Get back on track

The COVID-19 pandemic has been disruptive for students of all ages around the world. And if you’re preparing for your GCSEs then it’s especially important that you catch up on any work you’ve missed. This pack is designed to help you revise and practise any topics you might need a reminder on, and stay on track for success in your Pearson Edexcel Mathematics GCSE course.

Time for a check-up

Take the Knowledge check diagnostic self-test to help you identify which topics and skills you need to recap. The questions in this test focus on key skills and core knowledge that you will need to know to succeed in the rest of your GCSE course, and in your exams.

You can mark your own work using the answers on the back cover (page 20) of this booklet. If you struggle with any of the questions, just add the Revision Guide page numbers for that question to your custom catch-up plan on page 15. Then you can revise and practise that topic and build your confidence.

Make a plan

Create your own custom Catch-up plan by entering the page numbers you need to revise in the table on page 15. You can use the tick boxes to track your progress, and there is space on pages 16 and 17 to add any extra notes from your teacher or tutor.

Stress-free studying

Here are a few top tips from our experts to stay healthy and sane when things get busy!

• Set yourself simple targets, like reviewing a couple of pages of the Revision Guide in a 20-minute study session.
• Phone a friend! If you’re struggling with a topic, ask one of your friends if they’ve figured it out and can explain it to you.
• Find a quiet space at home or at school – use headphones if it helps you to concentrate.
• Put your phone on silent, and try not to get distracted by TV or the internet.
• Drink plenty of water, get plenty of sleep, take breaks and stay active!
Once you have identified your target topics and created your catch-up plan, it’s time to break open the books and get revising. The Revision Guide and Revision Workbook in your pack have matching page numbers to help you find your way around quickly and easily.

Your Revision Guide is packed with essential facts, key skills and worked examples to help you stay ahead of the game. Each page covers a single topic so you can stay organised, and the book covers your whole course, so once you’re back up to speed you will be able to use it alongside your school work, and to revise for your exams.

Check that you have nailed each topic by practising some exam-style questions on the corresponding page in the Revision Workbook. There are guided questions which give you part of the working, and hints and tips to help you get started. And when the exams are a bit closer, you can use the exam-style practice papers to check that you are exam-ready.

Find your catch-up topics

If you know which units or topics you want to revise, you can use the Matching chart to find the corresponding Revision Guide and Workbook pages. Your teacher or tutor might be able to tell you which units or topics you missed, or you might recognise them from the work you did at home during lockdown.

Tick the units or topics you want to revise, then add those page numbers to your catch-up plan on page 15.
Knowledge check

You can use the diagnostic self-test on the next 11 pages to help you create your own customised catch-up plan. Each question checks a different key skill or piece of core knowledge from your GCSE course. If you feel that you need more help with that topic or skill, add the page numbers shown in the arrows to your catch-up plan.

A bit at a time
There are 70 questions in this knowledge check. Have a go at them in chunks. When you have done a batch of 10 or 20 questions, check your answers on the back cover (page 20) of this booklet. Then take a break or come back and try some more in another study session!

Number

1 Place value
Write the number twelve thousand and thirty-one in figures.
☐ A 1231
☐ B 12031
☐ C 120031
☐ D 1200031
✔ X Revise page 1

2 Negative numbers
Work out \(-4 + 6 \times 2\).
Do not use a calculator.
☐ A 8
☐ B 4
☐ C –16
☐ D –20
✔ X Revise pages 2, 16

3 Rounding
Round 8.6592 to 1 significant figure.
☐ A 10
☐ B 8.7
☐ C 8.6
☐ D 9
✔ X Revise pages 3, 10

4 Calculations with whole numbers
Work out \(45 \times 17\)
Do not use a calculator.
☐ A 918
☐ B 680
☐ C 360
☐ D 765
✔ X Revise pages 4, 5

5 Calculations with decimals
Work out 0.49 + 1.3
Do not use a calculator.
☐ A 6.2
☐ B 1.79
☐ C 1.52
☐ D 1.349
✔ X Revise pages 6, 7

6 Squares and cubes
Work out 3 + 12².
Do not use a calculator.
☐ A 147
☐ B 169
☐ C 7
☐ D 49
✔ X Revise pages 8, 16
7 Indices

Write \( \frac{7^{10} \times 7^3}{7} \) as a single power of 7.

