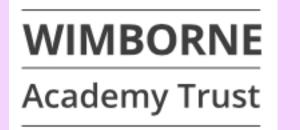




Maths Information Evening Emmanuel Middle School







Rob Christopher: Interim Head of School Emmanuel

Liz West: CEO Wimborne Academy Trust

Louise Jeffs: Maths Specialist for Wimborne Academy Trust, School Improvement Team & SLE for Wimborne Teaching School

Katharine Anstey: Head of School St John's First School WAT: a lead MNP school



2014 – New Curriculum for England

The National Curriculum aims to ensure that all pupils become fluent mathematicians, can reason mathematically and can solve mathematical problems.



Ofsted guidance for Outstanding maths teaching and learning states that pupils should:

- understand important concepts, make connections and apply what they know
- show exceptional independence, perseverance and confidence
- embrace learning from mistakes
- reason, generalize and make sense of solutions
- be fluent in mental and written calculation
- be accurate in mathematical language and symbols in their recorded work and in discussions
- be passionate and committed to maths

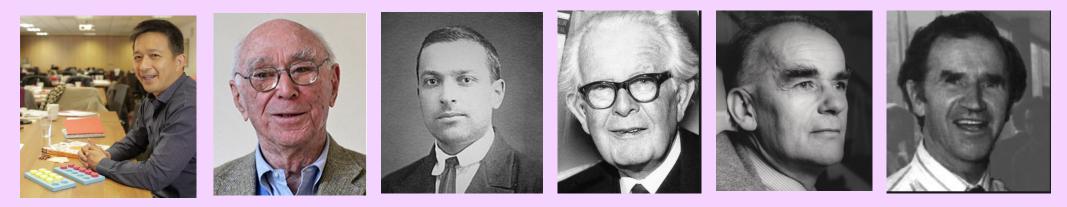


NCETM states that all pupils should:

Acquire mastery of mathematics Continue to acquire master throughout their school lives and beyond

NCETM states mastery is:

-acquiring a deep, long-term, secure and adaptable understanding of the subject
-acquiring a solid enough understanding of the maths that's been taught to enable him/her move on to more advanced material



'Singapore Approach'

Singapore teaches maths better than most countries including the UK, according to international rankings for secondary pupils.

Bruner: Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract approach Vygotsky: rich discussion & peer talk Piaget: thinking processes rather than outcomes Dienes: exploration before structure and a variety of methods Skemp: making links



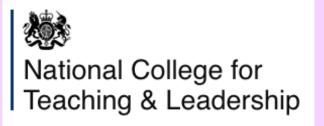


The approach Wimborne Academy Trust & Emmanuel is taking in maths to meet the National Curriculum, Ofsted and NCETM criteria is based on 3 fundamental areas:

1. Identifying and addressing gaps in Key Skills in previous year group curriculums

2. Using the research from Bruner, Vygotsky, Piaget, **Dienes and Skemp**

3. Offering all children Greater Depth opportunities

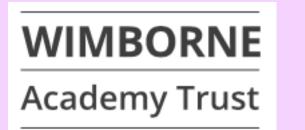




Findings as an SLE

Development was needed in:

- Formative assessment detailed information of what the pupil can and can't do
- Addressing the gaps in previous year group curriculums
- Pace
- A spiraling curriculum
- Pupil discussion
- Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract (CPA)





Lesson Structure across Wimborne Academy Trust & Emmanuel

- 3 main structures:
- 1. Whole class intervention lesson
- 2. Group intervention lesson
- 3. Scheme lesson





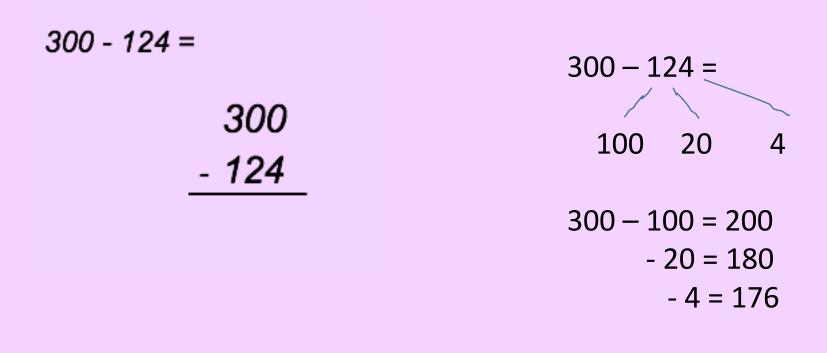
Whole Class or Group Intervention Lesson

