



Year 7 Mathematics



Chesterfield
High School

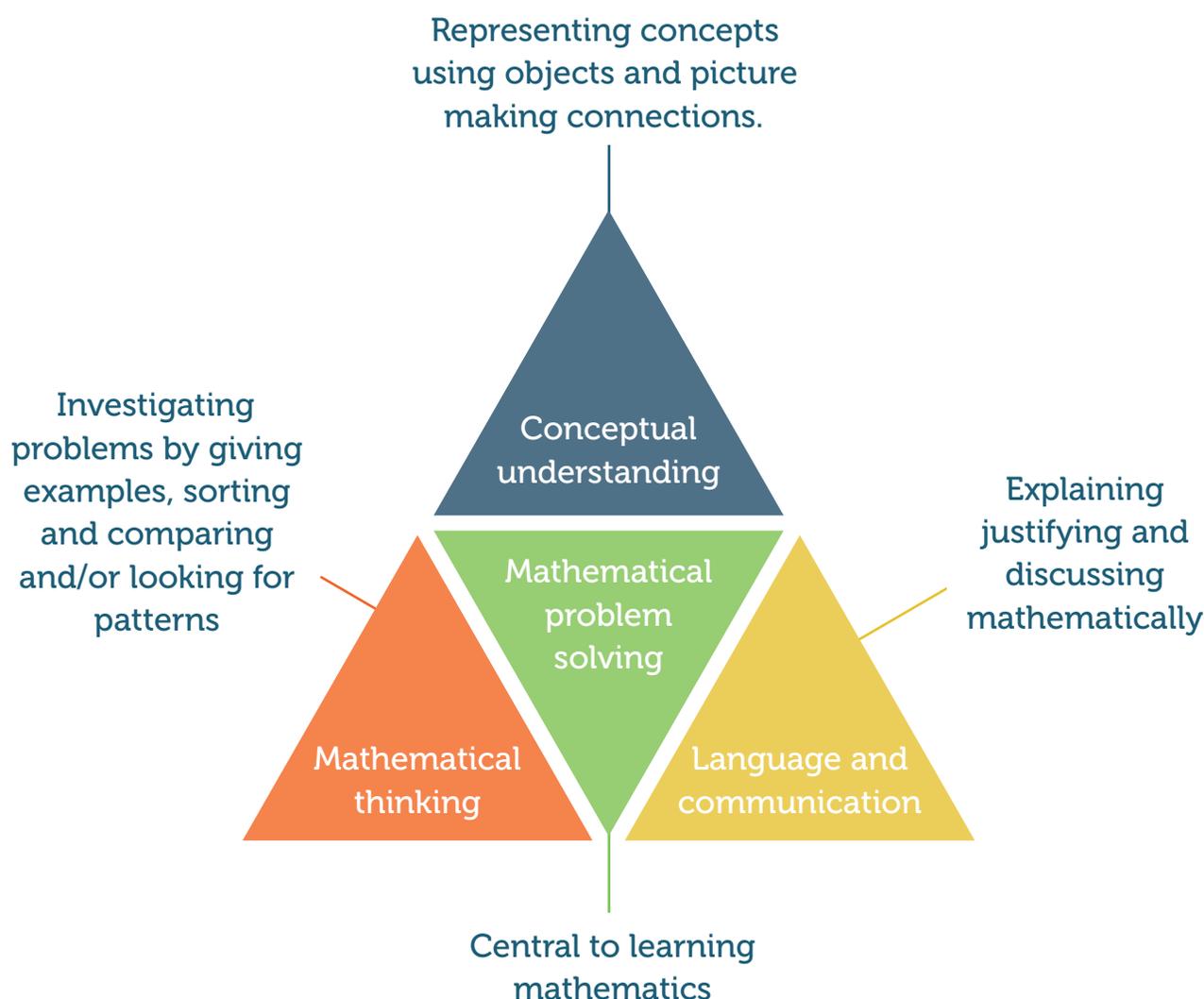
Year 7 Mathematics lessons at Chesterfield

Mathematics Mastery's
Vision is;

'For every child to
enjoy and succeed
in mathematics,
regardless of
background.'

