

**GCSE UNIT SUMMARY: UNIT 12: Right-angled triangles: Pythagoras and trigonometry**

<b>Unit Description</b>	<b>Taught</b>	<b>Revision Priority</b>
Understand, recall and use Pythagoras' Theorem in 2D, including leaving answers in surd form and being able to justify if a triangle is right-angled or not;		
Calculate the length of the hypotenuse and of a shorter side in a right-angled triangle, including decimal lengths and a range of units;		
Apply Pythagoras' Theorem with a triangle drawn on a coordinate grid;		
Calculate the length of a line segment AB given pairs of points;		
Understand, use and recall the trigonometric ratios sine, cosine and tan, and apply them to find angles and lengths in general triangles in 2D figures;		
Use the trigonometric ratios to solve 2D problems including angles of elevation and depression;		
Round answers to appropriate degree of accuracy, either to a given number of significant figures or decimal places, or make a sensible decision on rounding in context of question;		
Know the exact values of $\sin \theta$ and $\cos \theta$ for $\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$ and $90^\circ$ ; know the exact value of $\tan \theta$ for $\theta = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ$ and $60^\circ$ .		