

Key Stage 1

Maths Workshop

YOU SHOULD NOT ^{only}
KNOW WHAT YOU
ARE DOING. YOU
SHOULD ALSO KNOW

WHY = HOW

HARRY WONG



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What to expect in this workshop

- 1. How is Maths taught at Bishop Chavasse?**
- 2. What does Maths look like in Key Stage 1?**
- 3. How can my child be supported at home?**
- 4. Questions**





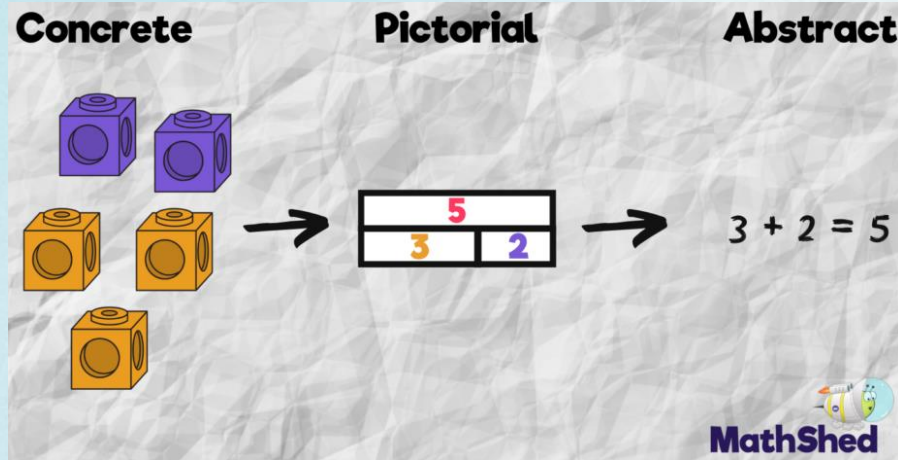
How is Maths at Bishop Chavasse?



- Use of the CPA approach
- Mastery approach adopted
- White Rose Scheme followed - <https://whiteroseeducation.com>
- Develop fluency, reasoning and problem-solving skills



What is the CPA approach?



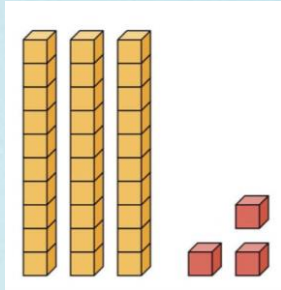
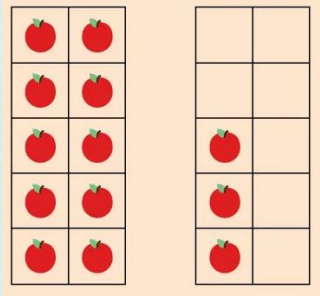
Concrete Stage

- **Concrete resources, also known as manipulatives, are physical objects that children can pick up and manipulate to improve their maths knowledge.**
- **Handling and manipulating objects can enhance your child's understanding of different mathematical concepts.**




Pictorial Stage

- As the name suggests, this means that your child is looking at a picture (or visual representation) to help them solve a calculation.
- This could be a drawing of objects to be counted, but could also be a part-whole model, bar model or base 10 drawing.

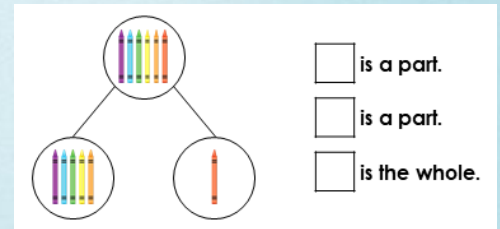



4 Use the sweets to help you answer the questions.

a) What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12?



b) What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12?



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Abstract Stage

- The abstract stage is when children face questions using numbers and symbols or key vocabulary alone.
- If children enter this stage before establishing secure links or points of reference as to what the numbers, operations or key words mean, they will find this stage challenging.
- At this stage, your children are expected to have a depth of knowledge that can now be applied without the need for concrete or pictorial support strategies.

