



How to revise for
your Maths GCSE

Why do I need to get a GCSE in maths?

In short, your GCSE grades will shape your next few steps, post-Year 11. Plus they may also rear their head further down the line...

Your GCSE results could affect...

- o Getting into sixth form or college
- o What qualifications you can take next
- o Your eligibility for a certain University courses or apprenticeships
- o Your career prospects

PPE Dates

Wed 1 March 1½ hrs Paper 1 Non-calculator

Thurs 2 March 1½ hrs Paper 2 Calculator

Fri 3 March 1 ½hrs Paper 3 Calculator

Pen, pencil, ruler, rubber, pencil sharpener, compass and protractor for all three exams and a scientific calculator for paper 2 and 3

Please check the seating plan on March 1st as it does not match the info on your sheets.

Your exams

Paper 1 – Non calculator Thursday 25th May

Paper 2 – Calculator Thursday 8th June

Paper 3 – Calculator Tuesday 13th June

Make sure you have

Pen, pencil, ruler, rubber, pencil sharpener,
compass and protractor for all three exams
and a scientific calculator for paper 2 and 3

What should I use to revise?

- o Your maths book
- o Your maths teacher
- o Practice papers
- o Revision sessions
- o The internet
- o Mobile phone apps
- o Your family and friends

Your maths book

- o Read through the examples you went through with your teacher.
- o Have another go at the questions you did in class but cover up the answers
- o Try and make up your own questions on the topic you are revising

Practice papers

- o Put 100% effort into completing these papers
- o Do some with notes and books etc.
- o Do some in exam conditions
- o Make sure you bring them in when your teacher says
- o If you go through them in class, show corrections and your teachers hints and tips in another coloured pen

Revision sessions

- o Your teachers are giving up their time to put on lunchtime and after school sessions
- o Go to as many as possible
- o Let your teacher know of any topics you need extra help with
- o <http://www.helsbyhigh.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/year-11-revision-2017.pdf>

Mathspace

- o Tuesday lunchtime
- o A59
- o Member of the maths department
- o 6th form maths prefects
- o Help with anything
- o Use the computers to revise on

MyMaths

- o www.mymaths.co.uk
- o Login = helsby
- o Password = subtract
- o Use the search tool to find the topic you want to revise
- o Go through the lesson
- o Complete the homework task as practice

Mathswatch

- o <https://vle.mathswatch.co.uk>
- o Username = 12jbloggs@helsbyhigh.org
- o Password = helsby
- o Watch as many clips are possible
- o When she says “press pause and have a go”
get pen and paper and have a go
- o Use the booklets of worksheets we have
provided you with that match all the clips

Lots of other fab websites

www.mathsgenie.co.uk

www.corbettmaths.co.uk

<https://hegartymaths.com/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/z38pycw>

www.youtube.com


Flash cards

- o Buy some index cards from a stationary shop and write a card after each maths lesson on something you need to learn and remember
- o Have a look at them every now and again to refresh your memory

Revision notes of important stuff









- o Read through all of your old and current maths books and create notes on the all the important stuff.
- o Include example questions and answer.
- o Use different coloured pens and highlighters





Learn the formulae




edexcel 

Edexcel GCSE (9-1) Maths: need-to-know formulae

www.edexcel.com/gcsemathsformulae

Areas		Volumes	
Rectangle = $l \times w$		Cuboid = $l \times w \times h$	
Parallelogram = $b \times h$		Prism = area of cross section \times length	
Triangle = $\frac{1}{2} b \times h$		Cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$	
Trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} (a + b) h$		Volume of pyramid = $\frac{1}{3} \times$ area of base \times h	

Circles		Compound measures	
Circumference = $\pi \times$ diameter, $C = \pi d$		Speed speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	
Circumference = $2 \times \pi \times$ radius, $C = 2\pi r$		Density density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	
Area of a circle = $\pi \times$ radius squared $A = \pi r^2$		Pressure pressure = $\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$	

Pythagoras		Trigonometric formulae	
Pythagoras' Theorem For a right-angled triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$		Sine Rule $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$	
Trigonometric ratios (now to F) $\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$, $\cos x^\circ = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$, $\tan x^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$		Cosine Rule $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	

Quadratic equations	
The Quadratic Equation The solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \neq 0$, are given by $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	

Foundation tier formulae Higher tier formulae

ALWAYS | LEARNING PEARSON

Good luck

