



Lessons learnt from Shanghai

MATHEMATICS



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*A rock from another mountain can be used
to chisel your own jade*

(Xiao Ya, Shijing: He Ming, 1000 A.C.)



“Raise the water, raise the boat”

High expectations of our pupils in all lessons across the curriculum

- Accurate and consistent use of technical language
- Difficult and confusing examples planned for, not avoided
- Pupils consistently challenged to explain their answers with reasons and referring to rules and prior knowledge, using full sentences

17/11/15

① $25 \times 40 = 1000$

② $125 \times 8 = 1000$

Associative Law of Multiplication

$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$$

$59 + 56 + 11$
 $59 + 11 + 56$
 $70 + 56 = 100$
 $100 + 376 = 476$

$89 + 376 + 11$
 $=(89 + 11) + 376$
 $=100 + 376$
 $=476$

$5 \times 219 \times 8$
 $=219 \times (5 \times 8)$
 $=20 \times 5 \times 219$
 $=100 \times 219 = 21900$

$125 \times 17 \times 8$
 $=17 \times (125 \times 8)$
 $=1000 \times 17$
 $=17000$

$131 + 13 + 87 + 69$
 $=(131 + 69) + (87 + 13)$
 $=200 + 100$
 $=300$



“The real scholar is not afraid to ask questions of his pupils”

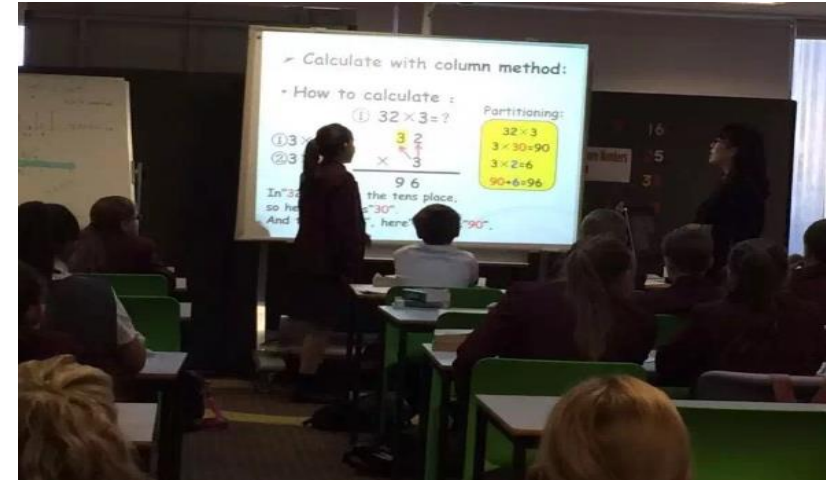
High profile questions for the classroom:

- Why? What if?
- What is the same? what is different?
- True and false questions
- Precise feedback, verbal or written
- “Intelligent practice” in mathematics



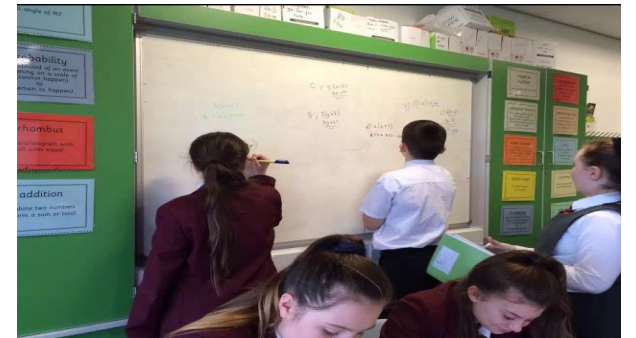
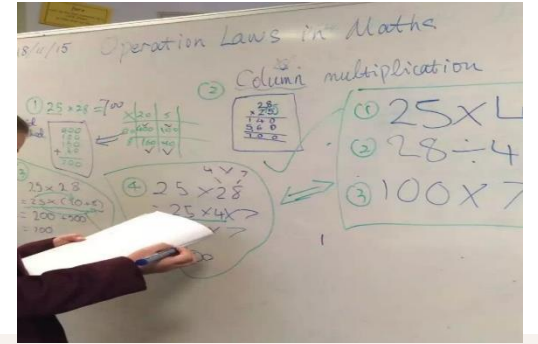
“The answer is only the beginning”

- Pupils are expected to stand up to explain their answers
- Pupils are expected to answer in full sentences to explain their thinking
- Pupils are expected to use precise, subject related vocabulary
- We assess pupils regularly in lessons to identify those requiring intervention
- In mathematics, we use probing questioning to test conceptual and procedural knowledge in mathematics



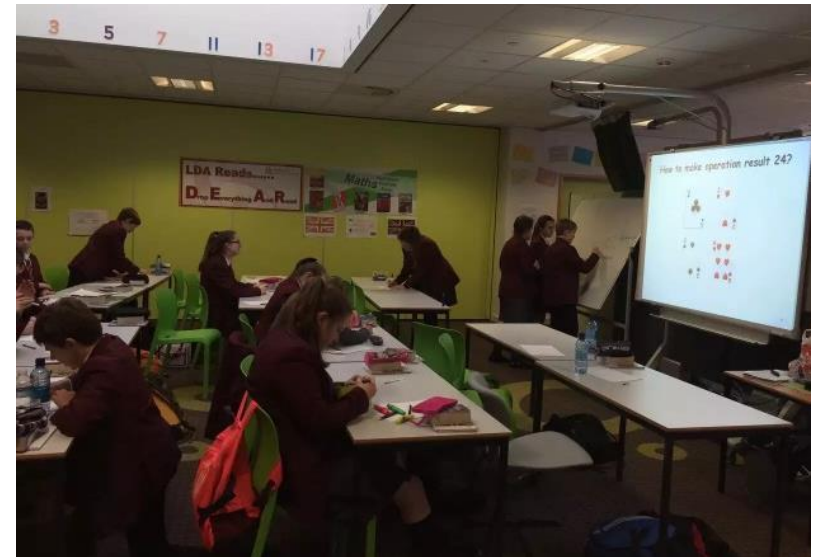
“ There are no mistakes, only lessons”

- Analysis of pupils' work to identify errors and explore misconceptions
- Sharing of pupils' mistakes on the visualiser to move learning forward
- Using pupils' work from the board to discuss their methods and possible mistakes



“Do not intervene before pupils have made an effort to understand”

- Link old knowledge to new knowledge
- Lesson structure: Review – Think – Learn – Apply – Challenge
- Pupils explore new materials without support prior to the teacher giving clues to move forward in their learning
- Different solutions are encouraged, shared and discussed



“Reviewing what you have learned and learning anew, you are fit to be a teacher”

- CPD is focussed on developing subject knowledge and pedagogy for the subject(s) that we teach
- Mutual observations have increased followed by “teacher research group” and feedback

