

Topics *	Exam Length	Date
Exam board: OCR		
Paper 1 (Calculator)	1 hr 30 mins	14th May 2026
Paper 2 (Non-Calculator)	1 hr 30 mins	3rd June 2026
Paper 3 (Calculator)	1 hr 30 mins	10th June 2026

The best way to learn maths is to do maths!

#### Revision Advice

**GCSE CGP OCR Mathematics Exam Practice Workbook:** Pick a page from the book and work through the questions. Check your answers from the back of the book, correcting any mistakes in green pen. That way you will know if there are any topics you need to revisit.

**Corbett Maths GCSE Revision Cards:** Each card has a different topic with the key facts on one side and QR codes on the back which will direct you to a tutorial video, exam questions and answers. Work your way through the exam questions until you feel confident in the chosen topic.

**Sparx Revision List:** Use the revision list on the Google Classroom which has been provided by Sparx. For each topic there is a number for the Sparx clip. Type this in the search bar on Independent Learning and it will take you to the video tutorial and quiz.

**Approach the February mocks properly:** Mock exams are the biggest opportunity you'll get to test the waters before your real exams. Revising for these with a strict timetable (and sticking to it) will mean you're well-rehearsed by May and June.

**Revision Sessions:** Up until the first set of Mock Exams in November, speak to your individual teacher for when revision sessions will be run. In the New Year, we will be setting a new revision schedule in the lead up to the next round of Mocks and actual exams.

#### Useful Websites:

**Corbett Maths** links from the revision cards.

<https://corbettmaths.com/>

**Hannah Kettle Maths** Provides free tutoring once a week and working through past papers.

Half Past Papers ([hannahkettlemaths.co.uk](http://hannahkettlemaths.co.uk))

**Maths Genie** past papers for practice and exam style questions and videos.

<https://www.mathsgenie.co.uk/gcse.html>

**Maths Teacher Hub** lots of questions and answers for every topic and level.

<https://www.mathsteacherhub.com/topics-secondary.html>

**On Maths** past papers for practice

<https://www.onmaths.com/>

**Sparx Maths** lots of quizzes and tutorial videos, links to the revision list.

<https://www.sparxmaths.uk/>

**Mr Barton Top 20 topics revision** Quizzes categorised into topics

<http://www.mrbartonmaths.com/blog/gcse-maths-20-topic-revision-plan/>

As a department we can be contacted on the following emails:

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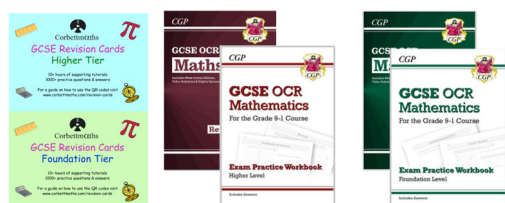
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## Foundation Formula Sheet

### Perimeter, Area and Volume

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

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

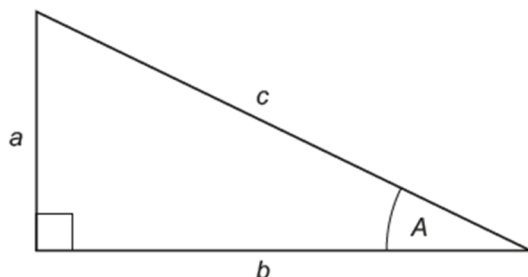
Volume of a prism = area of cross section  $\times$  length

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 the 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  $B$ :

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

## Higher Formula Sheet

### 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:

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

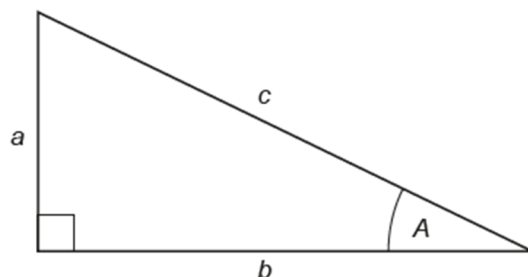
$$\text{Area of a circle} = \pi r^2$$

### The Quadratic Formula

The solutions 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:

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

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

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

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

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

### Compound Interest

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

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### Probability

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

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

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A \text{ given } B)P(B)$$

These are the official OCR Revision Guides and Exam Practice Workbooks and Corbett Maths Revision Cards which are available to order on Parentpay.