A Level Mathematics

A Level Mathematics builds upon the foundations you've made through your GCSE studies. The course further develops concepts such as algebra, co-ordinate geometry, trigonometry and probability as well as introducing new ones such as mechanics which applies mathematics to modelling the physical world.

Through the course you will not only develop your mathematical skills, but also transferable skills such as problem solving, logical thinking and reasoning.

Subject specific entry requirements

In addition to the standard entry requirements, the following subject entry criteria should be met:

- Grade 7 in GCSE mathematics
- Please note that students who achieve a grade 6 in GCSE Mathematics will be accepted onto the course subject to passing an entry assessment at the start of the course.

Exam Board

Edecxel

Assessment

Component	Weighting	Assessment
Pure Mathematics The methods and techniques which underpin the study of all other areas of mathematics, such as proof, algebra, trigonometry, calculus, and vectors.	67% of the course	Written examination: Paper 1 (2 hours, 100 marks) Paper 2 (2 hours, 100 marks)
Statistics Statistical sampling, data presentation and probability leading to the study of statistical distributions. ***Mechanics*** The study of the physical world, modelling the motion of objects and the forces acting on them.	33% of the course	Written examination: Paper 3 (2 hours, 100 marks)

This course will lead to:

The skills developed through the study of mathematics are in high demand from employers and universities. In addition to developing the ability to solve problems and think logically, the study of mathematics provides opportunities to develop team-working skills, resilience, effective communication of complex ideas and the ability to use your own initiative.

Whatever Mathematics means to you, the breadth of applications is immense. Mathematics underpins most of science, technology and engineering and is also important in areas as diverse as law, nutrition, sports science and psychology. There are many opportunities to use mathematics to make a difference in society, for example through the analysis involved in medical research, modelling epidemics or in the study of patterns of criminal activity to identify trends.