- A 7^29
- B 7^12
- C 7^21
- D 7^-13

8 Factors and primes

Express 600 as a product of its prime factors.

- A 2^2 \times 5^2 \times 6
- B 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5^3
- C 2^3 \times 3 \times 5^2
- D 2 \times 3 \times 10^2

9 Fractions

Work out \( \frac{4}{5} \) of £60. Do not use a calculator.

- A £75
- B £12
- C £48
- D £45

10 Rounding

Work out \( \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{5} \)

- A 6\( \frac{3}{8} \)
- B 4\( \frac{9}{13} \)
- C 3\( \frac{7}{20} \)
- D 5\( \frac{1}{8} \)

11 Standard form

Write 736,000 in standard form.

- A 7.36 \times 10^5
- B 736 \times 10^3
- C 7.36 \times 10^4
- D 7.36 \times 10^{-6}

12 Collecting like terms

Simplify \( 3x - 2y + 5x - y \)

- A 8x - 3y
- B 8x - 2
- C x + 4y
- D 2x + 3y

13 Simplifying terms

Simplify \( 3n \times 2n \times z \)

- A 5nz
- B 6nz
- C 5n^2z
- D 6n^2z

14 Algebraic indices

Simplify \( (x^2y)^3 \)

- A x^6y^3
- B x^6y^3
- C x^6y^3
- D x^6y^3

15 Formulae

\( P = 5Q^2 - 2QR \)

Find the value of \( P \) when \( Q = 4 \) and \( R = -3 \)

- A 76
- B 104
- C 112
- D 56

CATCHUP_MATHS_F_4826_TEXT.indd   5
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Knowledge check

16 Expanding brackets
Expand and simplify 3(4a + b) – 2(a - 2b)

A 10a – b
B 10a + 7b
C 9a + 7b
D 5a + b

☐ Revise pages 22, 28

17 Factorising
Factorise fully 8x^2 – 2x

A x(8x – 2)
B 2x(4x – 1)
C 8x(x – 2)
D (2x – 1)(4x + 1)

☐ Revise page 29

18 Linear equations
Solve 6x + 2 = 8x – 1

A x = 0.75
B x = 2
C x = -1
D x = 1.5

☐ Revise pages 30, 31

19 Inequalities
Solve the inequality 3x + 1 < x – 5

A x > 3
B x > -3
C x < -2
D x < -3

☐ Revise pages 32, 33

20 Sequences
Find an expression for the nth term of this sequence.
8 11 14 17 20

A 3n + 5
B 5n + 3
C 8n + 3
D 20 – 3n

☐ Revise pages 34, 35

21 Coordinates
PQRS is a square.

Work out the coordinates of vertex R.

A (7, 7)
B (1, 7)
C (1, 4)
D (7, 4)

☐ Revise page 36

22 Straight line graphs
Find the equation of this straight line.

A y = 2x – 1
B y = \frac{1}{2}x – 1
C y = -x + 2
D y = 2x + 1

☐ Revise pages 38, 39

23 Distance–time graphs
The distance–time graph shows a hike.

During which section was the hiker stationary?

A
B
C
D

☐ Revise pages 41, 42
The velocity–time graph shows the velocity of a runner.

Which one of the following statements is not true?

