

Maths Workshop 2023

Core Values

- 1. Show empathy 'More than me.'
- 2. Be healthy 'Healthy body, healthy mind.'
- 3. Be curious 'I see, I wonder.'
- Be ambitious 'Rise to the challenge.'
- Be creative 'Express yourself.'

Our core values underpin everything that we do in school.

How do we encourage these core values in Maths?





'More than Me'
We encourage the children to talk
and think collaboratively about their
learning.

They often work with a learning partner to share ideas and support one another.







'Healthy Mind, Healthy Body'

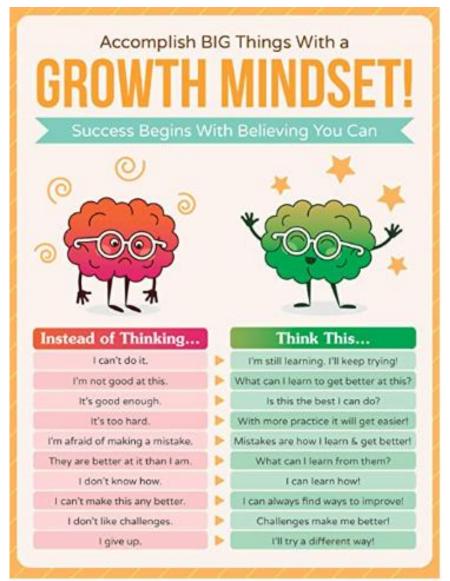
As with all subjects we encourage the children to apply themselves with a 'Growth Mindset'.

To keep trying when they meet challenges.

To learn from their mistakes and learn from them.

To look for different ways of approaching a problem.

To keep practising in order to improve.







'I see, I wonder'

We encourage the children to ask questions about the maths they are learning.

We encourage the children to want to push themselves further and achieve their best.







`Rise to the challenge'

We encourage all children to want to push themselves further and achieve their best.

Through the 'Mastery approach' that we use in school, we aim to ensure that all children are able to apply their skills to problem solving.







`Be creative'

Even in maths, it is possible to be creative!

Creative thinking is actively encouraged to allow children to look for alternative approaches to solve a problem.

We encourage the children to try out ideas and look for different ways of tackling a problem.

We encourage the children to independently select support resources such as number frames and cubes when they feel they are needed.







Teaching for Mastery

- At Oak Meadow, we teach our children following a mastery mathematics approach-with the ethos that 'all children can!'
- The National Centre for Excellence in the Teaching of Mathematics (NCETM) describes mastery maths as "acquiring a deep, long-term, secure and adaptable understanding of the subject."
- In the classroom, this will mean teaching mathematical learning in small steps that allow the children to develop confidence and fluency before moving on.
- This approach allows children to become 'fluent' in an area of maths and be able to apply their learning to new situations, such as solving problems.





Power Maths

Power Maths is a UK curriculum mastery programme recommended by the Department for Education to spark curiosity and excitement and nurture confidence in maths. This programme has been successfully implemented across our school over the last 3 years.

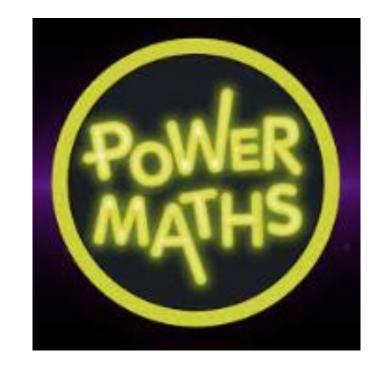






Power Maths

Although, we use the Power Maths
Programme, teachers do have the
freedom to adapt teaching as needed.
This could mean adding extra
tasks or whole lessons that help build



children's varied fluency or provide further opportunities to extend our children's understanding applying their skills.

