MATHEMATICS/NUMERACY information Parents Evening 2022



Ysgol Gymunedol Llangatwg Llangatwg Community School

Why two GCSEs?

In response to recommendation 19 of the Review of Qualifications for 14-19 year olds

Reasons given for the recommendations included:

- The levels of numeracy demonstrated by many learners are not high enough
- GCSEs in Mathematics are widely expected to be, but are not, reliable indicators of appropriate levels of numeracy
- Some employers and universities consider that grade C, or even above, does not guarantee sufficient numeracy

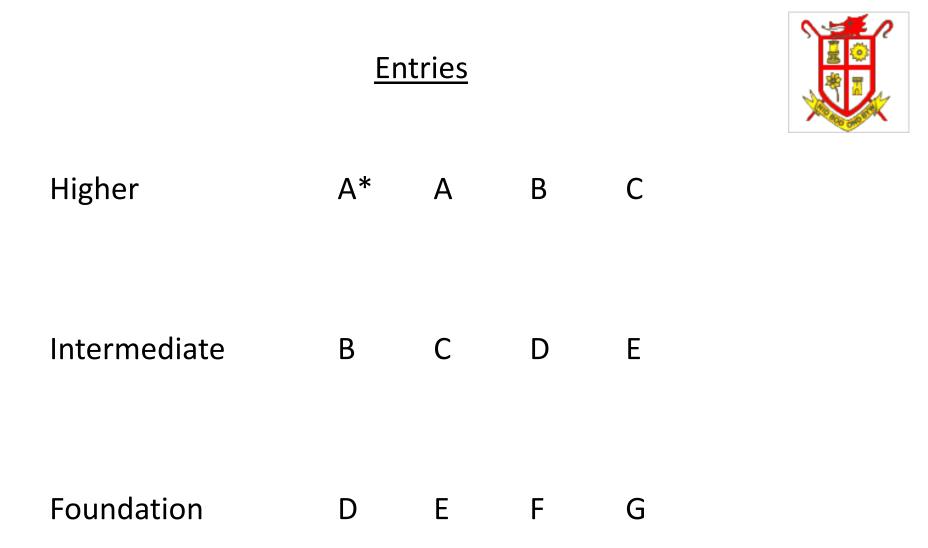
Entries (for November)



Higher Mathematics & Numeracy -Mr Miah's & Mrs Ross' class

Intermediate Mathematics & Numeracy – Miss Nicholas', Mrs Hardway's and Mr Sayce's class

Foundation Mathematics & Numeracy -Mrs Collins' class



Preparation for two GCSEs

- Pupils will have 7 Maths lessons a fortnight
- After school sessions on Thursday
- Saturday sessions (TBC)
- Specific lessons used to extend numerical understanding
- A wealth of resources have been produced by the school, exam board and Local Authority

How can you help

- Ask how the maths is going
- Test their knowledge of facts and formulas contained within their books
- Ensure they frequently read through class notes
- Check they are presenting work to a high standard
- Encourage them to read questions carefully and show all workings
- Encourage them to speak to their teacher if they are having any difficulties
- Check to see the weekly past papers are fully completed

Tips for revision

1. Before you start revising, get all your notes sorted, and draw up a list of all the topics you need to cover.

2. Plan exactly when you are going to revise, and be strict with yourself.

3. Give yourself little treats and things to look forward to.

4. Don't just read through the textbook or your exercise book.

5. Use the internet. Corbett maths is full of resources and videos.

6. Don't just practice the topics you can do.

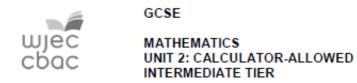
Tips for revision

- 7. Make sure you ask for help
- 8. Practice doing questions under exam conditions
- 9. Practice using your own calculator
- **10.** If it works for you, try revising with a friend for a bit of the time.
- **11.** Read it, say it, do it
- **12.** Practice tables and learn number facts

Homework

Candidate Name	Centre Number			Candidate Number						
						0				





2nd SPECIMEN PAPER SUMMER 2017

1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A calculator will be required for this paper. A ruler, protractor and a pair of compasses may be required.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all the questions in the spaces provided in this booklet.

Take π as 3.14 or use the π button on your calculator.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

You should give details of your method of solution when appropriate.

Unless stated, diagrams are not drawn to scale.