A The runner was moving fastest for the first second of the race
B The runner was accelerating for the first second of the race
C The runner was travelling at a constant speed between 4 and 6 seconds
D The runner reached a speed of 7 m/s after 4 seconds

Expand and simplify $(2x + 3)^2$

A $4x^2 + 9$
B $2x^2 + 6x + 9$
C $4x^2 + 12x + 9$
D $4x^2 + 6x + 9$

Match this graph to the correct equation.

A $y = 3 - x^2$
B $y = x^2 - 3$
C $y = x^2 + 3$
D $y = x^3$

Factorise $x^2 - 4x - 12$

A $4(x - 3)$
B $(x - 4)(x + 3)$
C $(x - 6)(x + 2)$
D $(x - 4)^2$

Solve the equation $x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$

A $x = 1.6$
B $x = -4$
C $x = 8$ or $x = 2$
D $x = -8$ or $x = -2$

Solve the simultaneous equations

$5x + 6y = 5$
$x - 2y = 9$

A $x = -3$, $y = 1.5$
B $x = 4$, $y = -2.5$
C $x = 2.5$, $y = 5$
D $x = -3$, $y = -1.5$

Rearrange the formula to make $R$ the subject.

$M = 6R - 20$

A $R = \frac{M + 20}{6}$
B $R = 6M + 20$
C $R = \frac{M}{6} + 20$
D $R = \frac{1}{6}(M - 20)$
Knowledge check

31 Proof

\[ n \] is an integer.
Which of the following is an even number?

- A \( (n + 1)(n - 1) \)
- B \( 2n - 1 \)
- C \( (n + 1)^2 \)
- D \( (n + 1) + (n - 1) \)

\[ \checkmark \] Revise pages 51, 52

Ratio and proportion

32 Percentages

Work out 15\% of £900.

- A £145
- B £1035
- C £135
- D £180

\[ \checkmark \] Revise pages 55, 56

33 Percentage change

Jacob’s luggage weighs 25 kg. He reduces the weight of his luggage by 12\%.
What is the new weight of Jacob’s luggage?

- A 20 kg
- B 13 kg
- C 22 kg
- D 3 kg

\[ \checkmark \] Revise pages 57, 58

34 Ratio

The ratio of juice to water in a drink is 3:2.
The total amount of drink is 600 ml.
How much juice is in the drink?

- A 200 ml
- B 360 ml
- C 400 ml
- D 450 ml

\[ \checkmark \] Revise pages 59, 60

35 Converting units

Convert 2.8 km into metres.

- A 2800 m
- B 280 m
- C 28 m
- D 0.28 m

\[ \checkmark \] Revise page 61

36 Reverse percentage change

In a sale, prices are reduced by 20\%.
The sale price of a phone is £144.
Work out its original price.

- A £180
- B £172.80
- C £192
- D £115.20

\[ \checkmark \] Revise page 62

37 Exponential growth

Alison invests £800 in a savings account, which pays 2.5\% compound interest.
Work out the amount Alison has in her account after 4 years.
Give your answer to the nearest pound.

- A £883
- B £861
- C £1953
- D £880

\[ \checkmark \] Revise page 63
38 Speed

A cyclist travels 84 km at an average speed of 15 km/h.
Work out the total time taken.

- A 4.5 hours  
- B 0.18 hours  
- C 1260 hours  
- D 5.6 hours  

39 Density and compound measures

A brass ornament has a volume of 120 cm³. The density of brass is 8.6 g/cm³.
Work out the mass of the ornament.

- A 14.0 g  
- B 0.07 g  
- C 516 g  
- D 1032 g  

Geometry and measures

41 2D shapes

Which of the following shapes can have no lines of symmetry?

- A rhombus  
- B parallelogram  
- C rectangle  
- D kite  

42 Angle facts

Which one of the following is not a true angle fact?

- A Angles in a triangle add up to 180°  
- B Angles on a straight line add up to 180°  
- C Angles around a point add up to 180°  
- D Vertically opposite angles are equal  

43 Angle properties

Work out the size of the angle marked x.