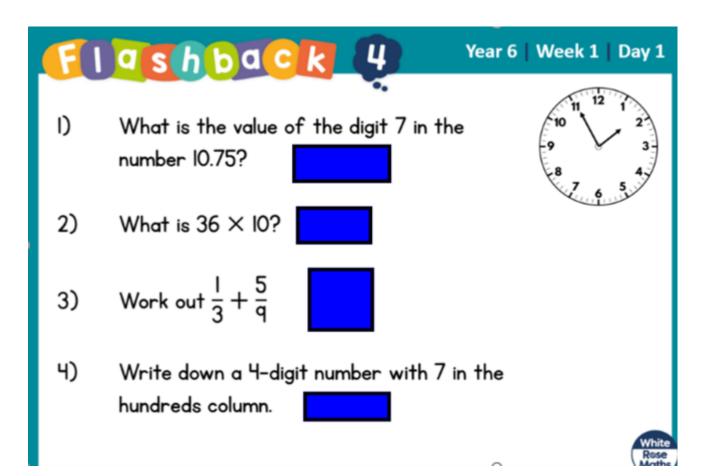




Lesson Starters

Most lessons start with Flashback 4.

The questions included, reminds the children of prior learning, recalling all aspects of maths.







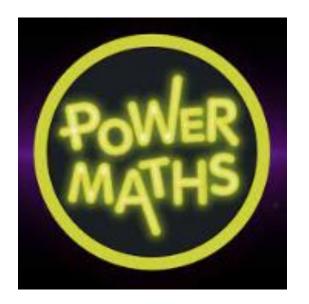
Lesson Starters

There will also a short activity linked to the times tables that are being focussed on for the week.

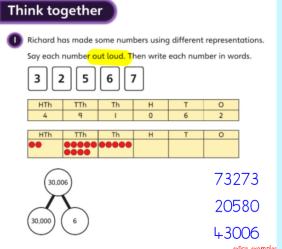


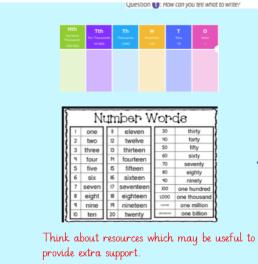




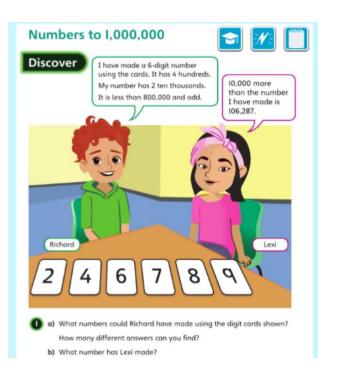






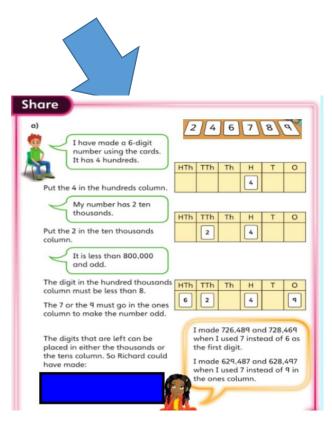


'Think together' is another set of questions that can be completed; using the 'I do, we do, you do' approach, which scaffolds the skills they will be practising and learning.

