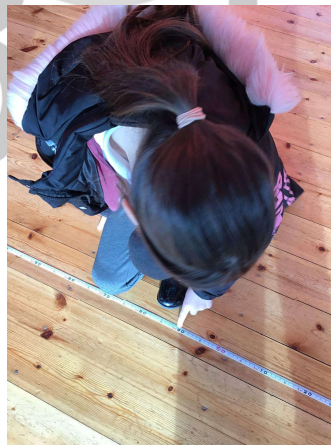




## Maths in the Workplace Day

The children in Chestnut Class enjoyed a Maths morning based around how Maths is used in aviation. To start the morning off, during collective worship the children enjoyed learning about how different members of our community use Maths in their everyday work. Then the children made paper aeroplanes out of different sized pieces of card. Next, we were off to the hall to throw each plane 3 times and to measure how far they managed to travel. Once back in class, we used calculators to find the mean of our data and then presented our results in a line graph. We then analysed our data to conclude the best size and features of a paper aeroplane for travelling the furthest distance.



LO: To understand how maths is used in aviation. To calculate and interpret the mean as an average.

22.25

Plane size	1st flight	2nd flight	3rd flight	Mean
Plane 1 29cm by 41cm	6m and 60cm	3m 50cm	4m 90	5m 00
Plane 2 27cm by 38cm	4m 20cm	3m 80cm	5m 90cm	4m 63cm
Plane 3 26cm by 35cm	4m 90cm	3m 50cm	5m 20cm	4m 53cm
Plane 4 23cm by 32cm	5m 60cm	4m 40cm	7m 20cm	5m 73cm

I predict that plane 3 will go the furthest because it is not a heavy plane but it's not a light one. I think it will pick up more speed.

Plane number 4 goes the furthest because it was the lightest. However, the lightest plane came in 2nd so you also need big wings to fly the furthest.

sp fly

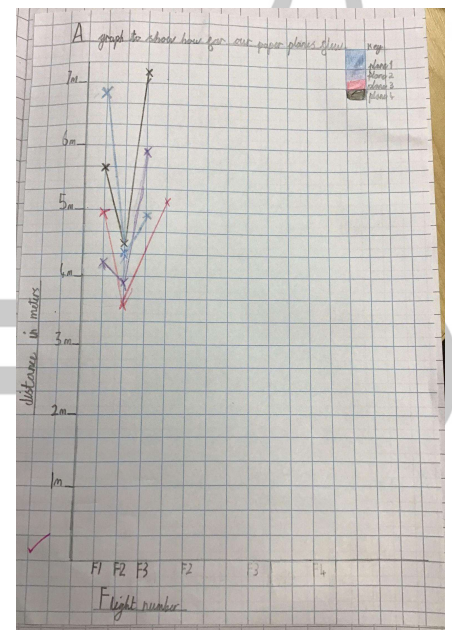
This was the first step we did. We had to fold the card into an aeroplane.

sp cut

After we did that we made one more up into the village hall where we had our competition.

sp where

then when it landed we had to see in meters and how far our plane flew.





Sycamore's Classroom was transformed into a post office for the morning.

### Weighing and Measuring Parcels

We used measuring tapes to measure the length, width and height of a range of different sized parcels and letters in centimetres (cm). We also used weighing scales to find the mass of each parcel/letter in grams (g) and kilograms (kg). This information helped us work out how much it would cost to send each parcel using first-class and second-class postage.

