<u>Our Curriculum Vision – PRAY</u>

| Protecting our Planet – learn and | Resilience – be able to face | Aspiration – we are created by God | Y es to equality – we are all equal |
|--|---|--|--|
| contribute to protecting God's | challenges and use them to help us | to do amazing things – each one of | and important in God's eyes. |
| creation — in our community and | progress. Overcome difficulties | us. Ambitious / belief in ourselves | Everyone is equal and deserves to |
| wider work. Caring about the world | that challenge us; | and in what we can achieve. | be valued and respected. |
| we live in; | | | |
| | | | |
| Children's understanding of number | Teaching for mastery encourages all pupils to believe that they can achieve | Our approach to Maths at St Cuthbert Mayne is inclusive which allows children | Maths mastery promotes the belief that every child can enjoy and succeed in |
| provides them with the knowledge of | mathematical success. | to access mathematics and aspire to be | mathematics, regardless of background. |
| understanding the world around them. It | | successful mathematicians. | |
| allows them to comprehend the enormity | This inclusive approach, and its emphasis | | Mastery is about keeping children |
| of the issues facing God's creation. | on promoting multiple methods of solving a single problem, builds self-confidence | Teachers provide scaffold and support so children can aspire to access all activities. | together and not moving at an over rapid pace. |
| We teach the children to approach and | and resilience in all pupils. | ominarem can aspine to access an accivities. | pace. |
| understand how to solve problems which | | | The expectation of the new curriculum |
| in turn allows them to transfer these skills | Teacher model and scaffold how to access problems to teach and build | | sets higher expectations for pupil achievement where the majority of pupils |
| to the wider problems facing our world. | resilience when facing complex problems | | will move through the programmes of |
| | within mathematics. | | study at broadly the same pace. Some |
| | | | children may find it difficult to keep at |
| | | | that pace or may even exceed this pace. Therefore, teachers provide personalised |
| | | | learning to suit their needs. |
| | | | S |
| | | | Use of concrete manipulatives and |
| | | | pictorial representations allow all children to access mathematics. In addition, the |
| | | | use of technology is also used to promote |
| | | | and support children's learning. |

Our Subject Philosophy

"Mathematics may not teach us how to add love or minus hate, but it gives us every reason to hope that every problem has a solution." Anonymous

At St Cuthbert Mayne Catholic Junior School, we have adopted a mastery approach to teaching and learning in mathematics. Mastering maths means pupils of all ages can acquire a deep, long-term, secure and adaptable understanding of the subject.

We believe that every child at St Cuthbert Mayne can achieve in maths and this notion is empowered through 'Quality-first' teaching and an engaging curriculum which challenges and supports our learners. Our curriculum will focus on developing a strong sense of number, fluency and skills. The mastery curriculum will also allow children to identify patterns, solve problems and secure a deep understanding of mathematical concepts.

Teaching for Mastery

Our teaching for mastery centres around five big ideas:

Coherence

There is a coherent learning progression through the curriculum which provides access for all pupils.

Representation and Structure

A range of carefully selected representations are used by teachers in lessons to expose mathematical structures.

Mathematical Thinking

Children are given opportunities to spot patterns and make connections. In turn, this helps children to reason and generalise using precise mathematical language.

Fluency

Efficient and accurate recall of number facts is essential for pupils as it allows children to think more deeply about concepts and problems.

Variation

Conceptual variation is used to draw attention to critical features of concepts.

Procedural variation is used to draw children's attention to key features, scaffolding how to reason and make connections.

The requirements of the National Curriculum

Purpose of study

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.

Aims

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 nonroutine problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions.

Mathematics programme of study

Maths Long term plan:

| Maths Curriculum Map 2023-24 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 | | |
| Year 3 | Adding and subtracting across 10 Numbers to 1,000 | | Right angles Securing mental calculation (additive) | Column addition 2,4,8 times tables Column subtraction | - Unit fractions | Non-unit fractions Parallel and perpendicular (polygons) Time | | |
| Year 4 | Review column addition and subtraction Numbers to 10,000 3, 6, 9 times tables Perimeter | | 7 times tables Understanding and manipulative multiplicative relationships Coordinates | | Review fractions Fractions greater than 1 Division with remainders Symmetry in 2D shapes Time | | | |
| Year 5 | Decimal fractions Money Negative numbers Short multiplication and division | | Area and scaling Calculation with decimal fractions Factors, multiples and primes | | - Fractions - Converting units - Angles | | | |
| Year 6 | Calculating using knowledge of structures Multiples of 1,000 | Numbers up to 10,000,000 Draw, compose and decompose shapes | Multiplication and division Area, perimeter, position and direction | Fractions and percentages Statistics | Ratio and proportion Calculating using knowledge of structures | Solving problems with 2 unknowns Order of operations Mean average | | |

<u>Curriculum Progression at St Cuthbert's Mayne Junior School</u>

- Number and Place value progression map
- Addition and subtraction progression map
- Multiplication and division progression map
- Fractions (including decimals and percentages) progression map
- Ratio and proportion progression map
- Measurement progression map
- Geometry properties of shapes progression map
- Geometry position and direction progression map
- Statistics progression map
- Algebra progression map