The programme that Chesterfield High School is involved with has been inspired by internationally recognised practice, particularly drawing on evidence from Singapore and Shanghai. 530 schools are subscribed nationally.

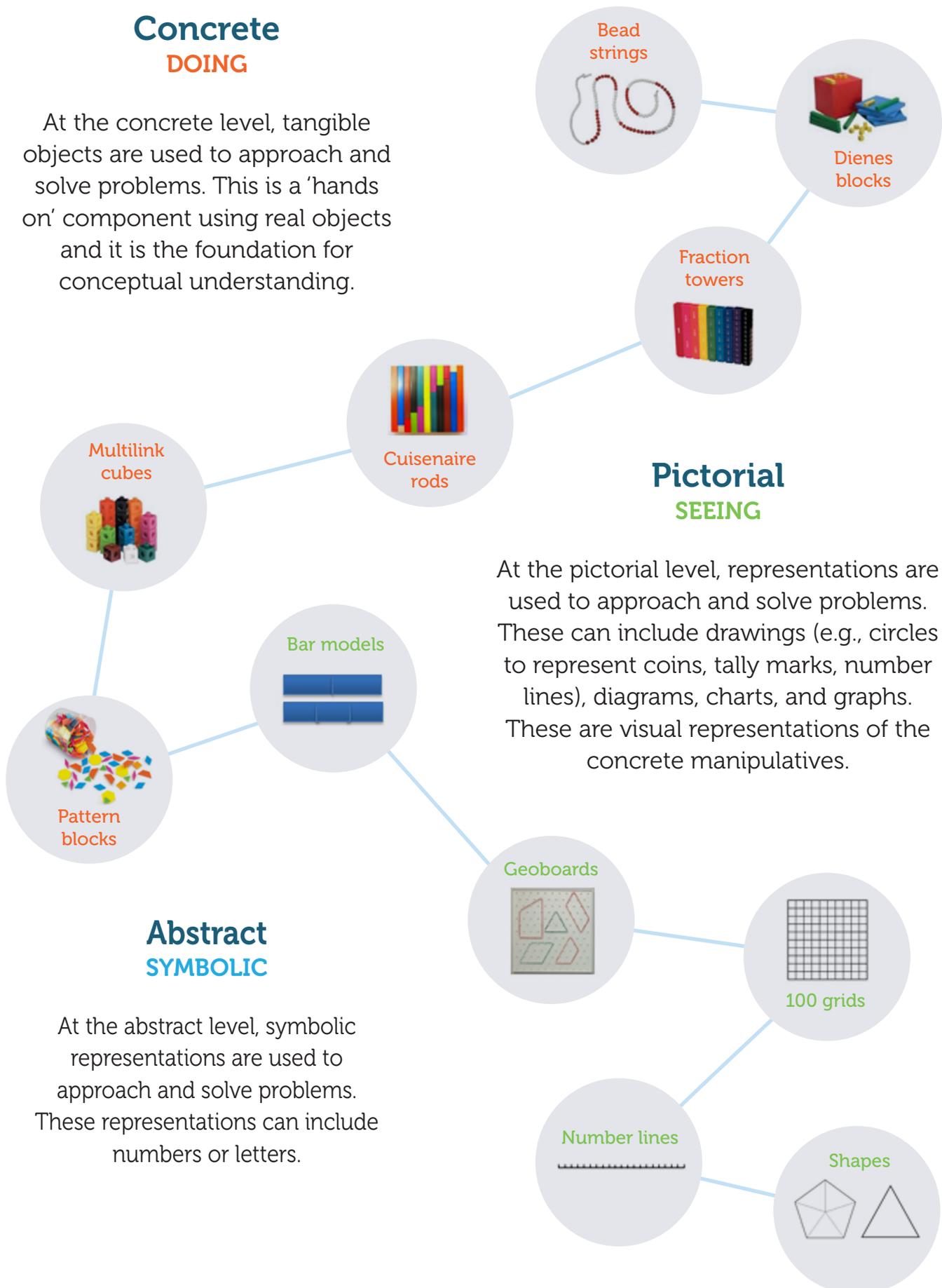
Mathematics Mastery is based on the following core principles:



Students will be using a Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (C+P+A) approach.