2 Use base 10 to complete the additions.

a) $7 + 2 =$

d) $17 + 32 =$

b) $10 + 30 =$

e) $37 + 12 =$

c) $21 + 13 =$

f) $13 + 61 =$

4 Kim is 87 cm tall and Huan is 78 cm tall.

Kim is taller than Brett.

Huan is shorter than Brett.

Circle all the heights that Brett could be.

80 cm 87 cm 78 cm 86 cm

5 The Year 2 classroom is 13 m long.

The Year 3 classroom is 8 m longer than the Year 2 classroom.

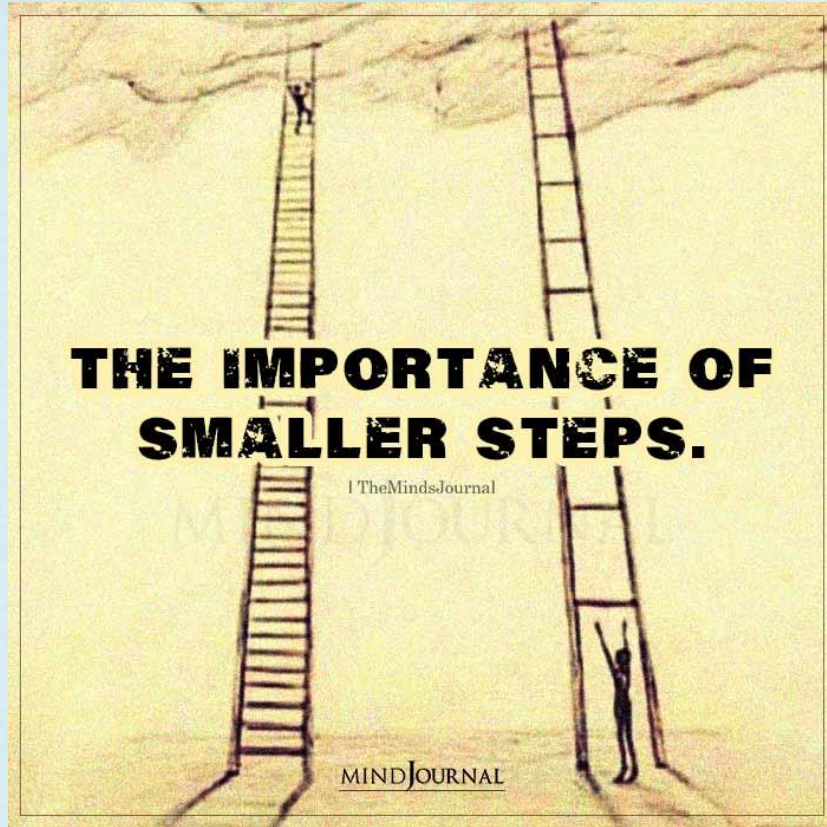
a) How long is the Year 3 classroom?

m



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Not racing up the ladder!

- When children learn a new concept, it is important not to race up the ladder.
- Just because they might know their addition facts to 20 does not mean we need to rush and start adding numbers to 50 or 100.
- Spending time embedding what they know and taking small steps is vital.

The Five Big Ideas Behind Teaching for Mastery

Pupils are taught through whole-class interactive teaching (involving demonstrations, explanations, questioning, discussions and short tasks) where the focus is on **all pupils working together on the same lesson content at the same time**. This ensures that all can master concepts before moving to the next part of the curriculum sequence, allowing no pupil to be left behind. Children work in mixed ability pairings with differentiation occurring via the support and intervention provided.

Representations are used to expose the structure of a concept being taught and act as a scaffold. In the end, the children need to be able to do the maths without the representation.



Coherence

The essential features of a concept are highlighted through varying the non-essential features.

Conceptual variation - When giving examples of a mathematical concept, add variation to emphasise: What it is (as varied as possible) and what it is not.

Procedural variation - When constructing a set of activities/questions, consider what connects the examples; what mathematical structures are being highlighted?