- A 41°  
- B 87°  
- C 38°  
- D 52°  

Proportion

It takes 6 workers a total of 12 days to build a wall. How long would it take 4 workers to build the same wall, if they worked at the same rate?

- A 8 days  
- B 16 days  
- C 18 days  
- D 24 days  

Revise pages 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75
Knowledge check

44 Angles in polygons

The diagram shows a regular octagon. Work out the size of the angle marked $x$.

- A 135°
- B 45°
- C 145°
- D 315°

[Diagram of a regular octagon with angle $x$ marked]

[Revise page 76]

45 Measures

Here is part of a bus timetable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Departure 1</th>
<th>Departure 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felixstowe</td>
<td>0920</td>
<td>0940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath Road</td>
<td>0950</td>
<td>1010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipswich</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>1028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How long is the journey from Felixstowe to Ipswich?

- A 18 minutes
- B 30 minutes
- C 48 minutes
- D 38 minutes

[Revise pages 77, 78]

46 Perimeter and area

Work out the area of this trapezium.

- A 33.6 m²
- B 62.4 m²
- C 31.2 m²
- D 37.2 m²

[Diagram of a trapezium with dimensions 7.2 m, 4.0 m, 8.4 m]

[Revise pages 79, 81]

47 Volumes of 3D solids

Work out the volume of this cuboid.

- A 48 cm³
- B 120 cm³
- C 240 cm³
- D 80 cm³

[Diagram of a cuboid with dimensions 4 cm, 12 cm, 5 cm]

[Revise pages 82, 83]

48 Transformations

Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle P onto triangle Q.

- A Reflection
- B Rotation
- C Rotation 180° about (2, 2.5)
- D Reflection in the line $x = 2$

[Diagram of triangles P and Q on a grid]

[Revise pages 86, 88]

49 Pythagoras' theorem

Work out the length of $BC$ in this right-angled triangle, correct to 1 decimal place.

- A 5.0 cm
- B 14.3 cm
- C 29.2 cm
- D 205.0 cm

[Diagram of a right-angled triangle with sides 18 cm, 23 cm, and hypotenuse $BC$]
50 Trigonometry

Work out the size of the angle marked $x$ in this right-angled triangle, to the nearest degree.

\[
\begin{align*}
\triangle &\text{ with sides } 40 \text{ cm, } 28 \text{ cm, and } x.
\end{align*}
\]

\[x \approx \boxed{55^\circ}, \boxed{35^\circ}, \boxed{46^\circ}, \boxed{44^\circ}\]

51 Measuring

Measure this angle correct to the nearest degree.

\[
\begin{align*}
\angle &\text{ with sides marked } A \text{ and } B.
\end{align*}
\]

\[\boxed{26^\circ}, \boxed{27^\circ}, \boxed{154^\circ}, \boxed{155^\circ}\]

52 Bearings

The bearing of point $P$ from point $Q$ is $208^\circ$. Find the bearing of point $Q$ from point $P$.

\[\boxed{018^\circ}, \boxed{28^\circ}, \boxed{028^\circ}, \boxed{388^\circ}\]

53 Loci and constructions

Which of the following describes the points in the shaded region?

\[
\begin{align*}
A &\quad \text{Closer to } D \text{ than } A \text{ and at least } 9 \text{ m from } AB.
B &\quad \text{Less than } 3 \text{ m from } CD \text{ and less than } 6 \text{ m from } D.
C &\quad \text{At least } 9 \text{ m from } AB \text{ and less than } 6 \text{ m from } D.
D &\quad \text{Less than or equal to } 6 \text{ m from } D \text{ and less than } 3 \text{ m from } CD.
\end{align*}
\]

54 Areas of circles

A circle has a radius of 10 cm. Work out the area of the circle. Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

\[\boxed{31.4 \text{ cm}^2}, \boxed{314 \text{ cm}^2}, \boxed{78.5 \text{ cm}^2}, \boxed{100 \text{ cm}^2}\]
55 Sectors of circles

The diagram shows a circle with centre $O$ and radius 5 cm.

