Maths Parent Workshops – KS2 Wednesday 16th March, 2016





Our aims for this evening are:

- To explain the changes to the Maths curriculum
- To explain how we teach Maths to your child in school
- To provide some ideas on how you can support your child at home





Aims of Maths Curriculum 2014

- Become **fluent** in the fundamentals of mathematics, including through varied and frequent practice with increasingly complex problems over time, so that pupils develop conceptual understanding and the ability to recall and apply knowledge rapidly and accurately.
- **Reason mathematically** by following a line of enquiry, conjecturing relationships and generalisations and developing an argument, justification or proof using mathematical language.
- Solve problems by applying their mathematics to a variety of problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions.





How Maths teaching has changed

- To give children a chance to **explore** ways of finding an answer and being able to **explain** why it works
- To give them the key skills needed to solve real world problems and examples
- To provide opportunities to **apply** these skills in practical situations





Assessment

- National Curriculum levels have been removed.
- New end of key stage statutory assessments introduced this year for Year 6 where children will be judged to have met (or not) end of key stage expectations.
- 3 Maths papers
 - Paper 1 Arithmetic (30 mins)
 - Paper 2 & 3 Reasoning (40 mins)
 - Multiple choice
 - True or false
 - Constrained questions, e.g. giving the answer to a calculation, drawing a shape or completing a table or chart
 - Less constrained questions, where children will have to explain their approach for solving a problem
- The New National Curriculum tests will be more demanding, with a higher and more ambitious expected standard





Assessment

- Throughout school, children will be teacher assessed on whether they are secure in their year group age related expectations.
- At Aughton Christ Church we assess children's learning against the Key Learning Indicators of Performance (KLIPs) to help teachers make a judgement as to whether a child is "on track" to achieve that year group's expectations. Children are judged termly to be entering, developing or secure in their particular year group.

(Key Learning Documents on school website).





Key Learning

Key Learning in Mathematics – Year 4

decimals to two decimal places

| Number – number and place value | Number – addition and subtraction | Number – multiplication and division |
|--|---|--|
| Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 | Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the | Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon |
| Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers | numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a | the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, |
| Count up and down in hundredths | jatting, written method) | use a jotting, written method) |
| Read and write numbers to at least 10 000 | Select a mental strategy appropriate for the numbers involved in the | Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental |
| Read and write numbers with up to two decimal places | calculation | calculations |
| Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number | Recall and use addition and subtraction facts for 100 | Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables |
| Identify the value of each digit to two decimal places | Recall and use +/- facts for multiples of 100 totalling 1000 | up to 12 × 12 |
| Partition numbers in different ways (e.g. 2.3 = 2+0.3 & 1+1.3) | Derive and use addition and subtraction facts for 1 and 10 (with | Use partitioning to double or halve any number, including |
| Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations | decimal numbers to one decimal place) | decimals to one decimal place |
| (including the number line) | Add and subtract mentally combinations of two and three digit | Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide |
| Order and compare numbers beyond 1000 | numbers and decimals to one decimal place | mentally, including: |
| Order and compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up | Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits and decimals with one | - multiplying by 0 and 1 |
| to two decimal places | decimal place using the formal written methods of columnar | - dividing by 1 |
| Find 0.1, 1, 10, 100 or 1000 more or less than a given number | addition and subtraction where appropriate | multiplying together three numbers |
| Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 | Estimate; use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation | Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit |
| Round decimals (one decimal place) to the nearest whole number | Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, | number using formal written layout |
| Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, | deciding which operations and methods to use and why | Divide numbers up to 3 digits by a one-digit number using the |
| identifying the value of the digits in the answer | Solve addition and subtraction problems involving missing numbers | formal written method of short division and interpret remainders |
| Describe and extend number sequences involving counting on or back in | | appropriately for the context |
| different steps, including sequences with multiplication and division steps | Compter properties of chapper | Use estimation and inverse to check answers to calculations and |
| Read Roman numerals to 100 and know that over time, the numeral | Geometry – properties of shapes | determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of |
| system changed to include the concept of zero and place value | Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals | accuracy |
| Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and | and triangles, based on their properties and sizes | Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including |
| with increasingly large positive numbers | Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different | using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one |
| Number fractions and desimals | orientations | digit, division (including interpreting remainders), integer scaling |
| Number – fractions and decimals | Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of | problems and harder correspondence problems such as n |
| Understand that a fraction is one whole number divided by another (e.g. ³/₄ | symmetry | objects are connected to m objects |
| can be interpreted as 3 + 4) | Continue to identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of continue to identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of | Measurement |
| Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects including | perpendicular and parallel lines | |
| those with a range of numerators and denominators | Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up | Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including |
| Recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred | to two right angles by size | money in pounds and pence |
| and dividing tenths by ten | Geometry – position and direction | Order temperatures including those below 0°C |
| Count on and back in steps of unit fractions | | Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure |
| Compare and order unit fractions and fractions with the same | Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant | (including squares) in centimetres and metres |
| denominators (including on a number line) | Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon | Know area is a measure of surface within a given boundary Sind the area of artificant change because the surface of the surface of |
| Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent | Describe movements between positions as translations of a given | Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares |
| fractions | unit to the left/right and up/down | Convert between different units of measure (e.g. kilometre to material and the minute) |
| Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or | Statistics | metre; hour to minute) |
| hundredths | | Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- |
| Recognise and write decimal equivalents to ¹/₄, ¹/₂, ³/₄ | Use a variety of sorting diagrams to compare and classify numbers | and 24-hour clocks |
| Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator (using diagrams) | and geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes | Write amounts of money using decimal notation |
| Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate | Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using | Recognise that one hundred Ip coins equal £1 and that each coin |
| quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions | appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts, time graphs | is 1/100 of £1 |
| where the answer is a whole number | Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information | Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; |
| Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and | presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs | minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days and |
| ······································ | | |