Representation
& Structure

Mathematical
Thinking

Variation

Fluency

Mathematical thinking involves:

- Looking for patterns in order to discern structure;
- Looking for relationships and connecting ideas;
- Reasoning logically, explaining, conjecturing and proving

It is vital that **all children in all year groups** develop their mathematical thinking.

Small steps are easier to take. Focussing on one key point each lesson allows for deep and sustainable learning.

Fluency demands more of learners than memorisation of a single procedure or collection of facts. It encompasses a mixture of accuracy, flexibility and efficiency. *Number bonds, doubling and halving, multiplication tables etc.*

What is my child learning?

YEAR 1

Autumn Term

- **Number and Place Value (within 10)**
- **Addition and Subtraction (within 10)**
- **Shape**

Spring Term

- **Place Value (within 20)**
- **Addition and Subtraction (within 20)**
- **Place Value (within 50)**
- **Length and Height**
- **Mass and Volume**

Summer Term

- **Multiplication and Division**
- **Fractions**
- **Position and Direction**
- **Place Value (within 100)**
- **Money**
- **Time**

YEAR 2

Autumn Term

- **Number and Place Value**
- **Addition and Subtraction**
- **Shape**

Spring Term

- **Money**
- **Multiplication and Division**
- **Length and Height**
- **Mass, Capacity and Temperature**



Summer Term



- **Fractions**
- **Time**
- **Statistics**
- **Position and Direction**

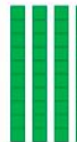





Place value

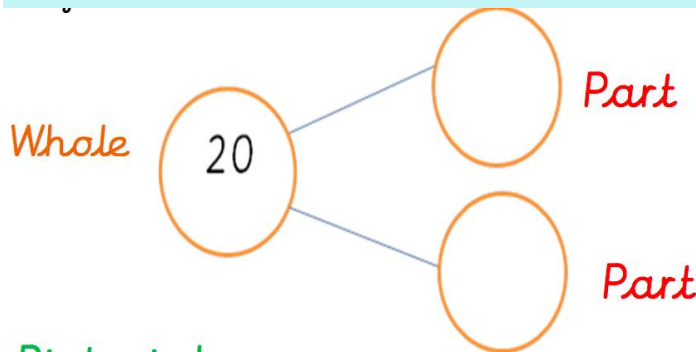
How many tens and ones?

	
tens = <input type="text"/>	ones = <input type="text"/>

	
tens = <input type="text"/>	ones = <input type="text"/>

	
tens = <input type="text"/>	ones = <input type="text"/>

	
tens = <input type="text"/>	ones = <input type="text"/>



Place Value Regroup - up to 99

73 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
95 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
23 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
48 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
54 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
60 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
98 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
87 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
11 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
63 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
59 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones
28 =	<input type="text"/> tens	+	<input type="text"/> ones



Understanding Equivalence

Understanding the
equals sign

the same as

equivalent

=

Not the answer
to a calculation!

equal

balance



Addition

Addition

Plus

Add

More

Commutitative



Stages of teaching addition

1. Addition - Real objects



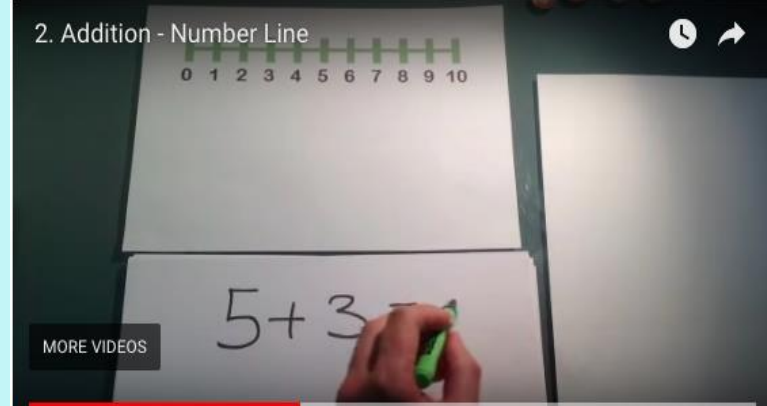
MORE VIDEOS

0:22 / 2:39

YouTube

This video shows a hand placing an apple on a white board. There are three other apples on the board. The video is a YouTube player with a progress bar at 0:22 / 2:39.

