KING EDWARD VI
HANDSWORTH GRAMMAR
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

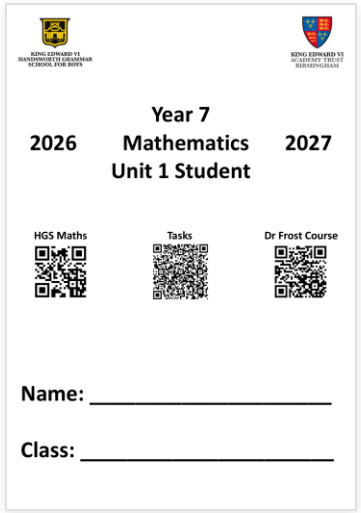
KING EDWARD VI
ACADEMY TRUST
BIRMINGHAM

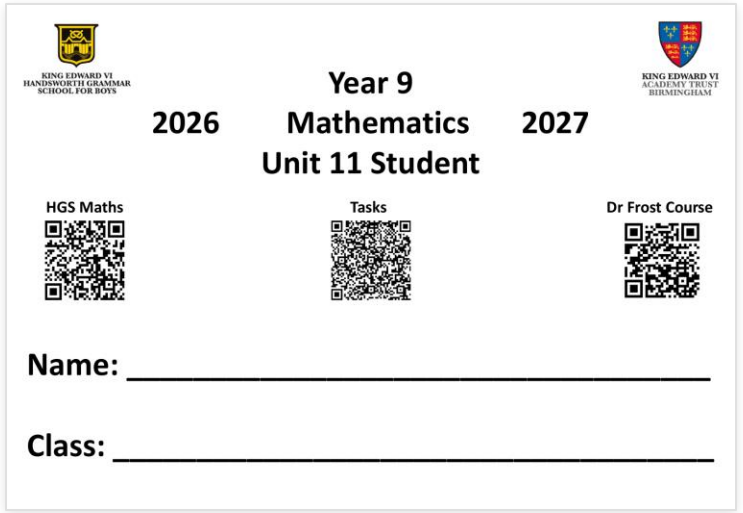
HGS MATHS

START OF YEAR INFORMATION
YEARS 9 TO 11

STUDENT BOOKLETS

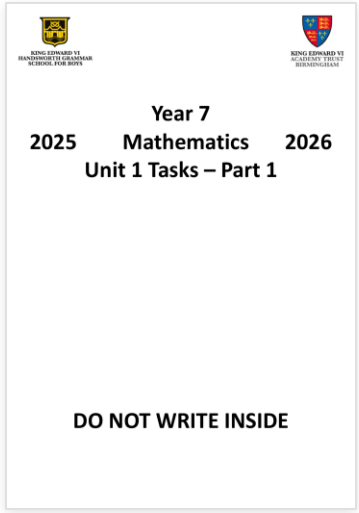
- All notes and examples will be completed in printed booklets.
- You must keep your booklets neat and up to date.
- **Booklets will be kept in school until fully completed**, after which you will be allowed to take them home.

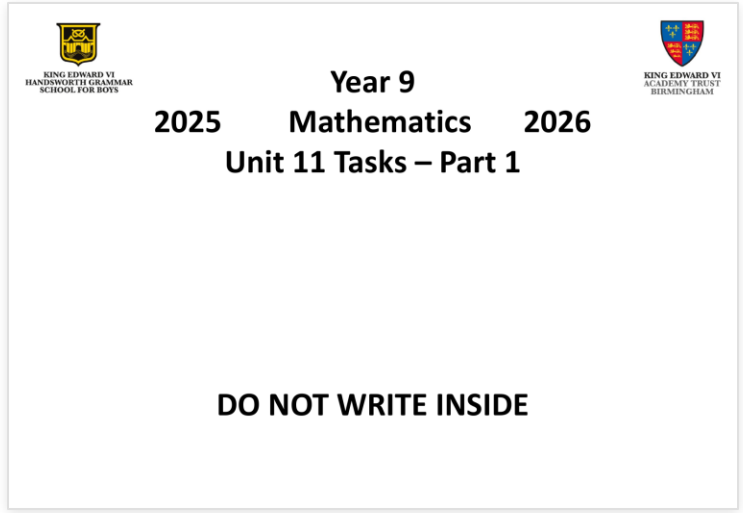




TASK BOOKLETS

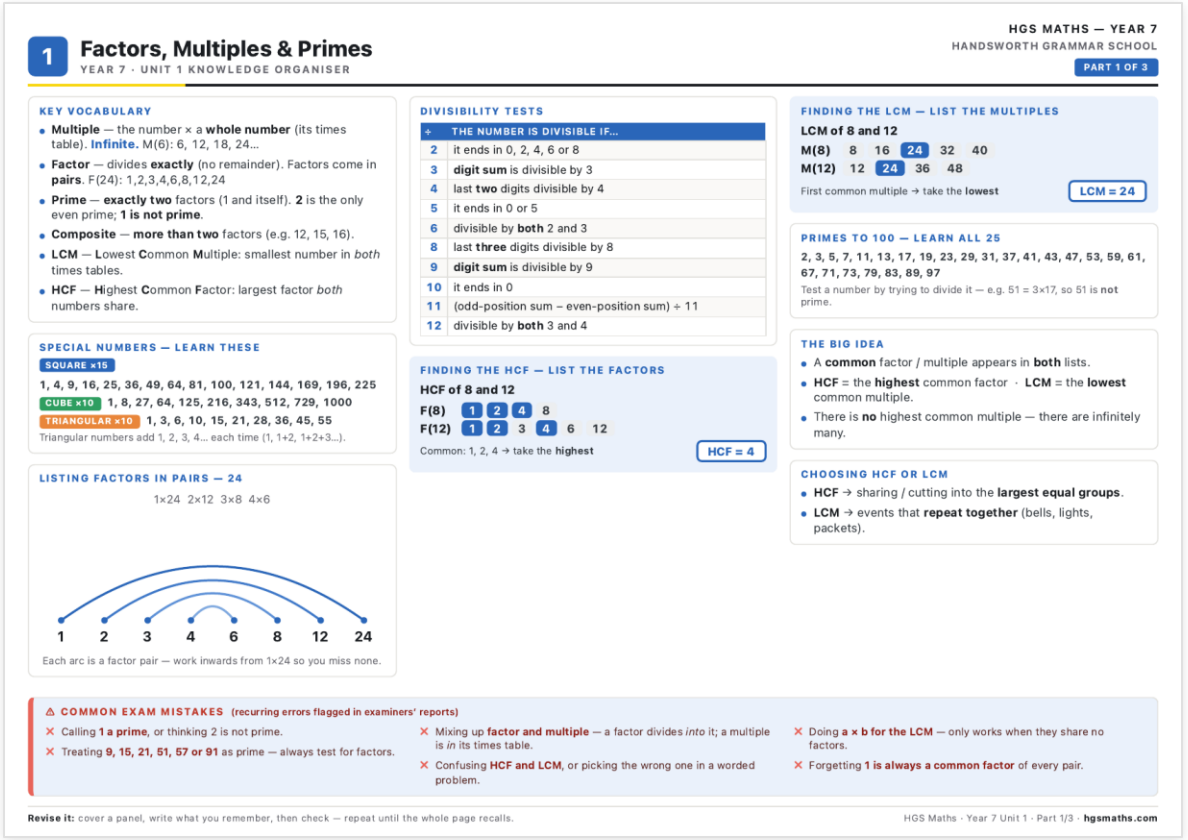
- Questions will be projected on the board or provided in a task booklet.
- **Do not write in the task booklets**, as they will be reused next year.





KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

- Every unit has a **knowledge organiser.**
- It holds the key facts, definitions, methods and worked examples.
- **Reading it is not revision.** You only find out what you actually know when you put it away and try without it.
- Keep it with your booklet and look there first when stuck.



1 Factors, Multiples & Primes
YEAR 7 · UNIT 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HGS MATHS — YEAR 7
HANDSWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL
PART 1 OF 3

KEY VOCABULARY
- Multiple — the number × a whole number (its times table). Infinite. M(6): 6, 12, 18, 24…
- Factor — divides exactly (no remainder). Factors come in pairs. F(24): 1,2,3,4,6,8,12,24
- Prime — exactly two factors (1 and itself). 2 is the only even prime; 1 is not prime.
- Composite — more than two factors (e.g. 12, 15, 16).
- LCM — Lowest Common Multiple: smallest number in both times tables.
- HCF — Highest Common Factor: largest factor both numbers share.

DIVISIBILITY TESTS

÷	THE NUMBER IS DIVISIBLE IF…
2	it ends in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8
3	digit sum is divisible by 3
4	last two digits divisible by 4
5	it ends in 0 or 5
6	divisible by both 2 and 3
8	last three digits divisible by 8
9	digit sum is divisible by 9
10	it ends in 0
11	(odd-position sum − even-position sum) ÷ 11
12	divisible by both 3 and 4

FINDING THE LCM — LIST THE MULTIPLES
LCM of 8 and 12
M(8) 8 16 24 32 40
M(12) 12 24 36 48
First common multiple → take the lowest — LCM = 24

PRIMES TO 100 — LEARN ALL 25
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97
Test a number by trying to divide it — e.g. 51 = 3×17, so 51 is not prime.

SPECIAL NUMBERS — LEARN THESE
SQUARE ×15: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225
CUBE ×10: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729, 1000
TRIANGULAR ×10: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55
Triangular numbers add 1, 2, 3, 4… each time (1, 1+2, 1+2+3…).

FINDING THE HCF — LIST THE FACTORS
HCF of 8 and 12
F(8) 1 2 4 8
F(12) 1 2 3 4 6 12
Common: 1, 2, 4 → take the highest — HCF = 4

THE BIG IDEA
- A common factor / multiple appears in both lists.
- HCF = the highest common factor · LCM = the lowest common multiple.
- There is no highest common multiple — there are infinitely many.

LISTING FACTORS IN PAIRS — 24
1×24 2×12 3×8 4×6
1 2 3 4 6 8 12 24
Each arc is a factor pair — work inwards from 1×24 so you miss none.

CHOOSING HCF OR LCM
- HCF → sharing / cutting into the largest equal groups.
- LCM → events that repeat together (bells, lights, packets).

⚠ COMMON EXAM MISTAKES (recurring errors flagged in examiners' reports)
- ✕ Calling 1 a prime, or thinking 2 is not prime.
- ✕ Treating 9, 15, 21, 51, 57 or 91 as prime — always test for factors.
- ✕ Mixing up factor and multiple — a factor divides *into* it; a multiple is *in* its times table.
- ✕ Confusing HCF and LCM, or picking the wrong one in a worded problem.
- ✕ Doing a × b for the LCM — only works when they share no factors.
- ✕ Forgetting 1 is always a common factor of every pair.

Revise it: cover a panel, write what you remember, then check — repeat until the whole page recalls.
HGS Maths · Year 7 Unit 1 · Part 1/3 · hgsmaths.com

HOW TO USE ONE

1 **Cover** a section – a definition, a method, or a worked example.

2 **Do it** yourself: write the fact out, or work through the example.

3 **Check** against the organiser, and redo whatever you got wrong.

If you can only recognise it, you do not know it yet.

CURRICULUM MAP

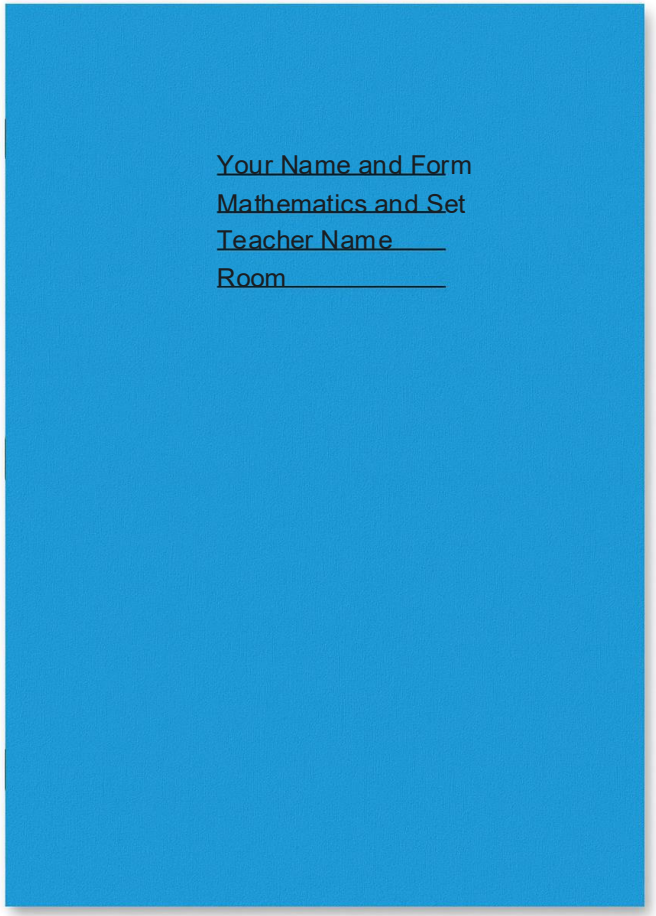
- Everything you will study, unit by unit, from Year 7 to Year 11.

