Preparing Your Child For PSLE MATHEMATICS 2018

Date of PSLE Maths: 28 September

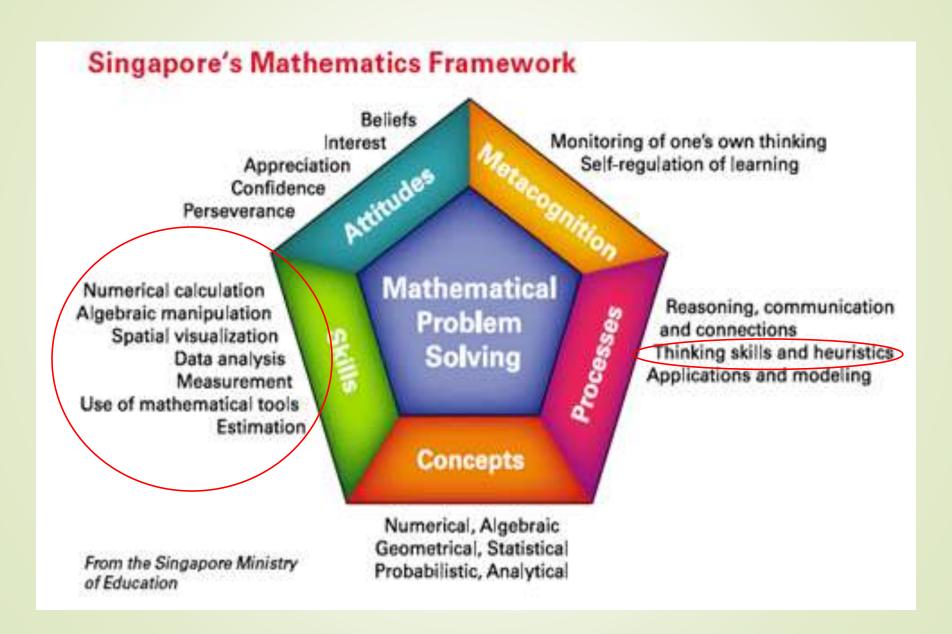
Outline

- Objective of PSLE Maths
- Topics to be tested
- Examination Format
- Problem-Solving Strategies
- Some common mistakes to note
- Assessment Objectives
- What is new in 2018?
- Expectations

PSLE Maths

The purpose of the PSLE Mathematics examination is to assess pupils' attainment in mathematics at the end of Primary Education with respect to the objectives of the **Mathematics Curriculum**

Mathematics Framework



Mathematics Framework

- The framework sets the direction for teaching, learning and assessment.
- In the curriculum, problems are defined to include "a wide range of situations" and include "non-routine, open-ended and real-world problems".

Topics to be tested

Standard Mathematics:

- Numbers (Whole Numbers, Fractions, Decimals)
- Measurement
- Statistics
- Geometry
- Rate, Ratio, Percentage
- **■**Speed
- Algebra

Minimal content changes. Mainly movements. Topic on Tessellation is

removed.

PSLE Mathematics Format

	Booklet A (20 marks)	Duration: 1 hour
Paper 1	Booklet B	
(45 marks)	(25 marks)	Use of calculator not allowed
		Duration:
Paper 2 (55 marks)		1 hour 30 minutes
		Use of calculator allowed

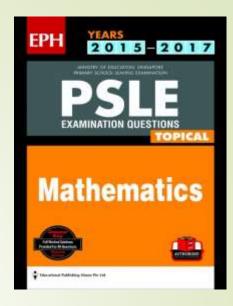
PSLE Mathematics format

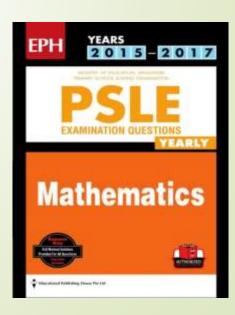
Paper	Booklet	Item Type	No. of questions	Marks	Weighting	Duration
1	A	MCQ	10	1	10%	1hour
			5	2	10%	Z o
	В	Short answer	5	1	5%	No Calculators
			10	2	20%	tors
2		Short answer	5	2	10%	1h 30m
		Structured	12	3, 4, 5	45%	Calculators allowed
		TOTAL:	47		100%	2h 30m

PSLE Mathematics format

Paper 1

- Consists of Booklet A & B
- Each question to be answered in less than 2 min
- Speed is essential
- Not much time for checking of answers





Paper 2- Breakdown of time required

Paper	Item Type	No. of questions	Time required	Total time
2	SAQ	5	5 x 2min	10 min
	Structured/ Long Answer (3m, 4m & 5m)	12	12 x 5min	60 min
	Checking	20 min		
	TOTAL TIME FOR	1 hr 30 min		

Paper 2

- Questions are more difficult
- Focus on understanding of question and strategy employed
- Do not spend time doing manual calculation
- Marks are given for working, method, mathematical sentence is important
- Cultivate the habit of writing working steps in daily work

Pointers for Pupils

- It is important to do well in Paper 1
- Spending at least 30 min/1h every day to revise their daily work or concepts to review what they have learned in class
- Practise the easier questions first. Easy questions helps to build up your child's foundation and most importantly, strengthens his/her self belief that Math is not as difficult as it seems
- Calculator is merely a tool. Questions in Paper 2 would be based on concepts and understanding

Some Pointers for Parents

- Encourage your child to organise (Process) information in the question into model, table or diagram
- Provide opportunities for time-based practices, revision of P4 to P5 topics
- Choose practices according to child's ability

