

# Maths at St. Patricks KS2

Singapore maths

# How has the curriculum changed?

The 2014 changes to the national curriculum in mathematics set out three main aims: to become **fluent** in the fundamentals of mathematics; to **reason** mathematically and to solve problems. The rationale for this change is that England is significantly underachieving in terms of developing mathematicians capable of success at GCSE and A-Level. The journey to this success begins at Primary level and recent research suggests that those groups identified as able mathematicians are simply allowed to progress through the curriculum at a faster pace. **This promotes procedural learning at the expense of deep understanding.**

# How do we get them there?

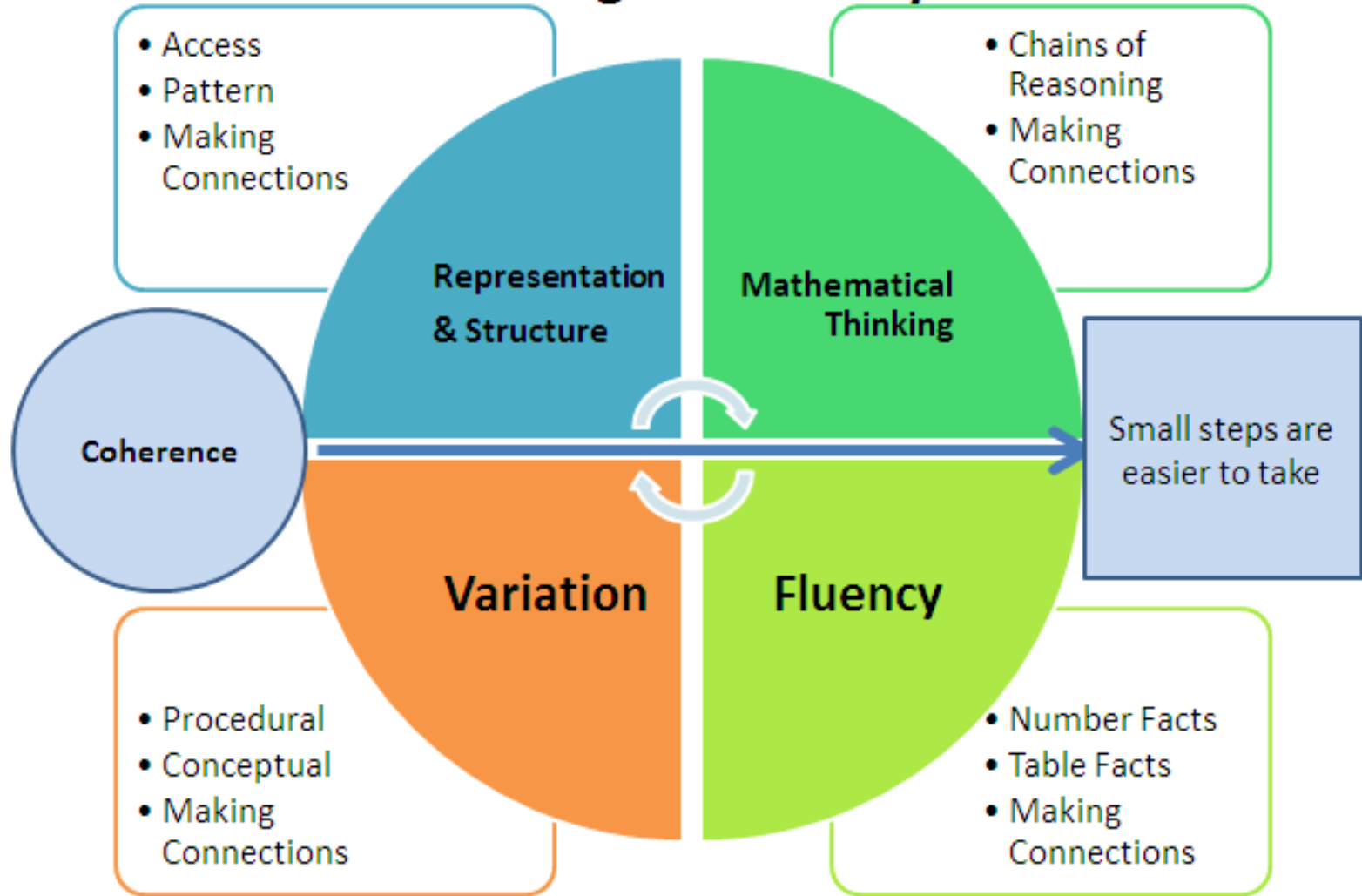
- Deep and sustainable learning for **all** children.

