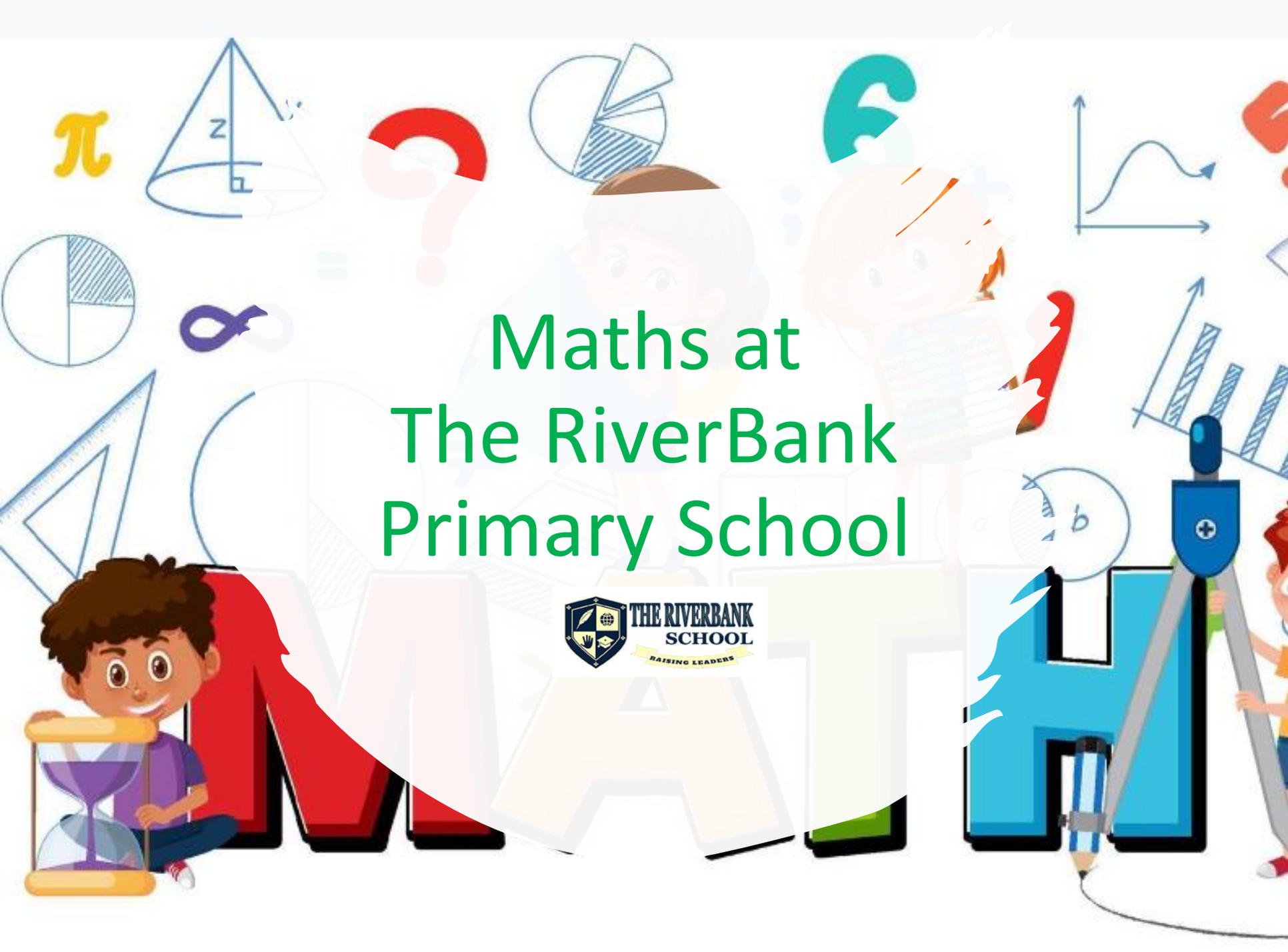


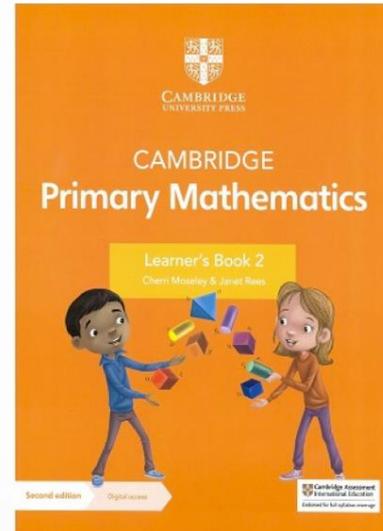
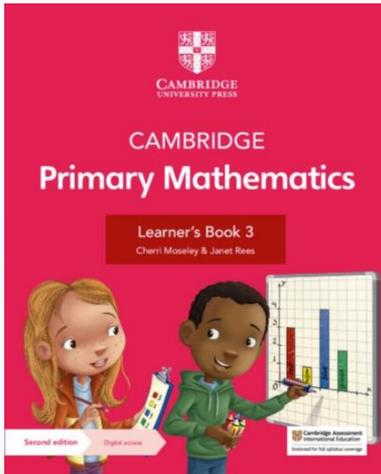
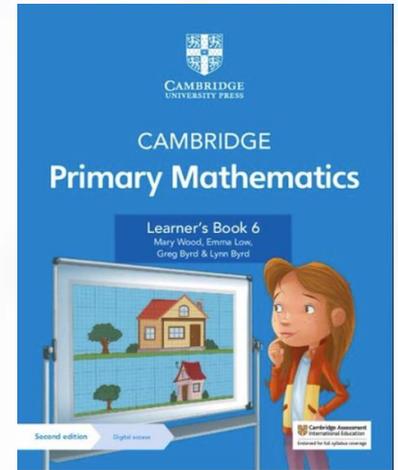
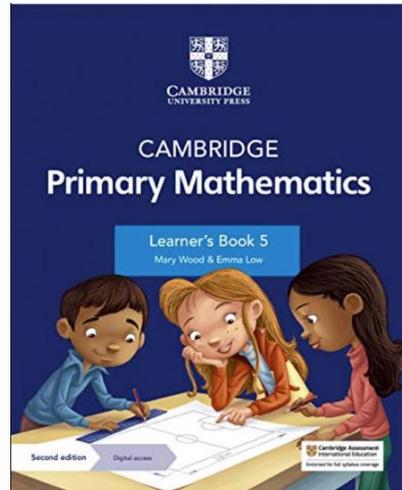
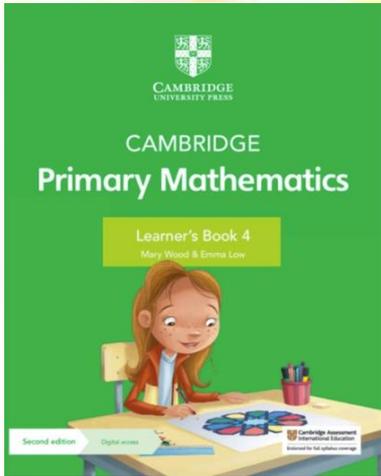
# Maths at The RiverBank Primary School



## Aims of the Session

- How we teach maths at RBS( CPA Model)
- How we challenge the children to deepen their learning. (Teaching for mastery)
- What it looks like in the classroom
- How you can help at home.