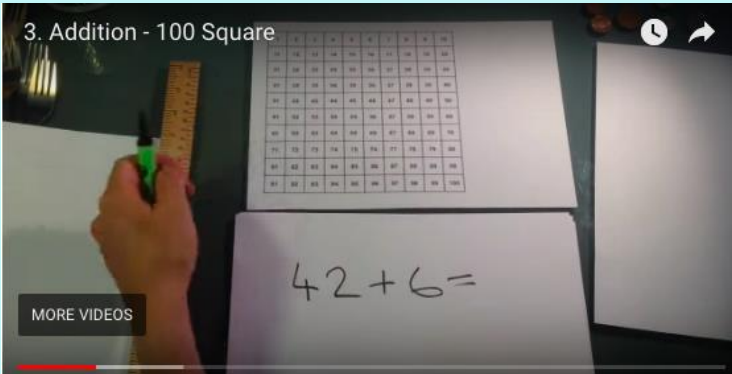
2. Addition - Number Line



MORE VIDEOS

This video shows a hand writing the equation $5 + 3 =$ on a whiteboard. Above the equation is a number line from 0 to 10.

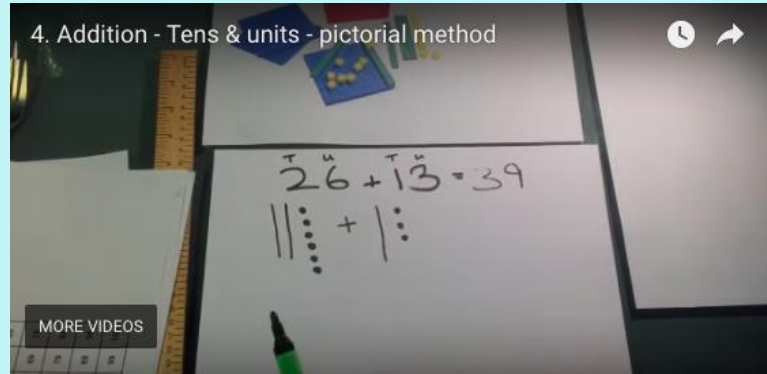
3. Addition - 100 Square



MORE VIDEOS

This video shows a hand writing the equation $42 + 6 =$ on a whiteboard. In the background, a 100 square grid is visible.

4. Addition - Tens & units - pictorial method



MORE VIDEOS

This video shows a hand writing the equation $26 + 13 = 39$ on a whiteboard. Below the equation is a pictorial method using vertical lines and dots to represent the numbers.



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Moving on to more formal methods

$26 + 35 = \underline{\quad}$

26		●●●●●●
+ 35		●●●●●●
<hr/>		

The image shows a hand-drawn diagram on lined paper illustrating the addition of 26 and 35. On the left, the numbers 26 and 35 are written vertically with a plus sign and a horizontal line underneath. To the right, a vertical line separates the 'Tens' column from the 'Ones' column. The 'Tens' column contains two vertical bars (representing 20) and three vertical bars (representing 30). The 'Ones' column contains two rows of six purple dots each (representing 6 and 5). A green marker is drawing a large '5' shape around the dots in the 'Ones' column, indicating a regrouping or exchange of ten ones for one ten.