Concrete DOING

At the concrete level, tangible objects are used to approach and solve problems. This is a 'hands on' component using real objects and it is the foundation for conceptual understanding.



Pictorial SEEING

At the pictorial level, representations are used to approach and solve problems. These can include drawings (e.g., circles to represent coins, tally marks, number lines), diagrams, charts, and graphs. These are visual representations of the concrete manipulatives.

Abstract SYMBOLIC

At the abstract level, symbolic representations are used to approach and solve problems. These representations can include numbers or letters.

Mathematics lesson will include:

- Talk tasks
- Discussing and justifying
- Making conjectures / generalisations

Curricular Principles:

- Fewer topics in greater depth
- Mastery for all pupils
- Number sense and place value come first
- Problem solving is central

How can you support your child?

- Growth mind-set
- Reasoning
- Making links
- Multiple representations
- Challenge through depth

Arithmetic Practice over the holidays

Arithmetic skills and fluency are key areas our students need to practice and feel confident with. We ask that you take some time over the summer to practice these skills and keep them fresh ready for September:

1. Draw lines to join up pairs or numbers that add up to make 10.



2. Complete each equation to make 10. The first one has been done for you.

$6 + 4 = 10$

$5 + \underline{\quad} = 10$

$\underline{\quad} + 8 = 10$

$0 + \underline{\quad} = 10$

$10 = \underline{\quad} + 2$

$10 = 7 + \underline{\quad}$

$\underline{\quad} + 1 = 10$

3. How many more pennies will Karl need to put in each pot in order to make 10p?



4. Write down as many equations as you can to make 20.

5. Fill in the gaps in these equations.

$$\underline{\quad} + 80 = 100$$

$$100 = \underline{\quad} + 20$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 10 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad} = 70 + 30$$

$$100 = \underline{\quad} + 40$$

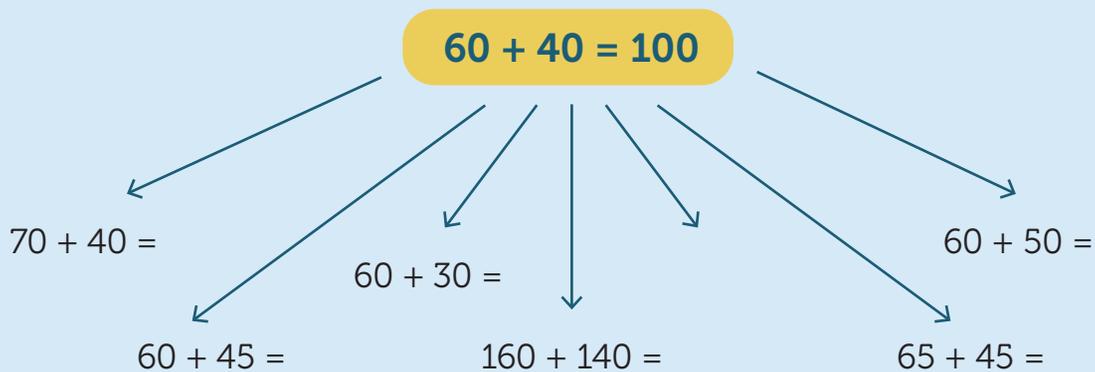
$$60 + 40 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + 50 = 100$$