# Our Curriculum



# Aims of the Curriculum

- **Fluent recall of mental maths facts** e.g. multiplication tables, number bonds etc.
- To **reason** mathematically – children need to be able to **explain** the mathematical concepts with number sense; they must explain **how** they got the answer and **why** they are correct.
- **Develop** - use pictorial representation to help visualize problems.
- **Problem solving** – applying their skills to real-life contexts (life skills).



# Maths at RBS



MENTAL  
MATHS



PROBLEM  
SOLVING



QUANTITATIVE  
REASONING



NON -VERBAL  
REASONING

# How we teach Maths

1. For children to have a true understanding of mathematical concepts, there are three phases they need to master.



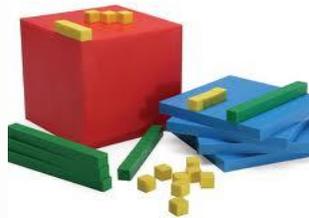
- Reinforcement is achieved by going back and forth between these phases.

2. Teaching for mastery.

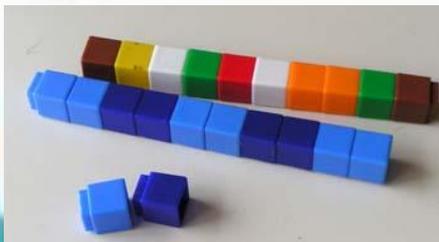
- At RBS we emphasize on conceptual understanding rather than procedures.

# Concrete-doing stage

- The Concrete stage encourages the use of manipulatives and concrete resources to physically show the process behind what is being taught.

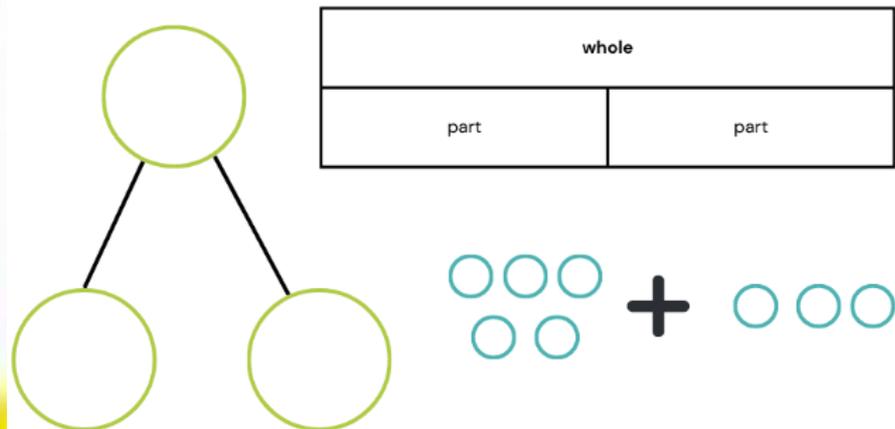


|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10  |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20  |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30  |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 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 |



## Pictorial- seeing stage

- The physical resources are generally replaced with a pictorial representation.
- It bridges the gap between getting to grips with a concept (quite literally) and knowing how to combat more abstract ideas.



## Abstract- symbolic stage

- The abstract stage is when children face questions using numbers and symbols, or key vocabulary alone.
- At this stage, pupils are expected to have a depth of knowledge which can now be applied without the need for physical or visual support strategies.

