MATHS AT RAVENSCOTE

ALL YEAR GROUPS

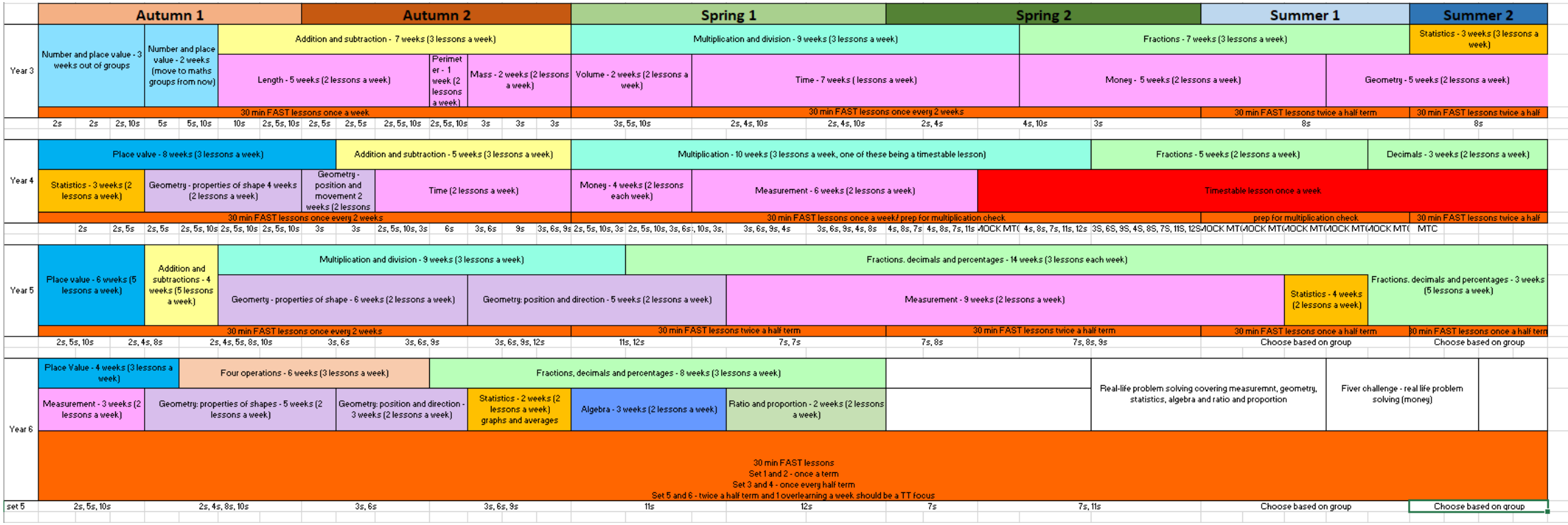
Our aim for this session

To help you to understand the methods we use to teach your child maths

To help you understand the vocabulary specific to maths across the year groups

To help you feel more confident with helping your child with maths at home

Our long term plan

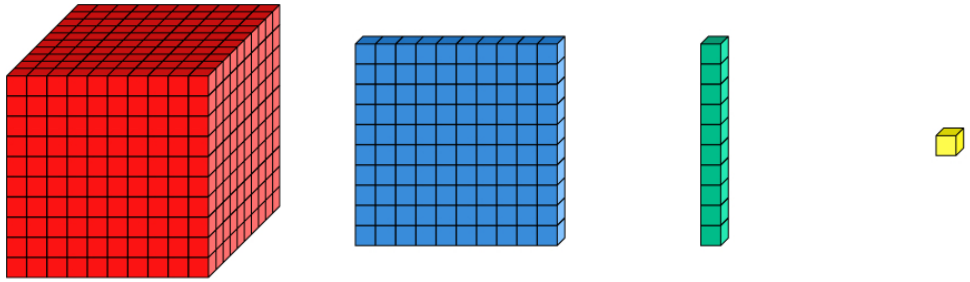


Topics are recovered throughout their journey at Ravenscote

We teach arithmetic alongside topic e.g addition and subtraction alongside measure to build in skills learnt