The 5 key competencies in solving challenging problems

- Visualisation –An intellectual competency which is one of the most important abilities in solving problem and mental strategies strengthen visualization ability
- Number Sense
- Metacognition
- Communication
- Patterns

Problem-solving Strategies

- Draw a model
- Draw a diagram
- Make a list
- Guess and Check
- Make a Table
- Look for a pattern
- Working Backwards
- Logical Reasoning

Some Common mistakes and points to note

- Mistakes caused by mental calculation e.g. 2 x 3 = 5
- Use of wrong formula e.g. Area of triangle
 - = Length x Breadth
- Stuck at one question for too long
- Shaded wrong answer
- For Percentage and Rate sums, → has to be used
- Jane spent \$109 on a watch after a discount of 25%, What was the price of the watch before the discount?

$$75\% = $109 \times$$

1 man \rightarrow 200 hours

5 men → 40 hours

Some Common mistakes and points to note

Combined Maths statement

E.g.
$$58 + 37 = 95 + 73 = 168$$

Incorrect as $58 + 37 = 168 \times$

The word 'unit' must be spelt fully instead of using the letter 'u' as representation

10 units = 20

Changes in Assessment Objectives

There is a shift in the assessment objectives to applied learning. The change will involve more real life examples

Assessment Objectives

- Recall mathematical fact, concepts, rules and formulae; perform straightforward computations and algebraic procedures (AO1)
- Interpret information; understand and apply mathematical concepts and skills in a variety of contexts (AO2)
- Reason mathematically; analyse information and make inferences; select appropriate strategies to solve problems (AO3)

What's New in PSLE 2018?

New question type:
 True/ False/ Impossible to tell

New content tested:
 Solve simple equations

What's New in PSLE 2018?

Example 1

The average height of some children in a class is 150 cm. There is an equal number of boys and girls. The average height of the boys is 160 cm. Each statement is either true, false or not possible to tell from the information given. For each statement, put a tick $(\sqrt{})$ in the correct column.

Statement	True	False	Not possible to tell
All the boys are taller than all the girls.			
The average height of the girls is shorter than 150 cm.			

What's New in PSLE 2018?

Example 2

Jess sold (*y*+4) cakes on Saturday. She sold *y* cakes on Sunday than on Saturday. Altogether, she sold 68 cakes on the two days. Find the value of *y*.



Example 1(Solving a problem sum):

At a fruit stall, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the apples were red and the rest were green. In the morning, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total number of apples were sold, of which $\frac{5}{6}$ of the apples sold were red.

There were <u>28 green</u> apples <u>left</u>

How many red apples were sold?

Draw a model

Step 1: Understand the Problem

- I do not know Total number of apples
 - The actual number of red and green apples

- **Data** $\frac{3}{4}$ of the apples were red, $\frac{1}{4}$ were green
 - $-\frac{1}{2}$ of the total were sold
 - 28 green apples left

Draw a model

Step 2: Come up with a Plan

Thinking Qns:

What is the best strategy to be used?

Drawing Models

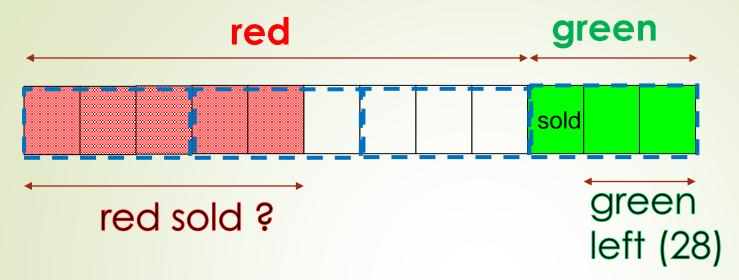
How can I use the data to find more information?

$$- \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{12} \text{ red apples solc}$$

- $\frac{5}{6}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{5}{12}$ red apples sold - So, $\frac{1}{12}$ green apples were sold $\frac{6}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ [sold]

$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} [sold]$$

Draw a model



Step 3: Act on the Plan

2 units = 28 (green apples)
1 unit = 14
5 units = 70
70 red apples were sold.

Step 4: Relook at the solution to check for transfer error

Fun ways to improve your child's performance in PSLE Maths

- Use existing card games or board games (Monopoly) to promote Maths.
- Ask varying questions to make your child think differently and creatively
- Creative problem-solving games: puzzles, origami, strategy books and games.
- All enrichment experiences should not make as an add-on to your child's learning experiences so as to maintain your child's healthy and positive outlook towards PSLE Maths.

One day, a man was sightseeing in Canada to enjoy the maple. He stopped by at a restaurant and ordered a 9-inchdiameter pizza. After waiting for a while, the waiter politely brought two 5-inchdiameter pizzas, and said that they ran out of 9-inch pizzas and the two 5-inch pizzas would replace it and had given him extra! The man, politely told the waiter that he did not gain from the offer.

Why did the man say that?

The man explained...

The mathematical formula of:

Area of circle = πr^2 ,

where π , pi = 3.14159... and r is the radius.

Area of a 9-inch pizza = 3.14 x 4.5 x 4.5

= 63.585 sq inches

Area of two 5-inch pizza = 3.14 x 2.5 x 2.5 x 2

= 39.35 sq inches

So even if he was given 3, 5-inch pizza, he did not gain from it.

Then, how many pizzas were given to the man in the end?

Thank You and All the Best for the coming SA1 & PSLE!