## 5 key principles:

- Representation and structure
- Variation
- Deep mathematical thinking and reasoning
- Fluency
- Cohesion

We are the start of our journey and so cannot focus on all five however focussing on two over the coming year will help up embed understanding.

# Teaching for Mastery



# St. Patricks moving forward...

- Maths programme – Singapore Maths years 1,3,4,5  
Year 2, 6 (2018)
- Development of maths lead – Bar modelling as a focus
- TA training
- Parent workshops
- Change in structure of lesson to enable ALL children achieve
- Maths pencil cases

# Maths No problem

- Teaching maths for mastery is a transformational approach to maths teaching which stems from high performing Asian nations such as Singapore. When taught to master maths, children develop their mathematical **fluency** without resorting to rote learning and are able to solve non-routine maths problems without having to memorise procedures.

## Need To Know

- **Evidence-based** approach to teaching maths  
Helps pupils develop a deep, long-term and adaptable understanding of maths  
Inclusive approach where all children achieve  
Slower pace which results in greater progress  
Reflected in the 2014 English national curriculum for mathematics  
Endorsed by the Department for Education, NCETM and OFSTED

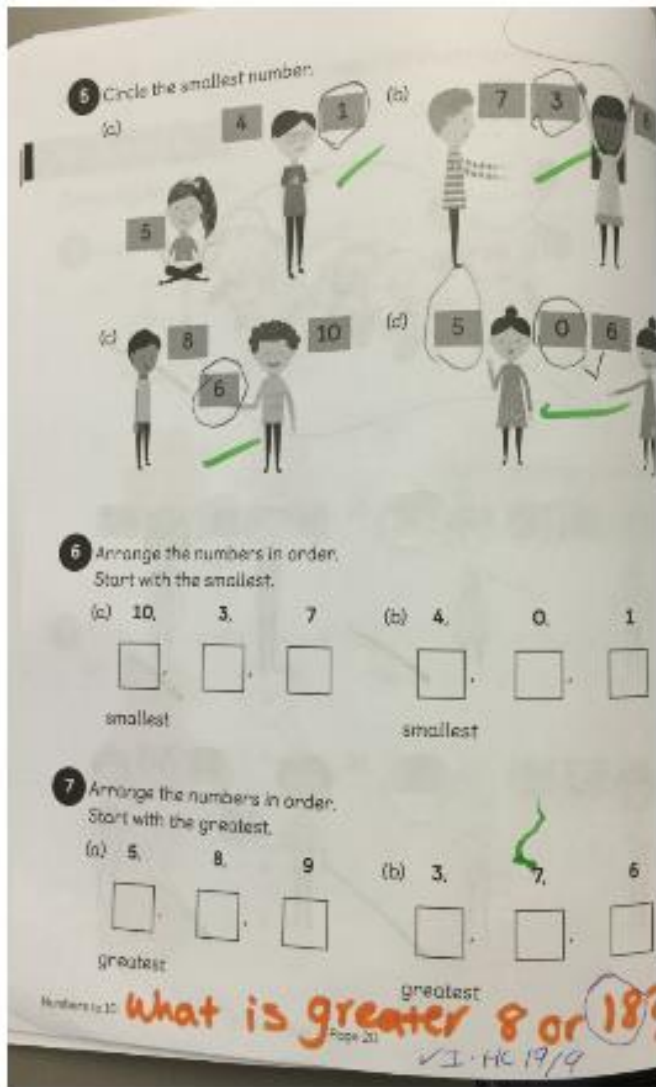
# Structure of lesson

<u>Skill Practice</u>	<u>Challenge 1</u>	<u>Challenge 2</u>