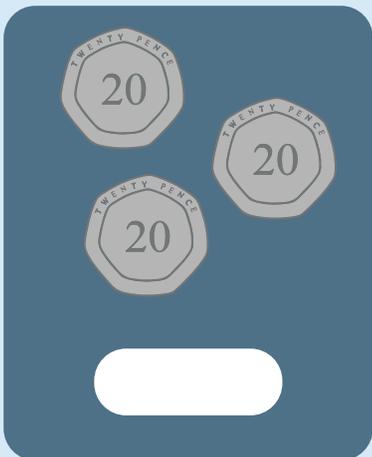
$$100 + \underline{\quad} = 100$$

$$90 + \underline{\quad} = 100$$

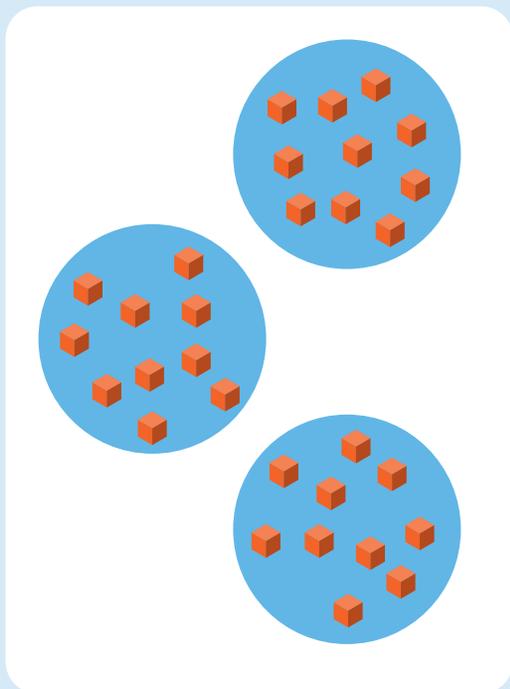
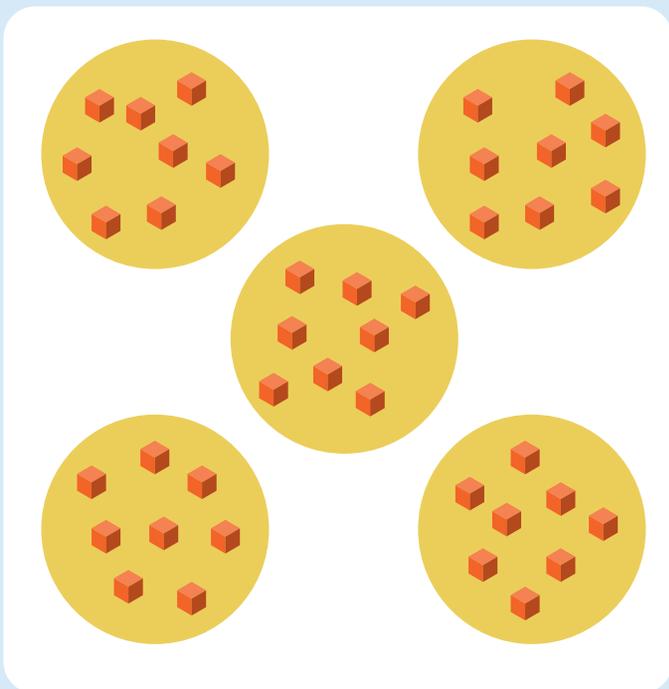
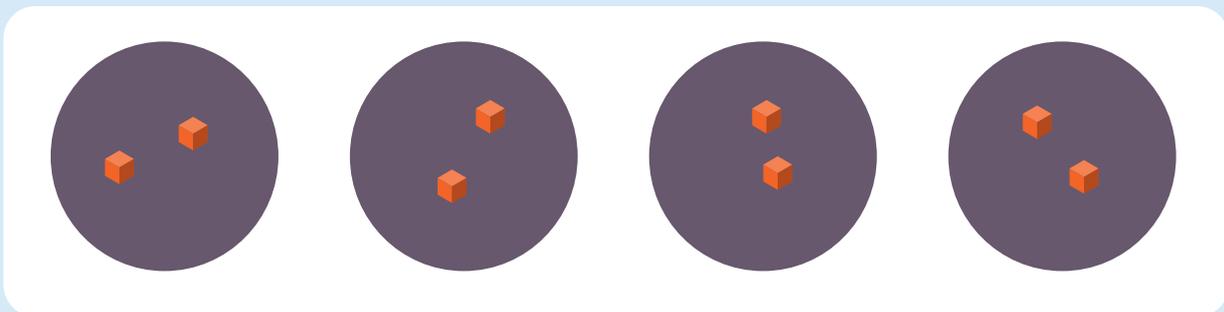
