

*Good evening!  
Thank you for coming.*



*This evening we will provide you with information on how we teach Mathematics at Moorlands and suggest ways that you can help your child at home using similar methods. Whilst you are waiting, please feel free to look at the resources on the table at the front.*



*Maths at Moorlands.*

*A focus on Concrete, Pictorial and  
Abstract approaches. (CPA)*

Karen Chapman and Justine Jackson

Maths Leaders Moorlands Primary School

# Why are we engaging parents?

**BBC News Report 2006**

69% of parents do not help children with their homework because...

*Everything has changed since they were at school and they are not **confident** in the new methods.*

# Parent confidence and support

Lots of initiatives have been introduced, like 'Keeping up with the Children,' 'Inspire Workshops' and employing parental engagement coordinators in some schools.

Despite this, the situation worsened:


BBC News Report 2010

82% of parents feel unable to help pupils with their homework.

**Lack of confidence?**

# The ‘problem’ with maths

“My dad thinks that the way **he** does maths is easier and better than **my** way, but he doesn’t understand my way and his way confuses me.”



That’s not the way we do it in school!

*Pupil – Catford High School*

In the Impact in Learning maths programme, children regularly talked about the **clash** between the maths learnt in school and what parents were showing them at home.

# Why it is important to engage parents with the mathematical learning of their children?

Research evidence suggests that when parents are engaged in their children's learning, outcomes for children can be improved.

Research also highlights the fact that parents feel they need more support to understand the current curriculum content and how they can support their child with their learning at home.

Desforges, C. and Abouchaar, A. (2003); Goodall, J. and Vorhaus, J. (2011);  
The Education Endowment Foundation (2019); Sarjeant, S. (2021)

# Agenda



- *The theory behind the importance of CPA – Concrete Pictorial Abstract*
- *Using manipulatives to introduce the basics of a new concept and ways to replicate this at home.*
- *Transitioning between concrete, pictorial and abstract.*



# *Concrete, Pictorial and Abstract Methods*



# Importance of CPA



In his research on the cognitive development of children (1966), Jerome Bruner proposed three ways of working to aid development:

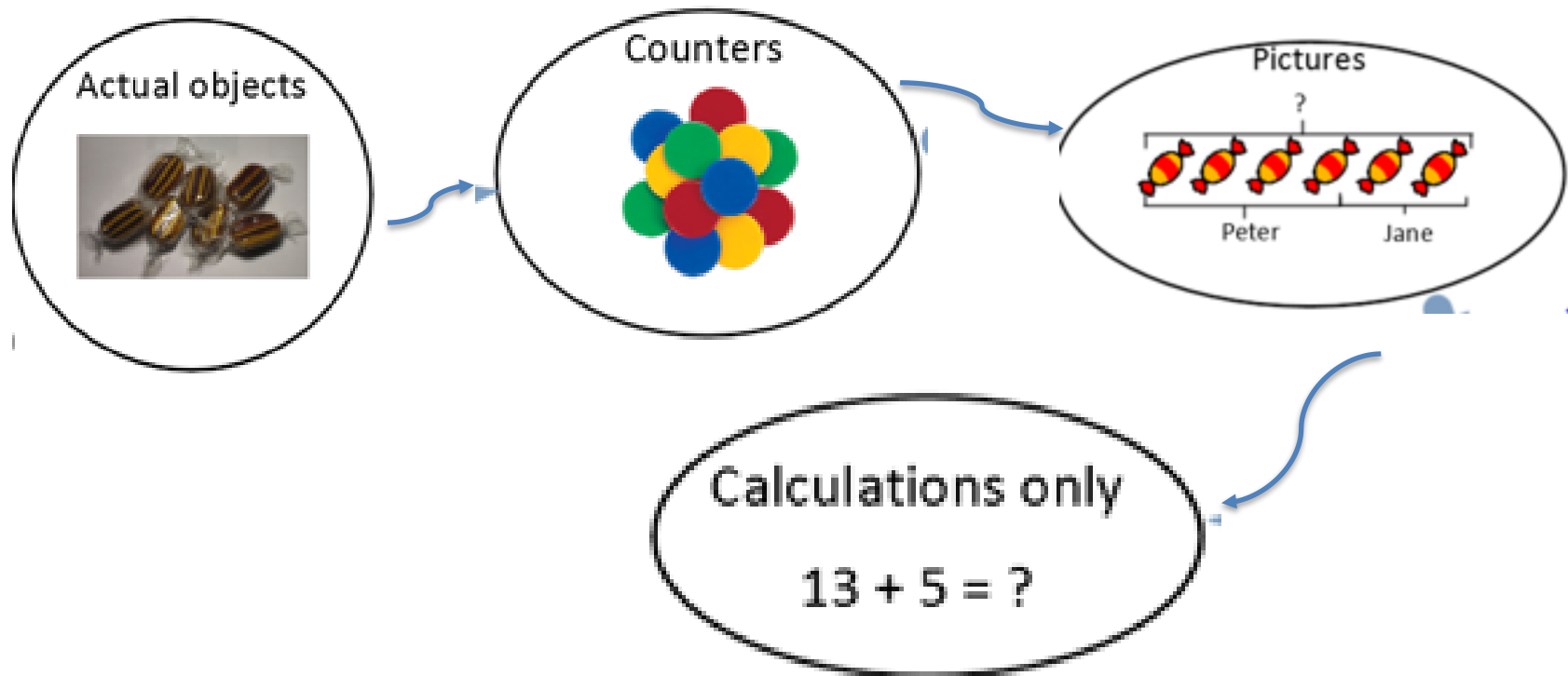
- Enactive representation (using 'concrete' objects)
- Iconic representation (drawing images / pictures)
- Symbolic representation (abstract numbers)