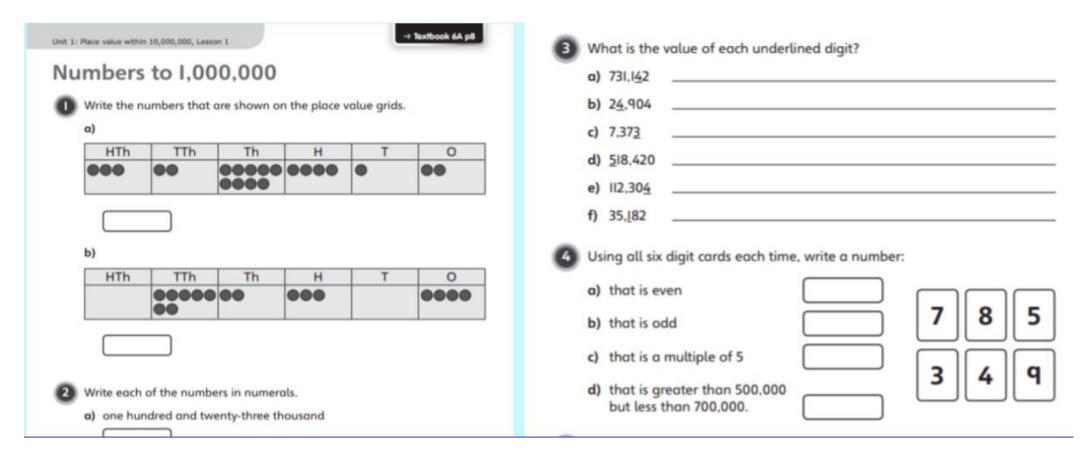


The 'share' task, encourages
the children to talk about
how they tackled the
discover task and the
mathematical modelling
that they used.
Key interactive modelling
tools can be found within the
unit online

A 'discover' task to encourage curiosity about the up coming learning. Presenting a problem in a relatable context.



Independent learning

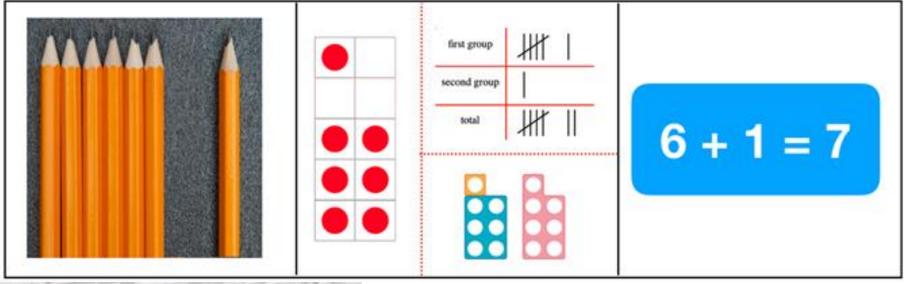


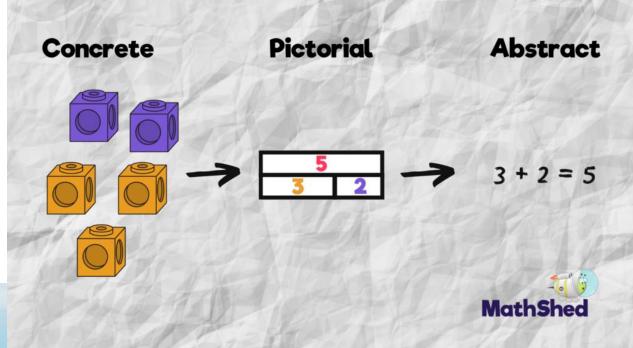
The children will all then access their Power Maths pupil books to try out independently the skills they have been practising.





Support





When accessing activities in Power Maths, children will be either given or are allowed to select resources that will be

useful support, particularly when being introduced to something new.

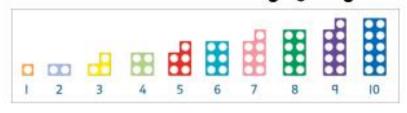
The questions within the books will also use pictorial representations.

As our children develop their skills, they may require less and less concrete or pictorial support.

Oak Meadow Primary School

Resources - Numicon

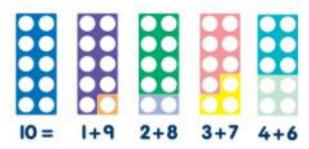
Numicon is a fantastic resource that is again used throughout school. Each Numicon shape represents a number from I-10. We use the resource in a variety of ways, some of which are shown below:



To practically represent numbers and count accurately.



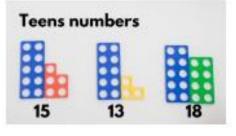
To scaffold adding numbers together and finding number bonds!



