

Teaching for Mastery

Parent Meeting

National Centre
for Excellence in the
Teaching of Mathematics

The logo consists of three overlapping circles in shades of teal and blue.

The logo features a stylized network of nodes and connecting lines.

MathsHUBS

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- for example driving a car
- I'm really good at doing it – painting a room, or a picture
- I can show someone else how to do it.

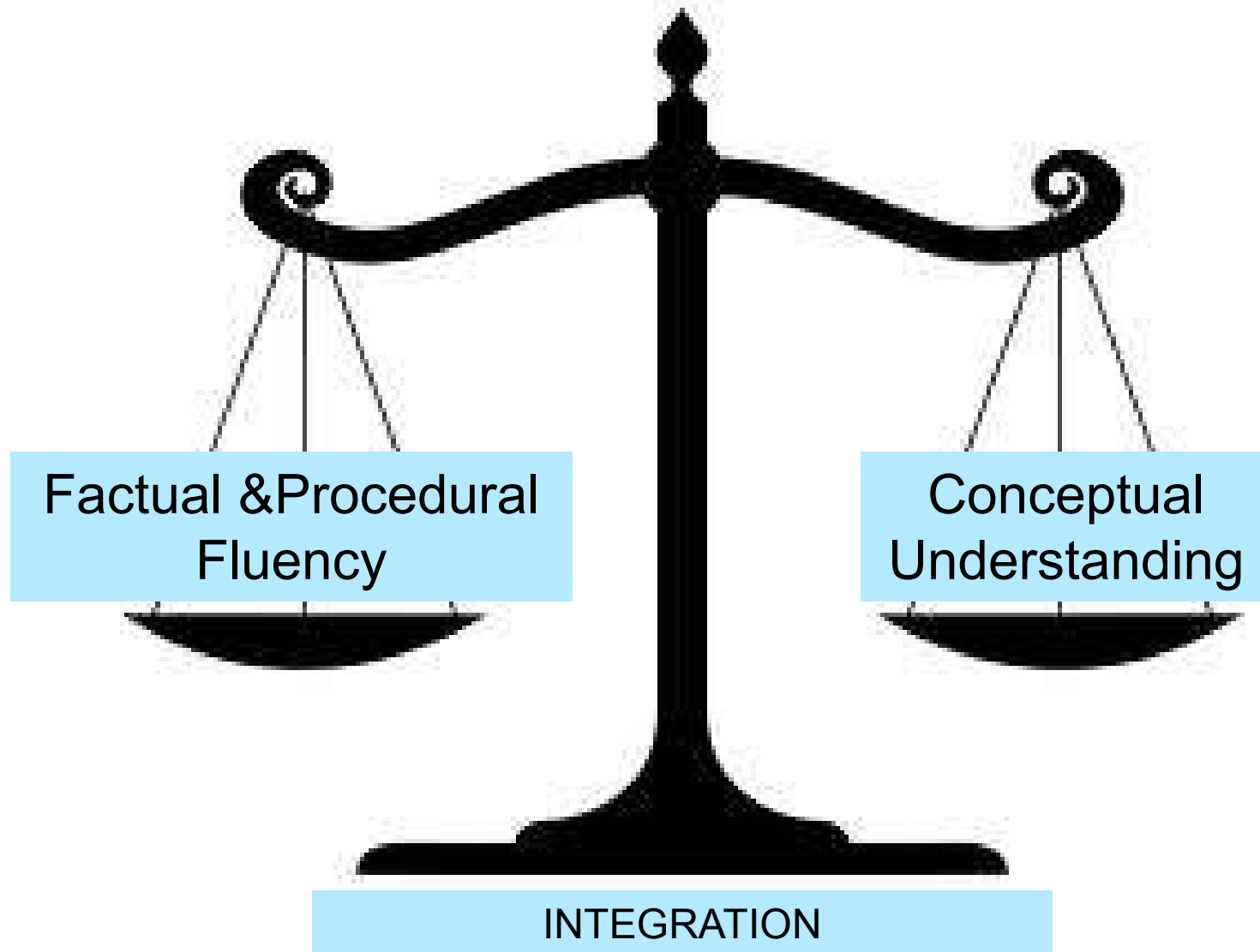
Mastery of Mathematics is more.....