Subtraction

take-
away

fewer

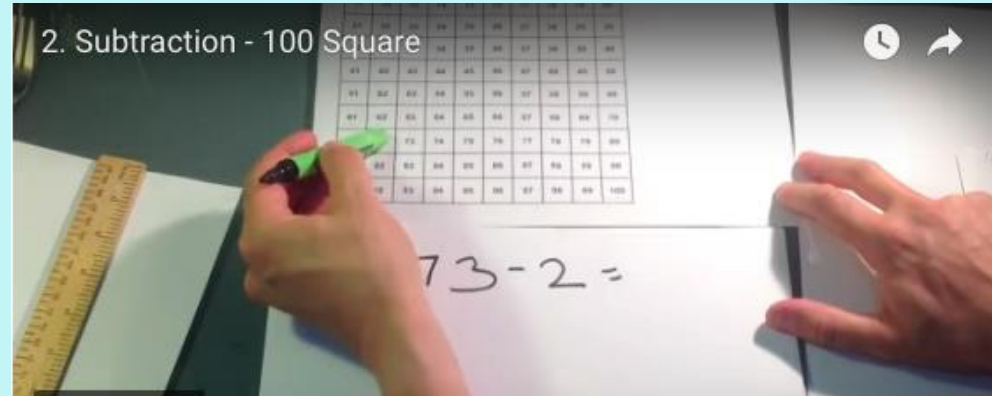
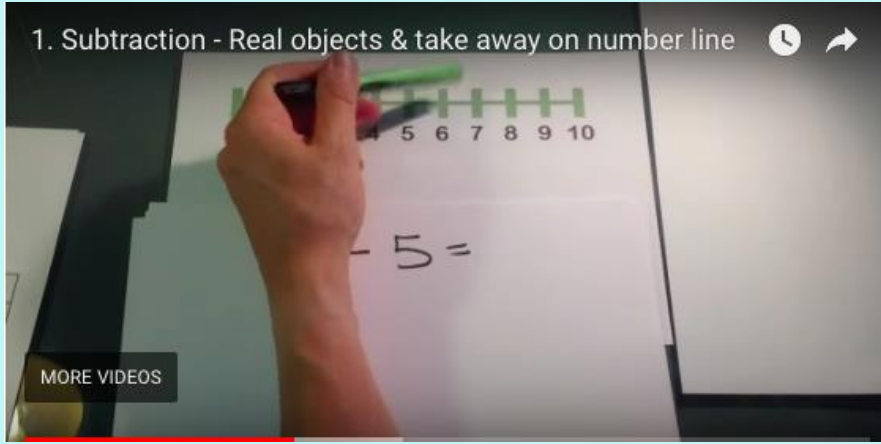
less

Subtraction

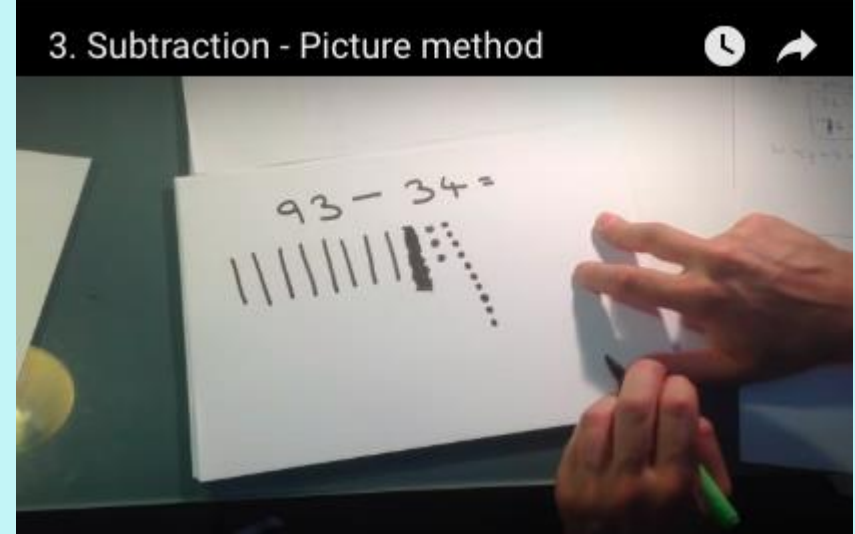
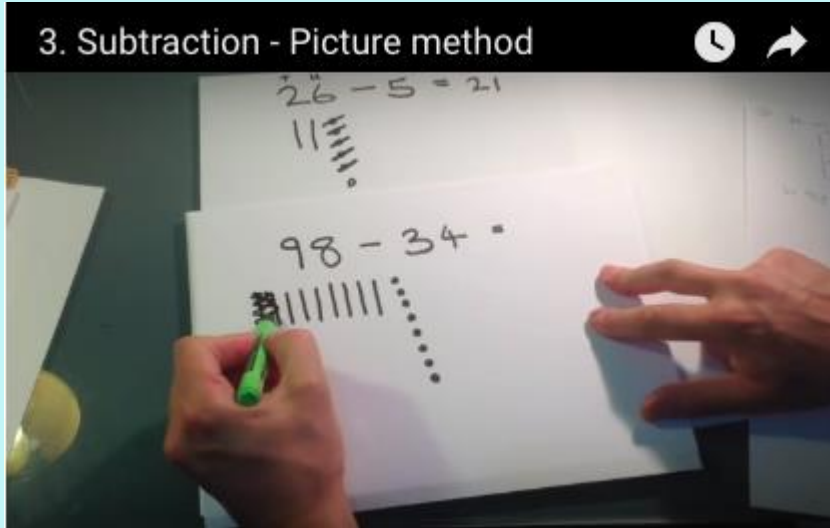
minus difference