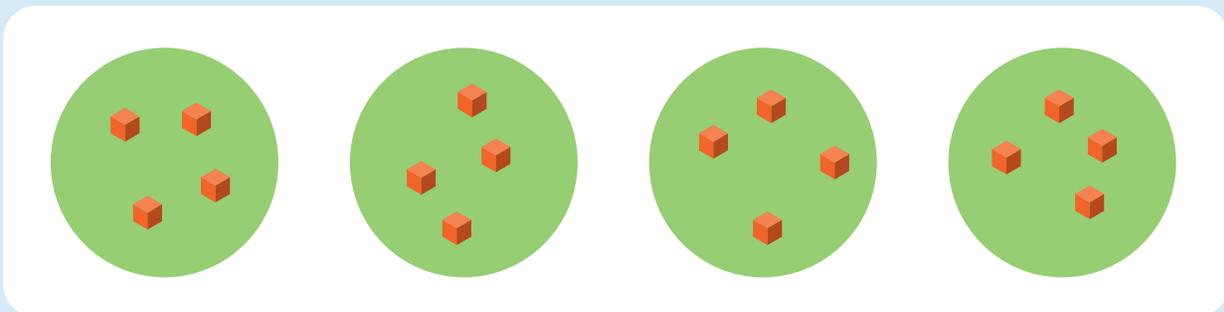
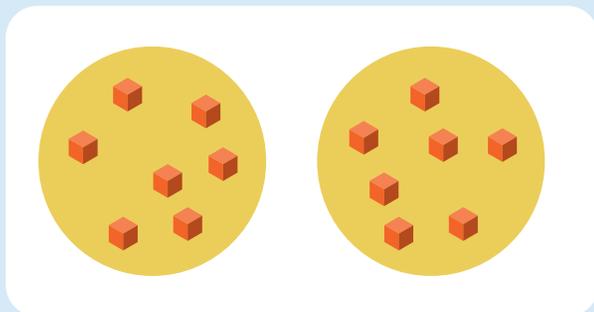
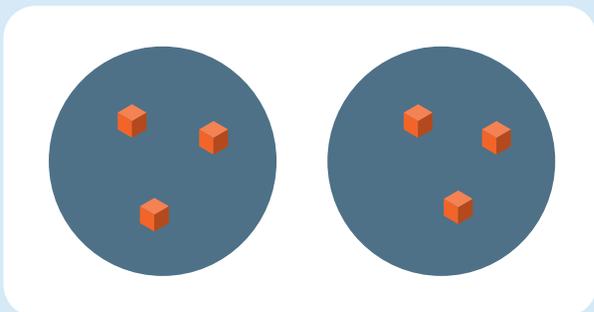
7. Can you come up with any more equations starting from $60 + 40 = 100$?