$$3 + 8 =$$

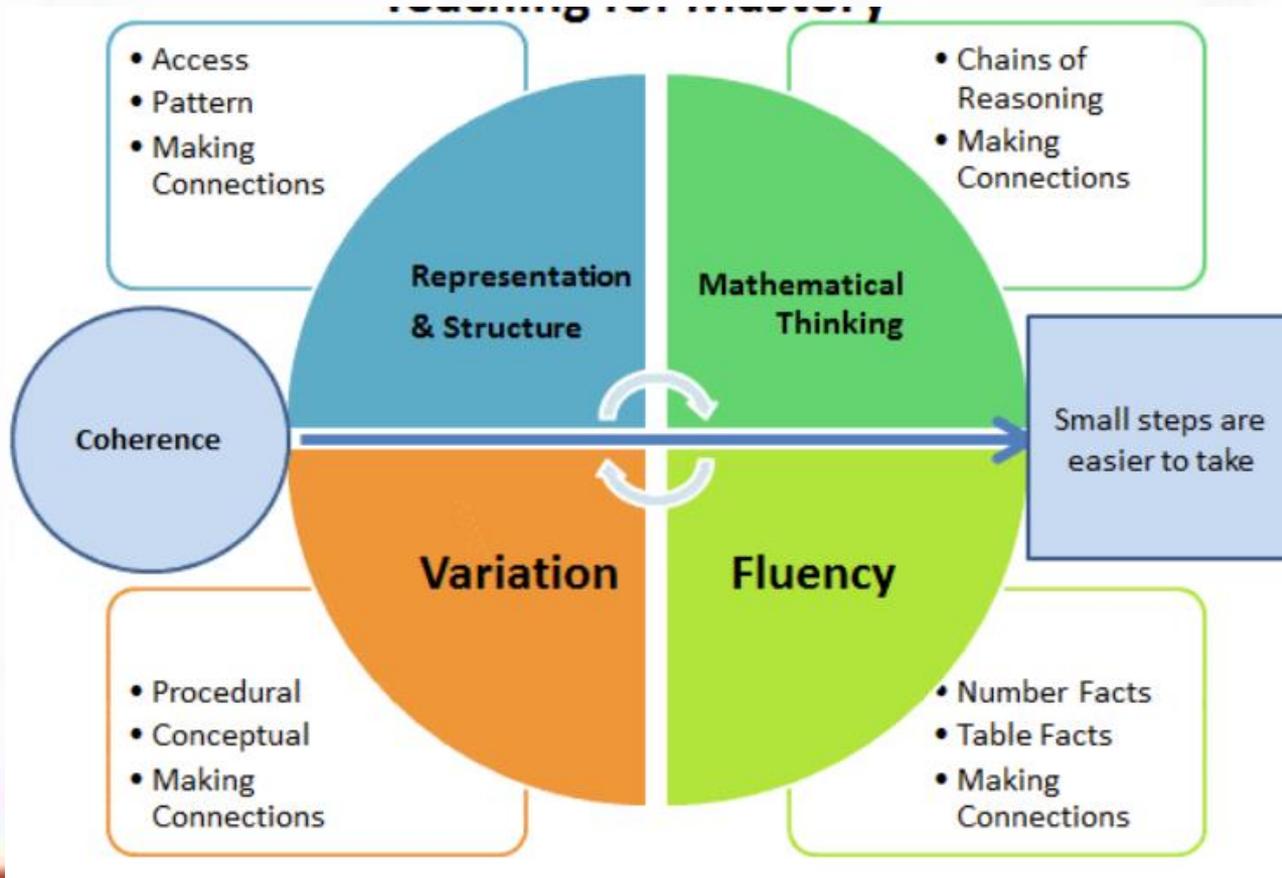
$$12 - 7 =$$

# Teaching for Mastery

## What does it mean to master something?

- I know how to do it
- It becomes automatic and I don't need to think about it
- I'm really good at it.
- I can show someone else how to do it

# Teaching for Mastery



# Maths Mastery- variations

Multiple representations of the same number.

|         |       |                                |  |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| Number  |       | Number word                    |  |
| 47      |       | Forty seven                    |  |
| Draw it |       | Expanded form                  |  |
| Tens    | Ones  | $40 + 7 = 47$<br>$7 + 40 = 47$ |  |
|         | ..... |                                |  |

# Maths Mastery- fluency/structure

Using known number facts: if we know this, what else do we know?

| Factor     | X | Factor     | = | Product        |  |
|------------|---|------------|---|----------------|--|
| <u>3</u>   | X | <u>5</u>   | = | <u>15</u>      |  |
| <u>30</u>  | X | <u>5</u>   | = | <u>150</u>     | Increased by 10, add 0 to answer             |
| <u>300</u> | X | <u>5</u>   | = | <u>1,500</u>   | Increased by 100, add 00 to answer           |
| <u>30</u>  | X | <u>50</u>  | = | <u>1,500</u>   | Increased by 10 and 10, add 00 to answer     |
| <u>300</u> | X | <u>50</u>  | = | <u>15,000</u>  | Increased by 100 and 10, add 000 to answer   |
| <u>300</u> | X | <u>500</u> | = | <u>150,000</u> | Increased by 100 and 100, add 0000 to answer |

$$3 + 6 = 9$$

$$30 + 60 = 90$$

$$300 + 600 = 900$$

$$3,000 + 6,000 = 9,000$$

$$32 \div 8 = 4$$

$$320 \div 8 = 40$$

$$3,200 \div 8 = 400$$

$$32,000 \div 8 = 4,000$$

$$320,000 \div 8 = 40,000$$

# Maths Mastery- fluency/structure

You have a go

Complete the pattern:

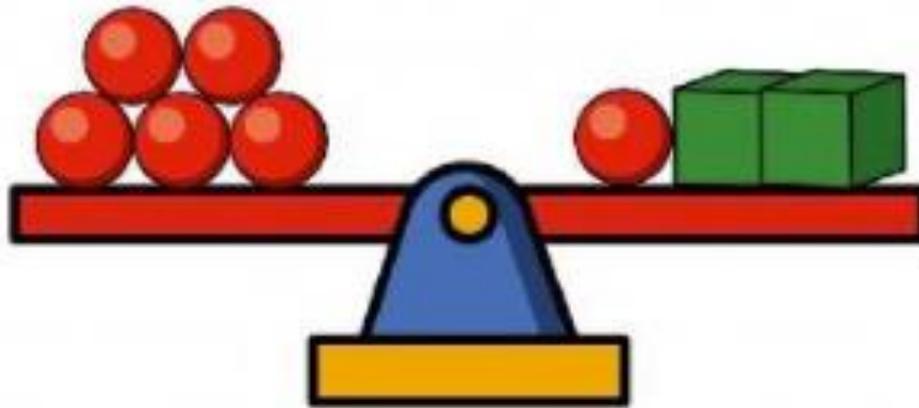
$$9 \times \boxed{\phantom{000}} = 45$$

$$9 \times \boxed{\phantom{0000}} = 450$$

$$9 \times \boxed{\phantom{00000}} = 4,500$$

# Maths Mastery-Mathematical thinking

The mass of a  is 5 kg



What is the mass of a  ?

# Mathematical Thinking

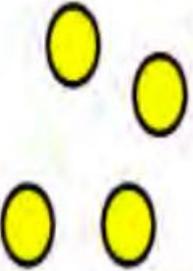
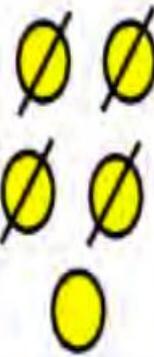
- We provide lots of opportunities for peer and collaborative discussions in our daily maths lessons.
- Problem solving and reasoning opportunities are embedded in every session to ensure deep learning

# Questioning and Maths Talks

- What do you already know about this?
- What do you need to find out?
- How might you begin?
- How can you organise your information?
- Can you draw a picture to explain your thinking?
- Are there other possibilities?
- What would happen if ...?
- What do you need to do next?