- Achievable for **all**
- **Deep** and sustainable learning
- The ability to build on something that has already been sufficiently mastered
- The ability to reason about a concept and make connections
- Conceptual and procedural fluency

Teaching for Mastery

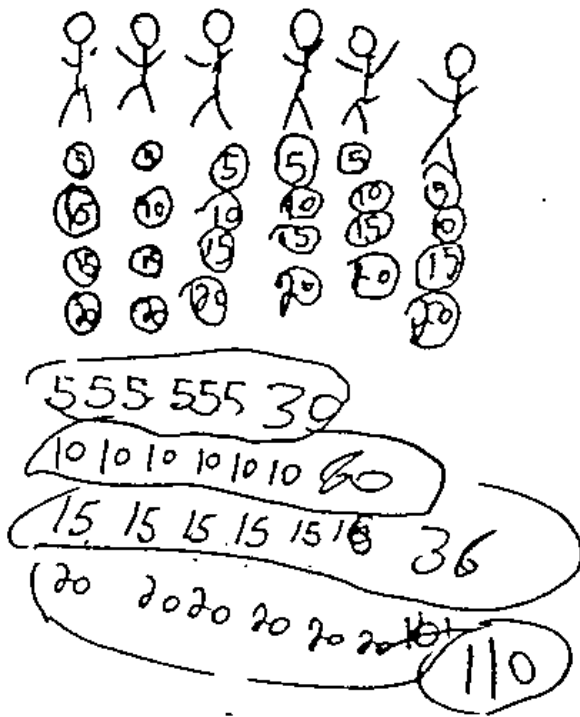
- The belief that all pupils can achieve
- Keeping the class working together so that all can access and master mathematics
- Development **of deep** mathematical understanding
- Development of both factual/procedural and conceptual fluency
- Longer time on key topics, providing time to go deeper and embed learning

The Curriculum



1256 apples are divided among 6 shopkeepers
 How many apples will every shopkeeper get?
 How many apples will be left?

Working:



$$30 + 60 + 36 + 110$$

$$90 \qquad 470$$

Answer:....

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ + 36 \\ \hline 146 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ + 90 \\ \hline 371 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

Is there evidence of conceptual understanding?

Is there procedural fluency and efficiency?

$$30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30$$

Sally knows all her tables up to 12×12

When asked what is 12×13 she looks blank.

Does she have fluency and understanding?

Mastery

Involves the development of three forms of knowledge:

