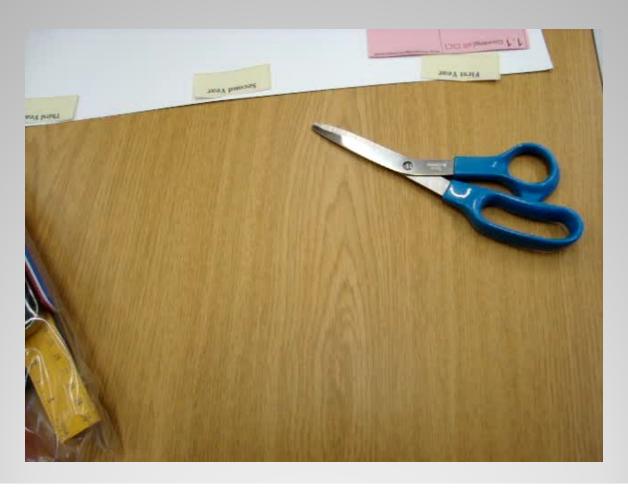
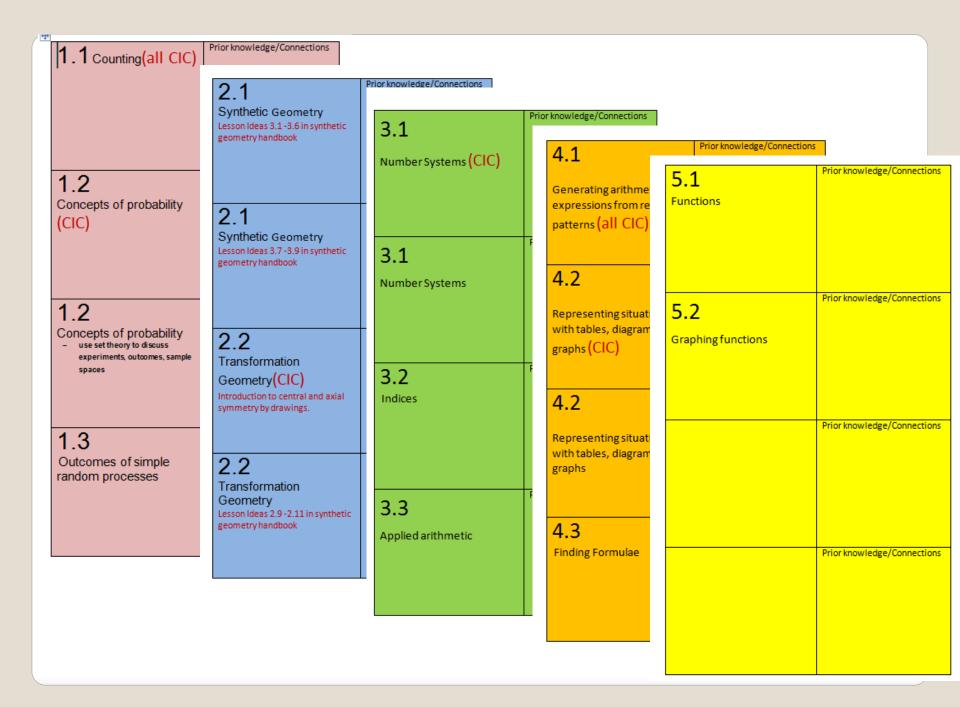
# Sequencing







### **Suggested Sequence of Topics - 1st Years**

Section	Strand	Lesson Idea	Title	No of class periods	Cumulative total
Section 1	3.5	1.1	Sets	6	6
	3.1	1.2	Number System N	6	12
	3.1	1.3	Number System Q	10	22
	3.1	1.4	Ratio and Proportion	4	26
	3.1	1.5	Number System $\mathbb{Z}$	7	33
Section 2	1.4	1.6	Introduction to Statistics	3	36
	1.5	1.7	Formulating the question, collecting and organising data	4	40
	1.6	1.8	Representing data graphically and numerically	8	48
	1.1	1.9	Fundamental principle of counting	2	50

Section 4	2.2	1.19	Introduction to axial symmetry	2 71	
		1.20	Introduction to central symmetry	2	73
Section 5	2.3	1.21	Introduction to coordinate geometry	4	77
Section 6	3.4	1.22	Applied measure	5	82
Section 7	4.1,4.2,4.3	1.23	Introduction to patterns	6	88
	4.6	1.24	Algebraic Expressions	5	93
	4.7	1.25	Simple Linear Equations	4	97
Section 8	2.1	1.26	Constructions 10 and 11 Congruent triangles 1	3	100
		1.27	Congruent triangles 2	2	102
		1.28	Theorem 2	2	104
•	•	•	·		

