Year 10 Foundation WSAW 3 Revision Topics

These are the topics that you have covered so far this year. These topics, if they appear on the assessment will be the ones that your teacher will be looking closely at how well you answer them.

Topic	Sparx Maths Independent Practice Codes	
4 Operations	U293, U453, U868, U417, U478, U735, U127	
Rounding & Estimating	U480, U298, U731, U965, U225	
Perimeter	U351, U993	
Area	U993, U265, U970, U945, U424	
Surface Area	U142, U464, U523, U893, U929, U259, U871	
Volume	U786, U174, U484, U915, U116, U617	
Area & Circumference of Circles and Arcs	U221, U373, U767, U604, U950	
Factors, Multiples & Primes	U211,U236	
Prime Factorisation	U739	
Simplifying Expressions	U105, U662	
Substitution	U201,U585	
Expanding	U179, U768	
Factorising	U365, U178, U963	
Solving Equations	U505, U755, U325, U870	
Rearranging Formulae	U556	
Fractions, Decimals and Percentages	U888, U594	
Percentages	U554, U349, U773, U671	
Express as a Percentage	U925, U278	
Reverse Percentages	U286	
Compound Interest	U332	
Fractions of Amounts	U881, U916	
Fractions Operations	U736, U475, U544	

NOTE: There will be other topics covered in the assessments, some are untaught topics, some are topics that have been taught at KS3. This is to help you work on your exam skills of scanning for the questions you are able to access which is a key skill to do well in your maths GCSE exam.

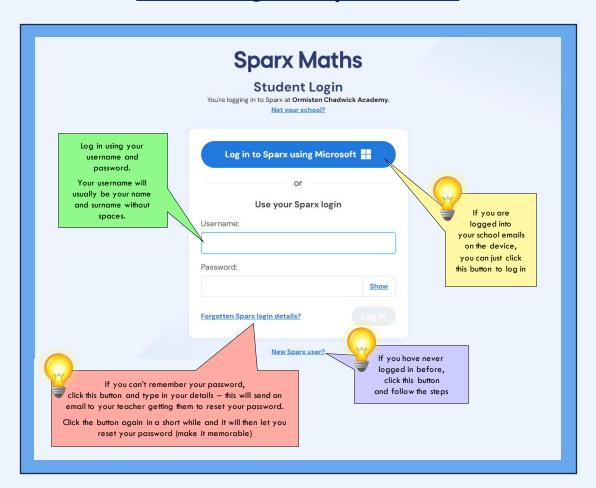
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Topic	Sparx Maths Independent Practice Codes	
Ratio	U687, U753, U577, U921, U676	
Proportion	U721,U610	
Pythagoras' Theorem	U385	
Right-Angled Trigonometry	U605, U283, U545, U627	
Sequences	U530, U958, U978, U213, U498, U680	
Drawing Graphs	U741, U989	
Equation of a Line	U135, U848, U477	
Parallel Lines	U337	
Solving Inequalities	U759, U509, U738, U145	
Simultaneous Equations	U760	
Graphical Simultaneous Equations	U836	
Factorising Quadratics	U178	
Solving Quadratics	U288	
Quadratic Graphs	U989	

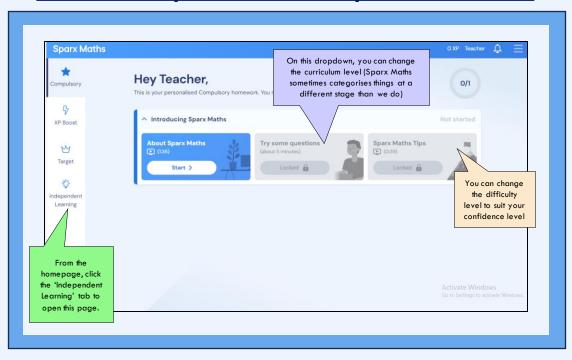
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How to Log Into Sparx Maths