# Maths Mastery- Reasoning

Alex thinks the chart shows  $456 - 4$   
Do you agree?

| Hundreds   | Tens   | Ones   |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |

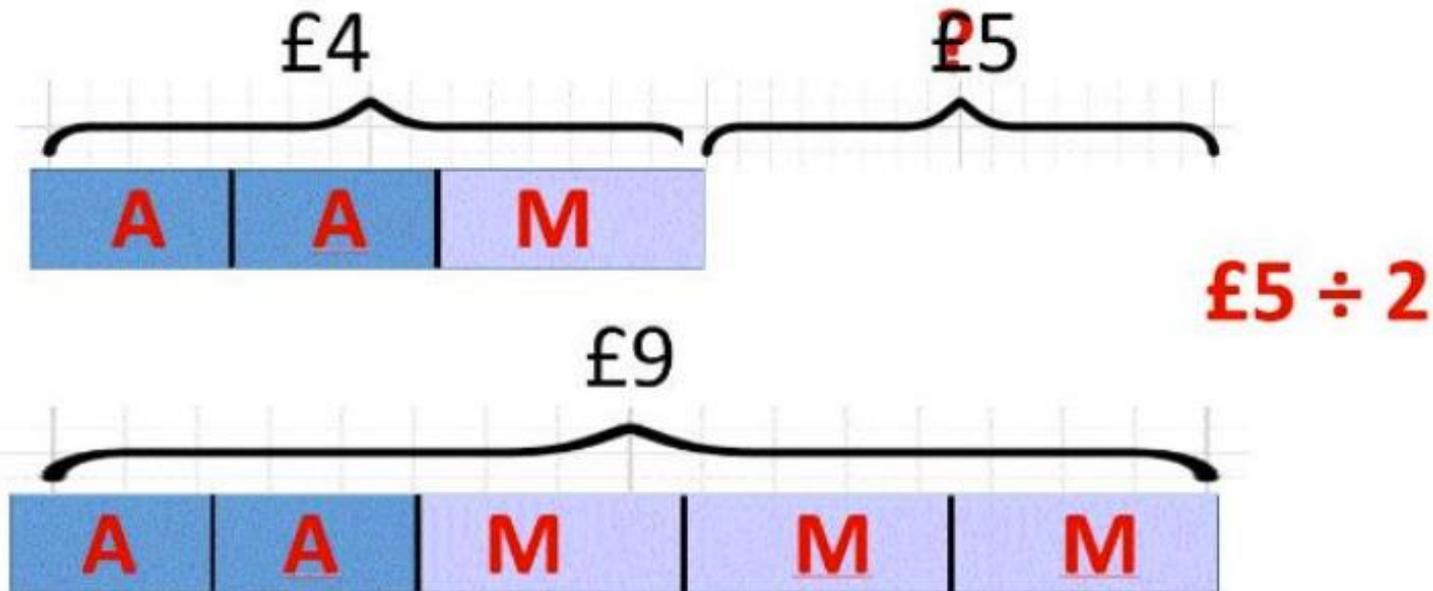
Rosie completes this subtraction incorrectly.

$$\begin{array}{r} 28701 \\ - 7621 \\ \hline 21180 \end{array}$$

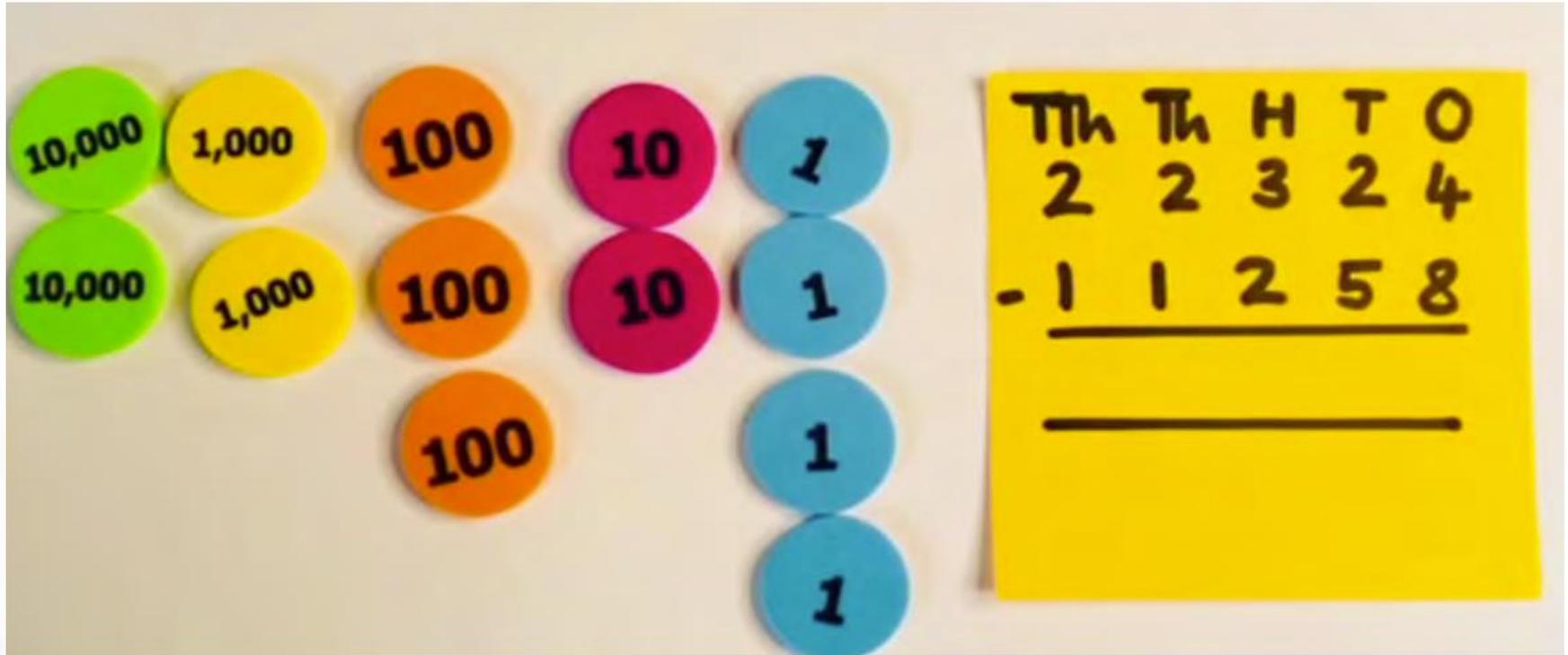
Explain the mistake to Rosie and correct it for her.