Factual – I know that

Procedural – I know how

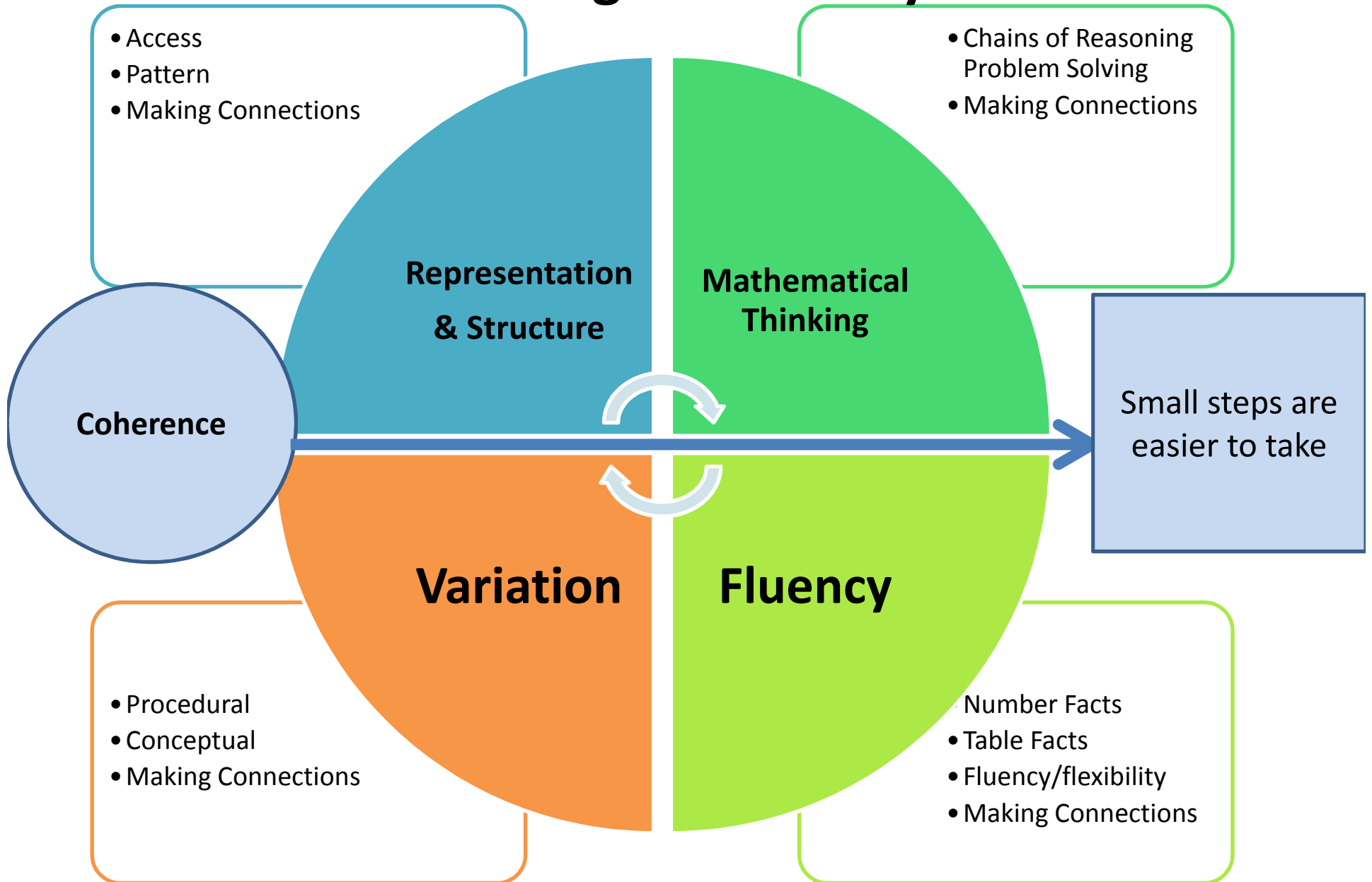
Conceptual – I know why

Solve the following

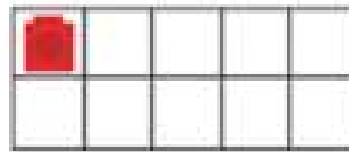
$$\square + 17 = 15 + 24$$

$$99 - \square = 90 - 59$$

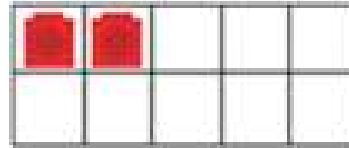
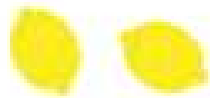
Teaching for Mastery



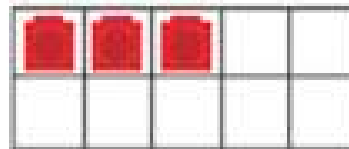
Concrete Pictorial (iconic) Abstract



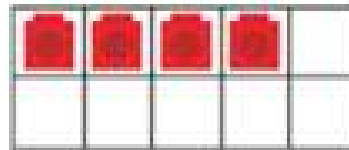
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2



