



# Mathematics Newsletter

Welcome to the first edition of St Joseph's Maths Newsletter! Each half-term, we will be sending out a newsletter to promote Maths; showcase what it going on in school; as well as provide hints and tips to support your child.

## Masters of Maths

Miss Gill and Mrs Ellison are working with the Maths Hub to support and develop the teaching of maths at our school. They have created a Maths Vision that summarises the teaching and learning at St Joseph's.

'At St Joseph's, Maths is taught with desirable difficulty so that children become **confident**, **independent** and **resilient** learners. We have a culture where all can **achieve** unconscious competence, ready for maths in the **wider world**'.

These are the attributes that will celebrated in Good News Assembly certificates and in the new display.

We are:

MASTERS OF MATHS  
CHILDREN  
INDEPENDENT  
REAL WORLD READY  
CONFIDENT  
RESILIENT



## Maths Ambassadors

Our new Maths ambassadors are taking charge of our TTRS board! Take a look at our Top 5!

Rank	Name	Rockname	Initial Studio Speed	Current Studio Speed
1	Sebastian	Flo Stemple	8.33	0.74
2	Gabriel	Gabe Pike	10.17	0.79
3	Lucas	Andrew Meek	8.11	0.89
4	Robbie	Rookie Brannon	7.23	1.02
5	Oliwer	Piper Black	30.00	1.27



## Maths Challenges

Have a go at these challenges—the answer is on the next page (but no peeking!)

### KS 1 Challenge:

#### Gob-stopper

Jade bought a gob-stopper.  
It cost 6p.



She paid for it exactly.  
Which coins did she use?

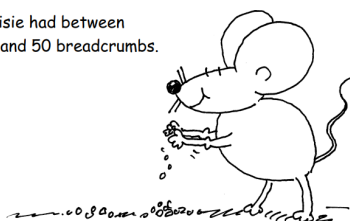
There are 5 different ways to do it.  
Find as many as you can.

What if the gob-stopper cost 7p?

### KS2 Challenge:

#### Maisie the mouse

Maisie had between  
30 and 50 breadcrumbs.



She counted the breadcrumbs in fours.  
There were 2 left over.

She counted them in fives.  
There was 1 left over.

How many breadcrumbs did Maisie have?





## Inspirational Mathematician— Katherine Johnson

The stars were always within reach for Katherine Johnson. Using her mathematics skills, she helped NASA send astronauts to the moon and return them safely home. She also overcame racial and gender hurdles that helped make giant leaps for humankind.

One of her biggest accomplishments at NASA was helping calculate the trajectory, or path, of the country's first human spaceflight in 1961, making sure astronaut Alan B. Shepard, Jr., had a safe trip. A year later she helped figure out John Glenn's orbit of the planet, another American first. In 1969, she calculated the trajectories of Neil Armstrong's historic mission to the moon on Apollo 11.

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/katherine-johnson>


### EYFS activity to try at home

 **#MathsEveryoneCan** 

Go on a 3-D shape hunt around your house to collect lots of different shaped objects.

What you notice when you use each of your objects to print using playdough or paint?  
What shapes can you see?

Now have a go at using your objects to print a pattern.



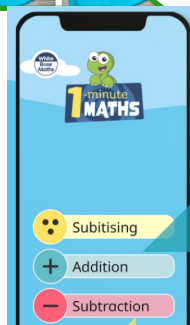
### Time Tips:

To help your child at home with learning about 'Time' you could:

- \*Get them a watch to practise using analogue time
- \*Whilst looking at the digital time on your phone or in the car, ask what the time is in 24 clock or in words
- \*Whilst baking, discuss how long the food will take to bake
- \*Whilst watching TV, use the TV guide to discuss how long shows will be on

### Maths Apps

There is a brand new app designed to support children's learning in Maths, aiming to support number confidence and fluency - in one minute chunks! It can be downloaded onto phones and tablets - <https://whiterosemaths.com/1-minute-maths#download>



### Maths Challenge Answers:

KS1—Five different ways to pay 6p:  $5p + 1p$   $2p + 2p + 2p$   $2p + 2p + 1p + 1p$   $2p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p$   $1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p$ . Six different ways to pay 7p:  $5p + 2p$   $5p + 1p + 1p$   $2p + 2p + 2p + 1p$   $2p + 2p + 1p + 1p + 1p$   $2p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p$   $1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p + 1p$

KS2— Maisie had 46 breadcrumbs. The problem can be solved by experiment. Alternatively, list all the multiples of 4. Add 2 to each number in the list. Now list all the multiples of 5. Add 1 to each number in the list. Now look for a number lying between 30 and 50 that is common to both lists. To adapt the problem, group the breadcrumbs in 5s and 6s, or 7s and 9s.