*“If we do not use concrete manipulations, then we can not understand mathematics. If we only use concrete manipulations, then we are not doing mathematics.”*

Gu (2015)

# Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract

Children should work at the stage they need until ready to move on. Within a class children can be working on the same calculation but accessing it in different ways.



# Using CPA methods



*Today we aim to give you a quick insight into methods used at school and how you could adapt those to work at home, with a focus on:*

- *Place value*
- *Addition and Subtraction*
- *Multiplication and Division*
- *Fractions and Problem Solving*
- *Subitising*



# Place Value

*(understanding the value of each digit and its place in the number system)*

14

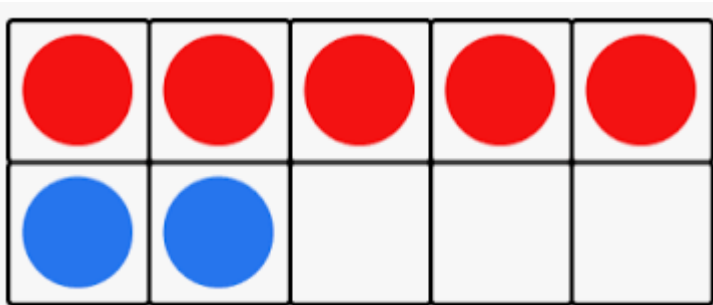
41

# Place Value in the Early Years

Links with number sense and number bonds.  
We complete a lot of work on quantity within quantity.

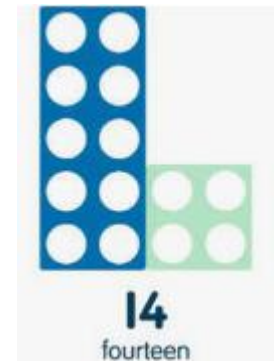
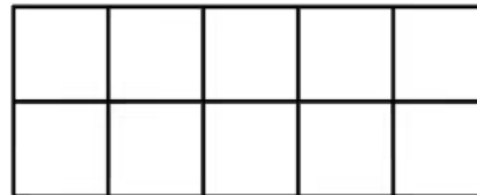
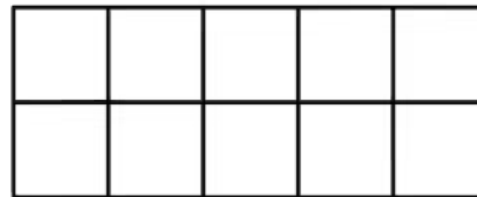