Curriculum Map - Maths and Further Maths

Year 7	**Unit 1** Factors, Multiples and Primes Sets and Venn Diagrams Negative Numbers	**Unit 2** Powers and Roots Order of Operations Introduction to Algebra	**Unit 3** Fractions Decimals Solving Linear Equations 1	**Unit 4** Rounding Metric Units Properties of 2D Shapes Area and Perimeter	**Unit 5** Fractions, Decimals and Percentages Ordering Numbers Percentages Angle Basics
Year 8	**Unit 6** Ratio Algebra Recap Index Laws	**Unit 7** Prime Factorisation Introduction to Probability Expanding Single Brackets	**Unit 8** Factorising into Single Brackets Solving Linear Equations 2 Sequences	**Unit 9** Proportion Averages and Range Coordinates Charts	**Unit 10** Estimation Circles Angles in Parallel Lines
Year 9	**Unit 11** Fraction Arithmetic Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple Standard Form Types of Numbers Multiplying and Simplifying Surds Angles in Polygons	**Unit 12** Expanding Double Brackets Factorising by Grouping Factorising Quadratics Difference of Two Squares Basic Functions Changing the Subject Inverse Functions	**Unit 13** 2D Pythagoras' Theorem Properties of 3D Shapes Plans and Elevations Volume and Surface Area of Prisms Area and Volume Unit Conversions Compound Measures	**Unit 14** Linear Inequalities Straight Line Graphs Basic Vectors Transformations Invariant Points	**Unit 15** Percentages with Multipliers Simple and Compound Interest Similarity with Length Right-Angled Trigonometry
Year 10	**Unit 16** Recurring Decimals Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Graphical Inequalities Graphical Simultaneous Equations Linear Simultaneous Equations Non-Linear Graphs	**Unit 17** Bounds and Error Intervals Basic Circle Theorems Direct and Inverse Proportion Constructions and Loci	**Unit 18** Advanced Data Handling Expanding Triple Brackets Solving Quadratics Advanced Ratio	**Unit 19** Advanced Indices Calculating with Surds Algebraic Fractions	**Unit 20** Advanced Simultaneous Equations Advanced Trigonometry 3D Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry Exponential and Trigonometric Graphs
Year 11	**Unit 21** Advanced Statistics Advanced Probability Combinations and Permutations Capture-Recapture	**Unit 22** Completing the Square Advanced Functions Quadratic Graphs Quadratic Inequalities Real-Life Graphs Gradients and Areas of Graphs	**Unit 23** Similarity with Area and Volume Arcs, Sectors and Segments Volume and Surface Area of Non-Prisms Bearings	**Unit 24** Equations of Circles and Tangents Advanced Sequences Iterations Algebraic Proof Advanced Vectors	**Unit 25** Graph Transformations Congruence and Similarity Proofs Circle Theorem Proofs
Level 2 Further Maths	**Unit 26** Advanced Straight Line Graphs Three Linear Simultaneous Equations	**Unit 27** Binomial Expansion Factor Theorem	**Unit 28** Matrices Trigonometric Identities and Equations	**Unit 29** Differentiation Domain and Range Piecewise Functions	**Unit 30** Advanced Equations of Circles Limiting Values of Sequences

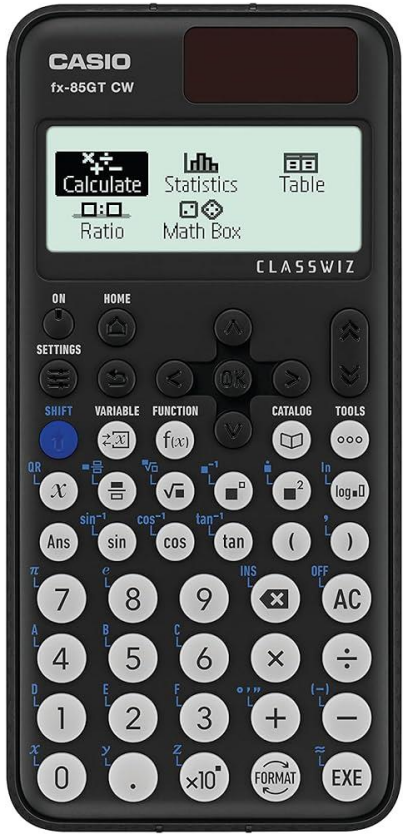
EXERCISE BOOK

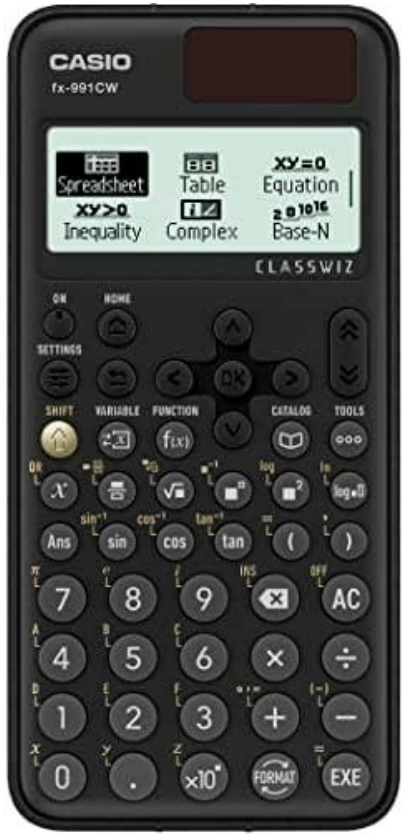
- This is your book for all classwork, and you should keep it neat.
- All **classwork** is done at the **front** of the book.
- All marking is done through self-assessment or peer assessment.
- You should always include:
  - **Dates**
  - **Headings**
  - **Margins**
- **You must take this book home and bring it to every lesson.**



EQUIPMENT

- You must bring the following equipment to every lesson, along with your exercise book:
  - **Two pens (ideally black)**
  - **One red or green pen**
  - **Pencil**
  - **Ruler**
  - **Sharpener**
  - **Eraser**
  - **Protractor**
  - **Compass**
  - **Mini whiteboard pen**
  - **Calculator (Casio fx-85GT CW or fx-991CW)**
- A full equipment pack can be purchased from the school – details will be posted on Microsoft Teams.





HOMEWORK

Learning is a lasting change in your long-term memory – and thinking is what causes that change.

- Homework gives you the extra thinking and practice that makes what you learn in lessons stick.
- Two homework tasks a week, both recorded on Arbor. Most are set online using Dr Frost; sometimes you are given a paper task instead.

