

JOHN SPENDLUFFE TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE



Numeracy Policy

John Spendluffe Technology College

Numeracy Policy

To be reviewed annually.

2021

John Spendluffe is committed to raising the standards of numeracy of all of its students, so that they develop the ability to use numeracy skills effectively in all areas of the curriculum and the skills necessary to cope confidently with the demands of further education, employment and adult life

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Introduction:

The purposes of our whole-school numeracy policy:

- To develop and improve standards in numeracy across the school;
- To ensure consistency of practice including methods, vocabulary, notation, etc;
- To indicate areas for collaboration between subjects;
- To assist the transfer of pupils' knowledge, skills and understanding between subjects.

A definition of numeracy:

Numeracy is a proficiency which is developed mainly in mathematics but also in other subjects. It is more than an ability to do a basic arithmetic. It involves developing confidence and competence with numbers and measures. It requires understanding of the number system, a repertoire of mathematical techniques, and an inclination and ability to solve quantitative or spatial problems in a range of contexts. Numeracy also demands understanding of the ways in which data is gathered by counting and measuring, and presented in graphs, diagrams, charts and tables.

(Framework for Teaching Mathematics - yrs 7 to 9-Dfes)

Practice at John Spendluffe

1. Raising Standards

Raising Standards in Numeracy across our school cannot be solely judged in increasing test percentages. There is a need to evaluate the pupils' ability to transfer mathematical skills into other subject areas, applying techniques to problem solving. Their confidence in attempting this is initially as important as achieving the correct solution.

The Senior Leadership Team and Heads of Department will have a commitment to the implementation and evaluation of this work. They will be aware of the need to create time for liaison and sustain the cross curricular links forged between subject areas. The effectiveness of these links will reduce the replication of work by teachers and pupils.

2. Consistency of Practice

Teachers of mathematics should:

- Be aware of the mathematical technique used in other subjects and provide assistance and advice to other departments, so that a correct and consistent approach is used in all subjects.
- Provide information when needed to other subject teachers and departments on appropriate expectations of students and difficulties likely to be experienced in various age and ability groups.
- Through liaison with other teachers, attempt to ensure that students have appropriate numeracy skills.

Teachers of subjects other than mathematics should:

- Ensure that they are familiar with correct mathematical language, notation, conventions and techniques, relating to their own subject, and encourage students to use these correctly.
- Be aware of appropriate expectations of students and difficulties that might be experienced with numeracy skills.
- Provide information for mathematics teachers on the stage at which specific numeracy skills will be required for particular groups.

3. Our Areas of Collaboration: Departmental Responsibilities

- Each department at John Spendluffe Technology College will be responsible for including aspects of numeracy in their syllabus, and in their teaching throughout the year.
- Each department will have access to the online software used by the Maths department in order to achieve consistency across the school.
- Each department will set homework with aspects of numeracy.
- Each department will have a numeracy person responsible for numeracy keywords and displays within their department.

Mental Arithmetic Techniques:

All departments should give every encouragement to pupils using mental techniques but must also ensure that they are guided towards efficient methods and do not attempt convoluted mental techniques when a written or calculator method is required.

Written Calculations

Pupils are now expected to use long multiplication and long division, not other methods.

Whole school Policy on the use of calculators

In deciding when pupils use a calculator in lessons, we should ensure that:

- pupils' first resort should be mental methods;
- pupils have sufficient understanding of the calculation to decide the most appropriate method: mental, pencil and paper or calculator;
- pupils understand the four arithmetical operations and recognise which to use to solve a particular problem;
- pupils have the technical skills required to use the basic functions of a calculator constructively and efficiently, the order in which to use keys, how to enter numbers as money, measures, fractions, etc;
- when using a calculator, pupils are aware of the processes required and are able to say whether their answer is reasonable;
- pupils can interpret the calculator display in context (e.g 5.3 is £5.30 in money calculations);
- we help pupils, where necessary, to use the correct order of operations – especially in multi-step calculations, such as $(3.2 - 1.65 \times (15.6 - 5.77))$.

Vocabulary

The following are all important aspects of helping pupils with the technical vocabulary of Mathematics; using a variety of words that have the same meaning e.g. add, plus, sum. Encouraging pupils to be less dependent on simple words e.g. exposing them to the word multiply as a replacement for times. Discussion about words that have different meanings in mathematics from everyday life e.g. take away, volume, product, etc. Highlighting word sources e.g. quad means 4, lateral means side so that pupils can use them to help remember meanings. This applies to both prefixes and suffixes to words.

4. Transfer of Skills

It is vital that as the skills are taught, the applications are mentioned and as the applications are taught the skills are revisited.

The Mathematics team will deliver the Curriculum, knowledge, skills and understanding through the schemes of work, using direct interactive teaching. They will make references to the applications of Mathematics in other subject areas and give contexts to many topics. Other curriculum teams will build on this knowledge and help pupils to apply them in a variety of situations. Liaison between curriculum

areas is vital to pupils being confident with this transfer of skills and the Maths team willingly offers support to achieve this.

Detailed below are some examples different ways maths may be encountered in other curriculum areas.

ART – Symmetry; use of paint mixing as a ratio context.

ENGLISH – comparison of 2 data sets on word and sentence length.

Food Technology – recipes as a ratio context, reading scales.

GEOGRAPHY - representing data, use of Spreadsheets.

HISTORY – timelines, sequencing events.

ICT – representing data; considered use of graphs, bar charts for discrete data, histogram data.

MFL – dates, sequences and counting in other languages; use of basic graphs and surveys to practice foreign language vocabulary and reinforce interpretation of data.

MUSIC – fractions.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION – collection of real data for processing in Maths, estimation, time and measurement.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION – interpretation and comparison of data gathered from secondary courses (internet) on e.g. developing and developed world.

SCIENCE – calculating with formulae, graphing skills.

TECHNOLOGY – measuring skills, units of area and volume, scale practical equipment, and proportion.

The Role of the Numeracy Coordinator

1. To play the lead role in raising standards of numeracy across all subjects at John Spendluffe Technology College.
2. To develop an annual action plan for numeracy development at John Spendluffe Technology College.

3. To review and liaise interventions as necessary to ensure students access the support they need to improve and maintain progress.
4. Meeting with Headteacher to share the vision for numeracy across the school & identify key aspects.
5. Numeracy Coordinator to provide a Numeracy Challenge to Form Tutors to encourage participation and curiosity in regards to numeracy
6. Numeracy Coordinator to review the Numeracy Policy every two years
7. Collation of responses from each form tutor and reward participation
8. Numeracy Coordinator to communicate with Heads of Department to identify where numeracy is used in their schemes of work.

POLICY DOCUMENTS

The following policy document was presented to the Governing Body of John Spendluffe Technology College and approved and adopted by them on the date stated.

Policy: Arts

Signed as approved on behalf of the Governing Body

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S Curtis', written in a cursive style.

Mr S Curtis, Headteacher

Date: 8 November 2021