![Diagram of a circle with a shaded sector]

Work out the area of the shaded sector to 3 significant figures.

- A $26.2 \text{ cm}^2$
- B $7.98 \text{ cm}^2$
- C $25.1 \text{ cm}^2$
- D $627 \text{ cm}^2$

57 Similar shapes

The diagram shows two similar triangles.

![Diagram of two similar triangles]

Find the length of side $PR$.

- A 18 cm
- B 14.3 cm
- C 20 cm
- D 15.75 cm

56 Cylinders

Work out the volume of this cylinder, to the nearest cm$^3$.

![Diagram of a cylinder]

- A $377 \text{ cm}^3$
- B $1131 \text{ cm}^3$
- C $360 \text{ cm}^3$
- D $1885 \text{ cm}^3$

59 Vectors

$p = \left( \begin{array}{c} -2 \\ 5 \end{array} \right)$ and $q = \left( \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -3 \end{array} \right)$

Work out the vector $p - 2q$.

- A $\left( \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ -1 \end{array} \right)$
- B $\left( \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 8 \end{array} \right)$
- C $\left( \begin{array}{c} -4 \\ 8 \end{array} \right)$
- D $\left( \begin{array}{c} -8 \\ 11 \end{array} \right)$

58 Congruency

Which of the following is not a condition of congruency for triangles?

- A All three angles equal
- B Two sides and the included angle equal
- C All three sides equal
- D Right-angle with hypotenuse and one other side equal
Statistics and probability

60 Two-way tables

This two-way table shows the male and female members of a class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Left-handed</th>
<th>Right-handed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many boys were in the class in total?

- A 12
- B 15
- C 3
- D 27

61 Representing data

This pictogram shows the amounts of money raised by two students in a sponsored swim.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nicola</th>
<th>Amir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pictogram" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pictogram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: ![ represents £10

How much did Nicola raise?

- A £55
- B £50
- C £60
- D £110

62 Pie charts

A group of 100 students were asked their favourite colour. Bertie draws a pie chart to show the results. 35 students chose blue.

What angle will the sector for blue be on Bertie’s pie chart?

- A 35°
- B 105°
- C 90°
- D 126°

63 Scatter graphs

Describe the relationship shown on this scatter graph.

- A Exponential decay
- B Positive correlation
- C Direct proportion
- D Negative correlation

64 Averages and range

The stem-and-leaf diagram shows the weights of 10 satsumas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key: 6</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>9</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Key: 6 4 means 64 grams

Work out the mean of the weights.

- A 76.1 g
- B 23 g
- C 75 g
- D 5.1 g
The table shows the number of goals scored by a team in 40 matches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work out the mean number of goals scored per match.

- A 2 goals
- B 8 goals
- C 1.25 goals
- D 2.5 goals

Ravi rolls the dice. Work out the probability that it lands on 6.

- A 0.2
- B 0.3
- C 0.36
- D 1.2

A bag contains 7 black counters and 3 white counters. Jenna chooses a counter at random, then replaces it. She then picks a second counter at random. Work out the probability that she picks two white counters.

- A \( \frac{20}{66} \)
- B \( \frac{49}{99} \)
- C \( \frac{20}{66} \)
- D \( \frac{10}{99} \)

A number is chosen at random from this Venn diagram.

Work out the probability that it is a member of the set \( A \cup B \).

