



The Sutton Academy

# Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

A level maths/ statistics/ Regression, correlation hypothesis testing.

Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>	Assessment
<b>To learn how to use exponential models</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know that data can modelled by an exponential relationship, you need to code the data.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know that if <math>y=ax^n</math> then <math>\log y=\log a + n \log x</math></i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how that if <math>y=kb^x</math> for constants <math>k</math> and <math>b</math> then <math>\log y = \log k + \log b</math></i></li> <li>• </li> </ul>		Students will need to know laws of logarithms. Students will need to know how to plot data Students will need to know how to extrapolate and interpolate;	
<b>To learn how to measure correlation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know that the product moment correlation describes the linear correlation between two variables. It can take values between -1 and 1</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will be able to interpret the product moment correlation.</i></li> </ul>		Students will need to have knowledge of the large data set. Students will need to know how to use regression lines. <i>Students will need to know how to code data.</i>	
<b>To learn how to hypothesis test for zero correlation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Students will know how to use a one-tailed hypothesis test.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to use a two-tailed hypothesis test.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to use the product moment coefficient table.</i></li> <li>• <i>Students will know how to find significance level.</i></li> </ul>		Students will need to have year one knowledge on hypothesis testing	



<p>Students will know how to use the trapezium rule to approximate integration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students will know that if you cannot integrate a function algebraically, you can use a numerical method to approximate the area beneath a curve.</li> <li>• Students will know that to approximate the area given by <math>\int_a^b y dx</math> you can divide the area into <math>n</math> equal strips. Each strip will be of width <math>h</math> where <math>h = \frac{b-a}{n}</math></li> <li>• Students will know that <math>\int_a^b y dx \approx \frac{1}{2}h(y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_{n-1}) + y_n)</math> where <math>h = \frac{b-a}{n}</math> and <math>y_i = f(a + ih)</math></li> <li>• Students will know if there answer is an overestimate (convex) or underestimate.</li> </ul>		<p>Students will need to know the area of a trapezium. Students will need to know how to substitute into a formula Students will need to know how to use radians.</p>	
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