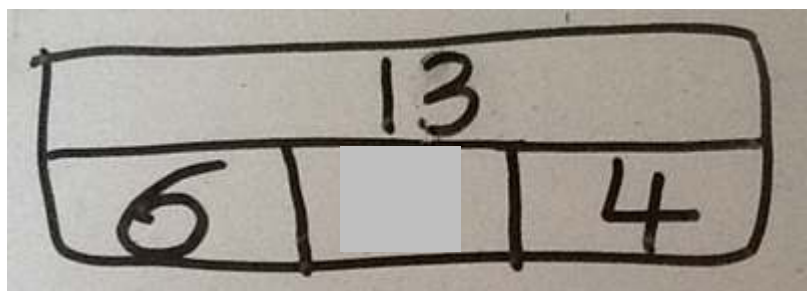
3



4

Amy

$$6 + \square + 4 = 13$$



$$6 + \boxed{3} + 4 = 13$$

23.11.15

WALT add three 1-digit numbers

$$5 + 4 + 9 = \boxed{18}$$

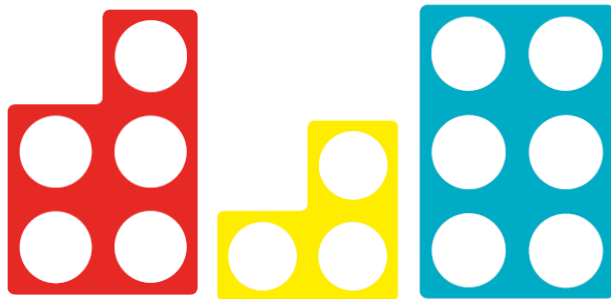
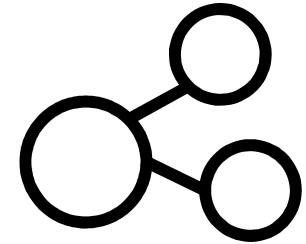
$$6 + \boxed{2} + 4 = 12$$

$$\boxed{6} + 3 + 2 = 11$$

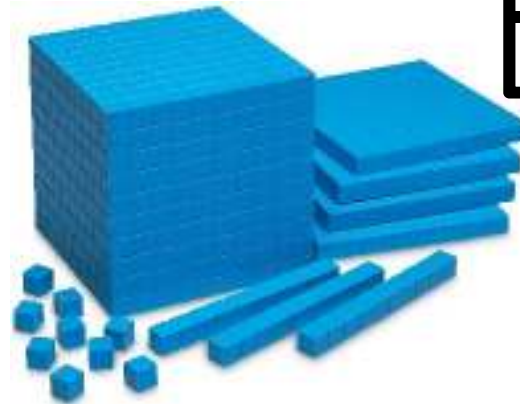
$$\boxed{3} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{5} = 10$$