We teach 30 min FAST lessons - times table lessons

What we do here

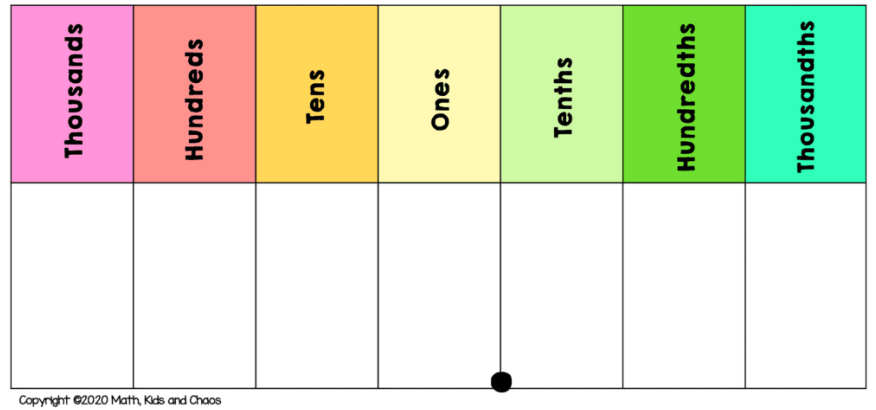


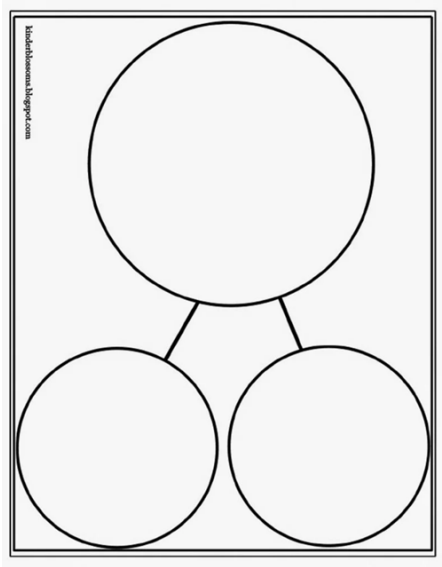
5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

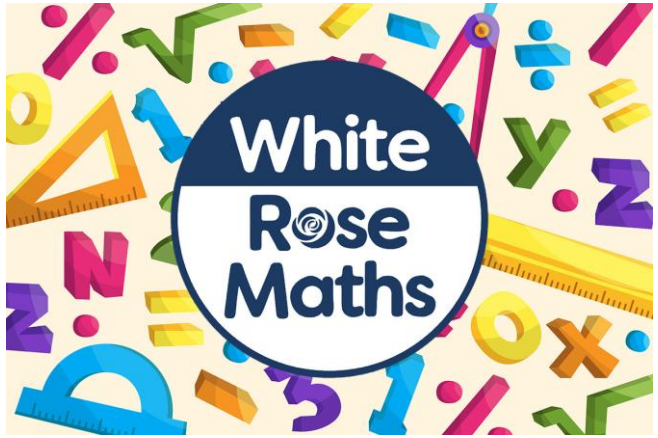
5 x 4 20

20 ÷ 4 = 5

20 ÷ 5 = 4







Maths here

- We set by ability - we use assessment scores and teacher judgement to set the children so that they are working with others of the same ability – building confidence and working at the right pace for them

- We start with a times table focus, a flash back four or a fluent in 5 activity

- We encourage active learning – using manipulatives, children moving around the classroom, getting outdoors, working in small groups

Division

At Ravenscote we use two methods of division:

Long and short

You may hear the children hear children talk about short division as the bus stop method

Children are taught these two methods but can choose which one to use based on what they prefer

Long division

484 ÷ 11

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
11\,\overline{)\,484} \\
-\,44 \\
\hline
04 \\
-\,44 \\
\hline
00
\end{array}
$$