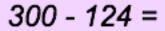
- 2, 3, or 4 part lessons
- Addressing gaps identified from Key Skills assessments
- Opportunity for times tables to be practiced or tested
- Variety of methods explored
- Concrete, pictorial, abstract approach
- Pupil discussion reasoning
- Pace
- Differentiated where necessary
- Increasingly difficult questions

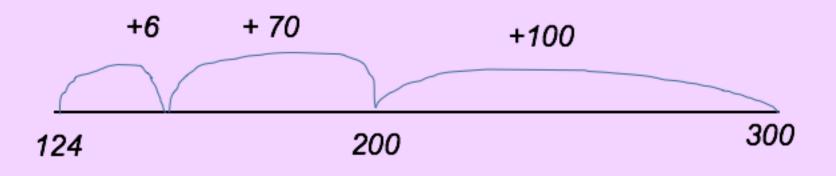
Example of addressing the gaps: mental methods

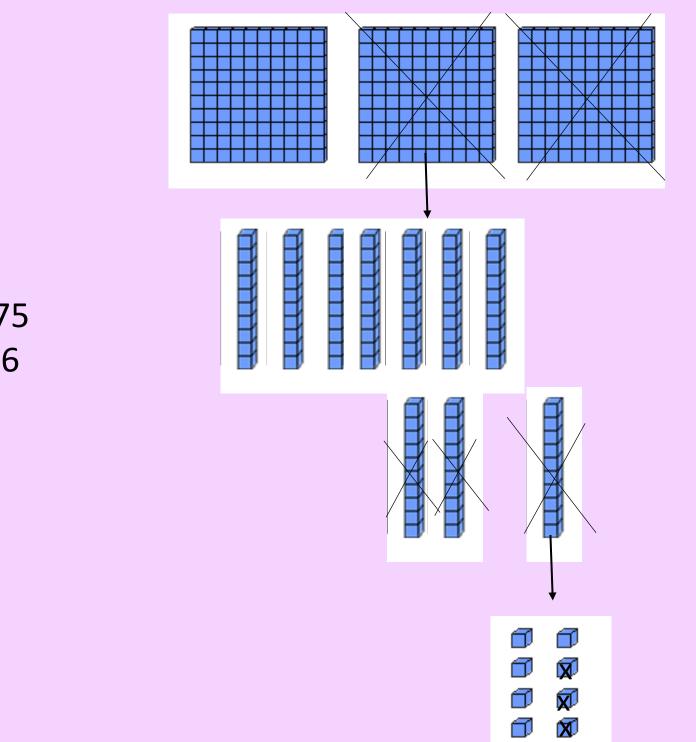
Which method would you use to solve this calculation?

"I know the answer already so I don't need to write an explanation or draw a diagram."









X

ß

299 1 299 -124 = 175+1 = 176

300 - 124 =



New maths resources in Emmanuel include:





Scheme Lesson

- Created by L Jeffs (KS2) & L Jeffs & R Hardy QE (KS3)
- Follow's 'Maths No Problem' lesson structure with additional Greater Depth
- Based on White Rose Maths Hub resources
- Y9 & Y10 QE following the same lesson structure



Scheme Lesson

In Focus: Explore, Gather, Structure, Journal

Guided Practice: collaborative, whiteboards, teacher overview & guidance

Activity: Independent where possible, adult support where needed, assessment of the lesson