Find $\frac{1}{4}$ of 44	What do you notice in the number sentences below?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Lara has 30 cherries.</li></ul>
Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 72	$\frac{1}{10}$ of 20 = 2	On Monday she gives $\frac{1}{10}$ of the cherries to her mum and then eats 7.
Find $\frac{1}{6}$ of 84	$\frac{2}{10}$ of 20 = 4	On Tuesday she eats $\frac{2}{10}$ of the cherries and gives 6 to her mum.
Find $\frac{4}{5}$ of 50	$\frac{3}{10}$ of 20 = 6	On Wednesday she eats $\frac{5}{10}$ of the cherries.
Find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 96	Can you continue the pattern up to $\frac{10}{10}$ ?	How many cherries does she have left?
Find $\frac{2}{3}$ of 51	Fill in the missing numbers.	45 children go on a coach trip.
	25 $\xrightarrow{\text{half of}}$ 50	$\frac{1}{3}$ are girls.
	55 $\xrightarrow{\text{half of}}$ <input type="text"/>	How many are boys?
	<input type="text"/> $\xrightarrow{\text{half of}}$ 210	

# Marking

- Marking has also changed to help support your child
- Interactive session with mini feedback sessions
- Self marking
- Mastery links



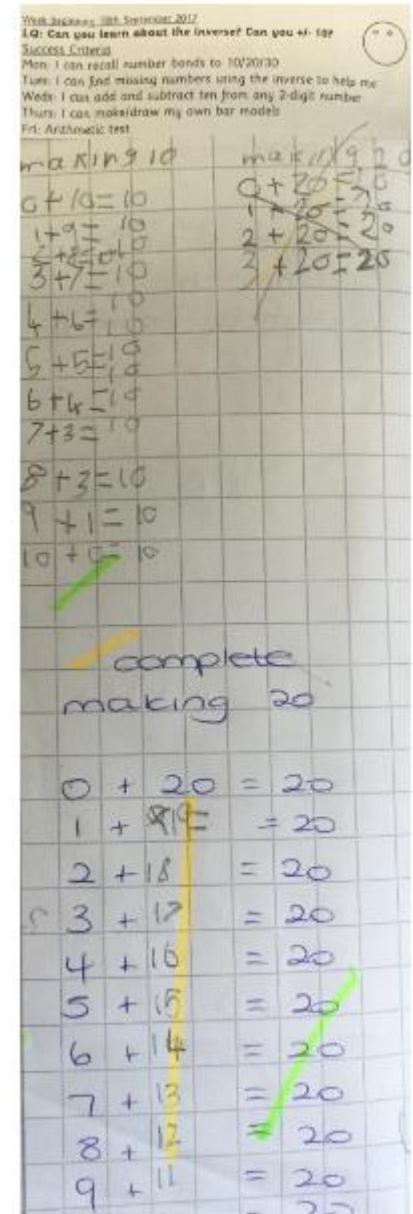


Green shows the children what they have achieved

Orange is next steps- Staff are now focussing on key phrases such as

‘explain this’  
‘show me another way’

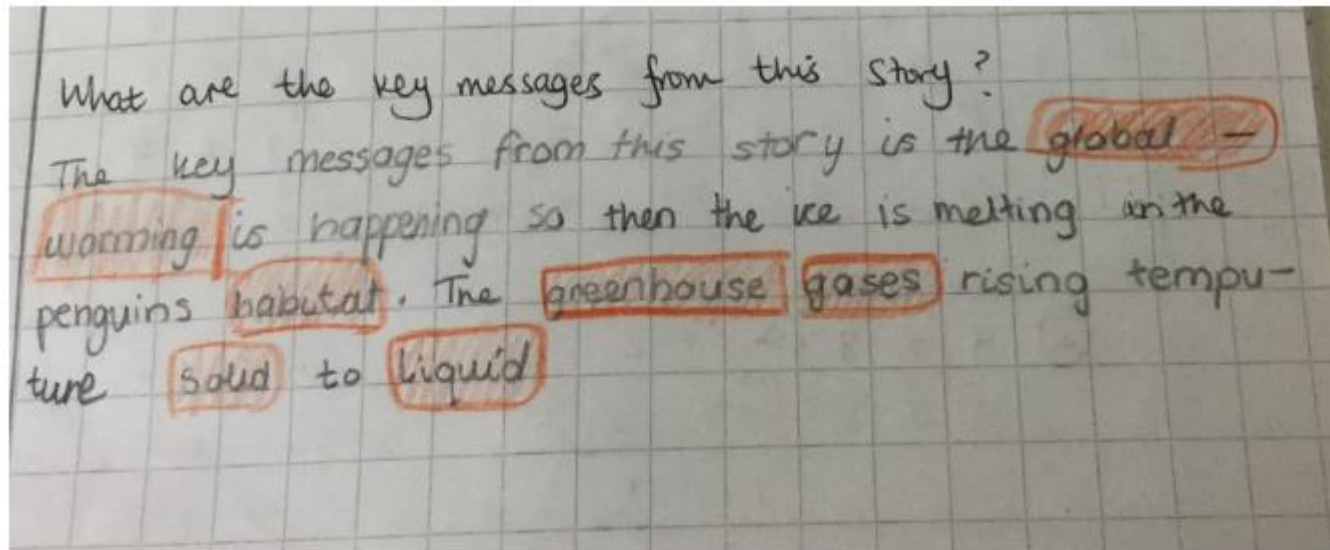
‘how else can you do this?’