What good homework does for you

- **Makes you think.** The effort is the point – that's what moves knowledge into long-term memory.
- **Builds independence.** Learning to work on your own, outside lessons, is a skill for life.
- **Gives you the reps.** Real mastery comes from many repetitions, not one attempt.
- **Creates success.** Small wins build confidence – and confidence makes you want to do more.

What we're not interested in

- **Busy work** with no clear purpose.
- **Chores** done just to tick a box.
- **Forgettable tasks** that leave no trace a week later.
- **Fake progress** – copied or AI-generated answers. "Done" doesn't mean you've learned it, and the mini-test will show that.

1 Struggle the right way

Wrestling with a problem builds memory – but retrying the same thing that is not working just rehearses confusion. Effort only helps if it is the right kind.

2 Know when to ask

Tried two or three approaches and all stalled? That's the moment to ask – not a failure. We run drop-in sessions at break; copying is never the answer.

3 Expect a check

You need to know if it has stuck – so we'll check in lessons. Treat it as feedback on what to work on next.

GOOD HABITS AT HOME

To succeed in maths, you need good habits at home:

- **Get enough sleep**
  Aim for 8–10 hours – your brain needs rest to focus and learn.
- **Avoid distractions**
  Do homework somewhere quiet, without phones or games.
- **Use technology wisely**
  Tools like ChatGPT can explain topics clearly, but you must try the work yourself first.
- **Build a routine**
  Set a regular study time each day. A little every day is better than cramming.

IF YOU MISS A LESSON

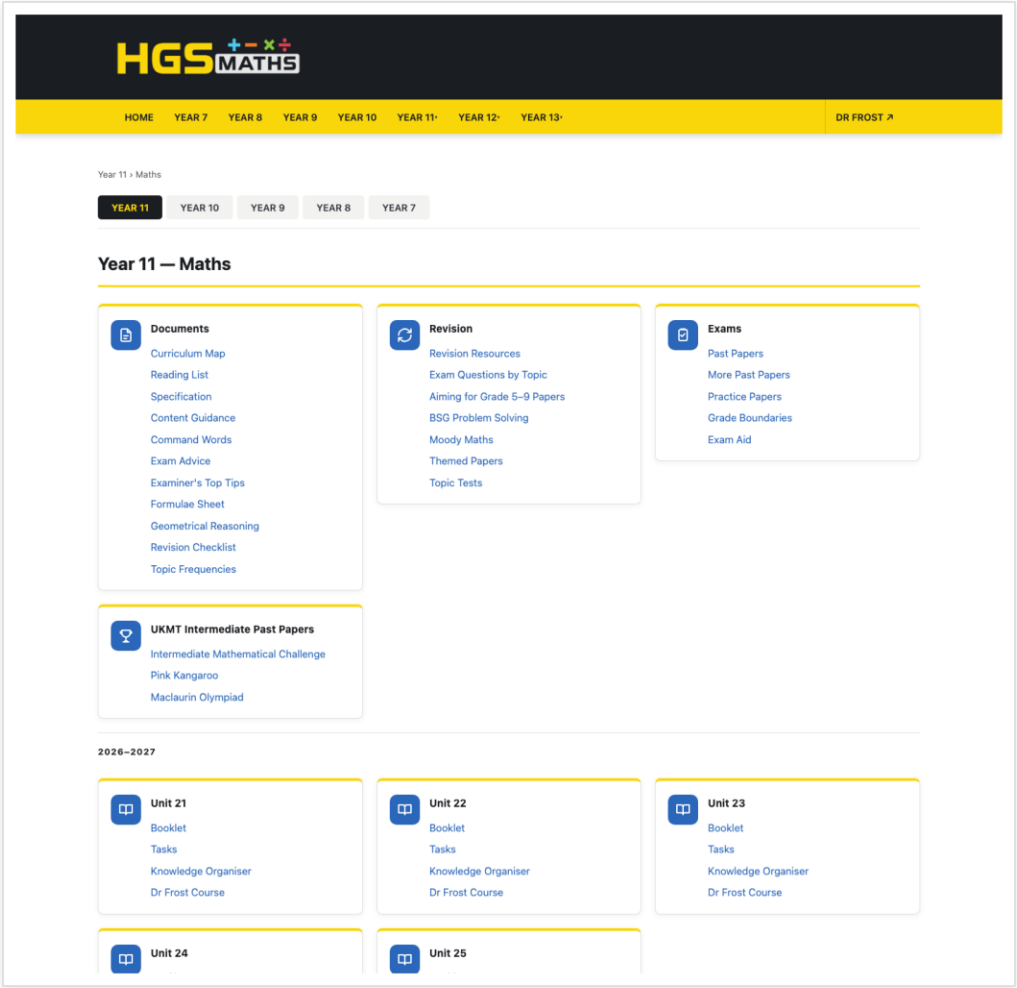
- Everything you need is on your year page at hgsmaths.com: the booklet, the tasks, and the knowledge organiser.
- Go through the notes and examples you missed in your own time.
- Work through the questions you missed, so the gap does not follow you into the next unit.
- Ask your teacher about anything you cannot follow from the booklet on its own.
- **Do not wait to be chased. Catching up is your job, and we will help you do it.**

HOMEWORK DEADLINES STILL STAND

If you were away when a homework was set, it will still be on Arbor. Check it as soon as you are back, and speak to your teacher straight away if you genuinely need more time.

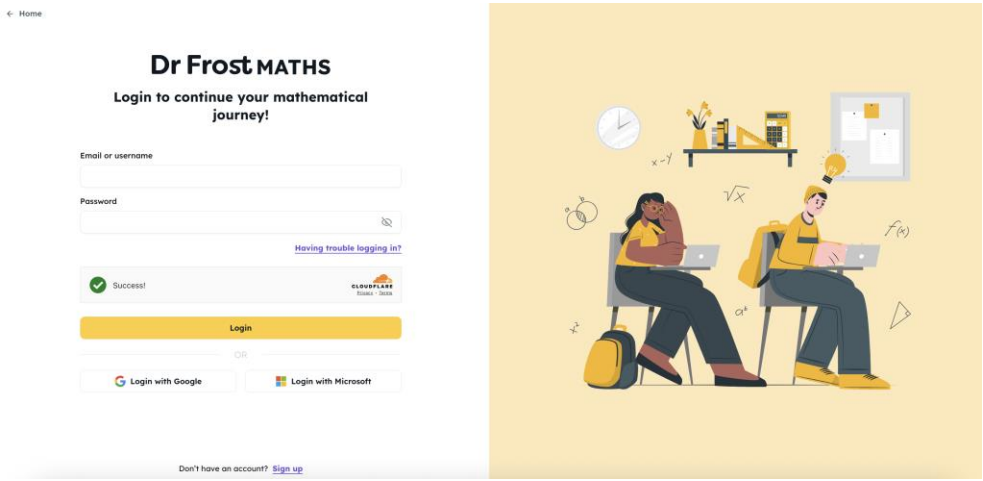
WEBSITE

- You will find the **curriculum map, reading list, booklets, and knowledge organisers** on your year page.
- The Year 9 to Year 11 pages also include the **GCSE specification, revision resources and past paper questions**.
- Under **Revision**, **Exam Questions by Topic** is the best place to start for past paper practice.