# Reasoning - pictorial representations

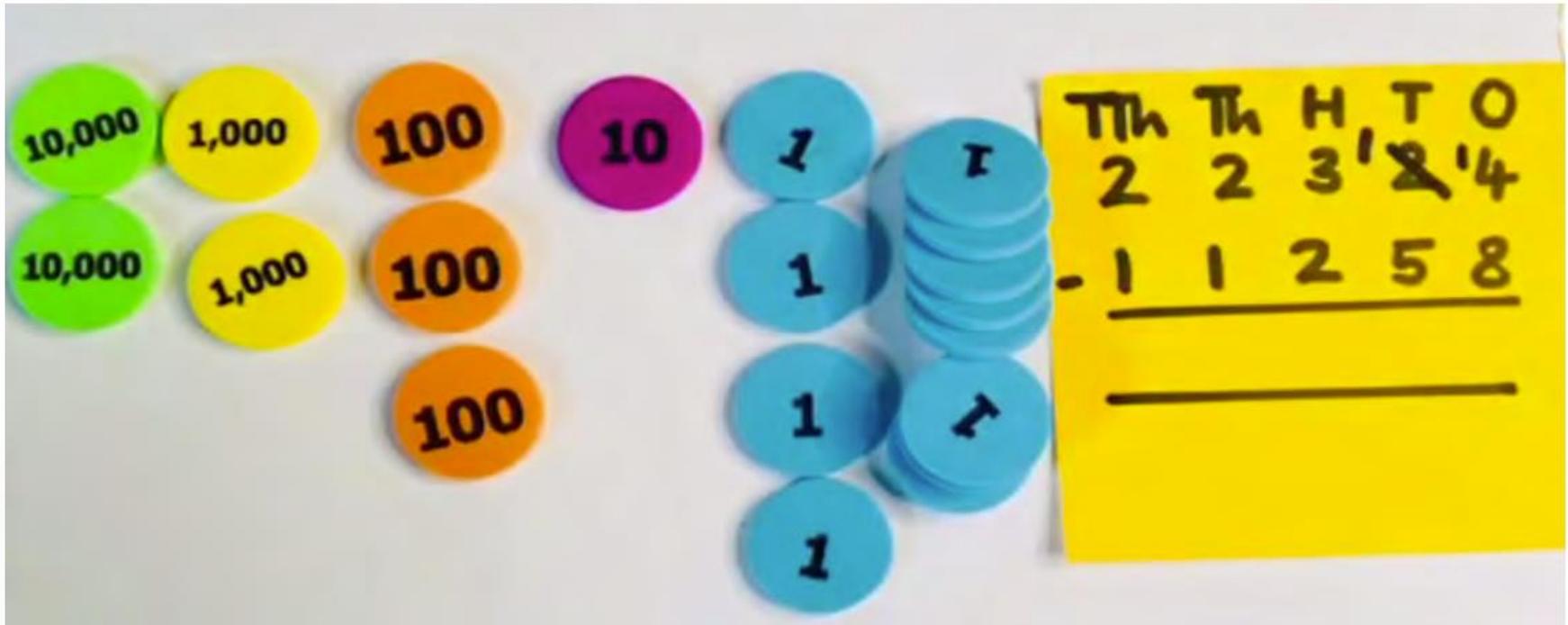
Two apples and a mango cost £4. Two apples and three mangoes cost £9. Find the cost of a mango



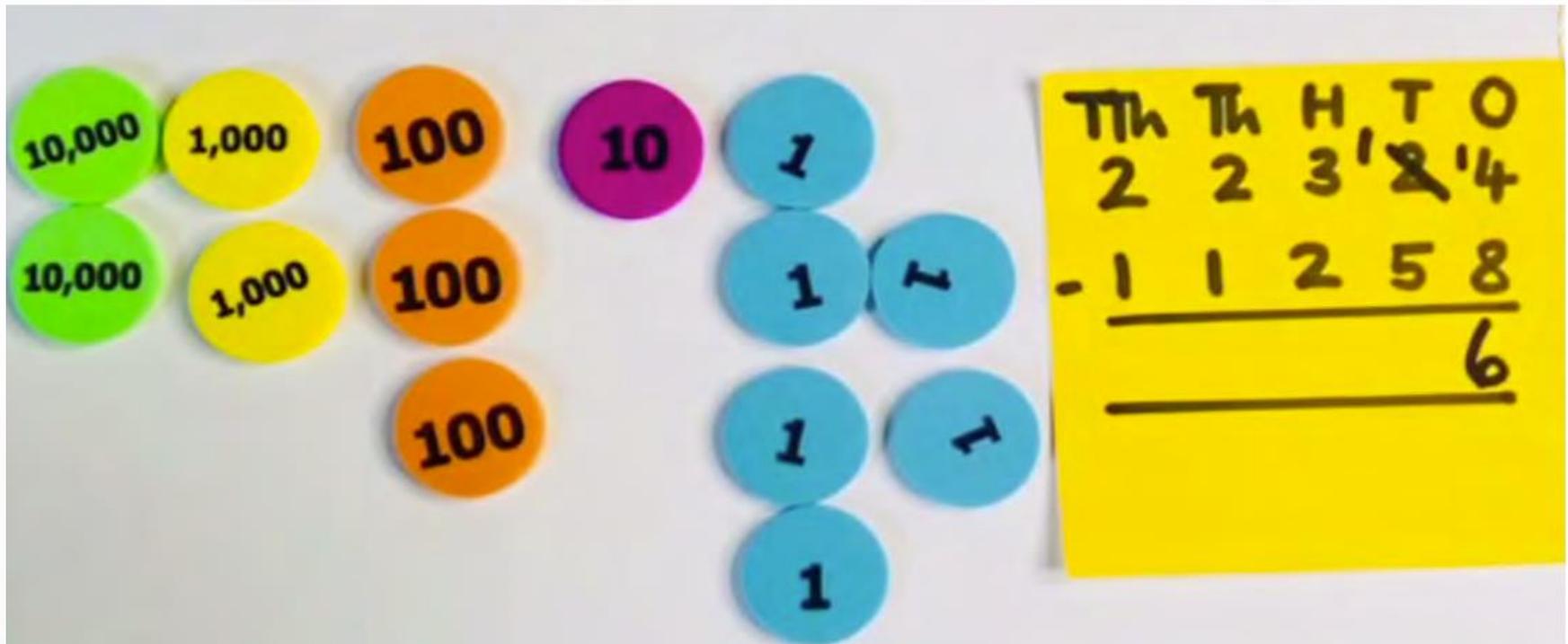
# Supporting understanding using manipulatives