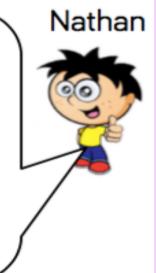
Greater Depth: for rapid graspers



In Focus: Explore, Gather, Structure, Journal

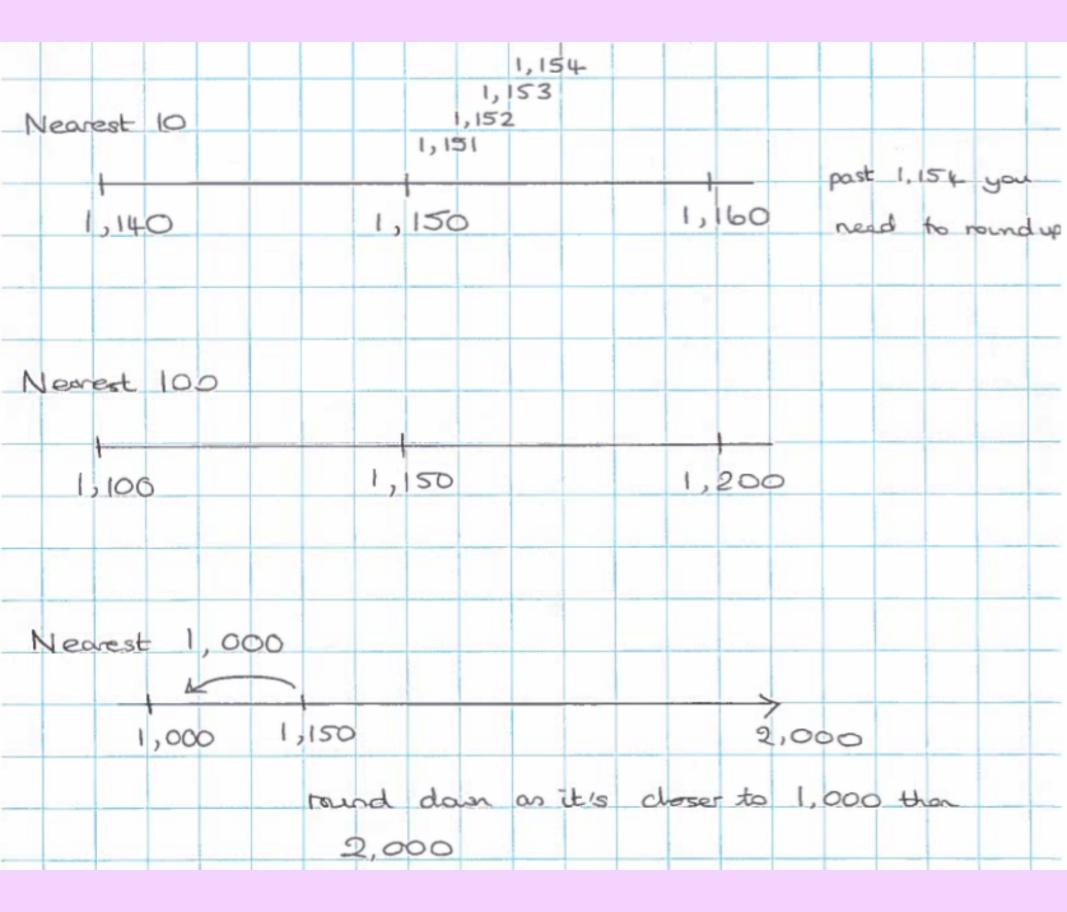
<u>5 Ch1c Place Value Lesson 1</u> WALT: Rounding numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000 In Focus

> My number rounded to the nearest 10 is 1,150 Rounded to the nearest 100 it is 1,200 Rounded to the nearest 1,000 it is 1,000



What could Nathan's number be?

Can you find all of the possibilities?





Guided Practice

Model number-lines to teach how to select the nearest number to round to. Give children a selection of numbers to round to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000.

NOTES:

- Don't just teach the rule of 5 and above goes up and below 5 goes down
- Use number-lines to show which number is the nearest
- Which place value column do we need to look at when we round the nearest 1,000?
- Ensure the rounded digit is followed by zeros when rounding whole numbers



Activity



Complete the table.