# 7



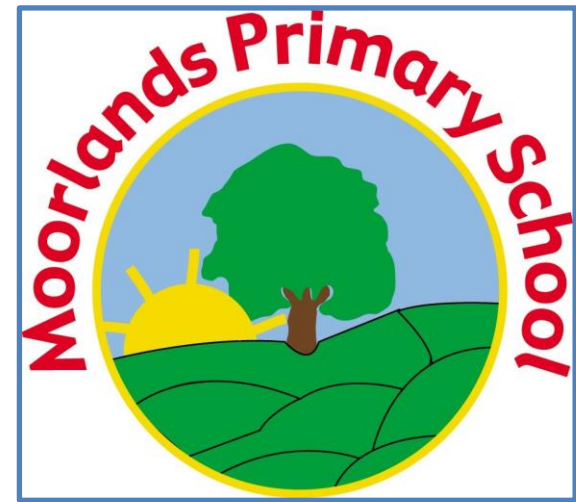
'5 and some more'  
How many more?

## Teen Numbers: 10 and some more

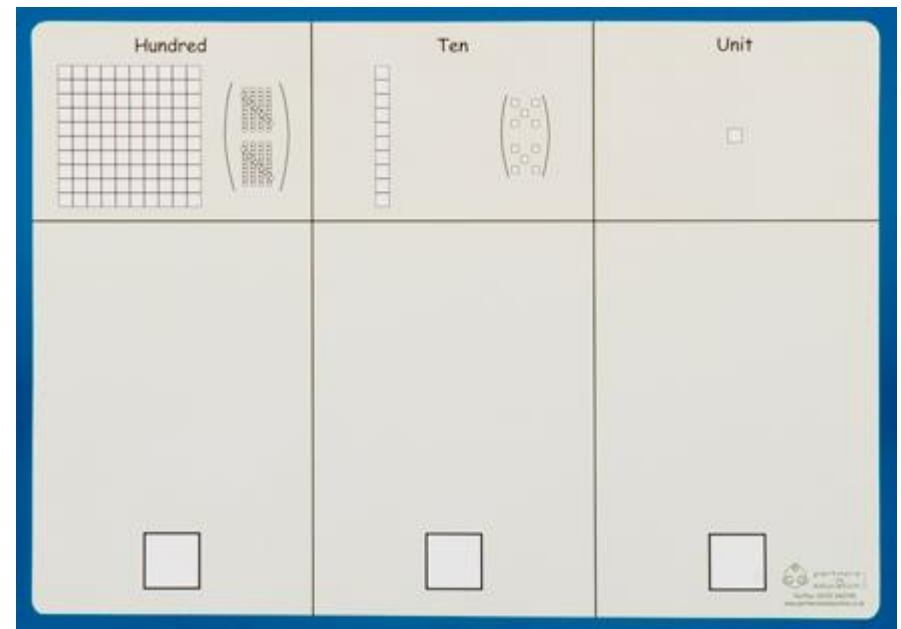


# Place Value in the KS1

Looking at what each digit represents

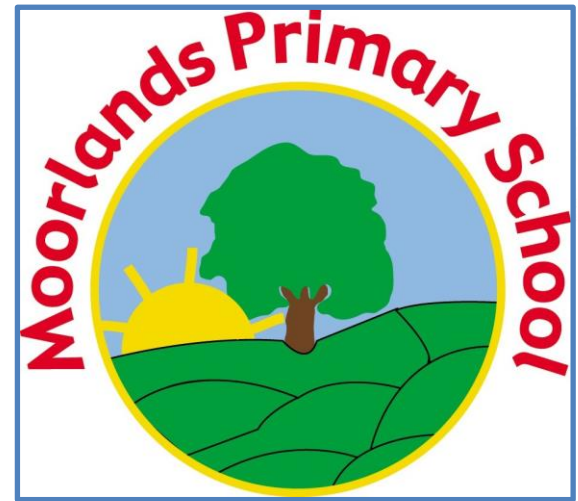


Tens	Ones



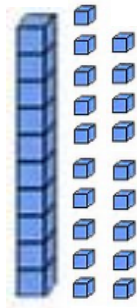
We use place value mats and concrete resources

# Place Value in KS1

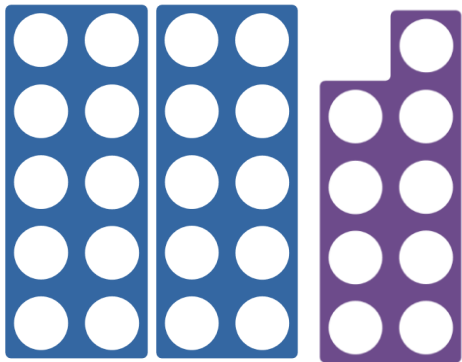


How many ways can you show 29?

