## Curriculum Overview: Mathematics

## Mathematics

At St Peter and St Paul's, we promote a positive, can-do approach to learning, through which the pupils are able to feel confident exploring and developing their skills in Mathematics. We actively seek to dispel myths such as 'some people just can't do maths', and aim to instil within every child an understanding of themselves as mathematicians. We follow a mastery approach, building a strong foundation of understanding and a clear grasp of the number system, which follows each child throughout their mathematics education and underpins all the learning they do during their time in primary school and beyond.

We use the mastery approach to teaching mathematics, which centres around the NCETM's 'Five Big Ideas':

## Coherence

Teaching is designed to enable a coherent learning progression through the curriculum, providing access for all pupils to develop a deep and connected understanding of mathematics that they can apply in a range of contexts.

## Representation and Structure

Teachers carefully select representations of mathematics to expose mathematical structure. The intention is to support pupils in 'seeing' the mathematics, rather than using the representation as a tool to 'do' the mathematics. These representations become mental images that students can use to think about mathematics, supporting them to achieve a deep understanding of mathematical structures and connections.

## Mathematical Thinking

Mathematical thinking is central to how pupils learn mathematics and includes looking for patterns and relationships, making connections, conjecturing, reasoning, and generalising. Pupils should actively engage in mathematical thinking in all lessons, communicating their ideas using precise mathematical language.

## Fluency

Efficient, accurate recall of key number facts and procedures is essential for fluency, freeing pupils' minds to think deeply about concepts and problems, but fluency demands more than this. It requires pupils to have the flexibility to move between different contexts and representations of mathematics, to recognise relationships and make connections, and to choose appropriate methods and strategies to solve problems.

## Variation

The purpose of variation is to draw closer attention to a key feature of a mathematical concept or structure through varying some elements while keeping others constant.

- Conceptual variation involves varying how a concept is represented to draw attention to critical features. Often more than one representation is required to look at the concept from different perspectives and gain comprehensive knowledge.
- Procedural variation considers how the student will 'proceed' through a learning sequence. Purposeful changes are made in order that pupils' attention is drawn to key features of the mathematics, scaffolding students' thinking to enable them to reason logically and make connections.

Teachers draw from a wide range of teaching resources, including the NCETM Master Resources, White Rose and $\underline{\text { NRich. Pupils are also given bespoke resources, targeted at }}$ their areas for development, to ensure that their individual needs are being met.

Curriculum Overview: Mathematics




|  | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1/2 <br> 1/4 |  |
|  | Number | Number | Multiplication and Division | Multiplication and Division | Fractions | Measure |
|  | Composition of 100 <br> Bridging 100 <br> Three digit numbers <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): Add on, count on, count back, bridging, number bonds, hundreds, thousands, estimate, exchange, approximately, | Addition and Subtraction <br> Securing mental calculations to 999 <br> Multiplication and Division 2, 4 and 8 times table and the relationship <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): counting on, counting back, find the difference, less than, more than, minus, thousands, sets of, groups of, counting in... | 2,4 and 8 times table srelationship <br> $3 x$ table <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): multiple, multiplication, commutative principle, doubling, halving, equivalent <br> Column Addition | 3,6,9x relationships. | Unit fractions Non-unit fractions Adding and subtracting fractions within 1 | Time <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): month, year, |
|  |  |  |  | vocabulary): counting on, counting back, find the difference, less than, more than, minus, thousands, sets of, groups of, counting in..., commutative principle, multiple | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): equal parts, whole, unit fraction, nonunit fraction, integer, numerator, denominator, | midnight, midday, am, pm, duration, estimate, consecutive, hour, minute, second, past to, end, start, digital, analogue, elapsed <br> Measure |
|  |  |  |  | multiple <br> Column Subtraction | represent, share, group, mixed number, whole number, divide, set, multiple, tenth, interval | Measure <br> Length, Mass and capacity |
|  |  |  | Length and Perimeter Angles <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): length, width, height, perimeter, total sides, acute, obtuse, | Shape <br> Properties of 2D and 3D shapes <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): 2D, 3D, | Measure <br> Time <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): month, year, midnight, midday, am, pm, | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): mass, weigh, measure, capacity, scale, gram, kilogram, interval, convert, centimetre, meter, millimetre <br> Statistics |
|  |  |  |  |  | consecutive, hour, minute, second, past to, end, start, digital, analogue, elapsed | Interpreting and representing data on graphs and charts |

## Curriculum Overview: Mathematics

## Notes:

- In Year 3, children will begin to move onto using column methods for addition and subtraction, once a clear understanding of using partitioning, concrete and pictorial methods and bridging 10/100 has been achieved
- In the summer term, children will be learning about time, including how to tell the time on an analogue and digital clock
- Children will develop their times table knowledge, and will be able to recall multiplication and division facts for the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11 times tables.
- Evidence of mathematical understanding and application will be seen in evidence across a range of curriculum subjects

Curriculum Overview: Mathematics


## Curriculum Overview: Mathematics

## Notes:

- In Year 4, children will consolidate their understanding of using the column method for addition and subtraction, and will able to use short methods for multiplication and division
- Roman numerals will be taught in conjunction with the Romans topic
- Statistics and tables will be taught and applied in Science, but may be supplemented in Maths lessons
- Children will be fluent in their multiplication tables and will be able to recall all multiplication facts up to $12 \times 12$, with division facts



## Curriculum Overview: Mathematics

## Notes:

- In Year 5, children will consolidate their understanding of the four operations, and apply them, using formal written methods, to context-based problems (including two-step word problems)
- Children will build on what they have learnt about fractions, and develop an understanding of fraction arithmetic and problem solving using fractions, decimals and percentages - they will be confident in solving addition and subtraction problems involving like and unlike fractions
- Statistics will be taught across the Science units

Curriculum Overview: Mathematics

|  | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number | Multiplication and Division | Four Operations in context | Multiplication and Division | Problems with two unknowns | Problem Solving and Investigations |
|  | Ordering and sequences, including with decimals | Strategies for larger numbers and long multiplication. | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): Order of operations, BIDMAS | Mean average <br> Ratio and proportion | Properties of Shape <br> Angles in triangles/ straight lines/ quadrilaterals. |  |
|  | Rounding, including with decimals | Fractions | Fractions in context | Scale factors | Draw shapes accurately. |  |
|  | Negative Numbers | Multiplying and dividing fractions |  | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): mean, | Statistics |  |
|  | Addition and Subtraction | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's | Algebra | average, scaling, ratio, proportion | Line graphs Pie Charts |  |
|  | Composition and calculation to 10 million. | vocabulary): Common factor, highest common factor, whole number, integer | Formulas and equations Simplifying formula Missing value Nth Term - rules and sequences | Measure <br> Area and Perimeter | Analysing data Noticing trends Extrapolating and interpolating |  |
|  |  | Percentages | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): rule, expression, substitute, formula, equation <br> Ratio and Proportion | (including triangles, parallelograms, circles) <br> Volume <br> Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): Vertically opposite angles, radius, concentric, diameter, circumference, net | Vocabulary (in addition to previous year's vocabulary): pie chart, line graph, trend, extrapolate, interpolate, $x$ and $y$ axis/axes |  |

## Curriculum Overview: Mathematics

## Notes:

- In Year 6, children will consolidate their understanding of all formal written methods for arithmetic, including those relating to fractions, decimals and percentages
- They will build upon a strong foundation of core number knowledge and apply this understanding when solving more complex reasoning problems, including those that require multiple steps, and those that draw upon facets of multiple areas of mathematics
- They will be able to explain their reasoning fluently, using mathematical vocabulary, pictorial representations and formulae.