6. How much more money will Lucy need in order to have £1?



8. Discuss how to calculate the number of cubes in each question below



What division calculations can you give using your answers above?

9. Use these arrays to complete the calculations below:

$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$
 $3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$
 $6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$
 $8 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

10. Use the given information to answer the questions in each box:

$8 \times 8 = 64$

$8 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 12 = 132$

$12 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$13 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

Consider the corresponding division calculations for each of the questions above.

11. Each circle matches to a rectangle above and below it. Draw lines linking the correct rectangles to each ring:

★ $\times 10 = 20$

★ $\times 10 = 50$

★ $\times 10 = 70$

★ $\times 10 = 100$

★
= 5

★
= 10

★
= 7

★
= 2

★ $\times 9 = 45$

★ $\times 9 = 63$

★ $\times 9 = 18$

★ $\times 9 = 90$

Key words spellings

Please practice the following key word spellings for mathematics. We will be testing these in September: Do you know what they all mean?



convert

fraction

percentage (%)

calculate

difference

divide

double

halve

estimate

exact

multiply

product

total

tenth

hundredth

thousandth

factor

integer

negative

square

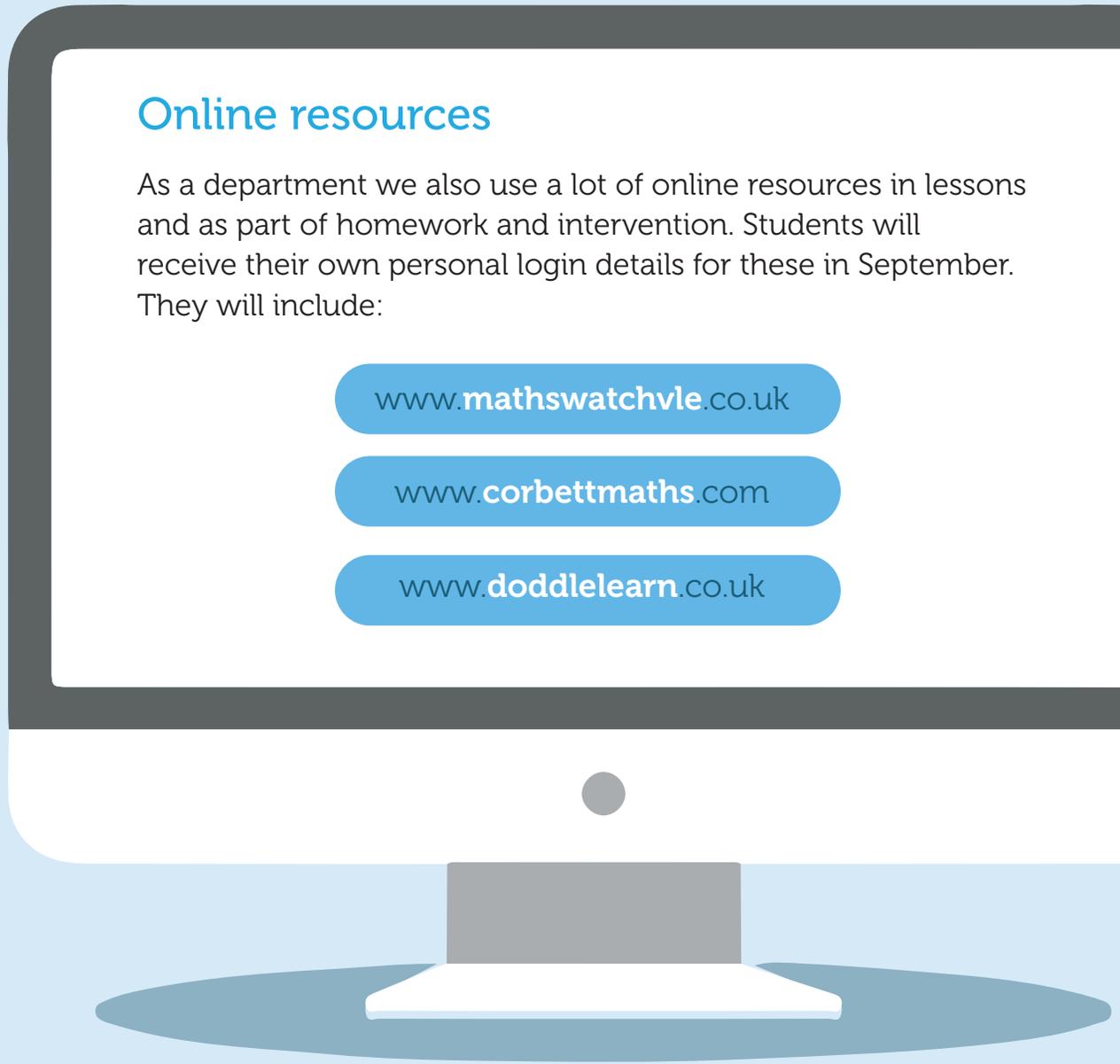
Online resources

As a department we also use a lot of online resources in lessons and as part of homework and intervention. Students will receive their own personal login details for these in September. They will include:

www.mathswatchvle.co.uk

www.corbettmaths.com

www.doddlearn.co.uk



Calculators

This is the official exam calculator that we use in year 11 so the sooner students can acquire their own and get used to using it the better as 2 out of 3 exams are calculator papers:

Casio FX-83GTPLUS Scientific Calculator



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