### Paying for Parcels, Letters and Stamps at the Till

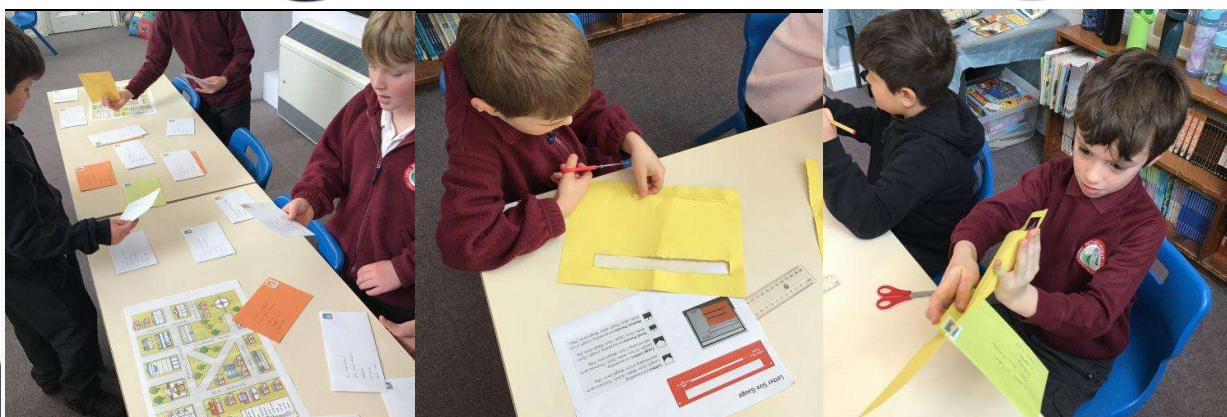
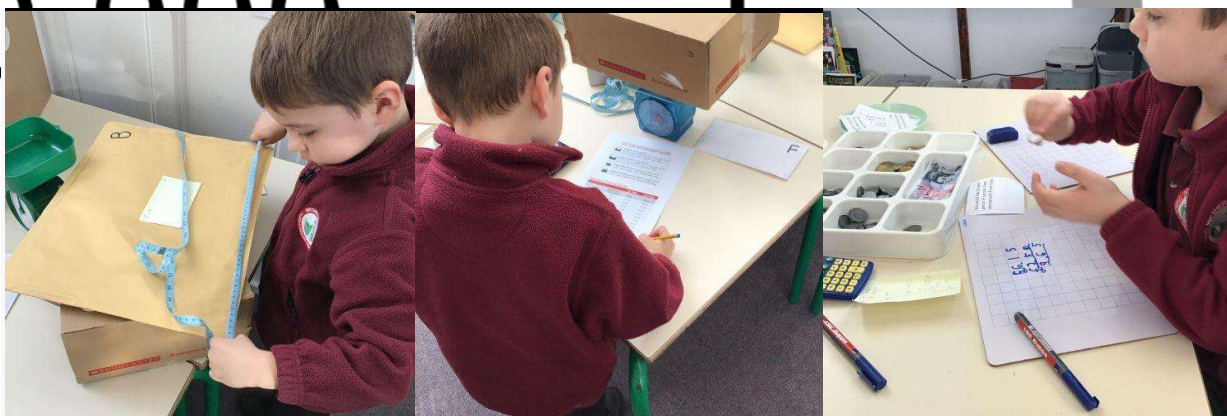
We worked out prices for different customer scenarios, e.g. You need to post parcel A first class and letter C second class or You need to post parcel D and buy 8 2<sup>nd</sup> class stamps etc. We used column addition to find the total costs and used coins/notes to pay.

### Making a letter size gauge

Using our measuring skills, we made a letter/large letter size gauge that could be used in the post office. We tested some of the letters to see if they were letters or large letters.

### Sorting the postbag

We emptied the postbag and ordered post using postcodes, door numbers and a map ready for the delivery round. We worked out the quickest and most efficient route.



$$5(2 + 2)$$

1 0 1

## Maths Day in Lime class

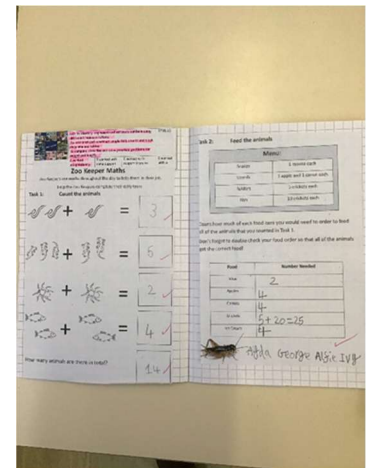
We had a fantastic morning doing Maths. The children were inspired by collective worship and hearing about all the jobs and how maths is used and valued for each role. As a class we delved deeper into what maths a Zoo Keeper would use. The children loved the idea of being Zoo Keepers. There was a wide selection of activities, including problem solving, analysing data and drawing graphs, comparing and ordering weight and length. The children really enjoyed the practical and collaborative work.

First, we watched a video of an Australian Zoo Keeper and how he used maths every day with tasks such as weighing the meat for each animal and measuring the medication. We discussed the importance of these tasks and why it was vital he did it correctly. Thus, putting maths into real life context and meaning.

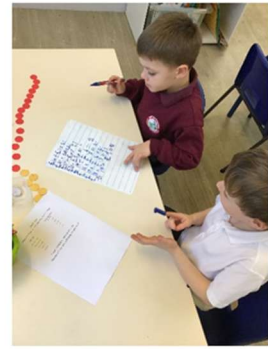


Our morning consisted of the children working out the food order for the zoo animals, they had to work out how much food each animal needed and ensure they ordered the correct amount of food.

Then the children did a survey, they asked each other what their favourite zoo animal was. The children then placed a tally to represent each person in our class, then then analysed the data and placed on a bar chart. We discussed which animal was the most and least popular from the bar chart.



The children carried out some money problems, they worked together to work out how many different ways they could pay for a zoo ticket, they used resources to support their ideas.



Finally, we estimated, compared and ordered the weight and length of different lizards at the zoo. We discussed which was the longest, shortest, heaviest, lightest and male or female. The children answered questions on our findings.