Resources and Representations of Mathematics

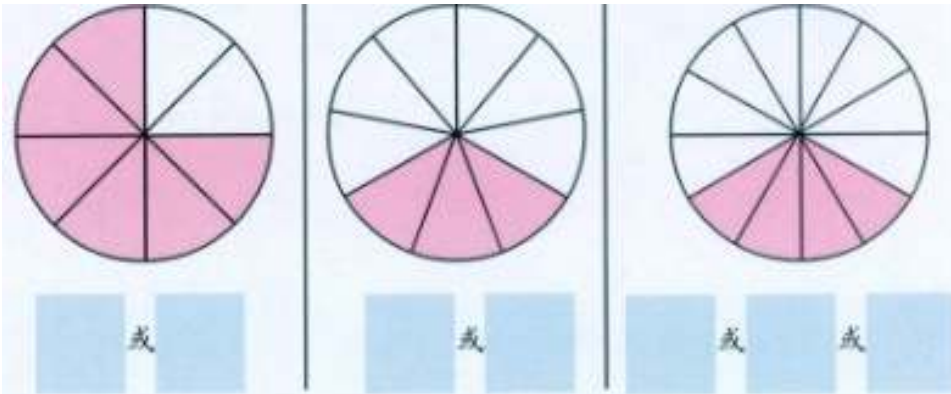
Resources to help build concepts



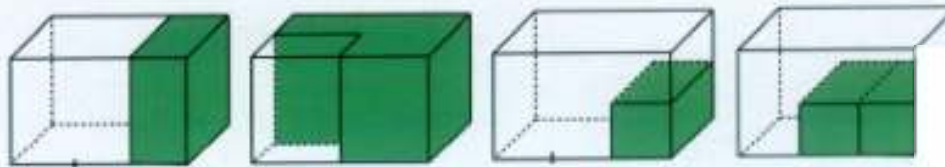
1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009



Ofsted 2013



2 绿色部分是长方体的几分之几? 用分数表示。



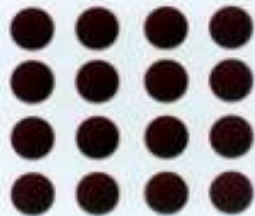
他们得到的巧克力一样多吗?



我得到下面一堆巧克力的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 。



我也得到下面一堆巧克力的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 。



Conceptual Variation

A. Use fractions to express the coloured parts.



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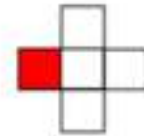


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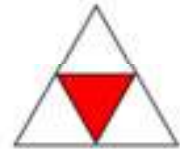
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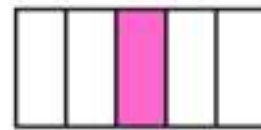
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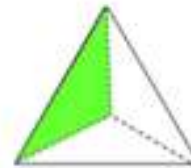
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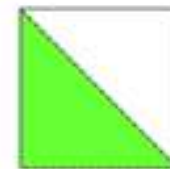
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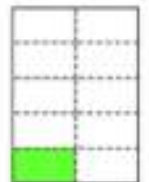
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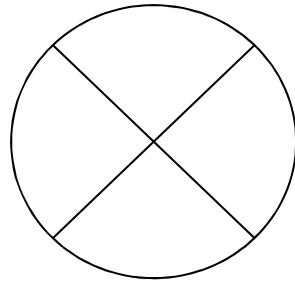


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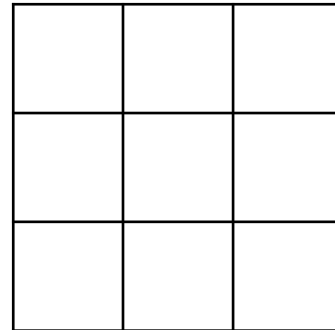
Variation to develop depth



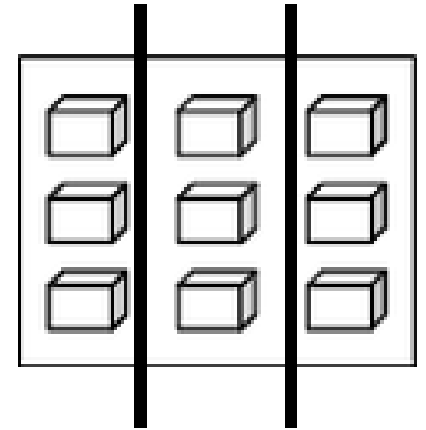
$$\frac{2}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{4}{9}$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$

Procedural variation leading to Intelligent Practice



$2 \times 3 =$	$6 \times 7 =$	$9 \times 8 =$
$2 \times 30 =$	$6 \times 70 =$	$9 \times 80 =$
$2 \times 300 =$	$6 \times 700 =$	$9 \times 800 =$
$20 \times 3 =$	$60 \times 7 =$	$90 \times 8 =$
$200 \times 3 =$	$600 \times 7 =$	$900 \times 8 =$

Shanghai Practice Book



KS1 activities- Year 1

Jo has counted the toy cars and said:

There are 3 cars



Explain the mistake she could have made.