Twenty nine

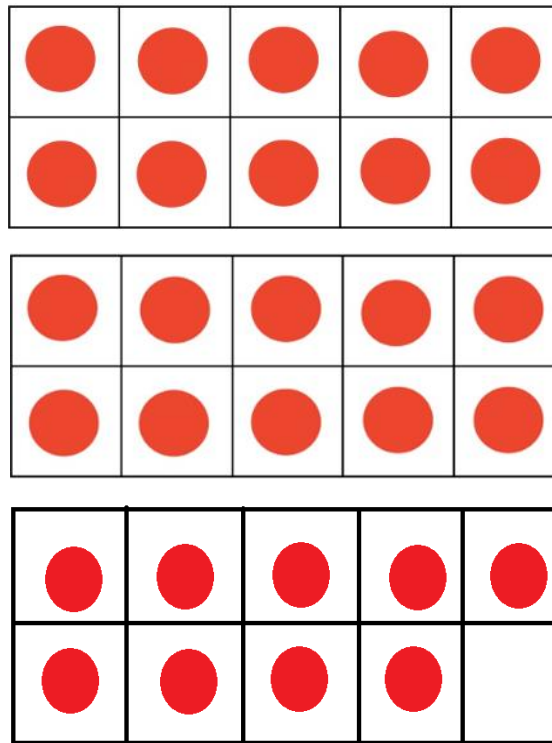


$$20 + 9$$



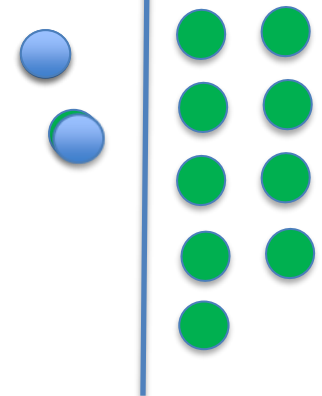
29

$$10 + 19$$



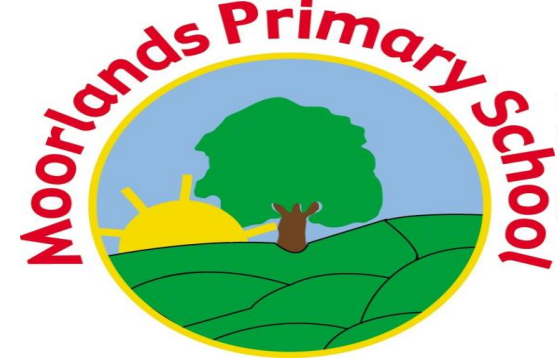
KS2

T O



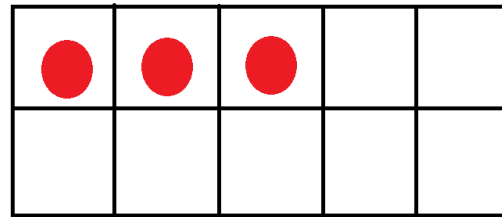
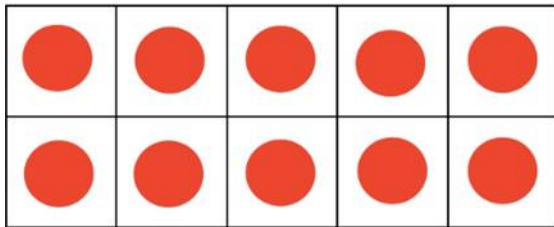
$$10 + 10 + 9$$

# Introducing Tens and Ones

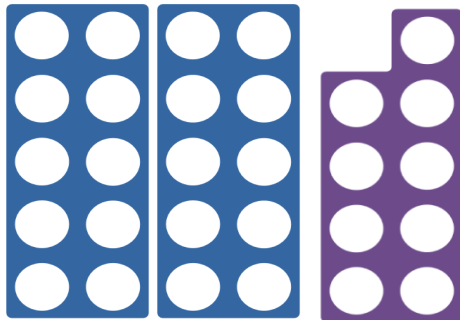


Count straws up to ten. (Rec/Year 1)

When we reach ten we can put these together to make 1 ten. Show me 15, 24, 32 etc. We use ten frames a lot. Children learn that when a frame is full it is worth 10. No need to count.