Stages for teaching subtraction



Stages for teaching subtraction



Multiplication

Multiplication

Times

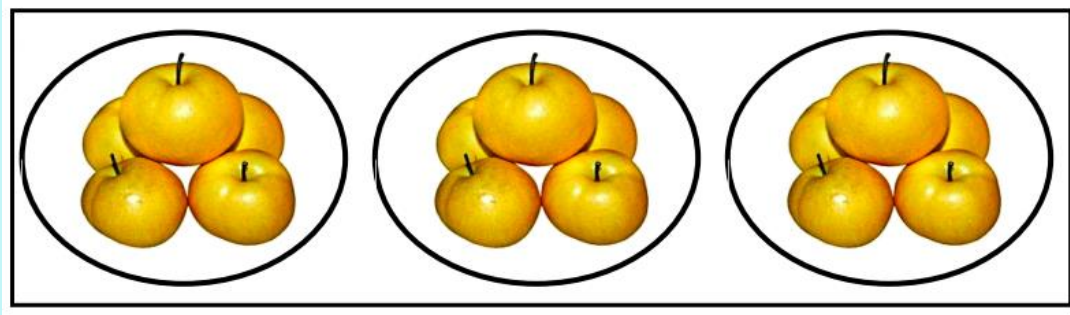
Groups

Array

Equal



Repeated addition



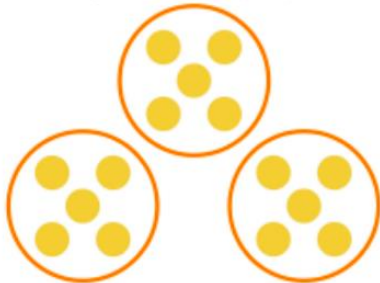
$$5+5+5 = 15$$



Introducing the multiplication sign x

Equal Groups

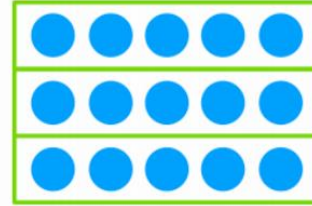
Use the same number of ones in each group.



$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

Array

Rows and columns with an equal amount in each.