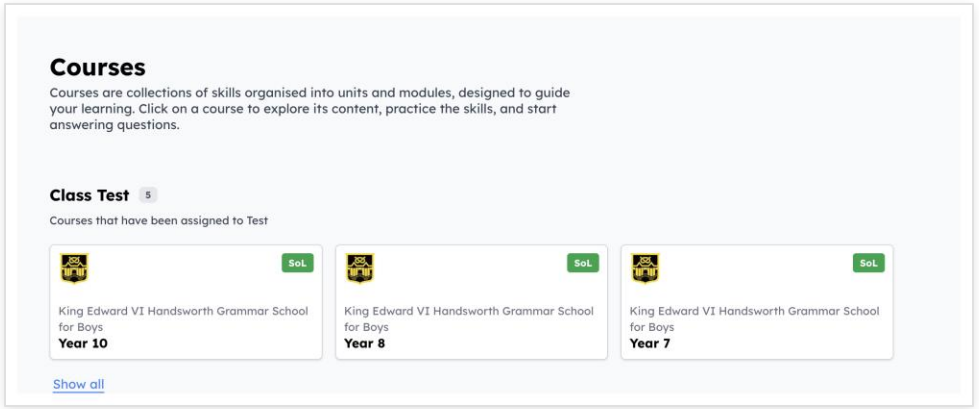
DR FROST – LOGGING IN

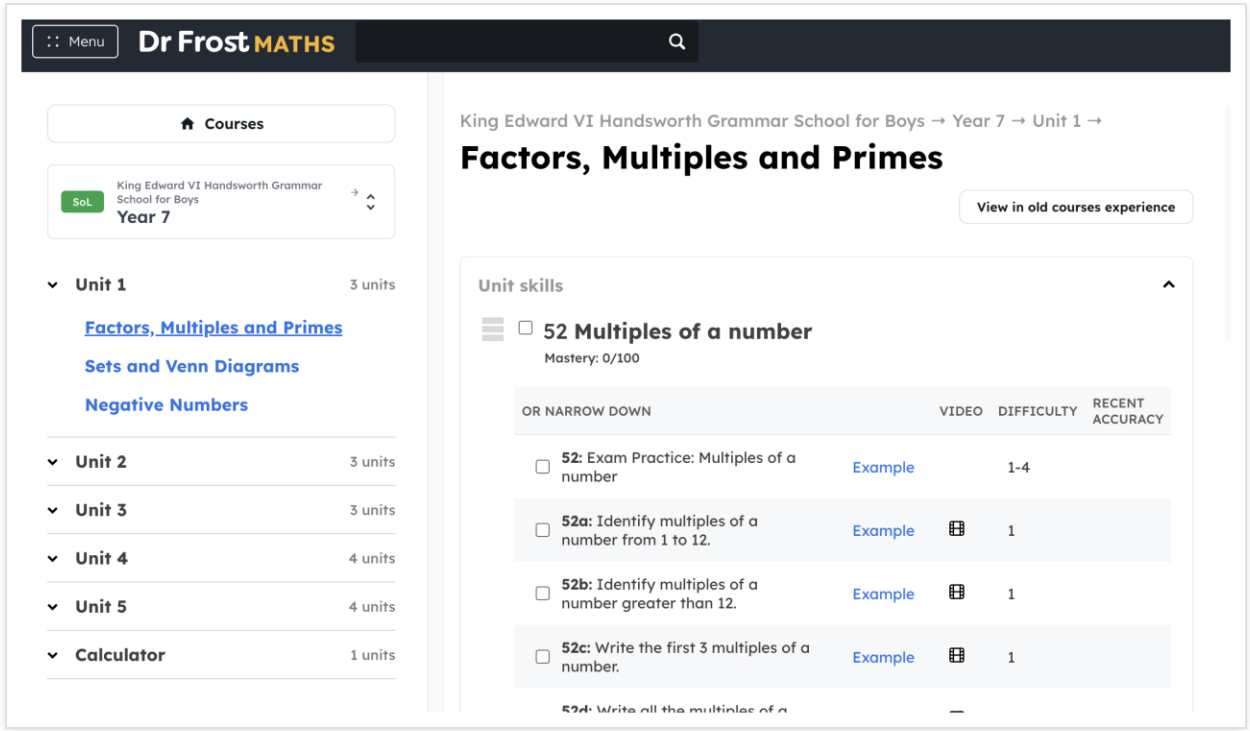
- Your **username is your school email address**.
- Your **default password is "password"** (you can change this later).
- If you forget your password, click the 'Forgotten your password?' link on the login page.
- You will be shown how to log in during your **ICT induction lesson**.



DR FROST – OUR CURRICULUM

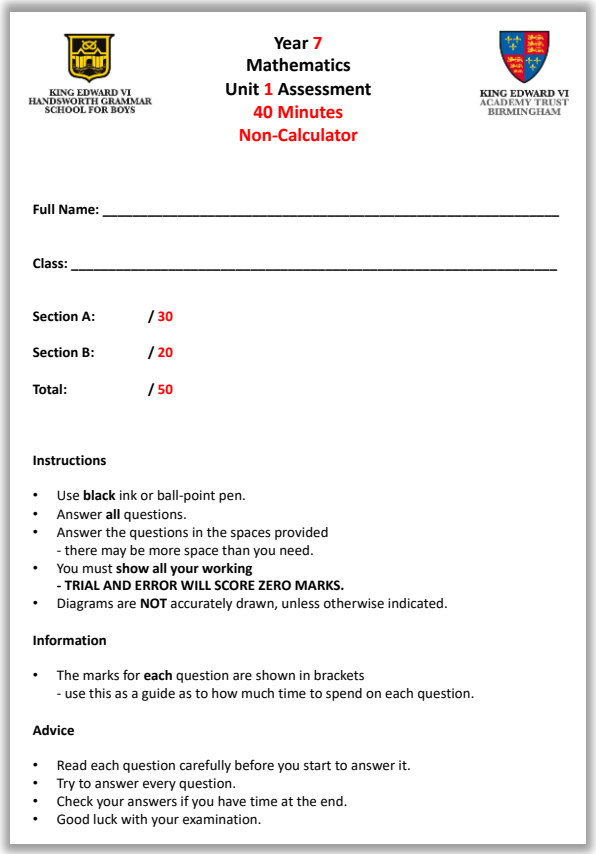
- **We have uploaded our curriculum to Dr Frost** so you can easily complete independent work based on what you have covered in lessons.
- In each course, you can **click into the unit and topic you want to practise, and complete key skills or exam-style questions**.