Katie is counting ...9,8,7

Is she counting forwards or backwards?

How do you know?

How many two digit numbers can you make?

7

0

2

What is the **largest** number?

Prove it using concrete resources

What is the **smallest** number?

Prove it using concrete resources.

Why can't the 0 be used as a tens number

Bill has written a list of two digit numbers

The digits of each number add up to 5

None of the digits are 0

Can you find all of the numbers Bill could have written?

Write the numbers in order from smallest to largest



Sid is counting in 3's. Luke is counting in 2's.

Sid says if we add our numbers together as we count we get a new pattern.

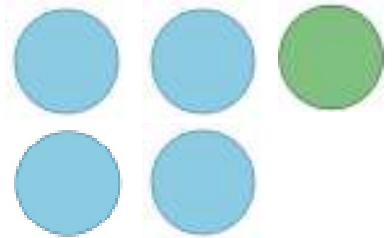
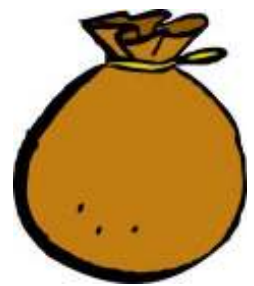
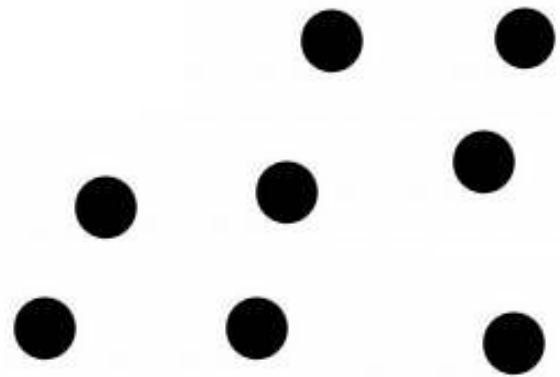
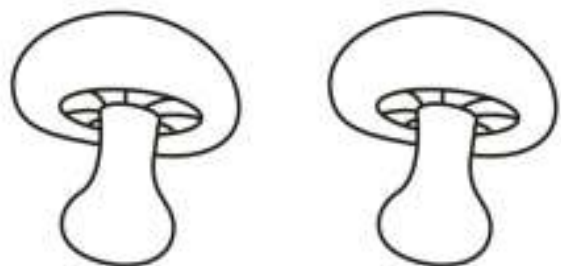
What pattern do they make?

What happens if Sid and Luke both count in 5's?



KS1 activities- Year 1

All the dots have fallen off 2 toadstools how many different ways can you put them back?



There are no more than 10 counters in total .
How many counters could be in the bag?
Why can't it be six?

Two numbers have a difference of 4
The larger number is less than 10
What could the two numbers be?

Sam says "I am thinking of a two digit number,
if I add ones to it,
I will only need to change the ones digit."

Is he right?

Explain your answer



What digits could go in the boxes?

