

Curriculum Briefing 2024

Primary 6 Mathematics



Teaching Approach

CPA Approach

1. Concrete (Doing)

Manipulatives that students 'play' and model the problem.

2. Pictorial (Seeing)

Diagrams and Models to represent the problem.

3. Abstract (Symbolizing)

Use of abstract symbols to represent the problem.

The diagram illustrates the CPA approach for the problem $2 \div \frac{1}{4} = 8$. It is divided into three columns: Concrete, Representational, and Abstract.

- Concrete:** Shows two red bars representing the number 2. These are divided into eight yellow pieces, each representing $\frac{1}{4}$. The number 8 is written below the pieces.
- Representational:** Shows two boxes, each labeled "1 Whole". Each whole is divided into four equal parts, each labeled $\frac{1}{4}$. The number 8 is written below the pieces.
- Abstract:** Shows the equation $2 \div \frac{1}{4} = ?$. A blue arrow labeled "Change" points to the equation $\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{4}{1} = ?$. A blue arrow labeled "Flip" points to the equation $2 \times 4 = 8$. A blue arrow points from the final equation to the question "Is this 8 wholes or 8 of $\frac{1}{4}$?".

At the bottom, a blue line of text reads: "2 divided into groups of $\frac{1}{4}$, equals 8".

Teaching Approach

Questioning Techniques

Teachers facilitate learning and elicit understanding of students' learning and concepts. *e.g. uncovering misconceptions of students through questioning*

Differentiated Instruction

To cater to the different learning progress, we adopt a range of differentiated strategies our teaching to cater to the different learning needs of every student

Use of Technology

SLS and online tools, learning is no longer limited to within the classroom

Assessments (for Learning, of Learning)

Assessments for Learning

To elicit students' understanding and possible gaps that need to be addressed.

Assessments of Learning

Report on students' ***level of attainment*** and inform ***progress*** to key stakeholders - parents, teachers and students

Typically, assessments are used in our school formatively to inform students' learning and allow teachers to guide students in closing learning gaps.

Assessment Overview

P6	WA 1		WA 2		Prelim	
	Foundation	Standard	Foundation	Standard	Foundation	Standard
Duration	50 min		50 min		P1 - 1h P2 - 1h	P1 - 1h P2 - 1h 30 min
Base Marks	40 marks	40 marks	40 marks	40 marks	90 marks	100 marks
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) Short Answer Questions (SAQ) Long Answer Questions (LAQ)					

Assessment Overview

P6 Standard Mathematics – Prelim Examination		
Description	Marks	Duration
<u>Paper 1</u> Section A - MCQ Section B - SAQ	45	1 h
<u>Paper 2</u> SAQ LAQ	55	1 h 30 min

Assessment Overview

P6 Foundation Mathematics – Prelim Examination		
Description	Marks	Duration
<u>Paper 1</u> Section A - 20 MCQ Section B - SAQ	50	1 h
<u>Paper 2</u> SAQ LAQ	40	1 h

Home – School Partnership

Mastery of Concepts

Encourage your child to revise so that he/ she can have a **good mastery of previous years' topics**. Having a good foundation will enable students to love, master and excel in Mathematics.

Optimise Screen Time

Student Learning Space (SLS) work will be assigned to aid in understanding of concepts and/or provide additional practices. Duration will be kept within one hour per session.

Monitor Progress

Check your child's homework regularly to ensure consistency in practice so that they do not fall behind.

Work Representation

Encourage your child to demonstrate good understanding of Mathematics concepts by **showing equations clearly**. Emphasize on **neatness** and **accuracy**.



Thank You