How many straws are there?



This then Moves on to Base 10  
(summer Y1, Y2 Y3)





# Tens and Ones at Home



- *Make up your own systems*
- *Tens = sticks, ones = stones*
- *Tens = 1 straw, ones = chopped pieces of straw*
- *Make own version of Base 10 using cut up strips of paper.*

*At this stage it is really important that the children can see the 1s within the 10 or the 100.*

# Moving to Pictorial



<u>Numeral</u>	<u>Words</u>
28 ✓	twenty eight eight eight
<b>28</b>	
<u>Part Whole Model</u>	<u>Draw it</u>
<p>A diagram showing a large circle at the top containing the number 28. Two lines connect it to two smaller circles below. The left circle contains two vertical bars representing 20, and the right circle contains eight small squares representing 8. A checkmark is next to the diagram.</p>	<p>A pictorial representation of 28. It consists of two vertical bars (representing 20) and eight small squares arranged in two columns of four (representing 8). A checkmark is next to the drawing.</p>
Remember the number names! Super. 😊	
YGE Identify and represent numbers pictorially and abstract.	



# *Addition*

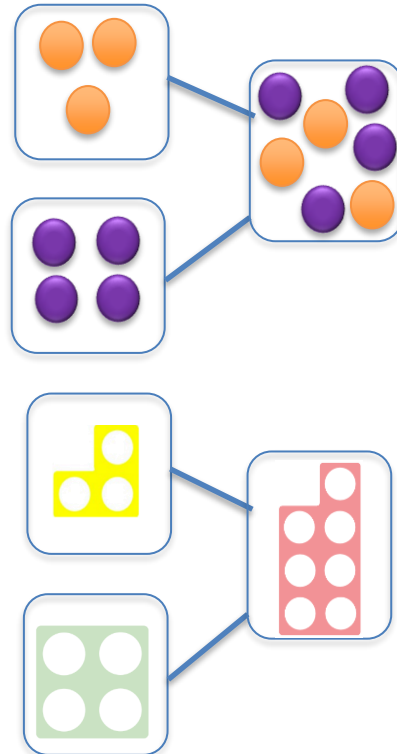
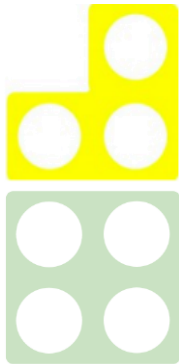
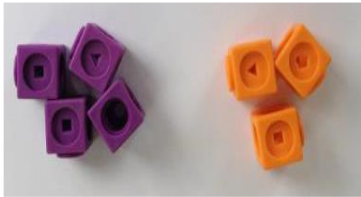
# Addition: Part-Whole Model



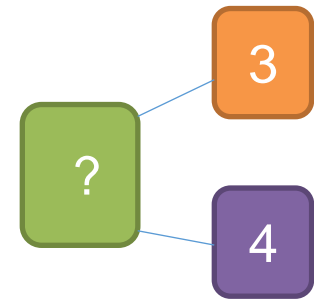
Solve...

$$4 + 3 =$$

## Model



## Calculations



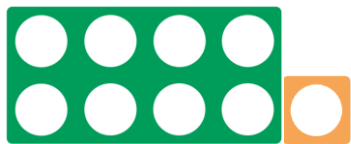
# Addition



Solve...

