Maths at Nether Stowey Primary School

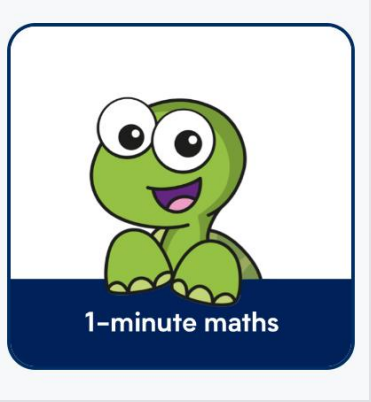
A basic overview.

How can you be involved?

We use White Rose Maths as a guide to sequencing and you can access the basics of this at home. We use a teaching for mastery approach and small steps are key to this.

[CPD Training | Free maths resources | White Rose Maths]

To use one-minute-maths you have to enter the three word code: het-gum-bit



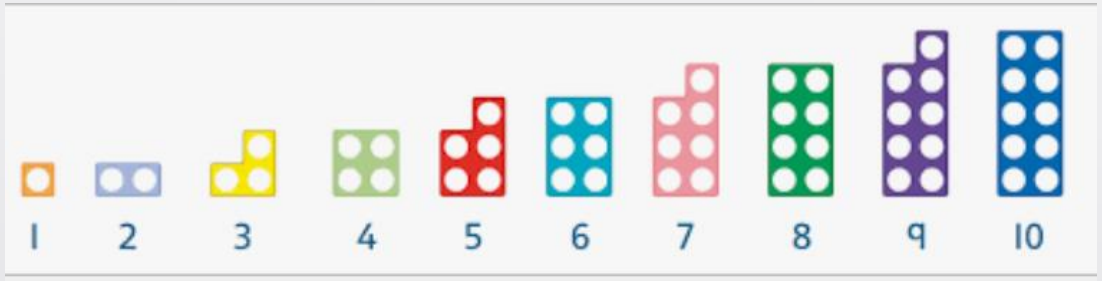
Factual fluency is a key element of our teaching for mastery approach. The idea is to reduce the stress on working memory, so that children can focus on the learning intention of the lesson.

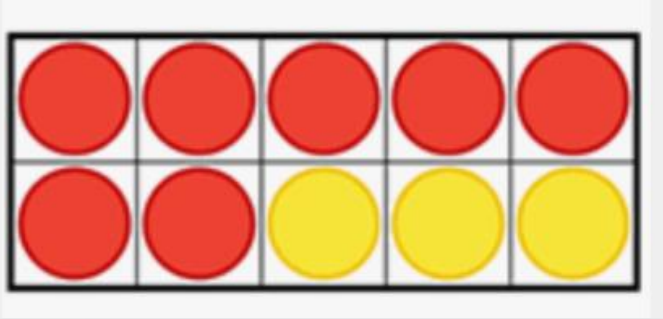
I feel that factual fluency is the most important element of maths for children, and if you want to spend time working on maths at home with your child – this is the most beneficial area.

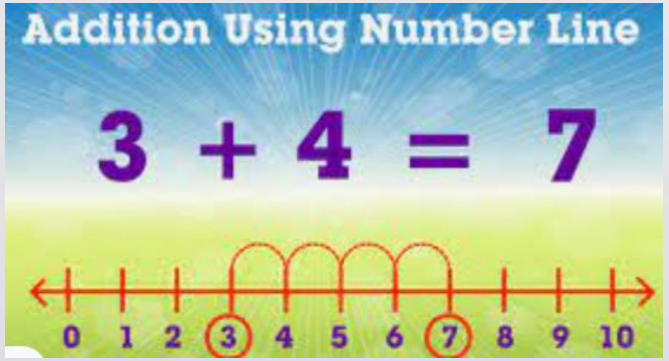
Let's take a look at our factual fluency policy and then if you have any questions, please ask.

Addition

Addition will look different at certain points on your child's journey through school, but they all build an understanding of what addition is and how they can be flexible with addition. 3 + 3, 30 + 30, 300 + 300, etc





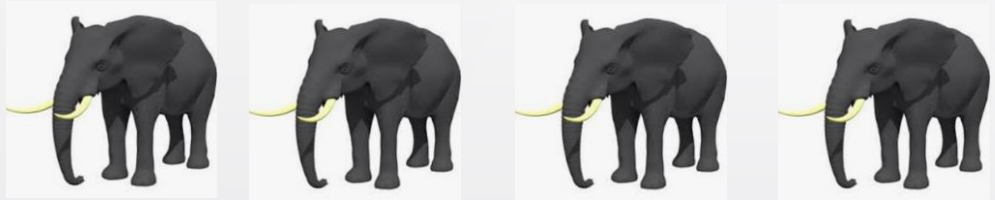


	7	8	9
+	6	4	2
1	4	3	1
	1	1	

addend
addend
total/sum

Subtraction

Once again, skills are built and that will include using concrete objects, then pictures and finally, the abstract.



Subtraction is about "finding the difference".
4 – 3 = 1
3,089,598 – 3,089,596 =

4	minuend
- 3	subtrahend
1	difference

The reduction method is a great example of "fluency".

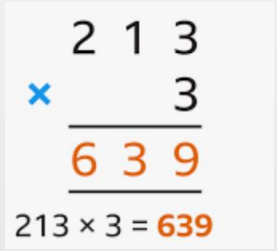
Multiplication

Once again, at the heart of our teaching has to be understanding.
What is multiplication?

Multiplication is repeated addition!

3 x 4 = 12

3
3
3
3
12



multiplicand
multiplier
product

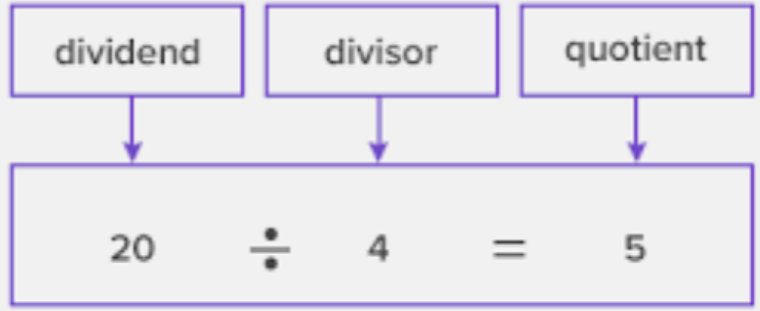
Our aim, is always to make them comfortable with the abstract and choose the method most efficient.
3 x 4 = 12, 4 x 3 = 12 , 30 x 4 = 120, 30 x 40 = 1,200, 0.3 x 4 = 1.2, 60 x 0.2 = 12

Division

Will also start with concrete objects and we might talk about "sharing", but we also look at it as grouping.

12 sweets shared equally between 4 people, results in 3 sweets each.

12 sweets, put into groups of 3, results in 4 groups.



12 / 4 = 3

12 / 3 = 4

We make a huge link between multiplication and division, so that they recognise they are not learning new facts, if they understand the relationship between multiplication and division.

3 x 4 = 12 inverse 12 / 4 = 3 and 12 / 3 = 4

Arrays, and showing understanding, is imperative!