# Mastery- for all children...

- Skills - learning task 1.
- Challenge 1- independent.
- Challenge 2- Mastery books- Please train children- Date and lesson number.



# Developing the key skills

- ▶ Always ask children how they have worked something out.
- ▶ Praise thinking and methods rather than just the answer.
- ▶ Avoid saying the answer is right where possible – instead ask children if they all agree.
- ▶ Encourage children to find alternative methods of doing things.
- ▶ Use talk partners regularly.
- ▶ When counting above ten refer to tens and ones, not tens and units.
- ▶ Count actual objects or pictures of actual objects. Use of counters etc starts in year 1.
- ▶ Practise number bonds for all numbers.
- ▶ Encourage children to imagine how things might look before showing them.

# Maths Journals 2 year process

- Date
- Lesson Number
- Lesson title

**VISION**

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline 00 \\ 360 \\ \hline 360 \end{array}$$

$18 \times 20$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \times 20 = 200 \\ 8 \times 20 = 160 \\ \hline 360 \end{array}$$

$9 \times 20 = 180$   
 $9 \times 20 = 180$   
 $\hline 360$

**EXPLANATION**

I will show you a method of expanded method.

$(2 \times 10) \times (18)$   $(8 \times 10)$   
 $(2 \times 10) \times 20$   $(8 \times 10)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 200 \\ \hline 300 \\ \rightarrow \text{place holder} \\ 360 \end{array}$$