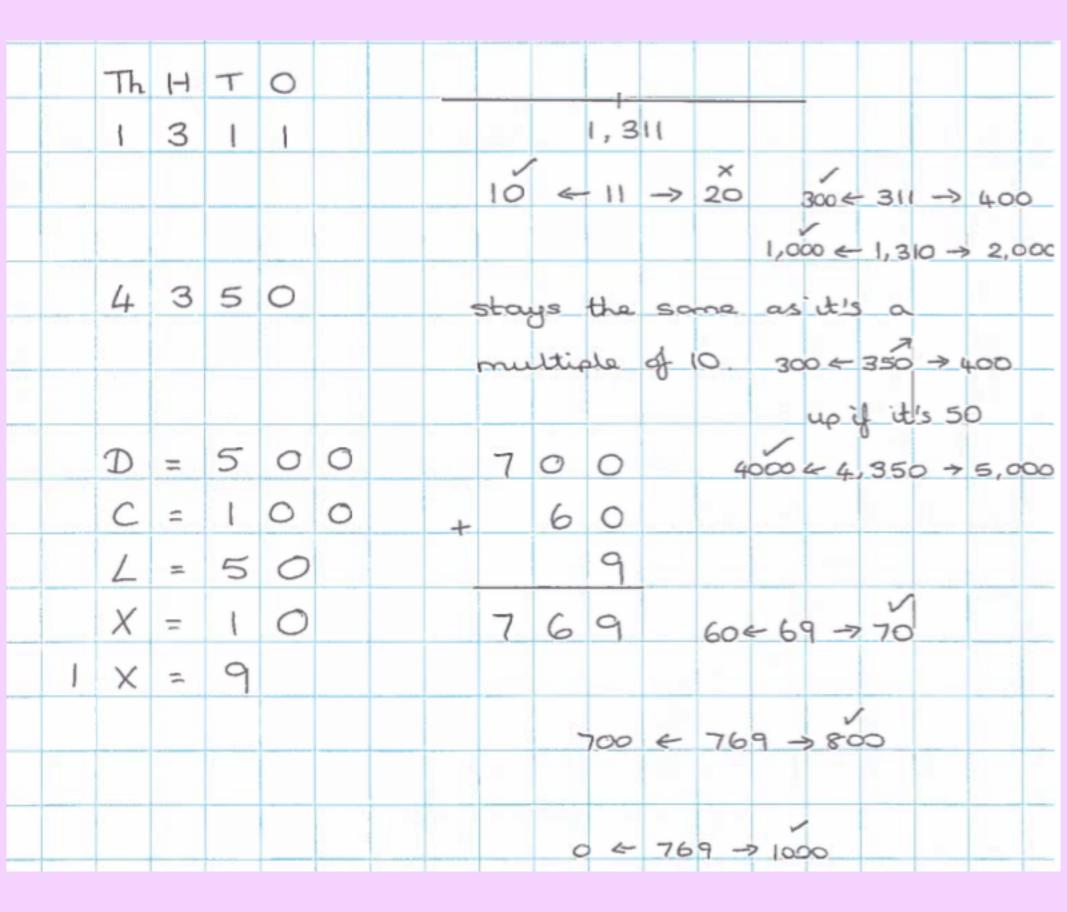
Start number	Rounded to the nearest 10	Rounded to the nearest 100	Rounded to the nearest 1,000
1000 100 10			
100 100 1			
DCCLXIX			

Activity

1

Complete the table.

Start number	Rounded to the nearest 10	Rounded to the nearest 100	Rounded to the nearest 1,000
	1,310	1,300	1,000
	4,350	4,400	4,000
DCCLXIX	770	800	1,000



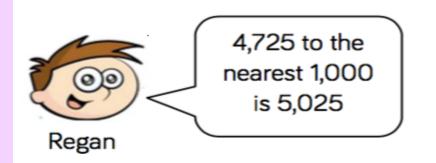


Greater Depth



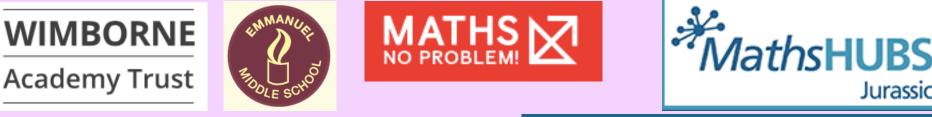
Do you agree with Alya?

Explain why.