Dad = Divide

Mum = Multiply

Sister = Subtract

Brother = Bring down

Long division

19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190

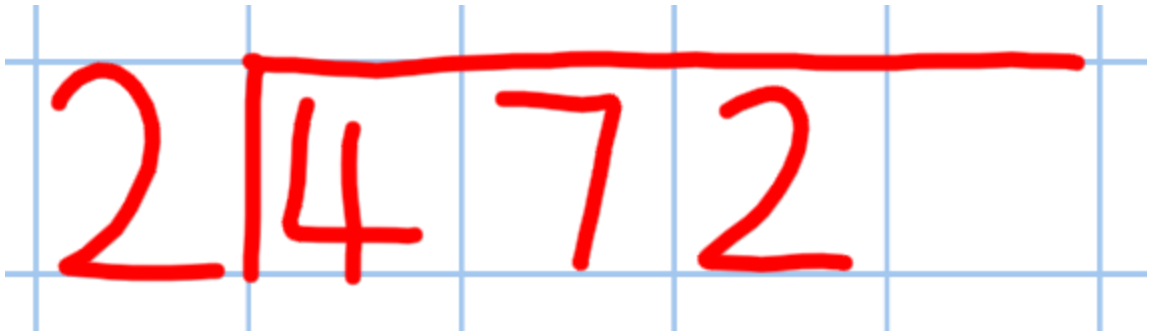
$228 \div 19 =$

Short division

- Divide 3 digit by 1 digit number

Short division

- Divide 3 digit by 1 digit number with renaming

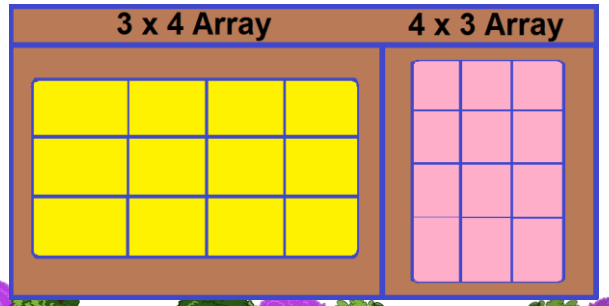


Multiplication

At Ravenscote we use two methods of multiplication:

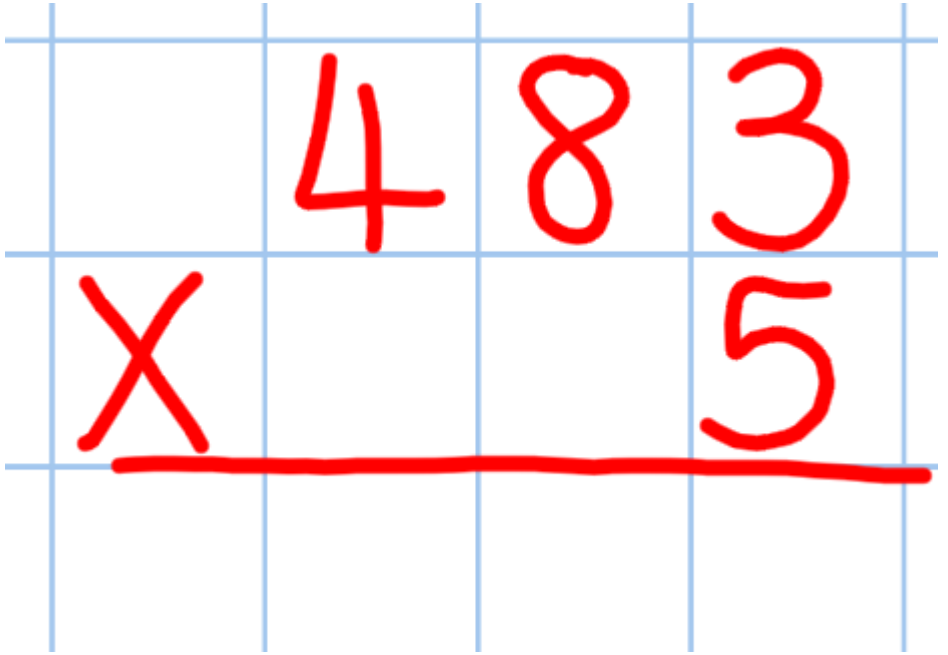
Long and short

Children are taught these two methods but can choose which one to use based on what they prefer



