## Maths at St Alban's



Mrs Gurner Head Teacher


- Welcome
-Why?
- The Science of Memory
- The 5 Big Ideas
- Fluency
- EYFS
- Areas of Maths
- Focus on Addition and Subtraction


## Why?

## You are here because you want the very best outcomes for your child.

## Why?

At St Alban's, we believe that our ambitious maths curriculum ensures that all children know and remember more.

Why?

Yet

## Why?

## The Importance of Practice

## Why?

## The CPA approach

## The Science of Memory

## Activating prior knowledge



## The Science of Memory

A key challenge for learning is that working memory is limited.

## The 5 Big Ideas in Mathematics



## Fluency

There are three strands of fluency.

- efficiency - carrying out the method easily
- accuracy - careful recording, use of key facts and double checking
- flexibility- knowledge of more than one approach.

The 5 Big Ideas in Mathematics

ALL children need a DEEP understanding of the maths they are learning.

Topics last for as long as the children need to grow and embed their learning.

## Maths in EYFS



Cardinality and Counting
Understanding that the cardinal value of a number refers to the quantity, or 'howmanyness' of things it represents


Comparison
Understanding that comparing numbers involves knowing which numbers are worth more or less than each other

## Maths in EYFS



Composition
Understanding that one number can be made up from (composed from) two or more smaller numbers


## Pattern

Looking for and finding patterns helps children notice and understand mathematical relationships

## Maths in EYFS



Shape and Space

Understanding what happens when shapes move, or combine with other shapes, helps develop wider mathematical thinking


Measures

Comparing different aspects such as length, weight and volume, as a preliminary to using units to compare later

## Maths in EYFS

## Number

Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.
Subitise up to 5 .
Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.

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## Maths in EYFS

## What is Subitising?

## Maths in EYFS

## What is Subitising?

It is the ability to quickly recognise how many objects are in a group without actually counting them.

## Areas of Maths

Place Value
Number
Fractions

## Number

Measurement
Geometry
Position and Direction Shape
Statistics
Ratio and Proportion


## Addition and Subtraction

## Addition and Subtraction

## 10 is made of <br> $\qquad$ and <br> $\qquad$ ;

$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ make 10.


## Addition and Subtraction

10 is made of $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ ;
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ make 10.

|  |  |  | $\square$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## Addition and Subtraction

10 is made of $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ ;
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$ make 10.


## Addition and Subtraction

10 or NOT 10?


## Addition and Subtraction



## Addition and Subtraction



## Addition and Subtraction



## Addition and Subtraction



## Addition and Subtraction



## Addition and Subtraction



## Addition and Subtraction

| Th | H | T | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  | (-) (3) | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| -5 | © |  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 |


( $)$

## Addition and Subtraction

| Th | H | T | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -5 | © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (8) } \\ & \text { (8) } \\ & \text { (2) } \end{aligned}$ | (1) |
| $1:$ | © © | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (8) } \\ & \text { (1) } \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | (1) |
| 6 | 5 | 0 | 3 |


(100)

## Addition and Subtraction

| Th | H | T | $\bigcirc$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - ${ }^{-}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | © | $\left.\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |
| -( | $)^{\circ}$ | © | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 \\ \hline 1) & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 |


|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2146 |  |
| +2336 |  |
| 44712 |  |

$2,146+2,336=44,712$
( $)$

## Addition and Subtraction



$$
4,065-2,128=1,937
$$



There are not enough ones , so I need to exchange 1 $\qquad$ ten for 10 $\qquad$

## Addition and Subtraction

## At home



Addition \& Subtraction. Solved.

## We are all mathematicians.

The answer is only the beginning.
Our mathematics classes are about learning not performing.

## Thank you

"Memory is the residue of thought."
Daniel T Willingham (2008)
We remember what we attend to.

