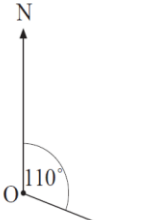
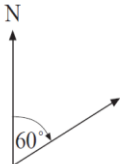
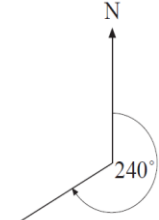
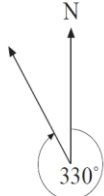


Guidance for tutors

Outcome	SA5	Student can consistently:	Draw and solve problems involving bearings.
How the topic is examined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examined through test paper questions. Questions are equally likely to appear on calculator and non-calculator papers. Questions may ask students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To draw a bearing (usually within a scale drawing) To measure and calculate a bearing To work out a back-bearing Often bearings are part of problems involving trigonometry. 		
Prior knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should be confident with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a protractor. Scale drawing. In addition questions involving this topic can have links to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trigonometry (SPT2, SPT3) 		
Suggested tuition approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bearings are one way of describing direction. Bearings are usually given as a 3 figure bearings and bearings are always measured clockwise from north. To draw a given bearing of A from B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a north line from B With your protractor measure the angle given from North, Draw a line at this angle and this will show the required bearing. 		

Guidance for tutors

	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-around;">     </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; width: fit-content;"> <p>The diagram shows different bearings. Notice that the 60° angle is given as a bearing of 060°</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students may be asked to measure a given bearing as opposed to drawing this. Again the bearing must be measured clockwise from north. • Bearings usually are part of questions that require scale drawing. • The bearing of A from B is measured from B and not from A. • The bearing of A from B is not the same as the bearing of B from A. • If you look at the 060° and 240° in the diagram above, you will see that they are opposite of one another. The 240° is a back bearing of the 060°. </div>
<p>Common errors and misconceptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy when measuring and drawing. Students can be out 2° either way. • The bearing of A from B is measured from B and not from A. Often students measure it from A. • The bearing of A from B is not the same as the bearing of B from A.
<p>Suggested resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ http://www.cimt.org.uk/projects/mepres/book8/bk8_11.pdf (pp 197 - 200) ◦ https://corbettmaths.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/bearings-exercise-26-pdf.pdf ◦ https://corbettmaths.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/bearings-pdf1.pdf • Past GCSE Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ https://keshgcsmaths.files.wordpress.com/2013/11/77_bearings.pdf • Video tutorial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ http://corbettmaths.com/2013/03/27/bearings/