ASSESSMENTS

- You will complete **entrance and exit tickets in class** to check your understanding of current or previous work.
- You will also have **formal assessments at the end of every unit**.
- There will be a **separate end-of-year exam**.



KING EDWARD VI HANDSWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Year 7
Mathematics
Unit 1 Assessment
40 Minutes
Non-Calculator

KING EDWARD VI ACADEMY TRUST BIRMINGHAM

Full Name: _____

Class: _____

Section A: / 30

Section B: / 20

Total: / 50

Instructions

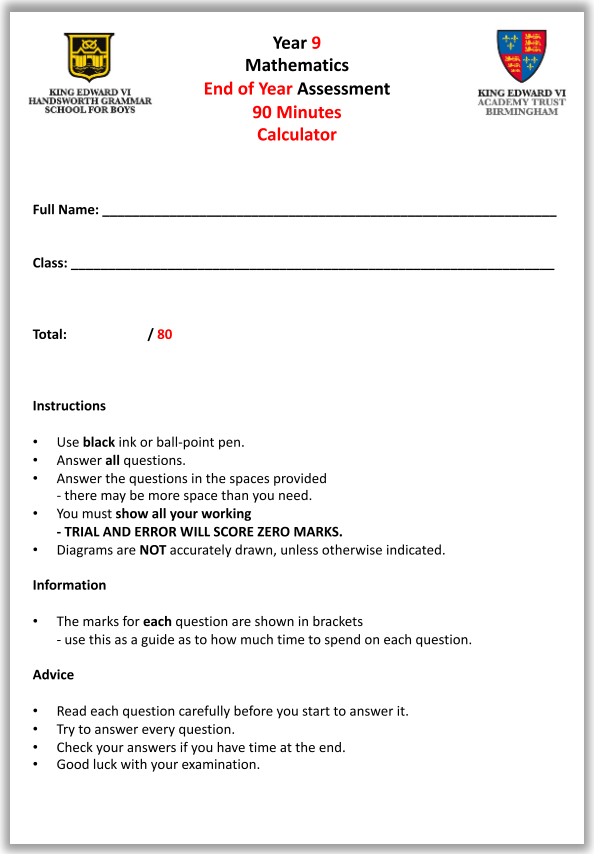
- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.
- You must **show all your working**
  - TRIAL AND ERROR WILL SCORE ZERO MARKS.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.

Information

- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.



KING EDWARD VI HANDSWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Year 9
Mathematics
End of Year Assessment
90 Minutes
Calculator

KING EDWARD VI ACADEMY TRUST BIRMINGHAM

Full Name: _____

Class: _____

Total: / 80

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.
- You must **show all your working**
  - TRIAL AND ERROR WILL SCORE ZERO MARKS.
- Diagrams are **NOT** accurately drawn, unless otherwise indicated.

Information

- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

SETS AND SETTING

- You are taught in sets, based on your assessments and on your work in the previous year.
- **Sets are reviewed after the end-of-year exam**, so your set holds for the year and most movement happens in September.
- One good test will not move you up, and one bad test will not move you down. Consistency over the whole year is what counts.
- Everyone follows the same curriculum map. What changes between sets is the pace, and the depth of the practice.
- If you are worried about your set, speak to your teacher.

YOUR SET IS NOT A VERDICT

It describes where you are now. It is not a ceiling on where you can get to. The students who move up are the ones who do the work every week, not the ones who worry about it.

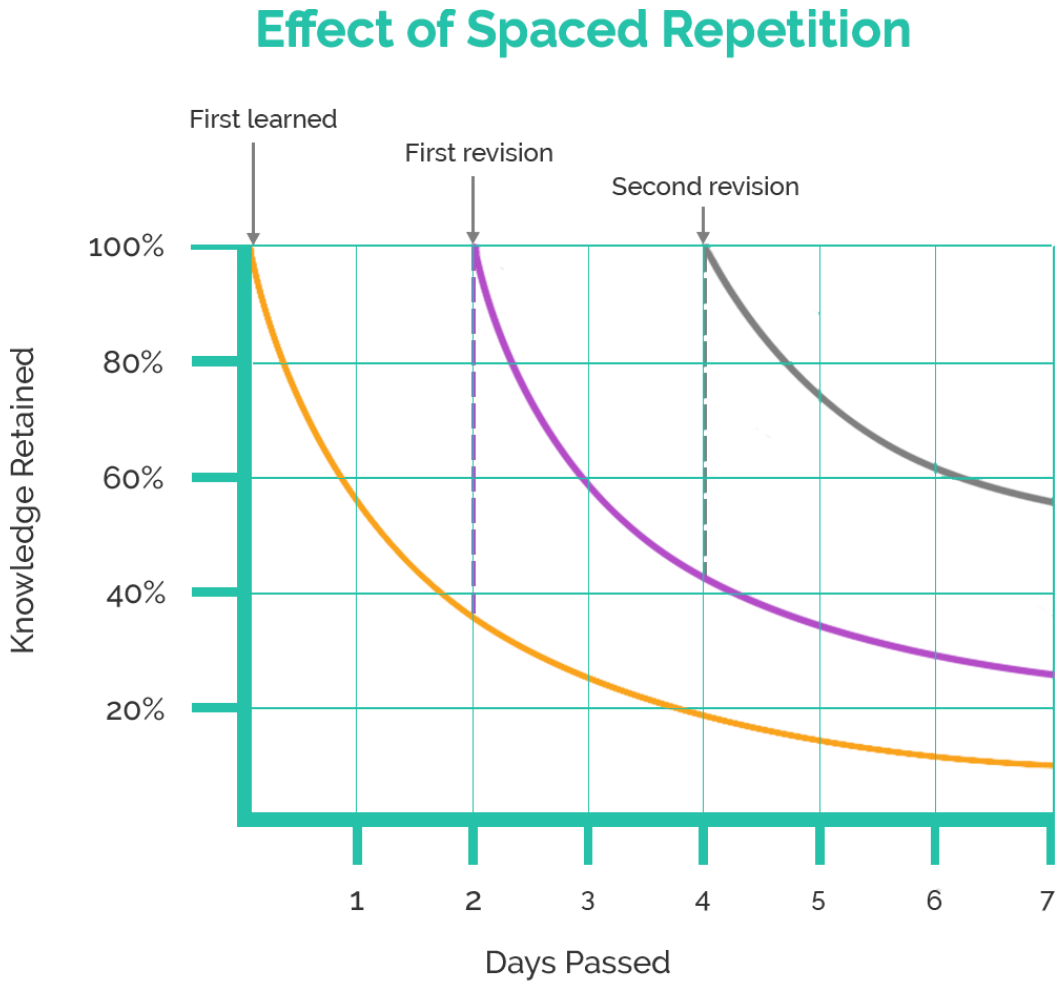
REVISION

You remember what you practise, not just what you look at.