**MY STORY**

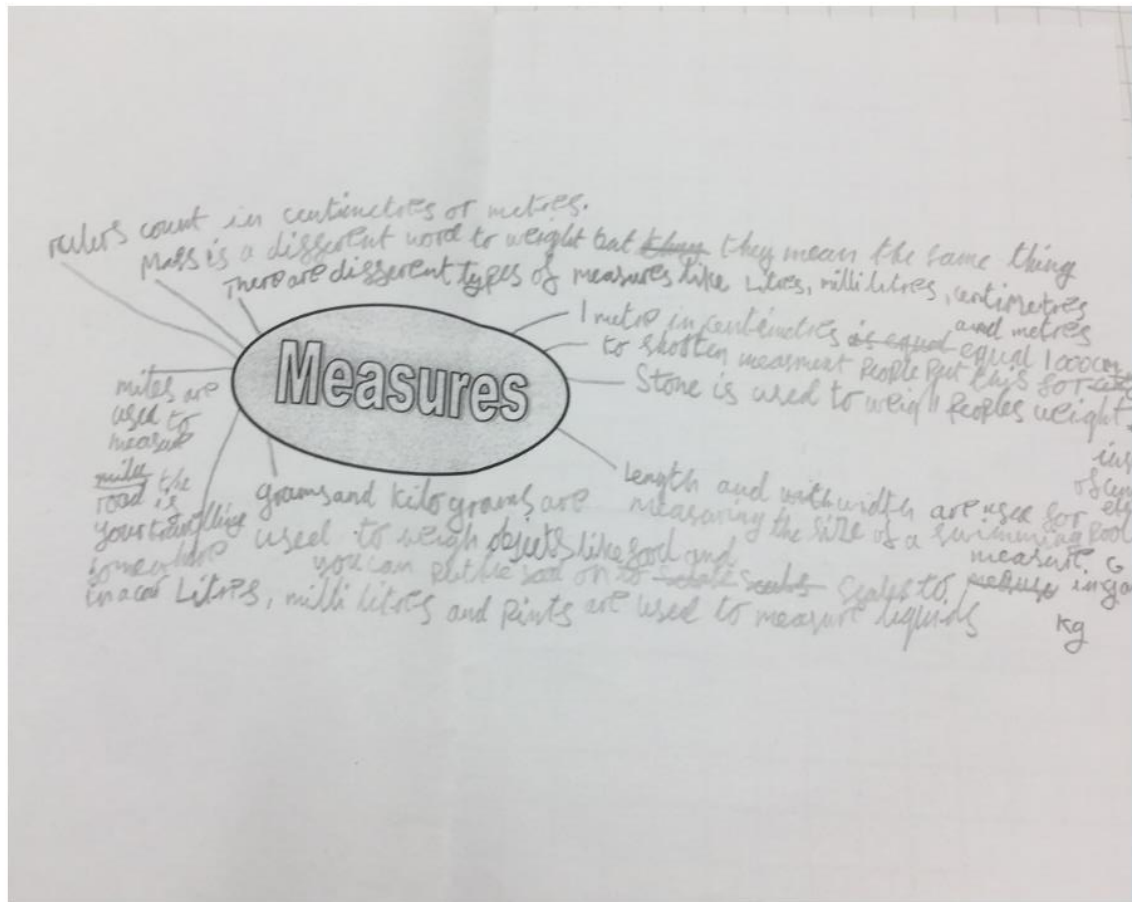
I went to the shops to buy some Jammie Dodgers in 1 pack there were 18 biscuits I bought 20 packs how many biscuits did I have in 20 packets.

18 in one pack  
→ bought 20

**MY REFLECTION**

- might forget to circle when you carry
- I might find tricky to add the numbers after the timing.
- I might forget to write a place holder in the tens column.

# What do you know...



# Using what you know

$$7 + 2 = 9$$

If you know this fact, what else do you know?

$$\begin{aligned}10 + 10 &= 20 \\(11-1) + 10 &= 20 \\(11-1) + 10 &= 2 \times 10 \\(11-1) + (5+5) &= 2 \times 10 \\14 + 14 &= 28 \\(18-4) + 14 &= 28 \\(18-4) + 2 \times 7 &= 28 \\(18-4) + 2 \times 7 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \\20 + 20 &= 40 \\(40-20) + 20 &= 40 \\(40-20) + 20 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 80 \\(40-20) + \frac{1}{2} \times 40 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 80 \\ \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 8 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 16 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \\100 + 100 &= 200 \\(\frac{1}{2} \times 200) + 100 &= 200 \\(\frac{1}{2} \times 200) + 100 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 800 \\(\frac{1}{2} \times 200) + \frac{1}{2} \times 200 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 200\end{aligned}$$

# Finding time for practice of number facts

Identify times in the day

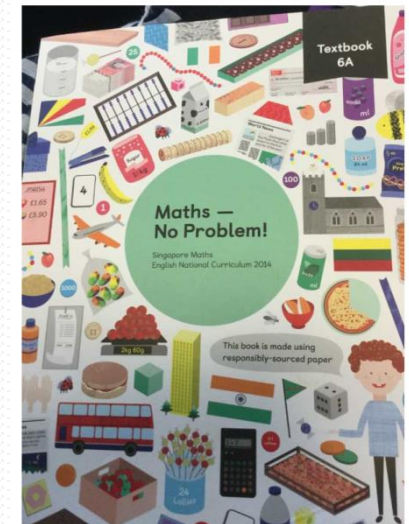
- 10 minute maths
- Transition periods
- Start/End lessons

$$28 + 29$$

How many ways can you solve?

Which is the quickest?

Write a similar question.



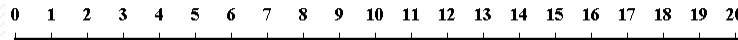
## What do we teach in ks1 Maths?