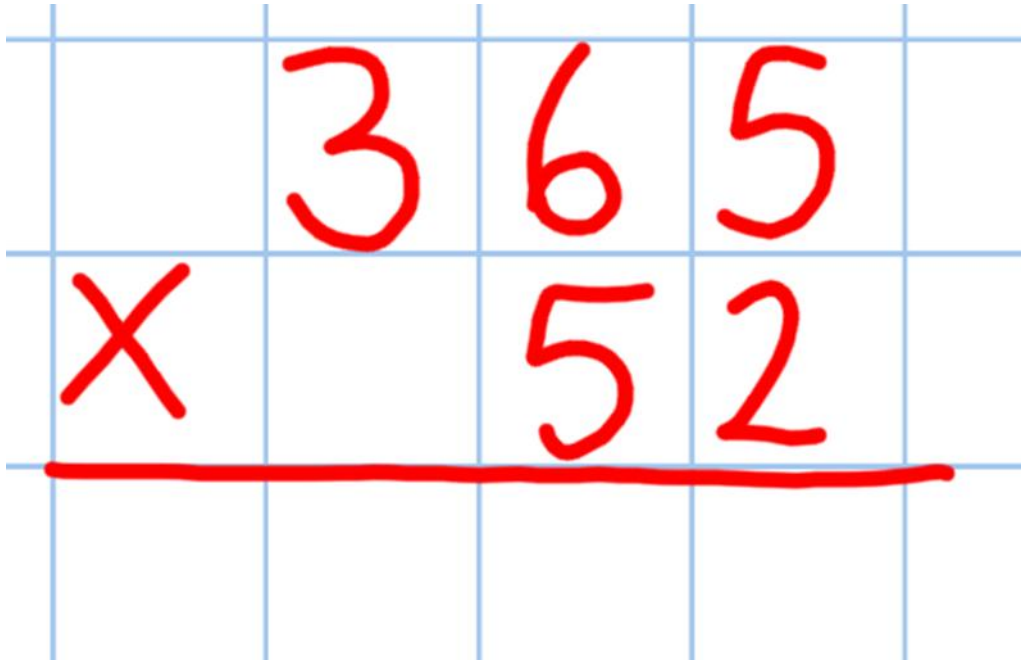
Long multiplication

Multiply a 3 digit by a 1 digit



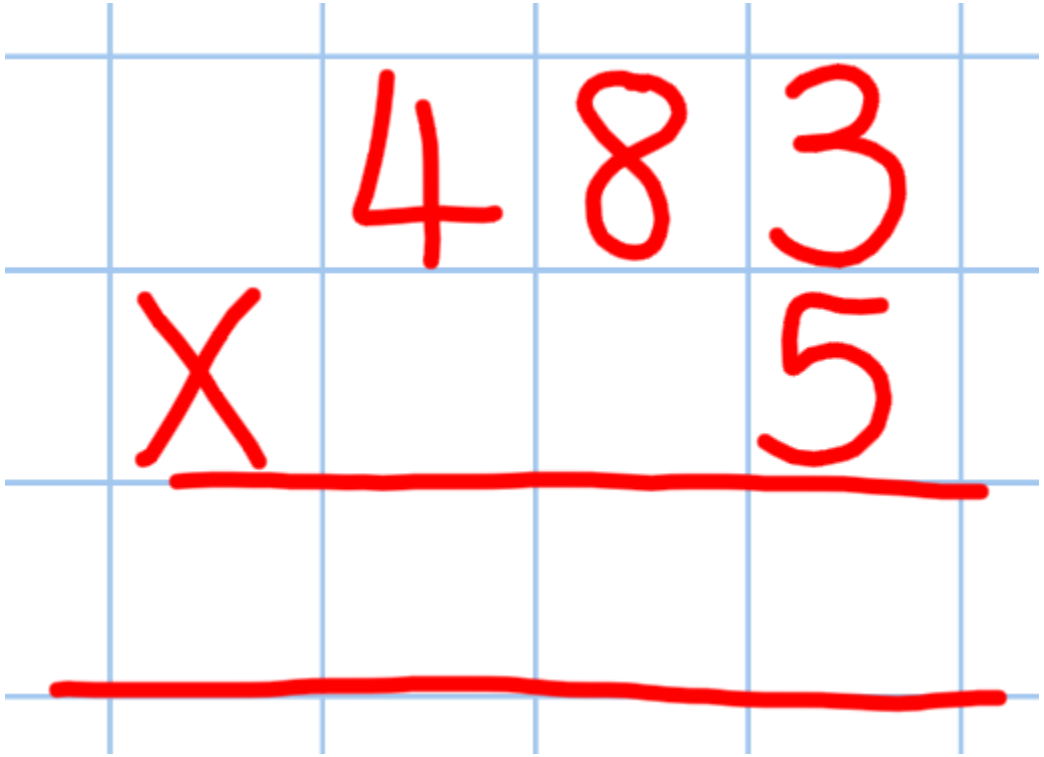
Long multiplication