- **Don’t just read notes** – practise questions regularly.
- **Use your booklets, Dr Frost, and past papers** to practise and test yourself.
- **Focus on topics you find hard**, not just your favourites.
- Use your exercise book to write out full solutions and working.
- Mark your answers and learn from your mistakes.
- Little and often is more effective than cramming.

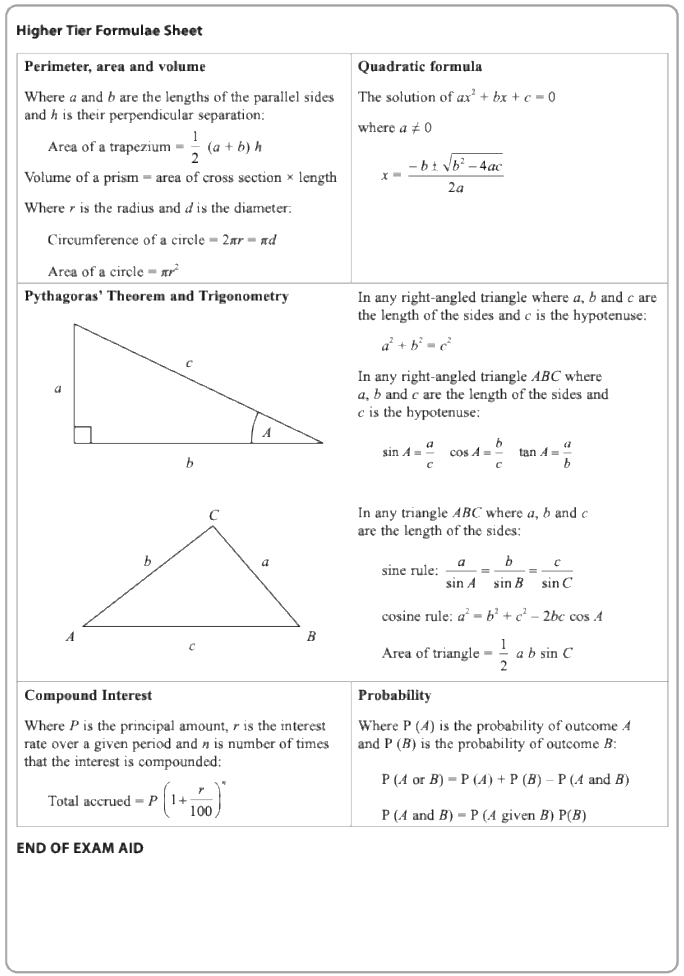
WHAT IS THE POINT?

- **We forget quickly.** New information fades fast unless you do something about it.
- **Recalling it slows that down.** Every effort to bring something back to mind tells your brain the memory matters.
- **Repetition deepens it.** The more often you retrieve something, the more firmly it sticks.
- **Practical tip:** Try to recall material in repeated tasks such as your homework, Do Nows, entrance tickets and quizzes.
- **Why it matters:** Using your memory this way helps you retain knowledge in the long term.



GCSE MATHEMATICS

- Everyone is entered for **Higher Tier** (Grades 4 to 9).
- Exam board: **Edexcel**.
- You will sit three papers at the end of Year 11:
  - **Paper 1: Non-Calculator**
  - **Paper 2 and Paper 3: Calculator**
- Each paper is **1 hour 30 minutes**, worth **80 marks**.
- A **formula sheet (exam aid)** will be provided in the exam.



Higher Tier Formulae Sheet

Perimeter, area and volume

Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:

Area of a trapezium $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

Volume of a prism = area of cross section × length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

Circumference of a circle $= 2\pi r = \pi d$

Area of a circle $= \pi r^2$

Quadratic formula

The solution of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

where $a \neq 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry

In any right-angled triangle where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

In any right-angled triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$\sin A = \frac{a}{c}$ $\cos A = \frac{b}{c}$ $\tan A = \frac{a}{b}$

In any triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides:

sine rule: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

cosine rule: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$

Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$

Compound Interest

Where P is the principal amount, r is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:

Total accrued $= P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

Probability

Where P (A) is the probability of outcome A and P (B) is the probability of outcome B:

P (A or B) = P (A) + P (B) – P (A and B)

P (A and B) = P (A given B) P(B)

END OF EXAM AID

LEVEL 2 FURTHER MATHEMATICS

- This is an extra qualification for students in Sets 1 and 2.
- Exam board: **AQA**.
- You will sit two papers at the end of Year 11:
  - **Paper 1: Non-Calculator**
  - **Paper 2: Calculator**
- Each paper is **1 hour 45 minutes**, worth **80 marks**.
- A **formula sheet** is provided in the exam.

Perimeter, area and volume

Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:

Area of a trapezium $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

Volume of a prism = area of cross section × length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

Circumference of a circle $= 2\pi r = \pi d$

Area of a circle $= \pi r^2$

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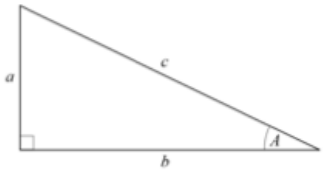
Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry

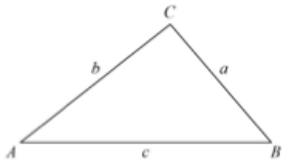


In any right-angled triangle where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

In any right-angled triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \qquad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \qquad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$$



In any triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides:

sine rule: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

cosine rule: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$

Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$

For any angle θ $\quad \tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$

and $\quad \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

Coordinate Geometry

Equation of a straight line passing through (x_1, y_1) with gradient m $\quad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

The general equation of a circle, centre (a, b), radius r $\quad (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$