$$8 + 1 =$$

Model



Calculations

$$8 + 1 = 9$$

$$1 + 8 = 9$$

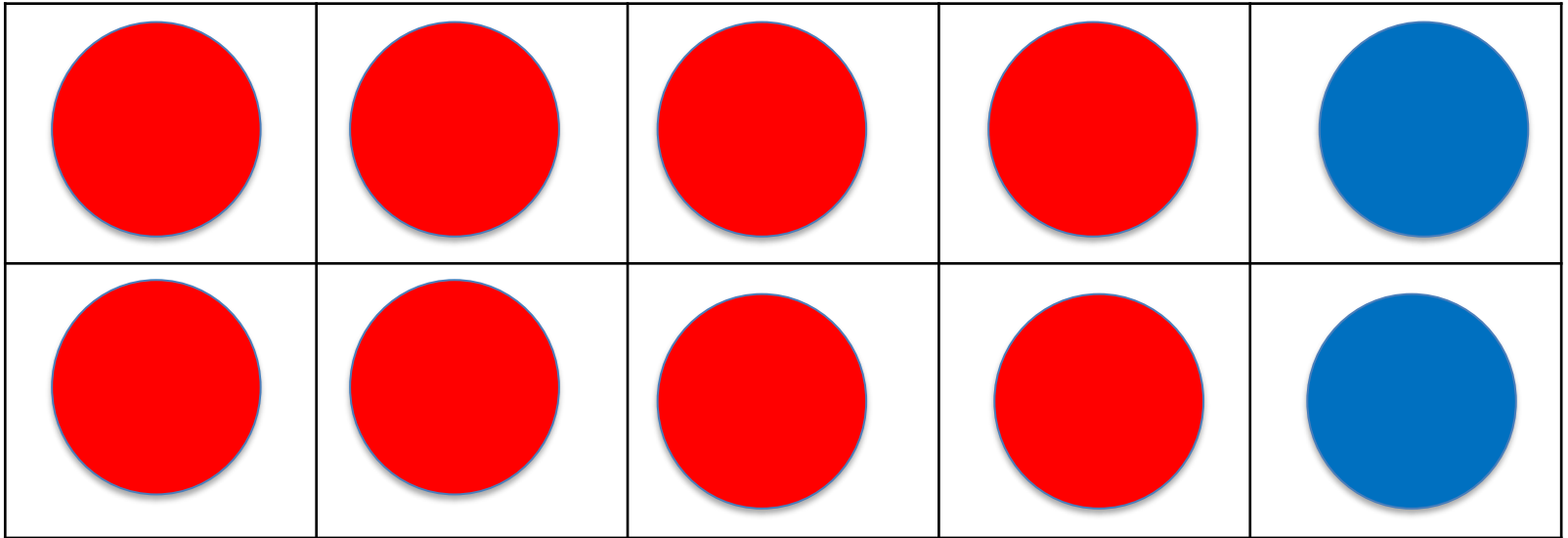
$$8 + \square = 9$$

$$\square + 1 = 9$$

# Number Bonds



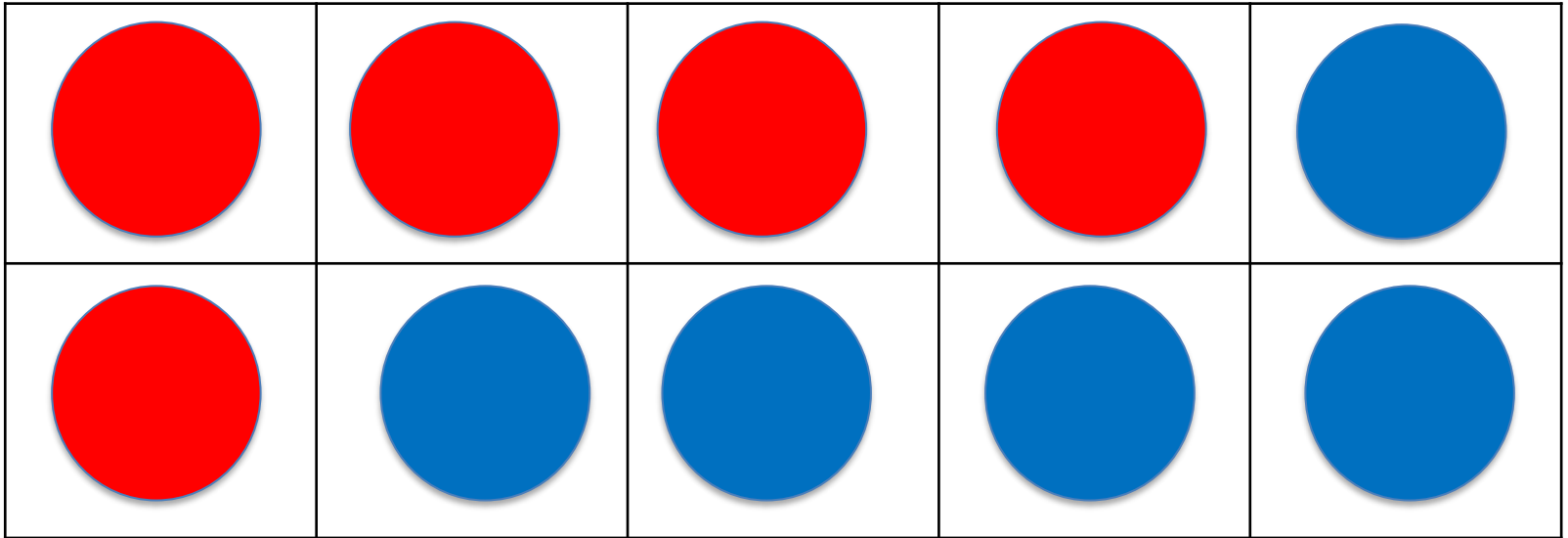
