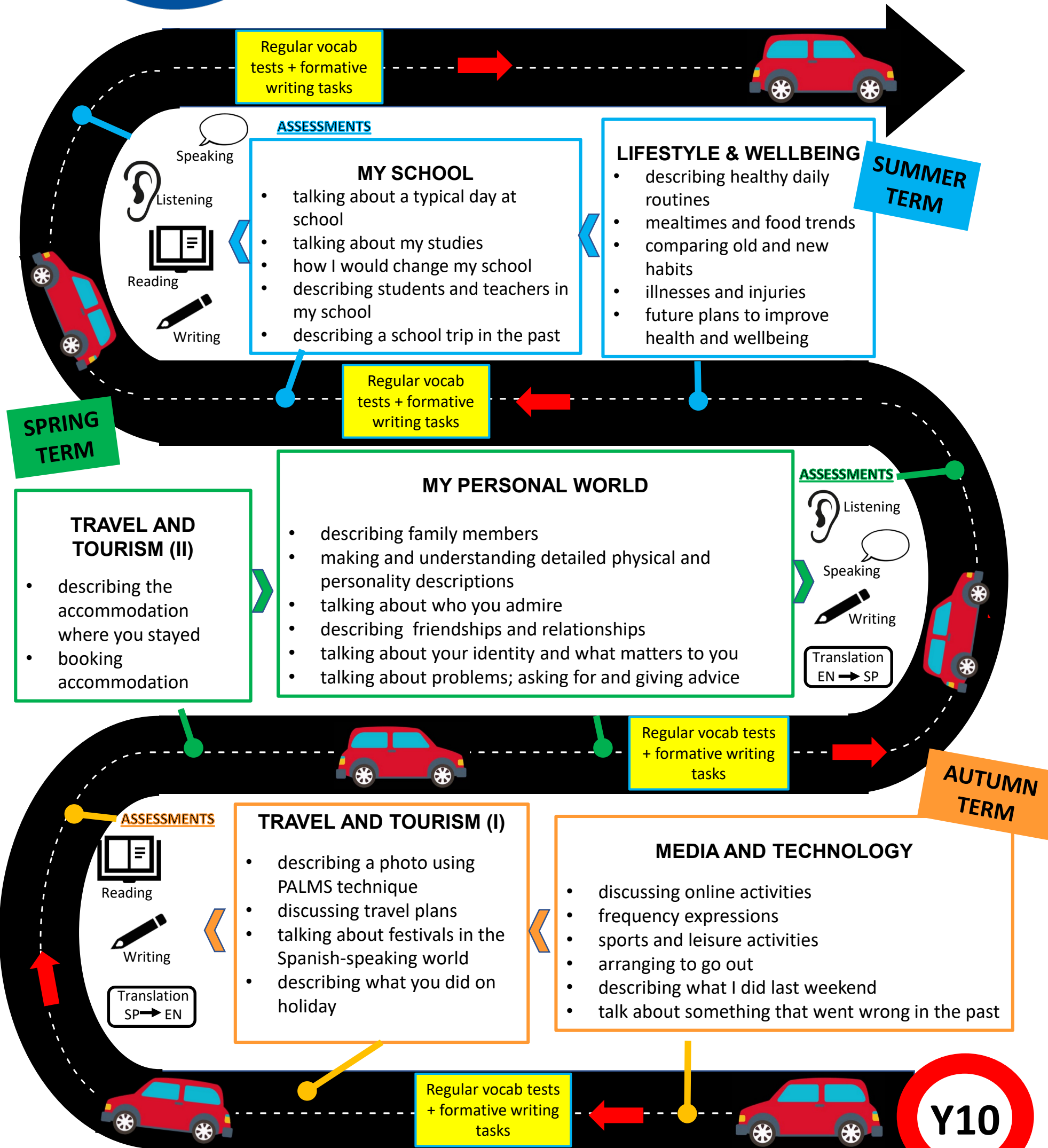
- Develop understanding and techniques in the use of a camera
- Develop techniques in editing digital photographs.
- Understanding the work of others and presenting your own work

Year 10

GCSE



Year 10 Spanish Learning Journey





Year 11 Spanish Learning Journey