$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

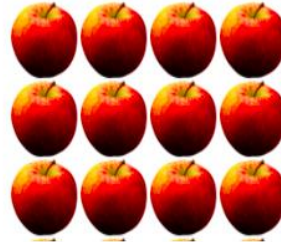
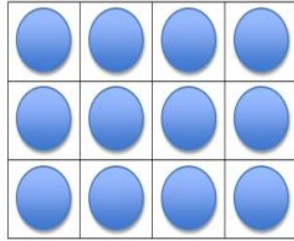
$5+5+5 = 15$ is the same as $3 \times 5 = 15$



Year 2 Times Tables

Helping children see links

I can see 3 rows of 4



*If you go round
the
other side,
it's 4 rows of 3*

*I can see 3
and 3 and 3
and 3*



*I can see 4
and 4 and 4*



Division

Division

Share

Equal

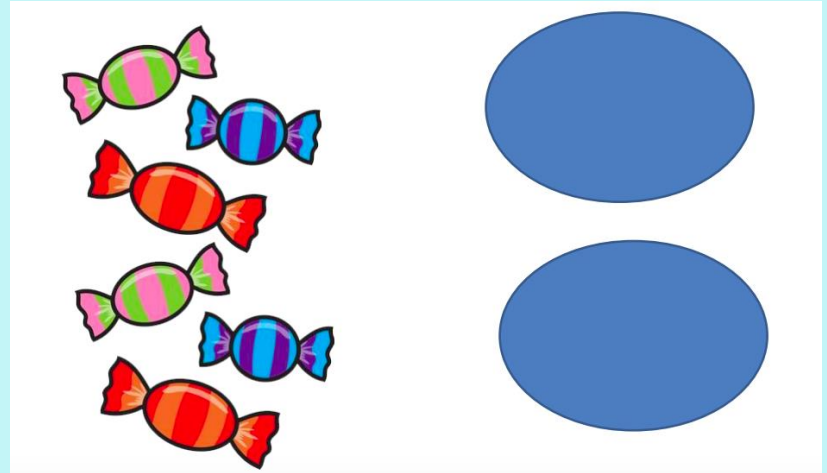
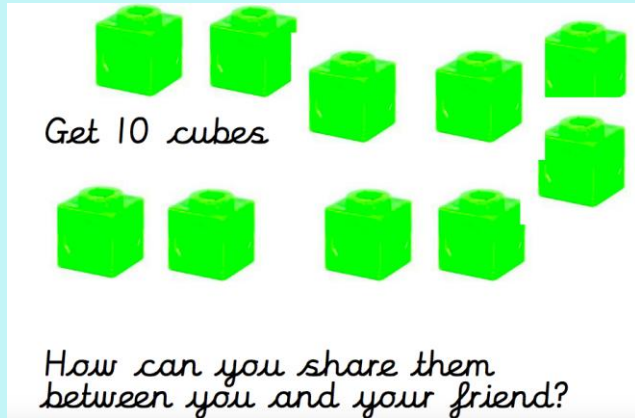
Groups



Division is an introduction to sharing equally and fractions.

- Break a bar of chocolate into two equal pieces.
- In KS1, we build on these skills and link them to fractions and division.

E.g. If we share 12 smarties between 3 people equally, each person gets 4. So $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 is 4.



Before introducing the division sign.

$$10 \div 2 =$$

$$15 \div 3 =$$

$$20 \div 5 =$$



Maths – What can we access at home?

Year 2 | Autumn term | Block 1 – Place value | Step 1



Numbers to 20

Key learning

- Complete the number tracks.



- What numbers are shown?



Give your answers in numerals and words.

- Use words to complete the sentences.

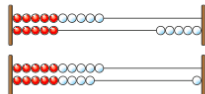
The number after four is ____
 The number before eight is ____
 The number after nine is ____

- What numbers are shown?



Give your answers in numerals and words.

- What number is shown on each Rekenrek?



Give your answers in numerals and words.



Make each number in three different ways.

19

fifteen

16

eleven

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Year 2 | Autumn term | Block 1 – Place value | Step 1

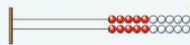


Numbers to 20

Reasoning and problem solving



Use a Rekenrek in the ready position.



Ask children to show a number on their Rekenrek.

Can they write the number in numerals?

Can they write the number in words?

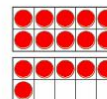
Can they say the number out loud?