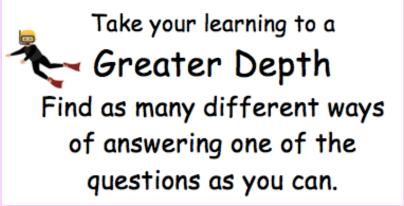
Explain the mistake Regan has made.

I do not agree with Alya because 2, 567 rounded to the nearest 100 is 2,600. It is closer to 2,600 than 2,500. Regar has correctly changed 4 thousand to 5 thousand, but has added the ters and ones back on. When you round to the nearest thousand, the hundreds, tens and ones will be zeros.



Covering Dorset, Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire

Other Greater Depth activities:





Take your learning to a Greater Depth

Create your own word problem based on the learning you have done today and solve it.

Take your learning to a Greater Depth Write instructions to a friend to explain how you worked out one of your calculations.



Take your learning to a Greater Depth

Write a letter to an absent friend explaining what you have done in your maths lesson today.



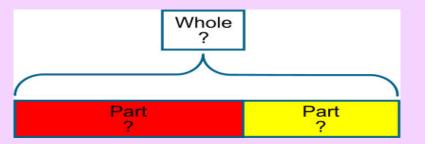
Take your learning to a Greater Depth

Use the bar model strategy to solve one of your calculations and explain how you did it.



Bar Modelling

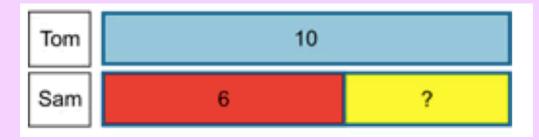
Pictorial way of making sense of a problem



Sam had 10 red marbles and 12 blue marbles. How many marbles did he have altogether?



Peter has 4 books Harry has five times as many books as Peter. How many books has Harry?



Tom has 10 pencils and Sam has 6 pencils. How many more does Tom have?



Mr Smith had a piece of wood that measured 36 cm. He cut it into 6 equal pieces. How long was each piece?



A Key Stage 3 word problem:

A computer game is reduced in a sale by 30%. Its reduced price is £77. How much was the original price?

A computer game is reduced in a sale by 30%. Its reduced price is £77. How much was the original price?



Dividing the bar into ten equal pieces allows us to represent 30% and keep the other pieces the same size. $\pounds77 \div 7 = \pounds11$ The original cost (the whole bar) is $\pounds11 \times 10 = \pounds110$





Standards & Testing Agency

Assessment

Formative & Summative Assessments

Formative: Every lesson At the end of the Chapter Key Skills assessments (inform teaching, but can also be used to inform summative)

Summative: End of Key Stage 2 practice tests & actual tests Teacher judgement at the end of each half term







Moderation

With Wimborne Academy Trust & other interested schools (120 teachers at the last moderation)

With Maths specialist for Wimborne Academy Trust

Maths specialist also liaises with 2 other Maths specialists from Trusts in London & Devon

Maths specialist has also just recently moderated with Emmanuel's 3 main feeder First Schools

Further plans are to also moderate KS3 with QE and Cranborne – meetings have already begun



Helping your child at home with maths

Encourage homework to be done in the allocated time each week (20 mins KS2, 30 mins KS3)

Practice times tables as much as possible – your child should know which table they are learning. Focus only on that one, until it is tested and secure in school. (All should be secure by the end of Y4 including fact families.)

Practice quick recall of number bonds

- 1 digit (All children should be secure by the end of Y2)
- Number bonds to make 100 (Y2)

These are necessary to have throughout schooling from Y2 to GCSE and beyond

Practice counting forwards and backwards from any number in 1s, 10s, 100s, 1000s, 1000s up to one million (Y5), ten million (Y6)

Practice counting backwards through zero

Encourage pictorial representations especially with word problems, fractions, decimals, percentages & ratio.

Encourage reasoning in maths – ask 'How did you do that?' or 'Why is your answer correct, because I got a different answer?'

Encourage a positive approach to exploration and discussion with maths



Thank you for attending this maths information meeting. We hope this has helped you to find out more about your child's education at Emmanuel. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further questions.