- Number bonds from 10 and 20 ( ie  $7+3=10$ ,  $18+2= 20$ )
- **Basic multiplication ( 2,5,10)**
- Basic division ( 2)
- Fractions (  $\frac{1}{2}$  ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  )
- **Addition and subtraction to 100**
- **Place value ( units, tens and hundreds)**
- Time ( o'clock, half past, quarter to, quarter past)
- Measurement ( weight, length, capacity)
- Money ( everyday money- calculating change)
- Problem solving
- Handling data ( graphing, tables, sorting data)
- Shape and space



# Resources

- Number line



- Counters

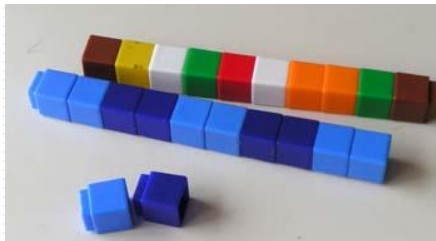


- [Online games](#)

Number square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

- Unifix sticks

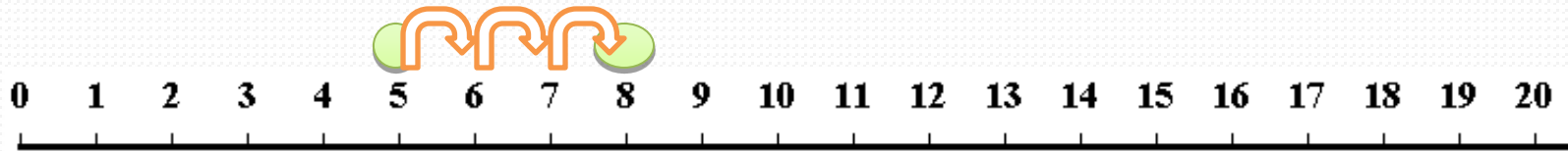


Place value cards

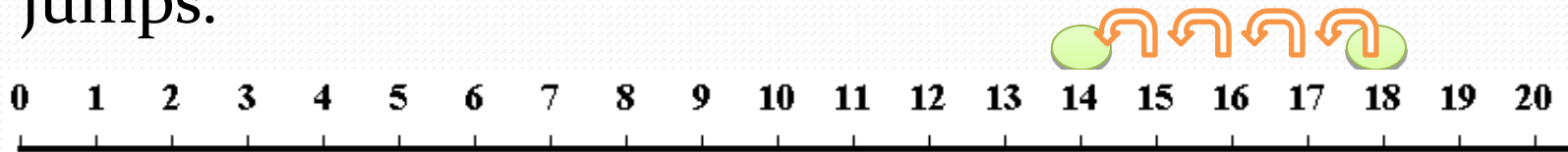


# Using a Number Line

- Adding  $5 + 3 = 8$
- Step 1 start on the biggest number and count on in jumps.



- Subtracting  $18 - 4 =$
- Step 1: start on the biggest number and count back in jumps.



$$45 - 37 = 8$$

Start at 37, add 3, add 5.

# Addition and Subtraction a with number

## square

- Adding 12
- $54 + 12 = 66$
- Step 1 :Partition the number (one 10, two units) 10 & 2
- Step 2: add on the 10 ( down 1)
- Step 3 add on the units ( right 2)

- Adding 10 go down 1
- Subtracting 10 up 1
- Adding 1 go right 1
- Subtracting 1 go left 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

# Addition and Subtraction a with number square

Adding 9 :

$$25 + 9 = 34$$

Step 1: find 25 on number square

Step 2: simplify the equation ( add 10 -1).

To add 10 simple go down one on the number Grid then then take 1 to make 9 ( go left 1 space)

Down 1 left 1

Subtracting 9:

$$25 - 9 = 16$$

Step 1: find 25 on the number grid

Step 2: simplify the equation ( take 10 +1)

Step 3: to take ten go up 1 then take 1 by going Right 1.