*Ten frames: Making 10 in different ways*



# Number bonds



*Ten frames: Making 10 in different ways*



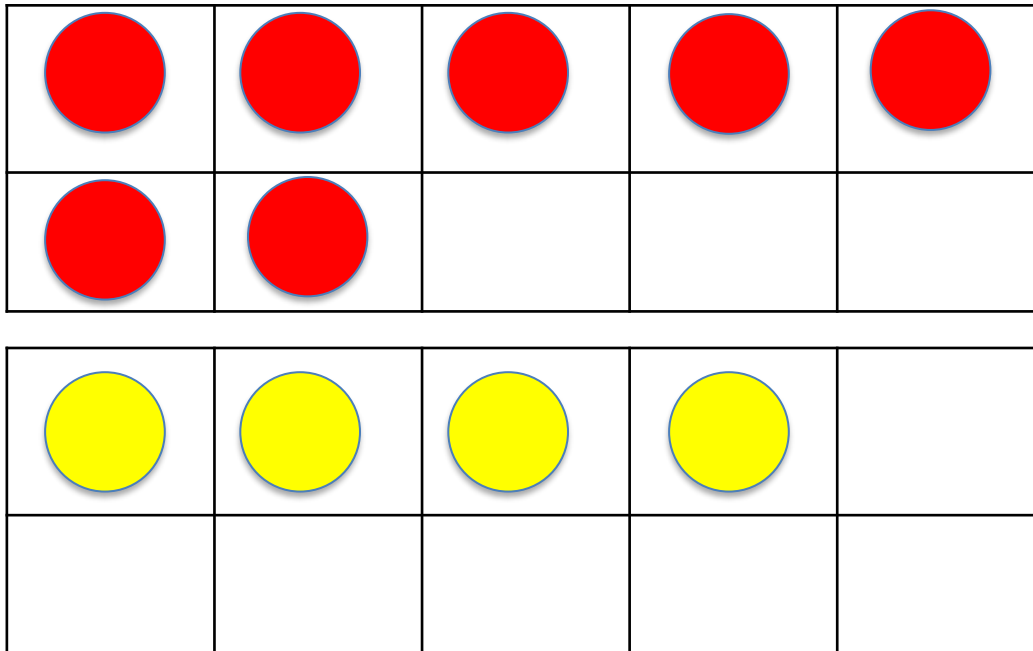
# Addition: Regrouping to make 10



Solve...