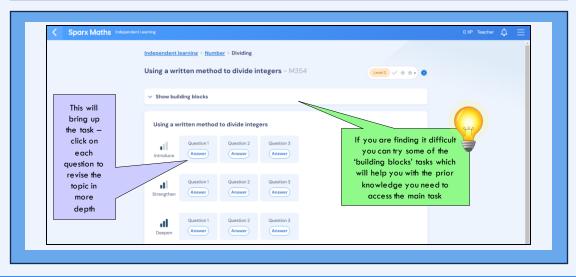




How to do Sparx Maths independent Practice

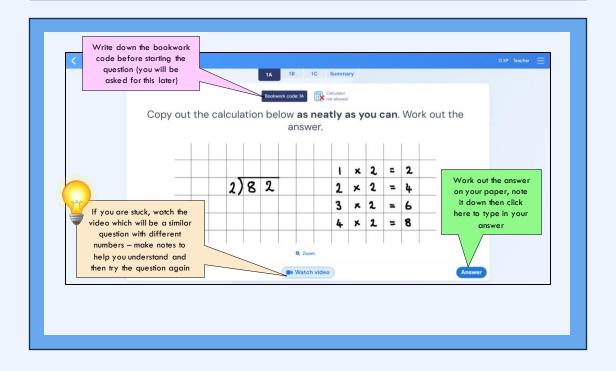






How to complete a Sparx Maths task

BEFORE beginning the task you need to have paper to do your working out and to write down the bookwork codes. Sparx Maths Independent learning | Number | Dividing Using a written method to divide integers - M354 Level 2 ✓ ★ ★ ▼ ① Show building blocks This will bring up Using a written method to divide integers the task – click on If you are finding it difficult you can try some of the each 'building blocks' tasks which question to will help you with the prior revise the topic in knowledge you need to access the main task more depth



"Mistakes are the stepping stones to wisdom." - Oprah Winfrey

Key Examples for Frequent Questions

e.g. Find $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12

STEP 1: Divide the amount by the denominator (bottom number)

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

STEP 1: Multiply the answer by the numerator

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

<u>TIP</u>: To find a percentage of an amount:

Percentage × Amount ÷ 100

o a

Find 82% of 444. 82 × 444 ÷ 100 = 364.08 IIP. When answering a ratio question, think carefully about which part of the information with the difference.

9. Paul and talke share some money in the ratio 41? Paul grit £12 less than Luke.
How much did they have in total?
P: L Total Difference
4: 7: 11
5: 4
16: 28: 44

They had £44 in total

IIE. When there are 3 numbers in the ratio, only include a difference column when it may less than the ratio, endy include a difference column when it may less than the ratio, endy include a difference column when it may less than the ratio, endy include a difference column when it may less than the ratio.

<u>TIP</u>: When substituting, 'swap' the letter for the number (use brackets)

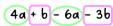
e.g.

3a + 2b given that a = 3, b = 4

3(3) + 2(4) = 9 + 8 = 17

TIP: Multiply the number outside the bracket by the number inside the bracket

<u>TIP</u>: To simplify an expression, collect 'like' terms



= -2a - 2b

TIP: Use a number line to help with the negatives

<u>TIP</u>: To find the time passed, count to the next hour, then the hour needed, then the final time

e.g.

How many minutes are between 5:24pm and 7:10pm?

36 + 60 + 10 = 106 mins



= 64π cm² (in terms of π) = 201.06cm² (2d.p.)

TIP: If you are given the diameter, remember to halve to find the radius

TIP: Factors are numbers that fit into a number <u>without</u> remainders

List the factors of 36

Find the numbers that 'multiply' to make 36 1 × 36 = 36

2 × 18 = 36 3 × 12 = 36 4 × 9 = 36

So the factors are
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9,
12, 18, 36

> TIP: Do them in this order so you don't miss any out

TIP: To solve an equation we need to find the value of the letter

e.g.

Solve 8a – 5 = 11 + 5

TIP: If the number doesn't divide evenly, write as a fraction

<u>TIP</u>: Multiples are the numbers in your times tables

The multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, ...

What is the 7th multiple of 6? $7 \times 6 = 42$

What is the 10th multiple of 16? 10 × 16 = 160 e.g.

Factorise 4a + 20

TIP: Think of the highest common factor of both terms

The HCF of 4a and 20 is 4 So divide both terms by 4

 $4a \div 4 = a$ + $20 \div 4 = +5$

= 4(a + 5)

TIP: Use the grid method to expand the brackets

e.g.

Expand 5(3x + 4)

×	3x	+ 4
5	15x	+ 20

= 15x + 20

1, 2, 3, 4 "Round down/off" 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 "Round up"

TIP: Draw the rounding line after the 'rounding column'

e.g. Round 7562 to the nearest 100 7 5 6 2

7 5 6 2 = 7 6 0 0 e.g. Round 18 329 to the nearest 1000

= 18000 TIP: When rounding down, the digits on the left of the rounding line stay the same (the ones on the right become zeros) Standard form is a number written in the form:

a must be a whole namber can be

a must be a number between 1 and 10 (can be 1 but not 10)

> Express 43 000 000 in standard form

in standard form 43 000 000 = 4.3 × 10 000 000 = 4.3 × 10⁷ Area of a Parallelogram:
The area of a parallelogram is
base a perpendicular height
(Perpendicular means 90")

Area of a Rectangle:
The area of a rectongle is
base * height

Area of a Triangle: The area of a triangle is base * perpendicular height :

Area of a Trapezium: Half the sum of the parallel sides, then times the height between them. That is how to calculate The area of a trapezium.

The most important thing to remember is not to give up — if you write nothing for a question, you will definitely get it wrong, so have a guess, you will get marks for working out.