Get children to work with a partner to make numbers and write them in both numerals and words.

Encourage them to talk about how they have made the number, for example to make 13, they need to push 1 whole ten and then 3 more.

Answers will vary, depending on the number chosen.

Tiny uses counters and ten frames to make a number.



I have made the number ten-six.

Do you agree with Tiny?
 Talk about it with a partner.

No
 Tiny has made sixteen.

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Maths – What can we access at home?

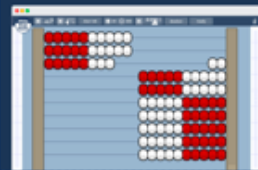
Free digital tools



Place value chart



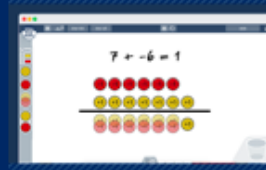
Algebra tiles



Rekenrek



Bar model



Double-sided counters



Maths – What can we access at home?

Get the free workbooks

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6



Autumn Block 1

Place value (within 10)



Autumn Block 2

Addition and subtraction
(within 10)



Autumn Block 3

Shape



Autumn Block 4

Place value (within 20)



Spring Block 1

Addition and subtraction
(within 20)



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Resources you can use at home



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Alternatives to school maths resources

Counters



or you could use.....

Smarties



3D shapes



or you could use.....

groceries



Counting Bears



or you could use.....

anything you have a lot of!



Counting in 2s, 5s and 10s

Numicon



or you could use...

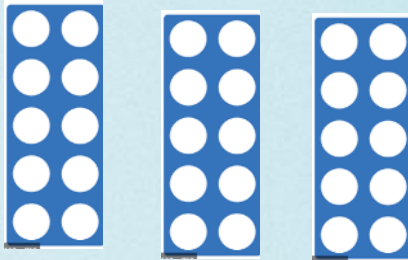
gloves

or

socks



Numicon



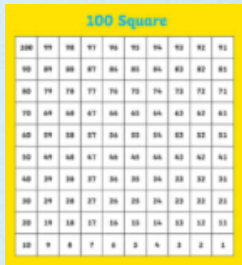
or you could use...

egg boxes



Numbers

100 Square



or you could use...

[100 square splat online game](#)

Games you could play:

Cover Up: Cover up one or more squares using counters. The child has to guess which numbers are hidden under the counter/s.

Patterns: Cover the multiples of 2, 3, 5 and 10 etc (one multiple at a time). Use the patterns to predict which numbers will be in the sequence.

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	

Dice



or you could use...

[Online Dice](#)

Games you could play:

Use dice to help your child recognise numbers at speed.

Knock Out: Each player chooses a “knock out number” – either 6, 7, 8, or 9. More than one player can choose the same number. Players take turns throwing both dice, once each turn. Add the number of both dice for the score. If a player throws a 6, 7, 8 or 9, they are knocked out of the game until the next round.



Addition and Subtraction using sweets or sticks and stones instead of base 10



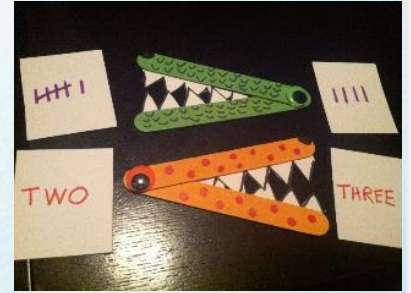
In Year 2 we use dienes for addition and subtraction. Instead of tens and ones you could use sweets.

A whole pack are the tens and individual sweets are the ones. E.g. $18 = 1$ tens and 8 ones



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For greater, less than or equal to you could use lolly sticks.



For money work or problems you could use your own coins/ notes.



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You can use anything you have around the house to make it fun!

Pasta, sweets etc. for counting



Cards or magnetic numbers for number recognition, writing and counting



Toys to put in size order



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Don't forget outside!



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Maths is all around us!



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“I WAS NEVER
GOOD AT
MATH
EITHER”

Things NOT to say
to your child



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Any questions?



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