Multiply a 3 digit by a 2 digit



Short multiplication

Multiply a 3 digit by a 1 digit



Addition

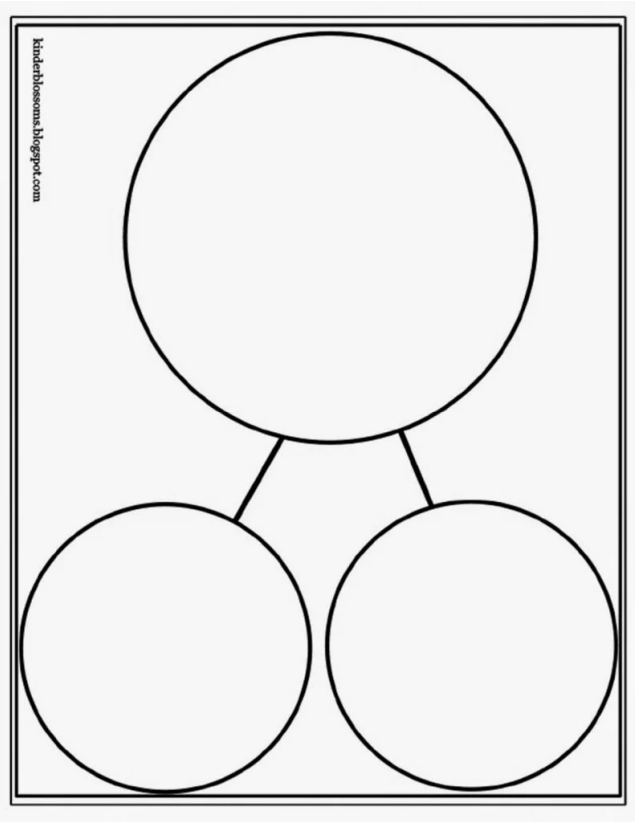
Representations we use to help your child