To represent odd and even numbers visually Children can see that odd numbers cannot be shared equally



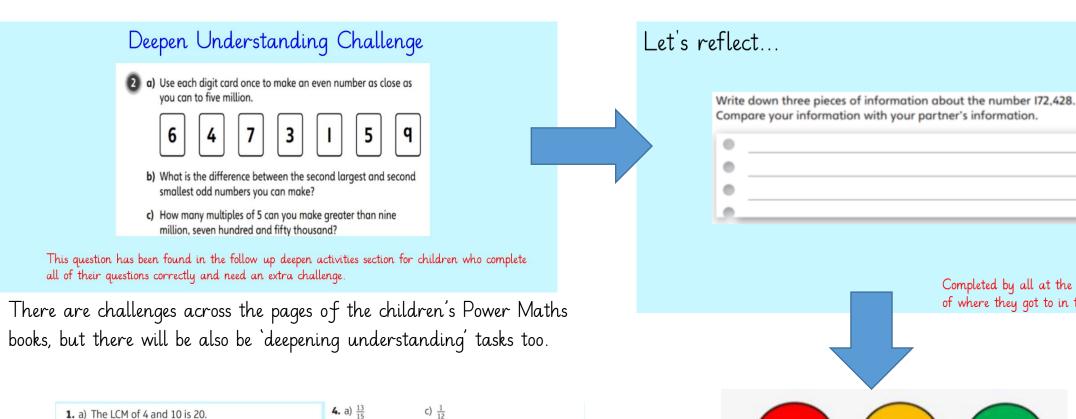
To support your child's understanding of the pattern of the counting system.











1. a) The LCM of 4 and 10 is
$$2C$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20}; \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{20}; \frac{15}{20} + \frac{2}{20} = \frac{17}{20}$$
So $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{17}{20}$
b) The LCM of 8 and 12 is $2C$

- b) The LCM of 8 and 12 is 24. $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{21}{24}; \frac{5}{12} = \frac{10}{24}; \frac{21}{24} \frac{10}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$ $So \frac{7}{8} \frac{5}{12} = \frac{11}{24}$
- **2.** $\frac{1}{20}$ of a metre remains.
- **3.** Ambika has added both the numerator and denominator. To work out the calculation correctly, you need to find the lowest common denominator and find equivalent fractions using this denominator. You can then add the numerators but the denominator will stay the same. $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{5}{10}$ which can be simplified to $\frac{1}{5}$.

(a)
$$\frac{13}{15}$$
 (b) $\frac{23}{24}$ (c) $\frac{1}{12}$ (d) $\frac{13}{20}$

- 5. $\frac{6}{7}$
- **6.** No, Richard is not correct. $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{25}{45} + \frac{18}{45} = \frac{43}{45}$. This is less than the whole book as that would be $\frac{45}{45}$.

7. a)
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

b)
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{14}$$

Reflect

Amelia found the lowest common denominator of 20, however, she forgot to multiply the numerators in order to find equivalent fractions. The correct calculation is $\frac{8}{20} + \frac{5}{20} = \frac{13}{20}$.

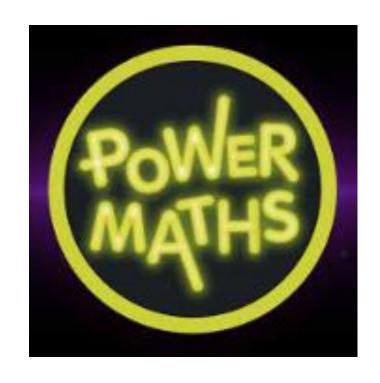


Children will reflect on how they feel they have found the lesson.

To allow the children instant feedback, some lessons will contain 'self marking', this supports children in quickly find errors and address misconceptions. This of course will be checked by a teacher! This means the teacher can find out quickly who may need more practice or support.

Power Maths

The mastery approach was designed to allow all children to make progress and be sufficiently challenged in their thinking and understanding.







How can you help?



All of our children have access to MathShed — homework will usually be set their linked to their learning. There are also other activities for the children to try.



When it comes to times tables, speed AND accuracy are important — the more facts your child remembers, the easier it is for them to do harder calculations. Times Table Rock Stars is a fun and challenging programme designed to help children to master the times tables!





Interactive Resources to Access at Home

NumBots

NumBots is a fantastic programme that supports the recall of number facts and builds a conceptual understanding of seeing numbers in different representations. There are two modes — Story Mode and Challenge Mode. As the children progress through the levels, they can receive rewards to upgrade their robot — a big incentive!











Mathematics Workshop

How can you help?













Thank you for your support!



Any questions?

Let's now go and join our children in their maths learning journey...



