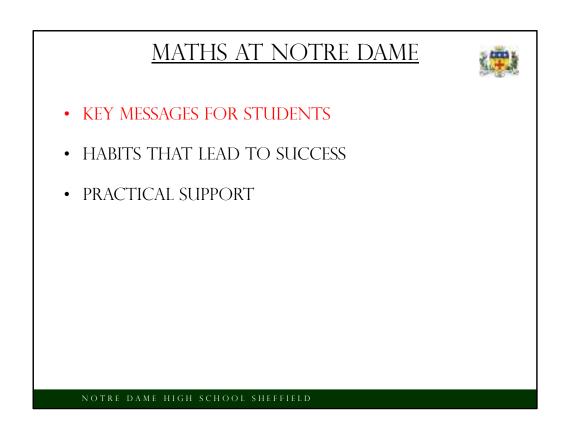
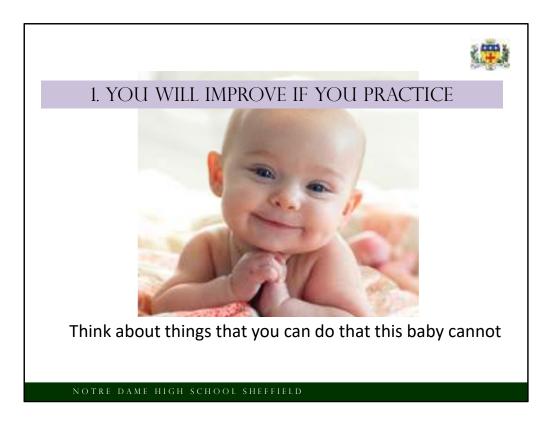


Y7&8 INFORMATION EVENING

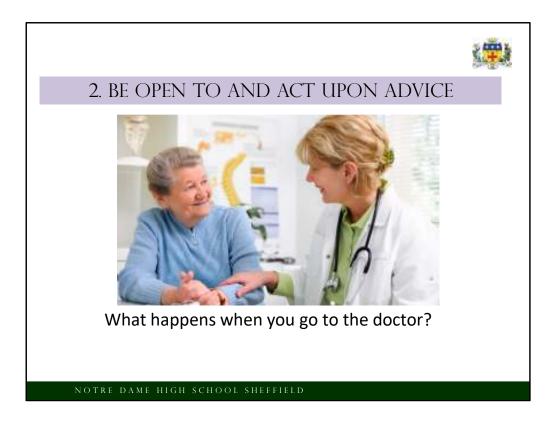
MATHEMATICS



So what are these things? And what can I do to help?



We asked students to think about this question in an assembly. The point was...maths is not something that you either have or you don't. You learn it with practice

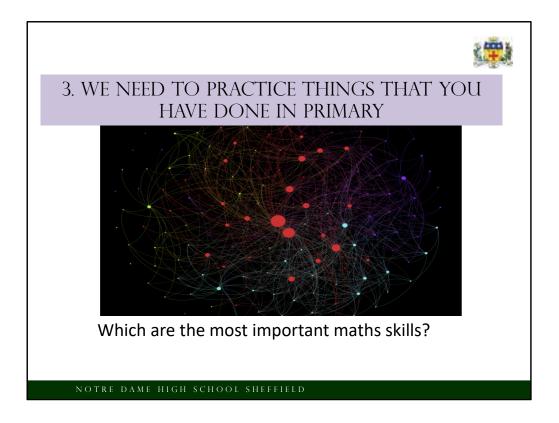


The doctor needs some information; there will be questions, tests, scans before they can help

The maths teacher needs information, too.

We use techniques to gather this information, but it's so much easier if students are forthcoming

Particularly when they are unsure about a topic



We asked students to think of some maths topics.

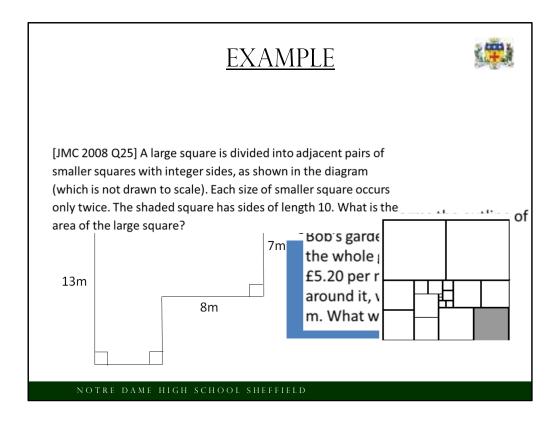
The diagram shows GCSE maths skills, with the dots proportional to the number of topics they are prerequisite for.