$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$

$5 \times 4\ 20$

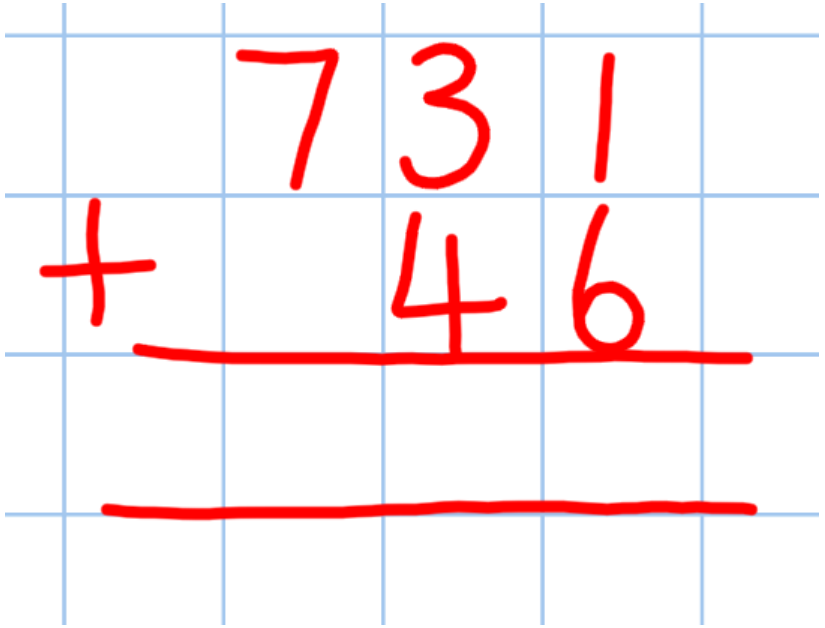
$20 \div 4 = 5$

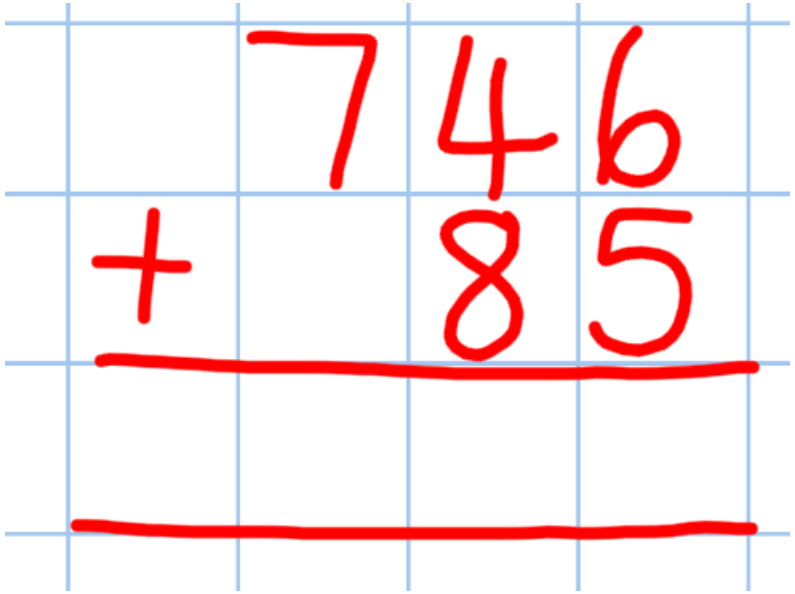
$20 \div 5 = 4$



Addition

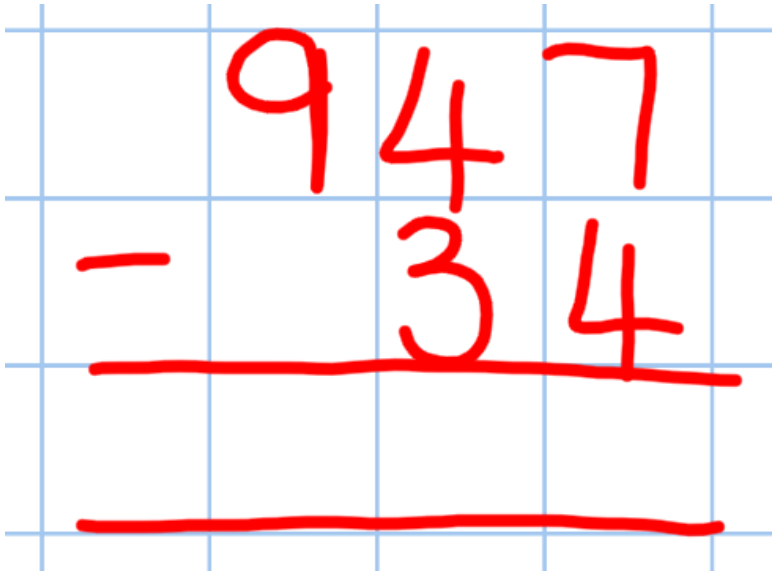
Column addition – 3 digit plus 2 digit

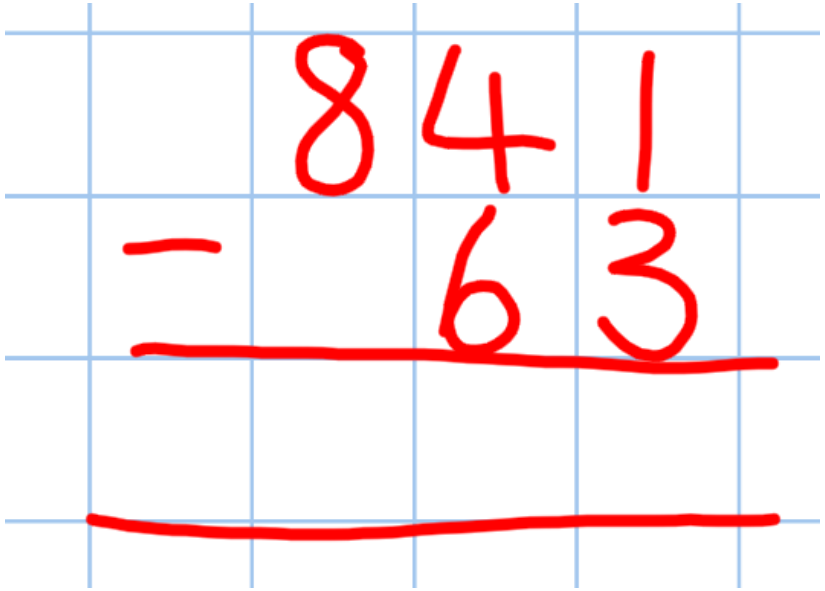




Subtraction

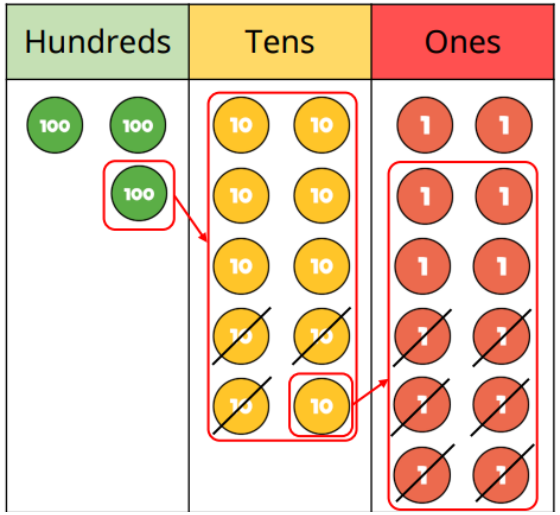
Column addition – 3 digit subtract 2 digit





Reasoning – Year 3

The place value chart represents the calculation.



	~~2~~ ~~1~~ 9 1		
	~~3~~	~~0~~	2
−		3	6
	2	6	6

Reasoning – Year 4

Tommy has 8 boxes of cakes with 24 cakes in each box.

Eva has 4 boxes with 48 cakes in each box.

They have the same number of cakes.

Reasoning – Year 5

If you divide any whole number ending in a 2 or a 7 by 5, you will always get a remainder of 2

Reasoning – Year 6

Mo buys seven sandwiches costing £2.15 each and six drinks costing 95p each.

He will get change from a £20 note.

Thank you for coming

- Any questions?

- Times tables are paramount to progress in maths so this is always good place to start with practice.