- A \( \frac{7}{11} \)
- B \( \frac{3}{11} \)
- C \( \frac{3}{7} \)
- D \( \frac{6}{11} \)

Answers to the Knowledge check are on the back cover (page 20) of this booklet.
Use this page to make your own customised catch-up plan. Write down all the pages that you plan to revise, then use the tick boxes to track your progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Had a go</th>
<th>Nearly there</th>
<th>Nailed it!</th>
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<th>Nailed it!</th>
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Use these pages to make any other catch-up notes you need. You could list topics that you know you need extra help with, or make a note of any facts or definitions you are struggling to remember. Or you could use them to record dates and times of catch-up sessions, extra tutorials or study periods.
You can use this chart to help you choose pages for your catch-up plan. Tick the units and topics you want to revise, and then add the pages listed to your plan on page 15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit / topic</th>
<th>Revision Guide / Workbook pages</th>
<th>Revise?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 1: Number</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Integers and place value</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 5, 16</td>
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<td>Decimals</td>
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<td>Indices, powers and roots</td>
<td>8, 9</td>
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<td>Factors, multiples and primes</td>
<td>11, 12, 13</td>
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<td><strong>Unit 2: Algebra</strong></td>
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<td>Algebra: the basics</td>
<td>22, 23, 24, 25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expanding and factorising single brackets</td>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Expressions and substitution into formulae</td>
<td>25, 26, 27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 3: Graphs, tables and charts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>77, 115, 121, 122</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charts and graphs</td>
<td>116, 117, 123, 124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pie charts</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatter graphs</td>
<td>119</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 4: Fractions and percentages</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fractions</td>
<td>13, 14</td>
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<td>Fractions, decimals and percentages</td>
<td>55, 56</td>
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<td>Percentages</td>
<td>55, 57, 58</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 5: Equations, inequalities and sequences</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equations</td>
<td>30, 31, 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inequalities</td>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sequences</td>
<td>34, 35</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 6: Angles</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties of shapes, parallel lines and angle facts</td>
<td>71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior and exterior angles of polygons</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 7: Averages and range</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Statistics and sampling</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>The averages</td>
<td>120, 121, 122, 126</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
If your school follows the Pearson Edexcel two- or three-year scheme of work, you can use the shading on the left-hand side of the table to help you find the topics you are most likely to have missed between spring half term and the summer holiday. You can also check with your teacher to find out exactly which topics you should have covered during lockdown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit / topic</th>
<th>Revision Guide / Workbook pages</th>
<th>Revise?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 8: Perimeter, area and volume 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perimeter and area</td>
<td>61, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85</td>
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<tr>
<td>3D forms and volume</td>
<td>82, 83, 84, 85</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 9: Graphs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Real-life graphs</td>
<td>37, 40, 41, 42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Straight-line graphs</td>
<td>36, 37, 38, 39</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 10: Transformations</strong></td>
<td>86, 87, 88, 89</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 11: Ratio and proportion</strong></td>
<td>59, 60, 67, 68</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 12: Right-angled triangles</strong></td>
<td>90, 91</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pythagoras’ theorem</td>
<td>92, 93, 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonometry</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 13: Probability</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Probability and counting</td>
<td>19, 127, 128, 129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representing probabilities and outcomes</td>
<td>130, 131, 132, 133</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 14: Multiplicative reasoning</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>More percentages</td>
<td>62, 63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rates of change and compound measures</td>
<td>64, 65, 66, 68</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 15: Constructions, loci and bearings</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plans and elevations</td>
<td>82, 95, 96, 97</td>
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<td>Constructions, loci and bearings</td>
<td>98, 99, 100, 101, 102</td>
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<td><strong>Unit 16: Quadratic equations and graphs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quadratic equations: expanding and factorising</td>
<td>43, 46, 47</td>
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<td>44, 45</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 17: Perimeter, area and volume 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Circles</td>
<td>103, 104, 105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cylinders, cones and spheres</td>
<td>106, 107, 108</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 18: Fractions, indices, standard form</strong></td>
<td>15, 17, 18</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 19: Congruence, similarity, vectors</strong></td>
<td>109, 110, 111, 112</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unit 20: More algebra</strong></td>
<td>48, 49, 50, 51, 52</td>
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## Knowledge check answers

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