# Supporting understanding using manipulatives



# Supporting understanding using manipulatives



# Supporting understanding using manipulatives



# Supporting understanding using manipulatives

The image shows base ten blocks and a subtraction problem on a yellow sticky note. The blocks are arranged to represent the number 2,232. There are two green blocks labeled '10,000', two yellow blocks labeled '1,000', two orange blocks labeled '100', two purple blocks labeled '10', and two blue blocks labeled '1'. The yellow sticky note shows a subtraction problem:

| Th    | Th | H            | T            | O |   |
|-------|----|--------------|--------------|---|---|
| 2     | 2  | <del>3</del> | <del>2</del> | 4 |   |
| -     | 1  | 1            | 2            | 5 | 8 |
| <hr/> |    |              |              |   |   |
|       |    |              |              | 6 | 6 |
| <hr/> |    |              |              |   |   |

# Supporting understanding using manipulatives

10,000 1,000

10 1

10 1 1

10 1 1

10 1

1

| Th    | Th | H                         | T                         | O |   |
|-------|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| 2     | 2  | <del>3</del> <sup>2</sup> | <del>2</del> <sup>1</sup> | 4 |   |
| -     | 1  | 1                         | 2                         | 5 | 8 |
| <hr/> |    |                           |                           |   |   |
| 1     | 1  | 0                         | 6                         | 6 |   |
| <hr/> |    |                           |                           |   |   |

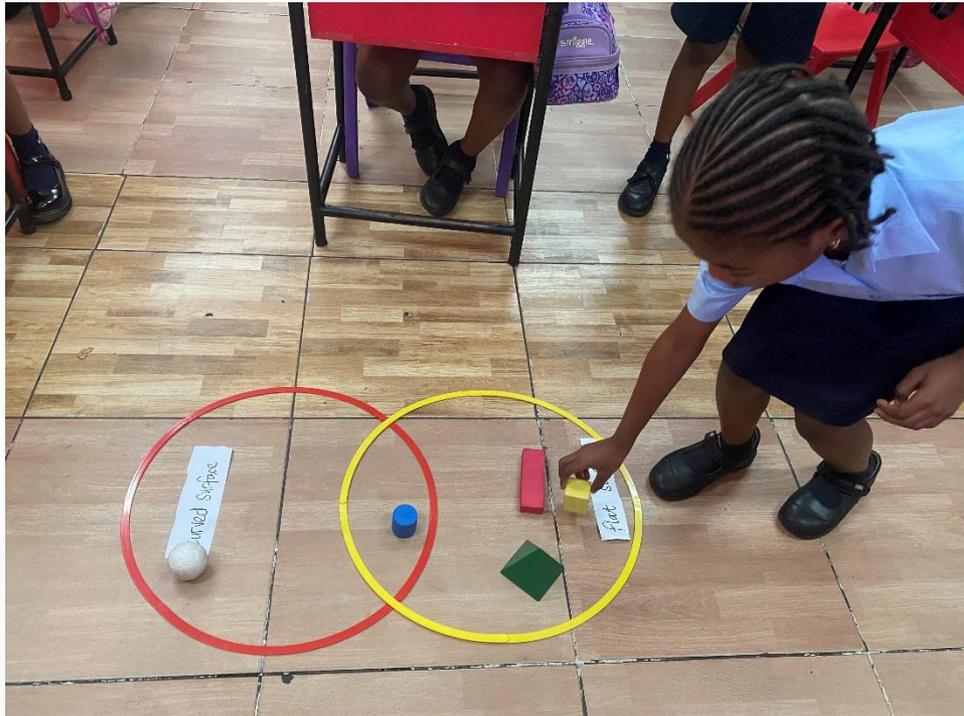
# What does Maths look like at RBS?



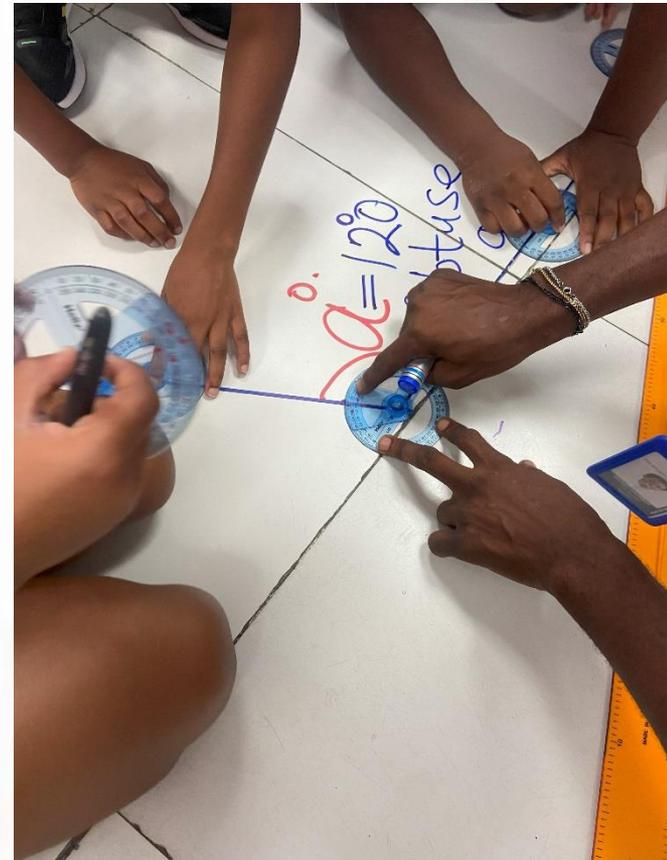
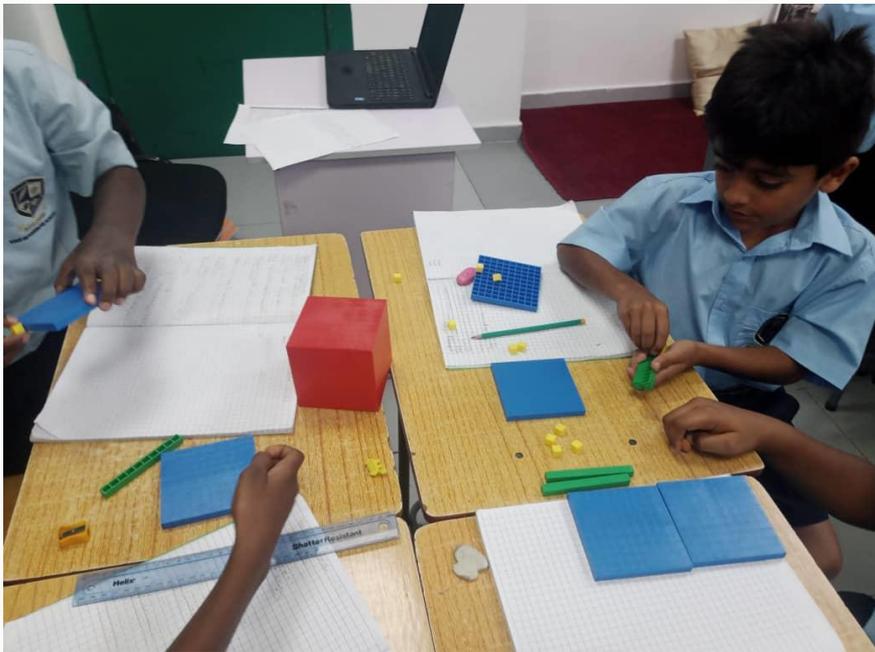
# What does Maths look like at RBS?