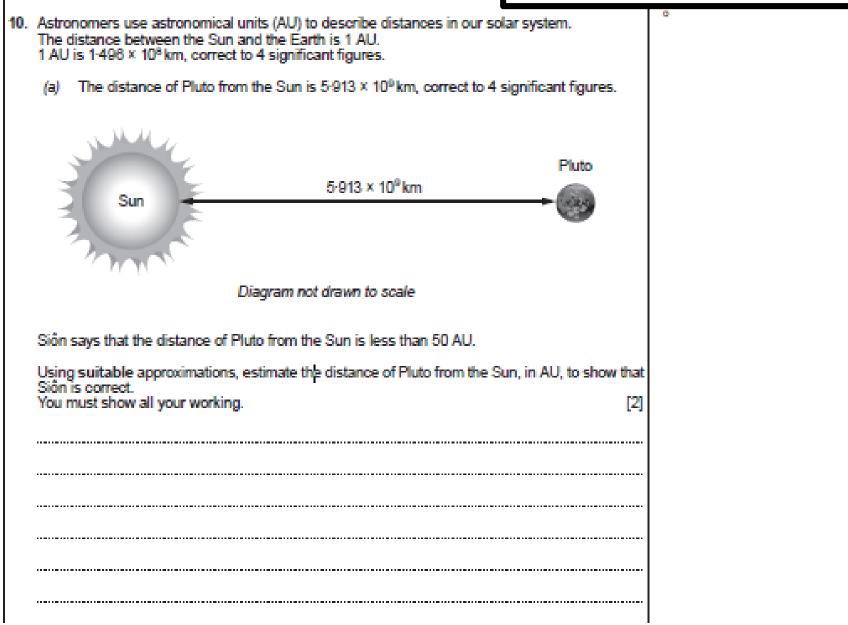
For Examiner's use only							
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded					
1.	4						
2.	6						
3.	3						
4. 5.	4						
	6						
6.	4						
7.	6						
8.	3						
9.	6						
10.	5						
11.	2						
12.	4						
13.	6						
14.	3						
15.	6						

Learners will complete past papers on a weekly basis

Tackling Past Paper questions

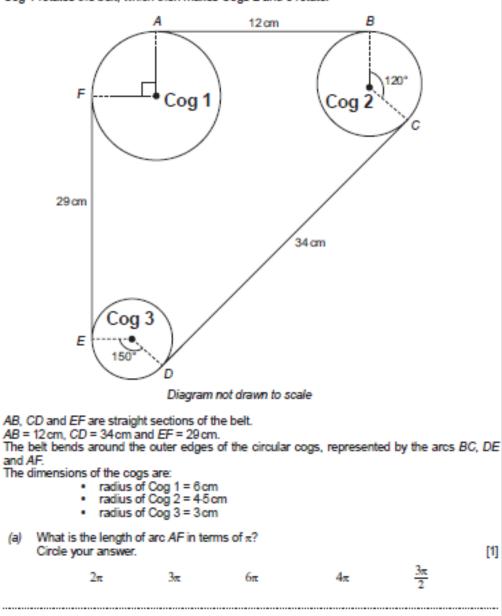
- Allow adequate time to complete the weekly papers
- Don't rush it the morning before it is due in
- Read each question twice
- Highlight key points
- Put a star by any questions you are unable to do and seek help before the paper is due in
- After the paper is marked make a note on how to avoid any mistakes with a particular question

Unit 1 Numeracy Higher June 2018.pdf -



14. The diagram shows the simplified model of part of an engine. It shows a belt which runs around three circular cogs. The engine rotates Cog 1. Cog 1 rotates the belt, which then makes Cogs 2 and 3 rotate.

(a)



[1]

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Hot water is often stored in cylinders. The water in the cylinder is heated for use in the shower.



A plumbing engineer wants to calculate how long a shower can be used continuously before the water runs cold. He uses the following formulae:

$$C = \frac{H(X-M)}{M-Y}$$
 and $T = \frac{C+H}{F}$

Where:

- C is the additional volume of water that feeds into the cylinder, in litres.
- H is the volume of hot water that the cylinder holds, in litres.
- M is the temperature of the water in the shower, in *C.
- X is the temperature of the hot water in the cylinder, in *C.
- Y is the temperature of the cold water that feeds into the cylinder, in *C.
- T is the time spent using the shower before the water runs cold, in minutes.
- F is the rate of flow of water in the shower, in litres per minute.

Dalsy's cylinder holds 300 litres of hot water. The temperature of the hot water in her cylinder is 60°C. The temperature of the cold water that feeds into Dalsy's cylinder is 8°C.

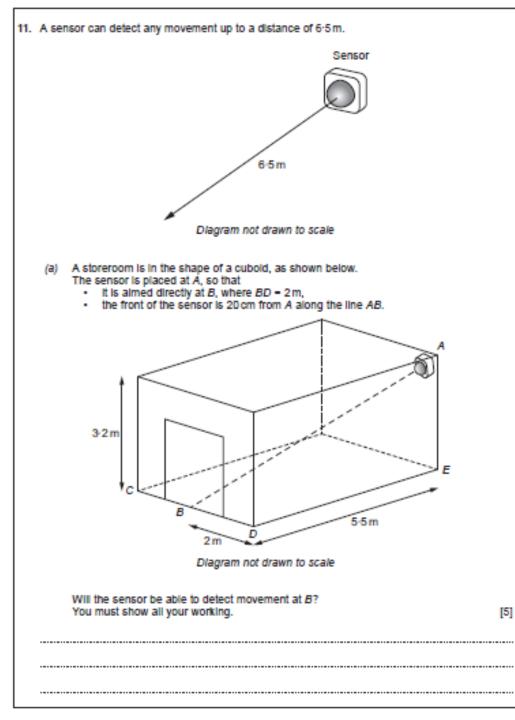
The water in Daisy's shower is set at a temperature of 32°C. Her shower has a rate of flow of 26 litres per minute.





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 Use the formulae to calculate the additional volume of water that feeds into Daisy's cylinder, in litres, the number of minutes Daisy's shower will run continuously before the water runs 	cold. [5]





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