problems involving money and measures



Maths at Aughton Christ Church Primary School

- Morning Work
 - Independent
 - 15 mins.
- Maths lesson
 - Daily
 - 1 hour
 - Start each lesson with a problem to generate thinking and discussion
- Times Tables
 - 15 mins at the end of each day
 - Written calculations/Games/Multiplication & related division facts
- Maths Displays
 - Vocabulary
 - Examples of problem solving
 - Challenges





Developing Understanding

- Prompting thinking and questioning
- Providing opportunities to manipulate, experience and see (through use of resources)
- Develop thinking through investigation
- Reasoning & making connections
- Engaging in talk using mathematical vocabulary
- Encouraging children to make links and generalise

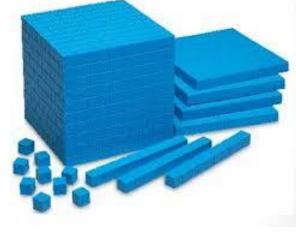




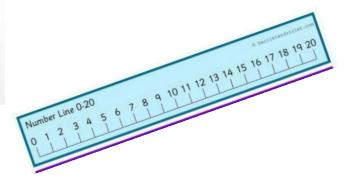


| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | \$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | × |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|--------------|
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 袾 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 惫 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 1 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 2 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 69 | 60 | de: |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 10 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 205. Alam |
| 61 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 1800 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 10.0 |

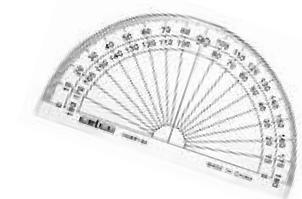


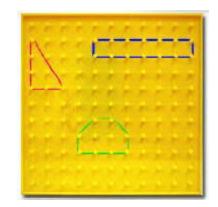


















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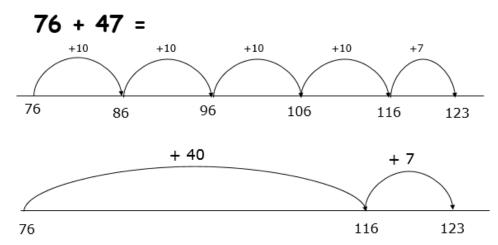
Addition

Adding 3 digits \longrightarrow Adding 4 digits and decimals with 2d.p.