### **Suggested Sequence of Topics – LCHL**

Section number	Strand	Lesson Idea	Title of lesson idea	Suggested number of class periods	Cumulative totals
Section 1	3.1	LCHL.1	Number systems	4	4
	3.2	LCHL.2	Rules for indices and scientific notation	3	7
	3.2	LCHL.3	Logarithms	4	11
	3,4&5	LCHL.4	Relations approach to algebra - revision and extension of JC material	5	16
	3.1	LCHL.5	Arithmetic and geometric sequences and series	6	22

Section number	Strand	Lesson Idea	Title of lesson idea	Suggested number of class periods	Cumulative totals
	4.2	LCHL.10	Solving equations and the Factor Theorem	10	49
	4.3	LCHL.11	Inequalities - linear, quadratic, rational	5	54
	4.3	LCHL.12	Modulus inequalities	3	57
Section 4	3.4	LCHL.13	Nets, length, area and volume	5	62
Section 5	2.3	LCHL.14	Revision of JC trigonometry and radian measure	4	66
	2.3	LCHL.15	The unit circle and graphs of trigonometric functions	10	76
	2.3	LCHL.16	Area of a triangle, sine rule and cosine rule	6	82

# One Year On

Year Group	Strands	Date of Exam	Papers Changed
6 <sup>th</sup> Year	1 & 2	2012	Paper 2*
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	1, 2, 3 & 4	2013	Paper 1* Paper 2
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	1 & 2	2013	Paper 2*
1 <sup>st</sup> Years	1, 2, 3 & 4	2014	Paper 1* Paper 2

<sup>\*</sup> Full papers not changed except LCHL Paper 2 2012



#### Syllabus and Resources

#### DRAFT

#### Leaving Certificate Strands 1 - 4

The learning outcomes in the syllabus have been matched to resources which are all available on the Project Maths web site <a href="https://www.projectmaths.ie">www.projectmaths.ie</a>.

Most Teaching & Learning Plans are available by clicking on this icon on the home page.



The Teaching & Learning Plans denoted by \* are available under "Material Created by Teachers".

All Teaching & Learning Plans are also available under Teachers, Strand X, Senior Cycle

Patterns: A Relations Approach to Algebra is available by clicking on this icon on the home page.



Teacher Handbooks are available by clicking on this icon on the home page.



The Data Handling Cycle and other documents referred to in Strand 1 are available under Teachers, Strand 1, Senior Cycle, Supplementary Material.



There are activities on the Student's CD referring to the learning outcomes underlined or circled in blue. Some of these are in the Junior Certificate section.

There are hyperlinks to most of the resources referred to in the body of this document.

#### Strand 1: Statistics and Probability

Handbook

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Students learn about	Students working at FL should be able to	In addition, students working at OL should be able to	In addition, students working at HL should be able to		
T&L Intro to Fundamental Principals of Counting *	Itst outcomes of an experiment     apply the fundamental     principle of counting.	count the arrangements of n distinct objects (nh) – count the number of ways of arranging r objects from n distinct objects	<ul> <li>count the number of ways of selecting r objects from n distinct objects</li> </ul>	2 T & Ls Permutations, Combinations and Probability & Permutations leading to Combinations*	
1.2 Concepts of probability	decide whether an everyday event is likely or unlikely to occur   recognise that probability is a measure on a scale of 0-1 of how likely an event is to occur   use set theory; discuss experiments, outcomes, sample spaces  use the language of probability to discuss events, including those with equally likely outcomes  estimate probabilities from experimental data  facognise that, if an experiment is repeated, there will be different outcomes and that  increasing the number of times  an experiment is repeated  generally leads to better  estimates of probability of an  event with its long run retailive  frequency.	- discuss basic rules of probability (ANDXOR, mutually exclusive) through the use of Venn diagrams - calculate expected value and understand that this does not need to be one of the outcomes  - recognise the role of expected value in decision making and explore the issue of fair games	- extend their understanding of the basic rules of probability (AND/ OR, mutually exclusive) through the use of formulae  - Addition Rule: P(A u B) = P(A) + P(B) = P(A n B)  - Multiplication Rule (Independent Events): P(A n B) = P(A) × P(B)  - Multiplication Rule (General Case): P(A n B) = P(A) × P (B   A)  - solve problems involving conditional probability in a systematic way  - appreciate that in general P(A   B) = P(B   A)  - examine the implications of P(A   B) = P(B   A) in context	T&L 1,2,3,4 &5 Student's CD	
1.3 Outcomes of random processes	- construct sample spaces for two independent events - apply the principle that in the case of equally likely outcomes the probability is given by the number of outcomes of interest divided by the total number of outcomes (examples using coins, dice, spinners, ums with coloured objects playing cands, litc.)  2 T & Ls  lity using Playing (Deck of) Cards *	- find the probability that two independent events both occur apply an understanding of Bernoull trials solve problems involving up to 3 Bernoull trials calculate the probability that the 1st success occurs on the n's specified.	solve problems involving calculating the probability of a successes in n repeated Bernoulli trials (normal approximation not required) — calculate the probability that the A <sup>th</sup> success occurs on the n <sup>th</sup> Bernoulli trial — unle simulations to expore the variability of sample statistics from a known population and to construct sampling distributions — solve problems involving reading probabilities from the normal distribution tables	T&L Binomial Distribution *	

A Bernoulli trial is an experiment whose outcome is random and can be either of two possibilities: "success" or "failure"



#### **Syllabus and Resources**

Draft

#### Junior Certificate Strands 1 - 4

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The Teaching & Learning Plans denoted by \* are available under "Material Created by Teachers".