Y7 can name all the big ones!

The message: we will be revisiting things that have been done in primary.

Some students think "I've done area before, so I don't need to concentrate on this" And then, before they know it, they are left behind.

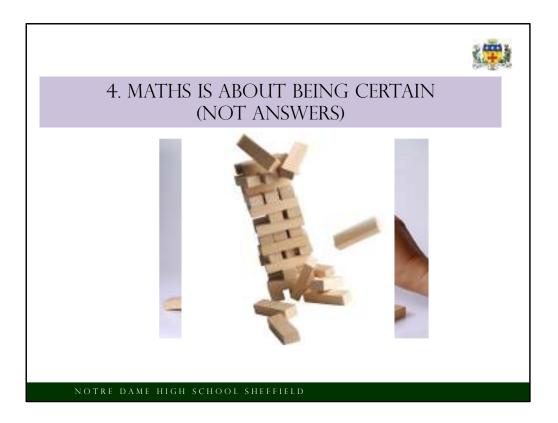
They need share what they already know, and get ready for when we extend the ideas they started in primary



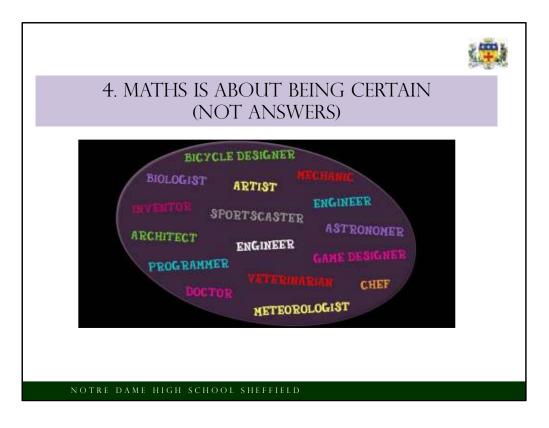
One example is 'area of a rectangle'

We know students do it in primary and yet we spend two weeks on it But we won't spend two weeks on the first problem, we'll look at more complex questions

Answers are £3561.60 and 1296

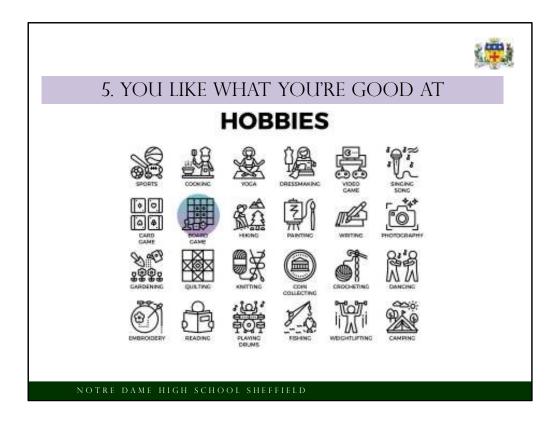


If some of the blocks lower down are shaky, trying to learn new ideas can be difficult, and can risk upsetting what is already understood



The individual skills can be useful but probably in very specific situations or careers (science, engineering, etc)

But the ability to make a case with certainty is vital in many more careers, and in managing our lives (in particular, financially)



The usual thought is that you get interested first, and then you become successful But there's a growing consensus that it's the other way round. You experience some success, and that fuels your interest

We might see this in hobbies, a child experiences some early success, they feel good at it, and it becomes something they like doing. This then leads to more success.