Up 1 right 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Using a number grid for patterns and multiplication

- Colour in the even numbers to recognize odd and even
- Learn the [2, 5 and 10 x table](#)
- [number square](#)
- [Variations for the number square](#)
- Hiding numbers on a [number square](#)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

# Multiplication in ks1

- First recognize that multiplication is repeated addition

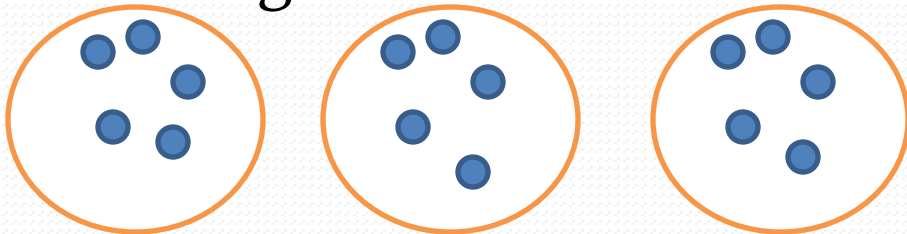
• No of lots                      how many per group                      total

•  $3 \quad \times \quad 5 \quad = \quad 15$

- Is the same as 2 lots of 5 or  $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$

- Use pictorial cues to represent a x sum.

- Encourage them to write the sum:



•  $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$

# Practical maths

Making maths practical by using real materials. Try some of these at home with your child.

- Using coins



using food

- Using measuring cups



- 



cooking

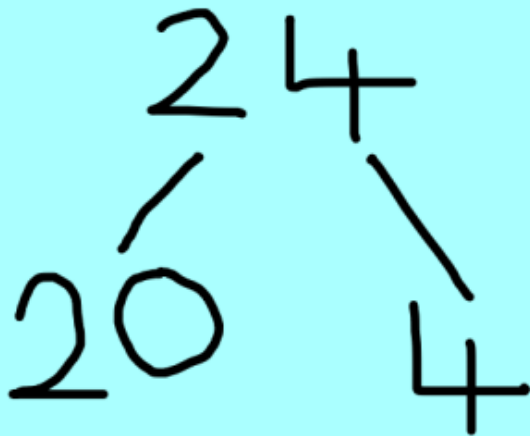




# Partitioning and recombine....

## Partitioning in different ways

Did you know that we can partition numbers in different ways?  
This way is very straightforward.....



....now look at this way...

$$24 = 10 + 10 + 4$$

$$45 = 10 + 30 + 5$$

Can you see that the tens are split up in different ways?  
Think of a way to partition these numbers.

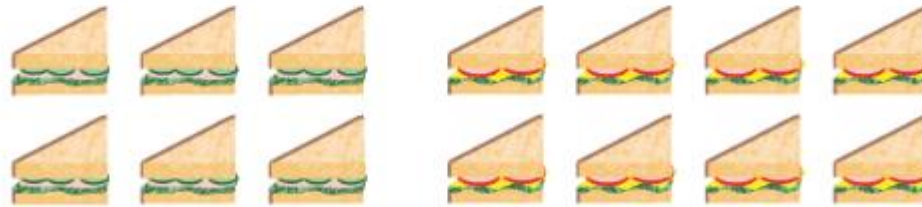
$$32 =$$

$$67 =$$

# Maths no problem...

## Add by Making 10

In Focus



How many sandwiches are there?

# Examples of test questions...

- Arithmetic

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} + 5 = 9$$

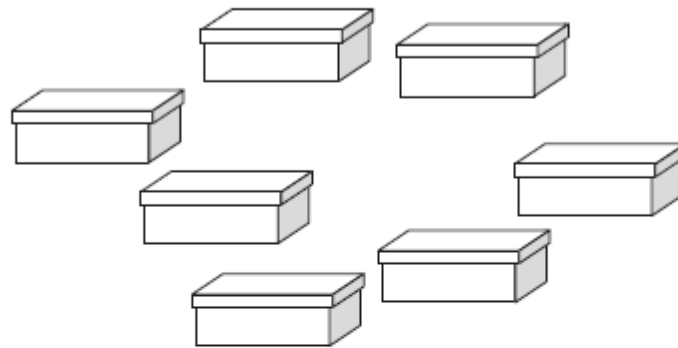
$$19 - 9 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 40 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

# Examples of test questions

7



Sita puts **2** shoes in each of these boxes.

How many shoes are there altogether?



# How can you help?

Talk about  
*how* you  
do maths

Give praise and  
encouragement



Be positive

Ask your  
child to  
explain

## TIMES TABLES!!! 2,5,10

## Online games

Children love games to engage their learning. Try some of these site links.



# Any questions?

- Moving forward