

Qualification: GCSE Maths – Foundation (AQA)

What will be assessed in 2022?

Foundation, Paper 1: Fri 20th May AM. NON-Calculator

	Topic	Detail	Grade
Number	Arithmetic	Four operations	2
		Negative number	2
		Order of operations	2
		Estimation	4
	Fractions	Arithmetic	4
		Fraction of a number	4
	Indices	Laws of Indices	4
	Standard form	Conversion	4
		Calculation	5
	Other	Inequality notation	3
Systematic listing		4	
Algebra	Equations	Linear	4
	Graphs	Recognise	4
		Plot	4
		Linear graph	4
		Intersection of lines	5
		Interpret	5
	Reasoning	Formula	4
Sequences	Sequence rule to find a term	4	
Ratio	Conversions	Lengths	3
	Percentage	Percentage of an amount	3
		Amount as a percentage	3
	Fraction	Fraction less than 1	3
	Ratio	Simplest form	4
		Ratio to fraction	4
	Applications	Cost problem	3
Density		5	
Geometry and Measures	Shapes	Naming circle part	3
		Types of triangle	3
		Translation	4
	Area and Volume	Perimeter	3
		Sector of a circle	5
	Angles	In triangles	4
Constructions	Region	5	
Statistics		Two-way table	3
		Averages problem	3
		Outlier	
Probability		Problem	4
		Venn diagram	5

What will be assessed in 2022?

Foundation, Paper 2: Tue 7th Jun AM. CALCULATOR allowed.

	Topic	Detail	Grade
Number	Arithmetic	Order of operations	2
	Fractions	Fraction of a number	2
		Improper fraction	3
	Properties	Fraction to decimal	3
		Number line decimal	2
		Number problem	3
		Prime number	3
		Cube number	2
		Decimal place	3
	Other	Inequality notation	3
Algebra	Equations	Linear	4
	Manipulation	Equivalent expressions	3
		Terms	3
		Multiply out	3
		Factorisation	4
	Graphs	Coordinates	3
		Midpoint	4
		Point on a line	4
		Intercept of a line	4
		Gradient of a line	4
Equation of a line		5	
Ratio	Conversions	Time	3
	Percentage	Ratio and percentage	4
		Percentage increase	4
		Percentage decrease	4
	Ratio	n : 1 form	4
	Applications	Proportion problem	4
		Scale diagram	4
		Better value	4
		Ratio to percentage	5
		Equation to percentage	5
Rate of output		5	
Geometry and Measures	Shapes	Draw shape	2
		Quadrilateral	2
		Parallelogram	2
		Part of a circle	3
		Pythagoras	5
	Measures	Time problem	3
	Area and Volume	Compound shape	4
Statistics		Pie chart	3
		Range	3
		Mean	3
Probability		Relative frequency	4
		Expected value	4
		Tree diagram	5

What will be assessed in 2022?

Foundation, Paper 3: Mon 13th Jun AM. CALCULATOR allowed

	Topic	Detail	Grade
Number	Properties	Place value	2
		Factor	2
		Multiple	2
		Highest common factor	3
		Error interval	4
	Indices	Calculation	4
	Other	Money problem	4
		Units of measure	3
Algebra	Equations	Number machine	2
	Manipulation	Simplification	3
		Substitution	3
		Formula	3
	Graphs	Roots	5
		Turning point	5
	Sequences	Arithmetic	3
		Geometric	5
nth term		4	
Ratio	Conversions	Lengths	3
		Time	3
	Ratio	Share into a ratio	4
	Applications	Ratio problem	4
		Interpretation	4
		Ratio to graph	4
		Average speed	3
	Percentage	Percentage increase	3
Fraction	Fraction to percentage	3	
Geometry and Measures	Shape	Name	2
		Regular	2
		Line symmetry	2
		Rotational symmetry	2
		Circle	3
		Cylinder	4
		Sphere	5
		Trigonometry	5
		Area and Volume	Compound shape
	Perimeter		4
	Angles	Alternate angles	4
	Other	Vector arithmetic	5
	Statistics		Two-way table
Vertical line diagram			3
Mean from diagram			4
Bar chart			2
Probability		Frequency tree	4
		Estimate of probability	4

Additional support provided by the exam board for the 2022 year only?

A formulae sheet is provided for all 3 papers:

Perimeter, area and volume

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

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

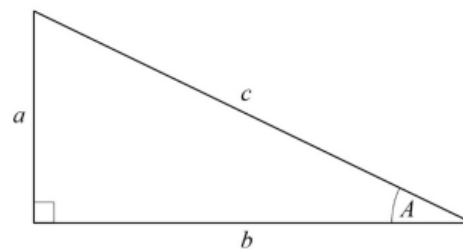
Volume of a prism = area of cross section \times length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

$$\text{Circumference of a circle} = 2\pi r = \pi d$$

$$\text{Area of a circle} = \pi r^2$$

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:

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

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:

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

Probability

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

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$