1. YOU WILL IMPROVE IF YOU PRACTICE

2. BE OPEN TO AND ACT UPON ADVICE

3. WE NEED TO PRACTICE THINGS THAT YOU HAVE DONE IN PRIMARY

4. MATHS IS ABOUT BEING CERTAIN (NOT ANSWERS)

5. YOU LIKE WHAT YOU'RE GOOD AT

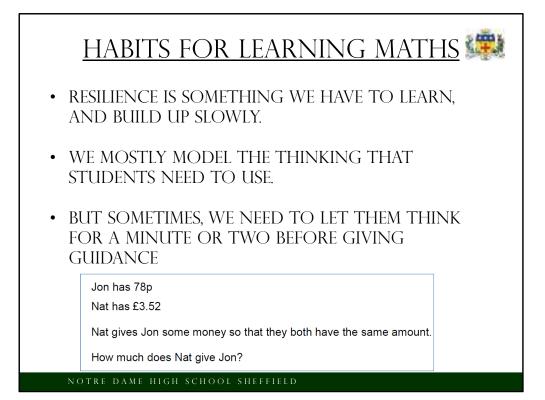
MATHS AT NOTRE DAME



- KEY MESSAGES FOR STUDENTS
- HABITS THAT LEAD TO SUCCESS
- PRACTICAL SUPPORT

HABITS FOR LEARNING MATHS

- MATHS IS LEARNED THROUGH EXAMPLES. Students need to be thinking about how they would deal with every example, not just when they are asked
- IMITATE THE WORKING SHOWN BY THE TEACHER. SOME STUDENTS CAN DO EASY QUESTIONS WITHOUT WORKING, AND THEN GET STUCK ON MORE CHALLENGING QUESTIONS
- PRACTICE WRITING CLEAR SOLUTIONS. AS THE MATHS GETS HARDER, THOSE WHO RELY ON MENTAL METHODS START TO STRUGGLE.



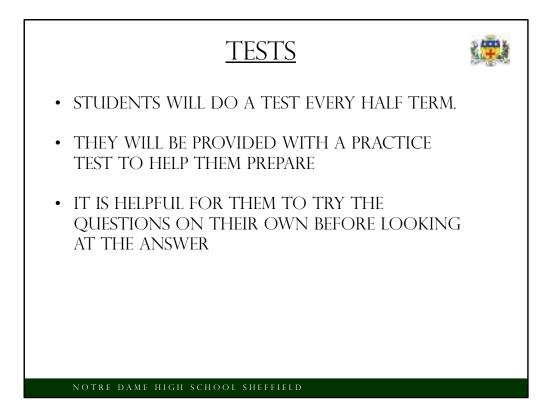
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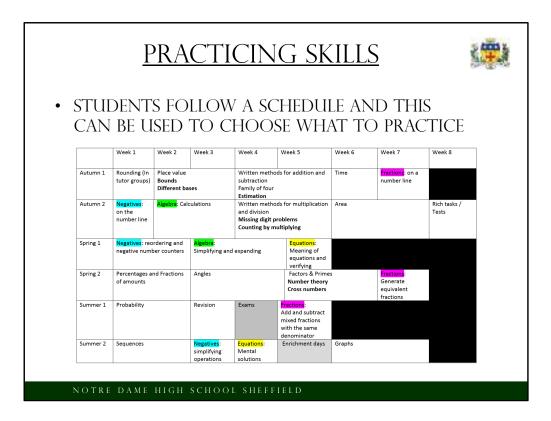


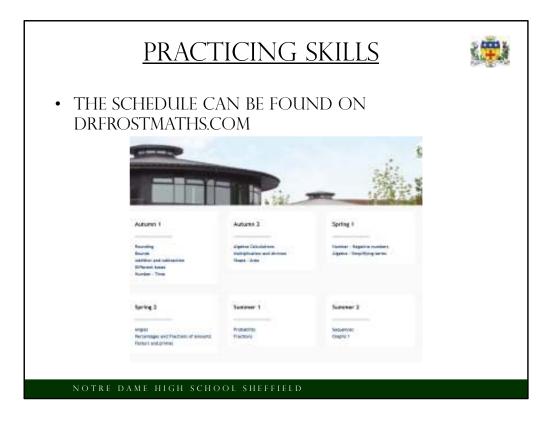
- KEY MESSAGES FOR STUDENTS
- HABITS THAT LEAD TO SUCCESS
- PRACTICAL SUPPORT

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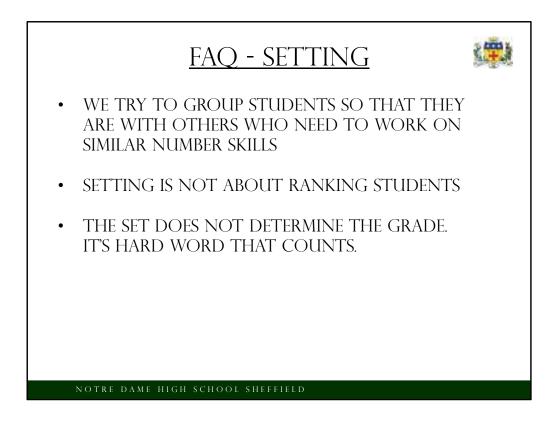
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This means that students get more attention from the teachers. The continued focus on number work can be targeted very precisely to help students improve

Students mathematical understanding is complicated. Levels or ranking would have you believe that a student who got 5c is better than one who got 4a in every topic. This is not true. Our job is see what they can do and then push them on. For everyone. AND this also means that it is more important to have a teacher that knows you well rather than moving up sets at the first opportunity.

Examples at GCSE. Students in set 2 got Bs, and students in set 6 got As

