







Lessons begin with a problem (usually linked to a context). Pupils explore, represent, and discuss in mixed prior attainment pairs. Teachers provide carefully selected concrete resources. Anchor tasks are designed to enable access for all, whilst also offering challenge. During this time, teachers/TAs circulate, observe and assess.



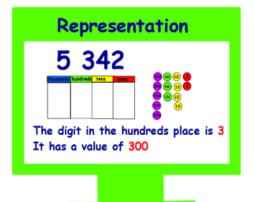
Responding to observation during the anchor task, the teacher draws out the maths through discussion, sharing of ideas and questions to lead the learning forward. Pupils model ideas at the board, using precise mathematical vocabulary in full sentences to explain ideas. Teachers have access to visualisers which can be used to effectively share pupil representations.



Teaching is episodic throughout the lesson. The teacher is assessing, responding, checking, and challenging through questions. Multiple representations are used to reveal the concept.

Teachers and pupils model at the board. Strategies are compared & evaluated.





Representations, including 'stem sentences' are used to reveal the concept. Through carefully planned variation, one concept is looked at in different ways. These representations support access and enable pupils to spot patterns, make connections and understand more deeply.

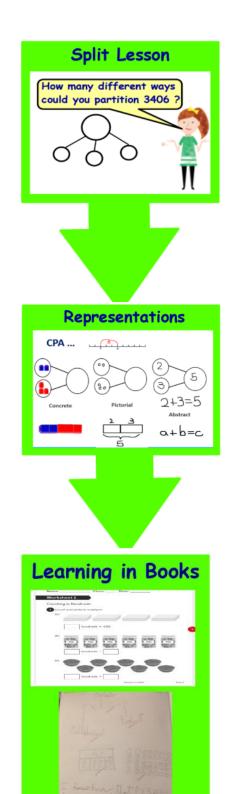


Pupils think deeply and share understanding with partners and the class. Teachers consider the 'tricky bits' and potential barriers/misconceptions as lessons are designed. Common misconceptions are exposed and addressed. Opportunities for deeper thinking are planned for carefully.



& share

Fluency is taught within lessons and developed through additional practice outside of maths lessons (daily fact fluency sessions, homework and Mathletics).



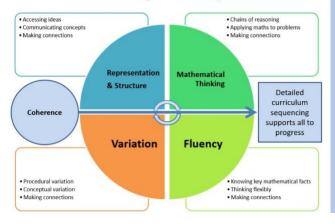
Where possible, split lessons are implemented. During break-time/snack-time (in Years 1, 2, 3 and 4), a thinking question is provided, allowing time for new learning to connect with prior knowledge. When children return, they are refreshed, ready to think deeply and work independently. Split lessons also allow the teacher time to respond to the first part of the lesson appropriately.

By the second half of the lesson, effective use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach and skilful teaching enables pupils to move away from concrete representations and start to work independently.

Maths No Problem practice books contain
'intelligent practice' tasks designed using variation,
which encourage deep thinking whilst working on
the questions, rather than working through the
questions quickly to produce answers.

In Maths Journals, pupils record diagrams, explanations, their own problems, investigations - all providing rich assessment data, revealing how deeply a concept has been understood.

Teaching for Mastery



Lessons are designed around
the 'five big ideas' of
Teaching for Mastery
(NCETM). Maths-No-Problem!
is the DfE approved textbook
used.