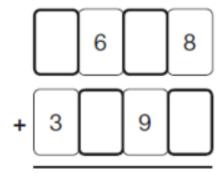


| 3 | 5 | 7 | | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | • | 4 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | 9 | T | _ | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | | 1 | 4 |
| | 1 | | | <u> </u> | | 1 | | | | |

Multi-step Problem Solving



Write the four missing digits to make this addition correct.





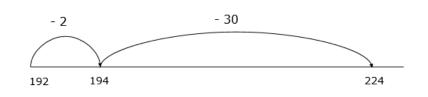


Check your answer makes sense!



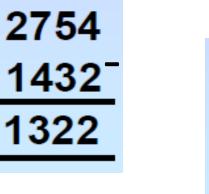
Subtraction

224 - 32 =



Check your answer makes sense!

Subtracting 3 digit numbers \longrightarrow Subtracting 4 digit numbers with 2d.p.



3 1

105.419kg

<u>36.080</u>kg

69.339kg

0 9 1

2^{×1} 2[×]54 <u>1562</u> 1192 A drink and a box of popcorn together cost 90p.



2 drinks and a box of popcorn together costs £1.45.

To Ta

What does a box of popcorn cost?

Explain how you got your answer.

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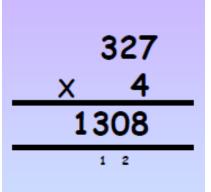




Multiplication

A farmer has £1200 to buy apple trees and pear trees.

Always show your working out!



327 × 4

Apple trees cost £24.75 each. Pear trees cost £12.50 each.

He buys 35 apple trees.

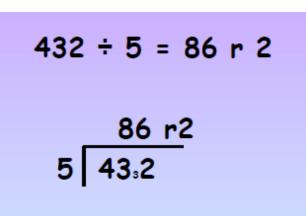
How many pear trees can he buy with the money he has left?





Division

Short formal division \longrightarrow Long division & interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions or by rounding if appropriate for the context.



| 972 ÷ 3 2 7 | 6 |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 36 972 | |
| - 720 2.52 | (20×36) |
| <u>- 180</u> 72 | (5×36) |
| 72 | (2×36) |
| 0 | |

Write the missing number.





Helping your child at home

• Research shows that families have the first and most significant influence on their children's learning and development. Practising with your child at home can play a key role in helping your child succeed at school.

I wasn't taught to do it that way! I don't want to make them more confused!

What methods should I use?





Times Tables

It is really important for children to learn their times tables up to 12×12 .

•Year 3 & 4

• Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12 .

•Year 5

• Identify multiples & factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number and common factors of two numbers.

•Year 6

- Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers.
- Rapid recall
- Relate to problem solving



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| | Percentages | | |
| Games | Powers and roots | 4 Multiplying by 10 and 100 | $\dot{\Box}$ |
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Real Life Problems

- Go shopping with your child to buy 2 or 3 items. Ask them to work out the total amount spent and how much change you will get.
- Buy some items with an extra percentage free. Calculate how much of the product is free.
- Plan an outing during the holidays. Ask your child to think about what time you will need to set off and how much money you will need to take.
- Use a TV guide. Ask your child to work out the length of their favourite programmes. Can they calculate how long they spend watching TV each day/ each week?
- Use a bus or train timetable. Ask your child to work out how long a journey between two places should take.





Real Life Problems

- Help your child to scale a recipe up or down to feed the right amount of people.
- Work together to plan a party or meal on a budget.
- Practise telling the time with your child. Use both digital and analogue clocks.
- Practise measuring the lengths or heights of different objects (in m or cm). Encourage them to estimate before measuring.





Useful Websites

- <u>www.mymaths.co.uk</u>
- <u>www.topmarks.co.uk</u>
- <u>www.ictgames.co.uk</u>
- <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks2/maths/</u>







- Be positive about maths
- Make maths fun
- Talk to your child and ask them to explain their thinking
- Numbers are all around us all the time. Notice them and talk about them





Thank you for listening

- We would like to invite you to go to your child's classroom and have a look at the ways that they solve maths problems and some of the resources that they use.
- Year 3 & 4 Year 3 classroom (Mrs Chapple & Miss Jenkins)
- Year 5 & 6 Year 5 classroom (Mrs Frackleton & Mr Swift)