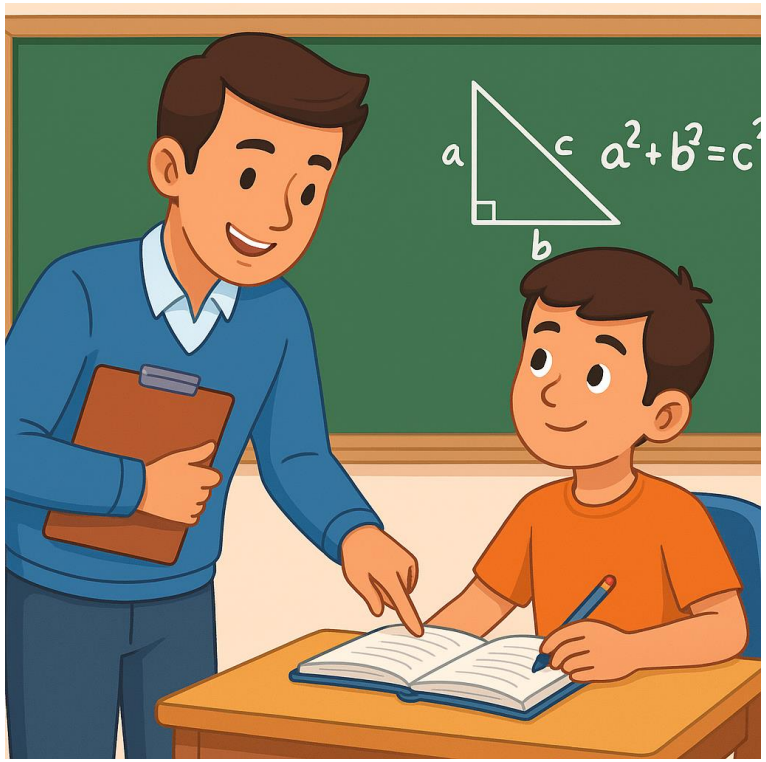
INTERMEDIATE MATHEMATICAL CHALLENGE

- A national competition run by the UK Mathematics Trust, a charity that promotes advanced problem-solving in schools.
- Test yourself against the best in the country – think of it as football trials, but for maths.
- Depth, not breadth: the questions test how deep your knowledge is, not how much you have covered.
- To prepare, work through past papers – links are on hgsmaths.com – and come to the weekly support sessions.
- Everything to gain, nothing to lose: do well and you could win a certificate, a summer school place, or a spot in the follow-on round on **Thursday 18 March 2027**.

UK Maths Trust

SUPPORT

- Your mathematics teacher is your first point of contact for any question about your learning.
- **You can speak to them in person before school, at break, at lunch, or after school.**
- **You can also message them on Teams or send a polite email using your school account.**
- You can ask about **homework, something you didn't understand in class, or extra help before a test**.
- Don't expect an instant reply to an email or Teams message. **It is always best to ask in person, and to ask well before your homework is due or a test arrives.**



MATHS CLINIC

There are three **break-time clubs** running for mathematics.

TUESDAY
Room 21
Maths Clinic

- Dr Frost homework.
- Past paper questions.
- A quiet space to focus on maths or get extra practice.

THURSDAY
Room 27
Maths Challenge

- A weekly chance to work through harder questions.
- Work in groups with like-minded students.
- Attend regularly and you may be chosen for trips and competitions.

THURSDAY
Room 20
Maths Mentoring and Intervention

- A teacher and sixth-form mentors to help you with any topic you find difficult.
- Support programmes to help you get back on track.

Details will be confirmed on Microsoft Teams.

2026 RESULTS

Our results in summer 2026 – and what you are working towards.

GCSE MATHEMATICS

53%	Grade 9–8
80%	Grade 9–7
99%	Grade 9–5
100%	Grade 9–4

LEVEL 2 FURTHER MATHEMATICS

64%	Grade 9–8
96%	Grade 9–7
100%	Grade 9–6

A LEVEL MATHEMATICS

40%	Grade A*–A
60%	Grade A*–B
81%	Grade A*–C
98%	Grade A*–E

A LEVEL FURTHER MATHEMATICS

58%	Grade A*–A
100%	Grade A*–B

PAST PAPERS

- Work through past papers throughout the course, and **intensively in Year 11**.
- You will find them on **hgsmaths.com** and on **Dr Frost**.
- Do them under **timed conditions** wherever you can – working slowly on a paper teaches you very little about sitting one.
- Focus on the topics you get wrong, not the ones you enjoy.
- If you are not sure why an answer was wrong, bring the paper to the Maths Clinic.

MARKING YOUR OWN PAPER

1. **Show full working.** The marks are usually in the method, not the answer.
2. **Mark it yourself** against the official mark scheme or the worked video.
3. **Fix the gap.** Review every mistake instead of moving straight on to the next paper.

A paper you have not marked has taught you nothing.

EXAM DATES

Your papers in summer 2027, from the exam boards' final timetables. Check them against the timetable you are given in school.

GCSE MATHEMATICS (EDEXCEL 1MA1) – HIGHER TIER

Paper	Content	Date		Length
Paper 1	Non-calculator	Friday 14 May	am	1h 30m
Paper 2	Calculator	Thursday 27 May	am	1h 30m
Paper 3	Calculator	Monday 14 June	am	1h 30m

LEVEL 2 FURTHER MATHEMATICS (AQA 8365)

Paper	Content	Date		Length
Paper 1	Non-calculator	Friday 11 June	am	1h 45m
Paper 2	Calculator	Thursday 17 June	am	1h 45m

GRADE BOUNDARIES – MATHS

Marks needed for each grade in GCSE Mathematics, out of 240.

Year	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
2017	190	157	124	96	68	41	27
2018	202	170	139	109	79	50	35
2019	198	167	137	108	80	52	38
2022	194	165	137	104	71	38	21
2023	203	174	145	112	79	47	31
2024	197	167	137	105	73	42	26
2025	217	186	156	121	87	53	36
2026	208	177	146	114	82	50	34
Average	**201**	**170**	**140**	**109**	**77**	**47**	**31**

GRADE BOUNDARIES – LEVEL 2 FURTHER MATHS

Marks needed for each grade in Level 2 Further Mathematics, out of 160.

Year	9	8	7	6	5	4
2022	129	110	92	73	54	44
2023	137	120	103	85	68	59
2024	136	119	103	86	69	60
2025	141	127	113	95	78	69
2026	133	115	98	81	64	55
Average	**135**	**118**	**102**	**84**	**67**	**57**

WHAT IS NEXT?

That's it – you're ready to start your maths journey.

- You have the resources.
- You know the routines.
- You know how to get support.

Now it's all about effort, curiosity, and making the most of every lesson.

Quick Reminders

- Bring your equipment, and your booklet, every day.
- Complete every homework on time, showing full working.
- Ask questions, and take pride in what you write.

Aim for progress, not perfection.
We're here to help you succeed – and to enjoy the process along the way.

NEED HELP, OR STUCK ON SOMETHING?

Email your teacher, or send them a message on Teams. It is always best to ask in person if you can – before school, at break, at lunch or after school.

EVERYTHING IS ON THE WEBSITE

hgsmaths.com

- Curriculum map and reading list
- Student and task booklets
- Past papers and revision resources