All Teaching & Learning Plans are also available under Teachers, Strand ?, Junior Cycle

Patterns: A Relations Approach to Algebra is available by clicking on this icon on the home page.



Teacher Handbooks are available by clicking on this icon on the home page.



The Data Handling Cycle is available under Teachers, Strand 1, Junior Cycle, Supplementary Material.



There are activities on the Student's CD referring to the learning outcomes underlined or circled in blue.

There are hyperlinks to most of the resources referred to in the body of this document.

### Appendix: Common Introductory Course for Junior Cycle Mathematics

#### Handbook

The Common Introductory Course is the minimum course to be covered by all learners at the start of junior cycle. It is intended that the experience of this course will lay the foundation for conceptual understanding which learners can build on subsequently. The order in which topics are introduced is left to the discretion of the backer. The topics and strands should not be treated in isolation; where appropriate, connections should be made between them. Classroom strategies should be adopted which will encourage students to develop their synthesis and problem solving skills.

Once the introductory course has been completed, teachers can decide which topics to extend or explore to a greater depth, depending on the progress being made by the class group.

The following table, when read in conjunction with the section on the Bridging Framework for Mathematics (see page 8), may help teachers to prepare teaching and learning plans for the Common introductory Course in order to facilitate a smooth transition for learners from their mathematics education in the retirement extract.

roblem-solving skills.	mathematics education in the primary school.
Strand /Topic Title	Learning outcomes Shudents should be able to
Strand 1: 1.1 Counting	Inst all possible outcomes of an experiment     apply the fundamental principle of counting.
Strand 1: 1.2 Concepts of probability it is expected that the conduct of experiments (including simulations), both individually and in groups, will form the primary vehicle through which the knowledge, understanding and skills in probability are developed.	decide whether an everyday event is likely or unlikely to occur     recognise that probability is a measure on a scale of 0 - 1 of how likely an     event is to occur
Strand 1: 1.5 Finding, collecting and organising data	explore different ways of collecting data  plan an investigation involving statistics and conduct the investigation summarise data in diagrammatic form reflect on the question(s) posed in light of data collected
Strand 1: 1.6 Representing data graphically and numerically	<ul> <li>select appropriate graphical or numerical methods to describe the sample (univariate data only) use stem and leaf plots, line plots and bar charts to display data</li> </ul>
Strand 2: 2.1 Synthetic geometry (see Geometry for Post-primary School Mathematics)  The geometrical results should be first encountered through discovery and investigation.	- construct  1. the bisector of a given angle, using only compass and straight edge  2. the perpendicular bisector of a segment, using only compass and straight edge  4. a line perpendicular to a given line I, passing through a given point on I  5. a line parallel to a given line I, through a given point  6. divide a line segment into 2, 3 equal segments, without measuring it
Strand 2: 2.2 Transformation geometry	a line segment of given length on a given ray use drawings to show central symmetry and axial symmetry
Strand 2: 2.3 Co-ordinate geometry	coordinate the plane     locate points on the plane using coordinates

T&L Intro to Fundamental Principals of Counting \*

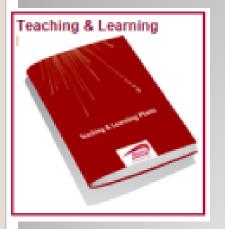
T&Ls 1,2,3,4&5

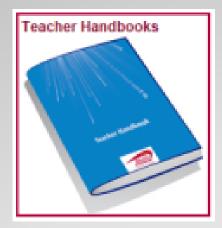
> Data Handling Cycle

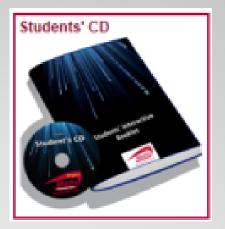
Student's CD

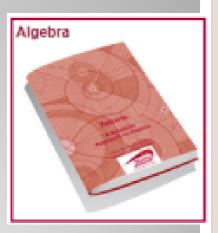
T&L Co-ordinate Plane\*

### Resources









**Supplementary Material** 

Modular Courses

www.projectmaths.ie

## **Summary**

- Strand 1 (Statistics & Probability)
- Strands 3 & 4 (Number Theory into Algebra)
- Sequencing
- Syllabus & Resources