

ALL SAINTS C OF E (C) PRIMARY SCHOOL

Policy Statement for Mathematics



'Believe to Achieve'

Mission Statement

'To provide quality education for our children in a happy, secure Christian environment, encouraging pupils to achieve their potential academically, spiritually and socially.'

General Principles and Philosophy

Mathematics is a creative and highly inter-connected discipline that has been developed over centuries, providing the solution to some of history's most intriguing problems. It is essential to everyday life, critical to science, technology and engineering, and necessary for financial literacy and most forms of employment. A high-quality mathematics education therefore provides a foundation for understanding the world, the ability to reason mathematically, an appreciation of the beauty and power of mathematics, and a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about the subject.

Mathematics is an interconnected subject in which pupils need to be able to move fluently between representations of mathematical ideas. The programmes of study are, by necessity, organised into apparently distinct domains, but pupils should make rich connections across mathematical ideas to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems. They should also apply their mathematical knowledge to science and other subjects. Develop resilience when completing mathematical challenges.

The National Curriculum

At All Saints' C E (C) Primary School, we aim to fulfil the National Curriculum requirements for Mathematics at Key Stages 1 and 2 by following a progressive and balanced framework of learning objectives. These objectives are provided in the programmes of study found in 'The Mathematics National Curriculum'. The National Curriculum for Mathematics aims to ensure that all pupils:

- become **fluent** in the fundamentals of mathematics, including through varied and frequent practice with increasingly complex problems over time, so that pupils develop conceptual understanding and the ability to recall and apply knowledge rapidly and accurately
- **reason mathematically** by following a line of enquiry, conjecturing relationships and generalisations, and developing an argument, justification or proof using mathematical language
- can **solve problems** by applying their mathematics to a variety of routine and non-routine problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions.

At **key stage 1** (years 1 and 2) the principal focus of mathematics teaching is to ensure that pupils develop confidence and mental fluency with whole numbers, counting and place value. This involves working with numerals, words and the four operations, including with practical resources [for example, concrete objects and measuring tools]. At this stage, pupils will develop their ability to recognise, describe, draw, compare and sort different shapes and use the related vocabulary. Teaching will involve using a range of measures to describe and compare different quantities such as length, mass, capacity/volume, time and money. By the end of year 2, pupils should know the number bonds to 20 and be precise in using and understanding place value. An emphasis on practice at this early stage will aid fluency. Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary, at a level consistent with their increasing word reading and spelling knowledge at key stage 1. Develop independence and equip children so they can explain their approach.

At **lower key stage 2** (years 3 and 4) the principal focus of mathematics teaching is to ensure that pupils become increasingly fluent with whole numbers and the four operations, including number facts and the concept of place value. This should ensure that pupils develop efficient written and mental methods and perform calculations accurately with increasingly large whole numbers. At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a range of problems, including with simple fractions and decimal place value. Teaching will ensure that pupils draw with increasing accuracy and develop mathematical reasoning so they can analyse shapes and their properties, and confidently describe the relationships between them. It should ensure that they can use measuring instruments with accuracy and make connections between measure and number. By the end of year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work. Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary correctly

and confidently, using their growing word reading knowledge and their knowledge of spelling.

At **upper key stage 2** (years 5 and 6) the principal focus of mathematics teaching is to ensure that pupils extend their understanding of the number system and place value to include larger integers. This will develop the connections that pupils make between multiplication and division with fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio. At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a wider range of problems, including increasingly complex properties of numbers and arithmetic, and problems demanding efficient written and mental methods of calculation. With this foundation in arithmetic, pupils are introduced to the language of algebra as a means for solving a variety of problems. Teaching in geometry and measures should consolidate and extend knowledge developed in number. Teaching should also ensure that pupils classify shapes with increasingly complex geometric properties and that they learn the vocabulary they need to describe them. By the end of year 6, pupils should be confident and to be provided with opportunities to select calculation methods of their choice, for all four operations, including long multiplication and division, and in working with fractions, decimals and percentages. Pupils should read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly. Develop a positive attitude in pupils towards Mathematics and to promote Mathematics as an interesting and enjoyable subject.

Aims

The aims of Mathematics at All Saints' C of E (C) Primary School are to:

- help pupils to acquire language, knowledge, skills and understanding in Mathematics, with reference to the National Curriculum Programmes of Study;
- enable pupils to be confident in the use of a range of Mathematical tools and equipment, and to be prepared to tackle unfamiliar tasks;
- encourage pupils to work in a systematic way but also to be flexible and creative when solving problems,
- provide a wide range of opportunities for pupils to apply Mathematics in all areas of the curriculum;
- encourage pupils to communicate their Mathematics and to produce work of quality and depth;

- help pupils to see the relevance of Mathematics and encourage them to use it to solve problems in both school and home environment;
- encourage pupils when appropriate, to work effectively as individuals or to work cooperatively to develop their ability to think, discuss and mutually refine ideas;
- promote self-motivation, so that pupils will have the perseverance and flexibility to carry out and complete a task;
- provide an enjoyable, supportive and challenging Mathematical environment to enable each pupil to develop and grow to his or her maximum potential.

Expectations

- The expectation is that the majority of pupils will move through the programmes of study at broadly the same pace. However, decisions about when to progress should always be based on the security of pupils' understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage.
- Pupils who *grasp concepts rapidly* should be challenged through being offered rich and sophisticated problems before any acceleration through new content.
- Pupils who are *not sufficiently fluent* with earlier material should consolidate their understanding, including through additional practice, before moving on.
- Pupils should also apply their mathematical knowledge to science and other subjects.

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