# What does Maths look like at RBS?



# What does Maths look like at RBS?



## MyiMaths- more than home learning!

- RBS use MyiMaths to set some of our home learning but there is so much more to the site.
- Children can follow lessons(which give step by step instructions and opportunities to practice), play games and use the boosters to consolidate learning taught in school.

# MyiMaths- more than home learning!

The screenshot shows the MyiMaths website interface. At the top, there is a dark blue navigation bar with a logo on the left, links for "Log out", "Help", and "Teacher Dashboard", a search bar with the text "Search...", and a "My portal login" button. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is divided into a left sidebar and a main panel. The sidebar, titled "Select Curriculum", includes a dropdown menu set to "National Curriculum (Eng)" and a vertical list of categories: "Library", "Latest", "Number" (highlighted with a green bar and a right-pointing arrow), "Measurement", "Geometry", "Statistics", and "Booster packs". The main panel is titled "Number" and features a "Filter" dropdown set to "Everything". A vertical list of math topics is shown on the left, with "Multiplication and division" highlighted in green. To the right of this list is a detailed view of the selected topic, "Y4 Multiplying by 10 and 100". This view includes a description: "Understanding how to multiply and divide by 10 and 100.", and two buttons: "Lesson" and "Online homework". Other topics in the list include "Y4 11 times tables", "Y4 12 times tables", "Y4 Mixed tables 2 to 12", and "Y4 Dividing by 10 and 100".

# MyiMaths- more than home learning!

Online Homework More addition and subtraction Video help Menu

Q1 Q2 - Number problems

0 12

▶

Q2

0 6

No calc

▶

Total

0 18

Fill in the gaps in this addition.

|       | TTh | Th | H | T | O |
|-------|-----|----|---|---|---|
|       | 4   | □  | 4 | 6 | □ |
| +     | 3   | 6  | □ | 4 | 1 |
| <hr/> |     |    |   |   |   |
|       | □   | 1  | 9 | □ | 1 |
| <hr/> |     |    |   |   |   |
|       | 1   | 1  |   |   |   |

A library has 30,444 books available to borrow. ▶

Currently, 1,537 books are out on loan.

How many books are left in the library?



Mark It

# How can I help my child at home?

- Make maths part of everyday life
  - Use the language of maths.
  - Use the 3 part process – Concrete, pictorial and abstract.
  - Deepen your child's learning by asking questions like;
  - How did you..? Prove it.. true or false...  
What did you need to..? Explain it...
- \* Encourage your child to use the correct vocabulary.

# How to help with multiplication tables...

- Remember...
  - current methods may not be the same methods as you learnt.
  - you may have struggled as you were only taught one way.
  - it is important that your child finds out which way helps/works best (most efficiently) for them.

Look for patterns

# Tricky 6s

## Tricky Sixes

Six times tables can be tricky to learn. One helpful trick is that in the 6 times tables, when you multiply an even number by 6, they both end in the same digit.

$$\underline{2} \times 6 = \underline{12}$$

$$\underline{4} \times 6 = \underline{24}$$

$$\underline{6} \times 6 = \underline{36}$$

$$\underline{8} \times 6 = \underline{48}$$

## 9's

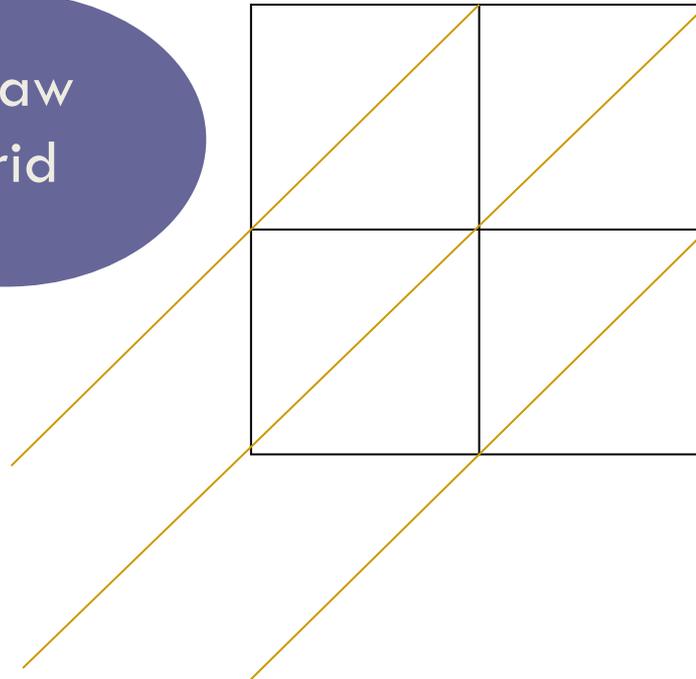
- $1 \times 9 = 9$
- $2 \times 9 = 18$  digit sum  $1 + 8 = 9$
- $3 \times 9 = 27$  digit sum is  $2 + 7 = 9$
- $4 \times 9 = 36$  digit sum 9
- $5 \times 9 = 45$  digit sum 9
- $6 \times 9 = 54$  digit sum 9
- $7 \times 9 = 63$  digit sum 9
- $8 \times 9 = 72$  digit sum 9
- $9 \times 9 = 81$  digit sum 9
- $10 \times 9 = 90$
- $11 \times 9 = 99$  digit sum 18! Ahh..  $1 + 8 = 9!$