$$\square 2 + \square 5 = 8 \square$$

Complete the pattern

$$15 + 85 = 100$$

$$20 + 80 = 100$$

$$25 + 75 = 100$$

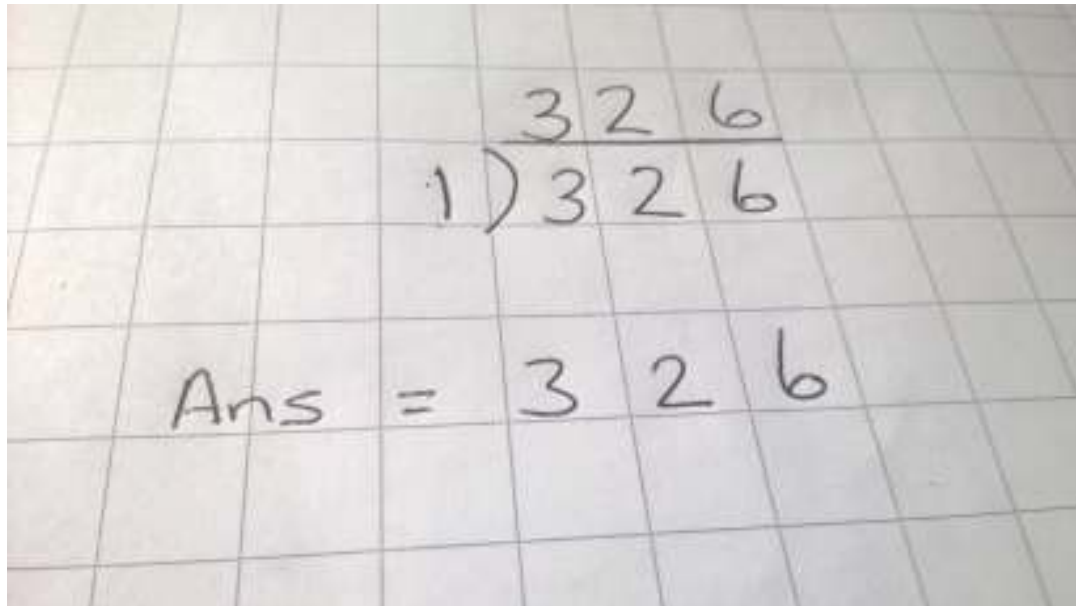
$$30 + \underline{\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = 100$$

Can you explain the
pattern?

KS2 Arithmetic Paper

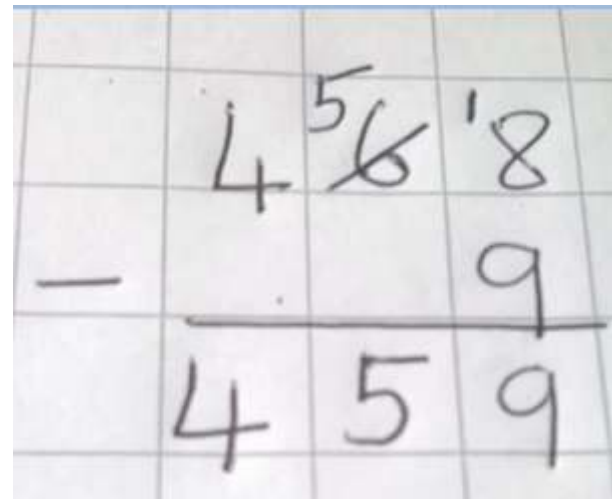
$$326 \div 1 =$$



Does this demonstrate mastery?

KS2 Arithmetic Paper

4	$468 - 9 =$					



Handwritten subtraction on grid paper:

$$\begin{array}{r} 468 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 459 \end{array}$$

The student has written the number 468 in the top row, 9 in the second row, and the result 459 in the third row. A horizontal line is drawn under the 9. The digits 4, 5, and 8 in the top row have small lines above them, indicating a borrowing process: 8 becomes 7, 6 becomes 5, and 4 remains 4.

Thinking about relationships

21

$$5,542 \div 17 = 326$$

Explain how you can use this fact to find the answer to 18×326

$$17 \times 326 = 5,542$$

$$18 \times 326 = 5,542 + 326$$

How might children respond to this question?
What is the best response?

How can you help at home?

- Discuss home learning activities set with your child- ask them to talk about what they have been learning.
- Look out for and spot numerals which are all around us: road signs, in shops, in books, door numbers.
- Number rhymes.
- Play games which involve counting: snakes and ladders, shut the box, ludo, junior monopoly, Uno, card games
- Count objects, count larger groups of objects in 2's, 10's 5's.
- Cooking, weighing and counting
- Time: look at analogue clock faces and digital time. Time activities using stopwatch.

Thank you for coming



Hope I have answered some of your questions!

Any other questions?