TITLE: Lattice Method

LO: TBAT use the lattice method for multiplication

$$46 \times 37$$

Draw  
grid



Draw  
lattice

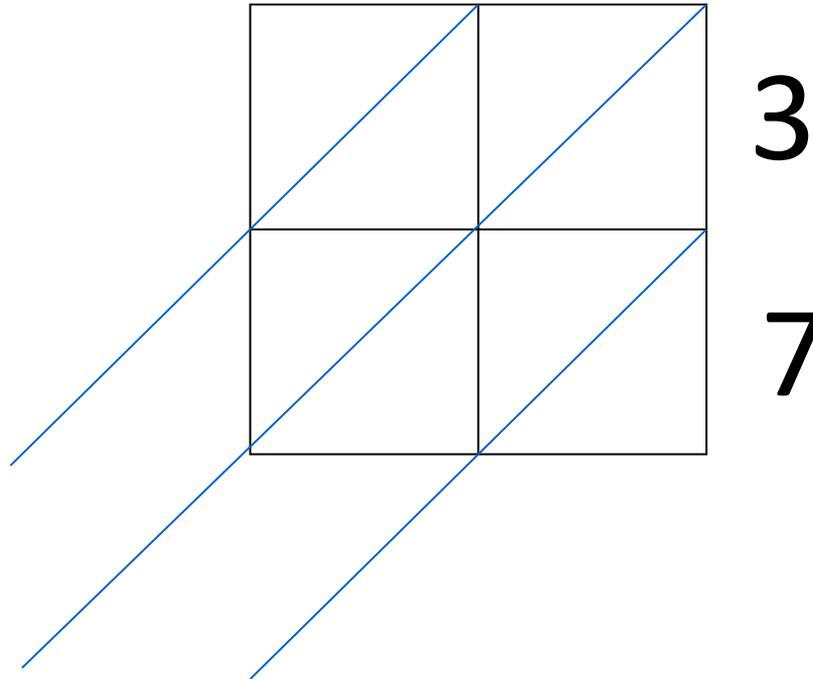
TITLE: Lattice Method

LO: TBAT use the lattice method for multiplication

I Do

$$46 \times 37$$

4 6



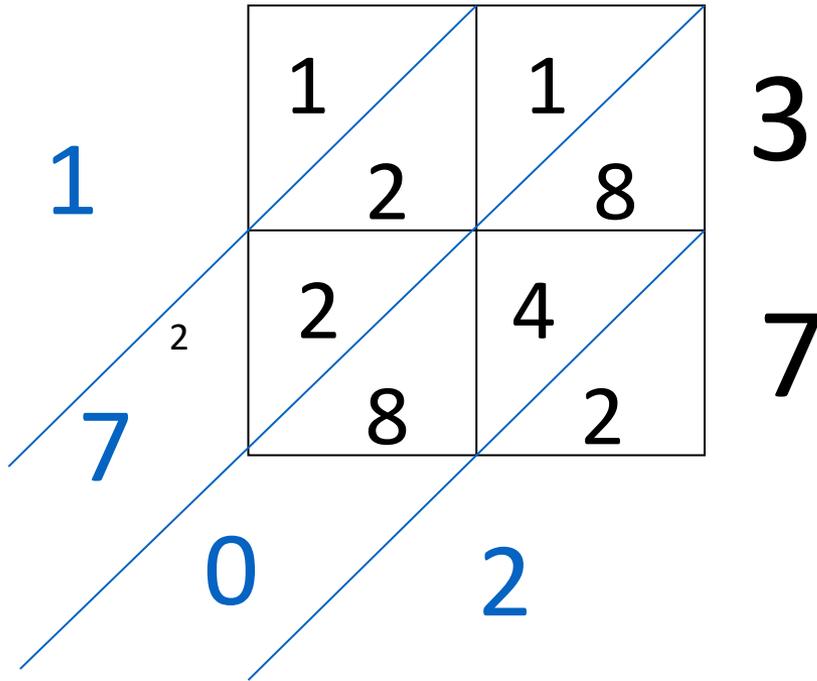
TITLE: Lattice Method

LO: TBAT use the lattice method for multiplication

I Do

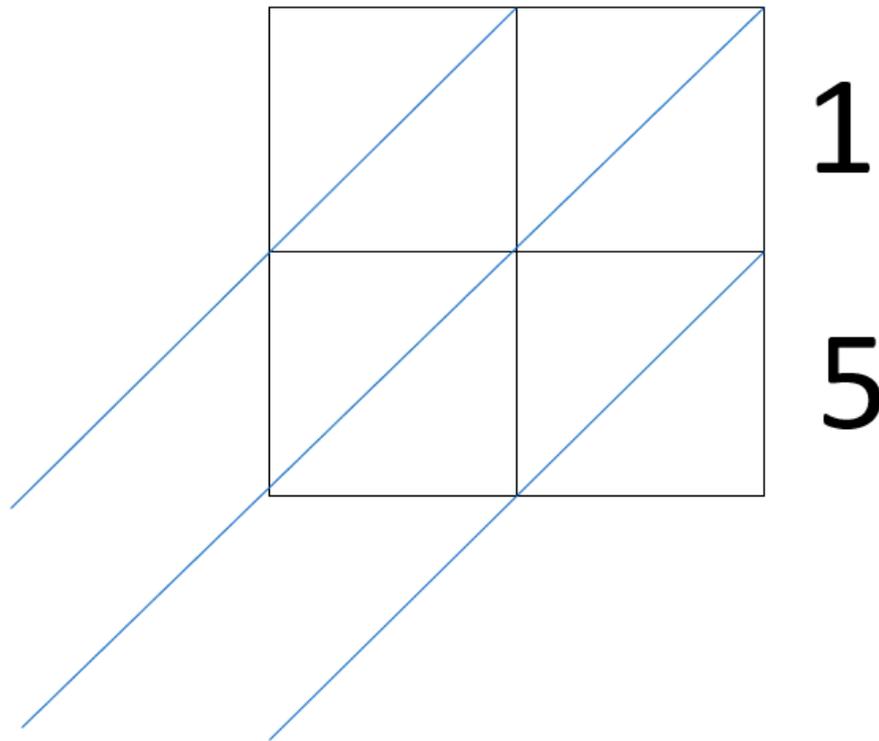
$$46 \times 37$$

4 6



You have a go

$$83 \times 15 \quad 8 \quad 3$$



# Answer

$$83 \times 15 = 1245$$

|   |              |   |   |   |
|---|--------------|---|---|---|
|   |              | 0 | 0 |   |
| 1 | <sup>1</sup> | 8 | 3 | 1 |
|   |              | 4 | 1 |   |
| 2 |              | 0 | 5 | 5 |
|   | 4            |   |   |   |
|   |              |   | 5 |   |

**M**istakes  
**A**llow  
**T**hinking to  
**H**appen

# Questions