$$7 + 4$$

Model



Calculations

$$7 + 4 = 11$$





**Year 2 will move towards adding two, 2 digit numbers. We do not use the formal column method until Year 3. It is important that children can partition and add simple numbers together to make the process of column work easier once in KS2.**

$$23 + 34 =$$



Pupils are encouraged to draw sticks and spots in books to represent 10s and 1s



# *Subtraction*

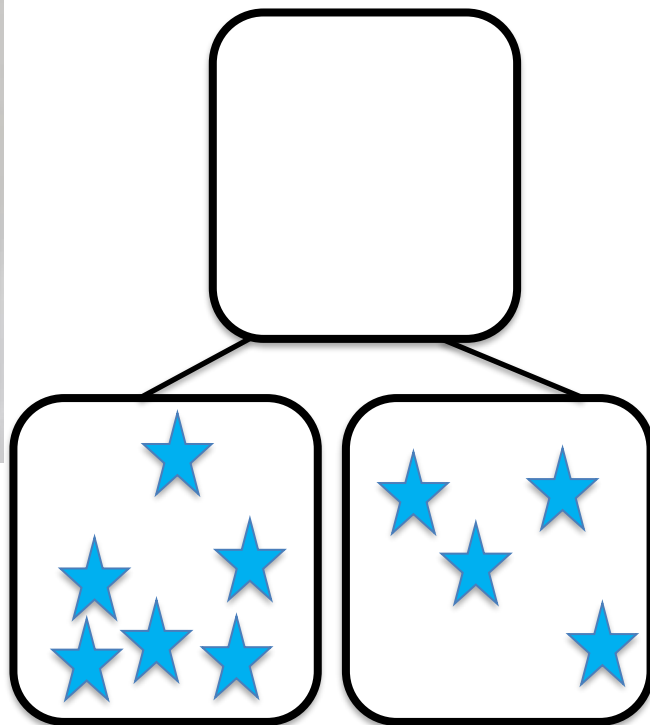
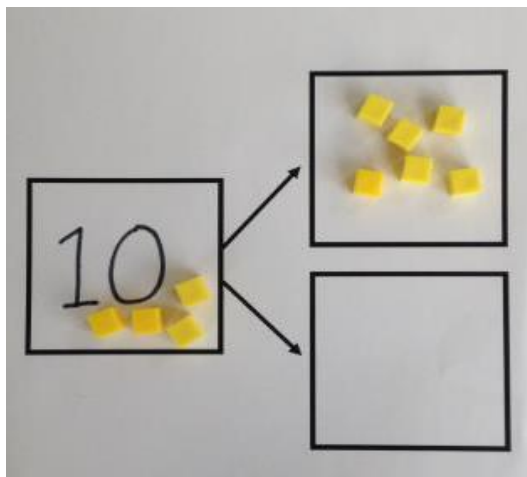
# Subtraction- Part whole model



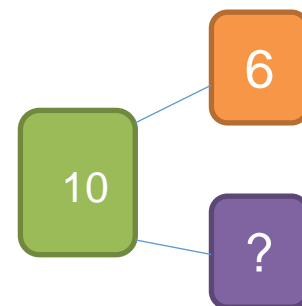
Solve...

$$10 - 6 =$$

## Model



## Calculations



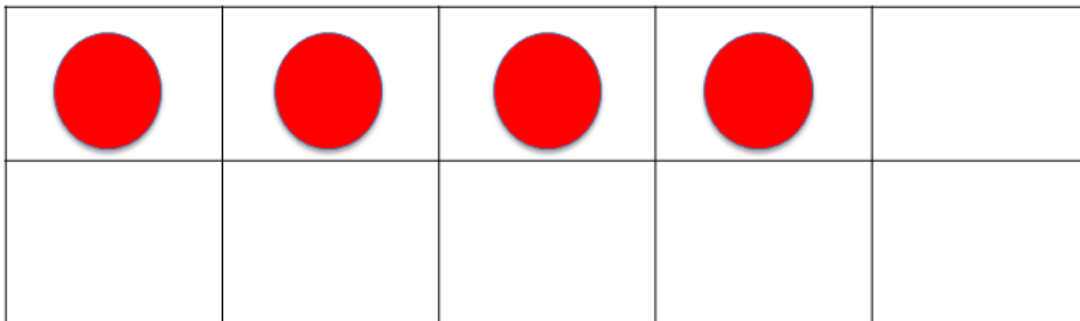
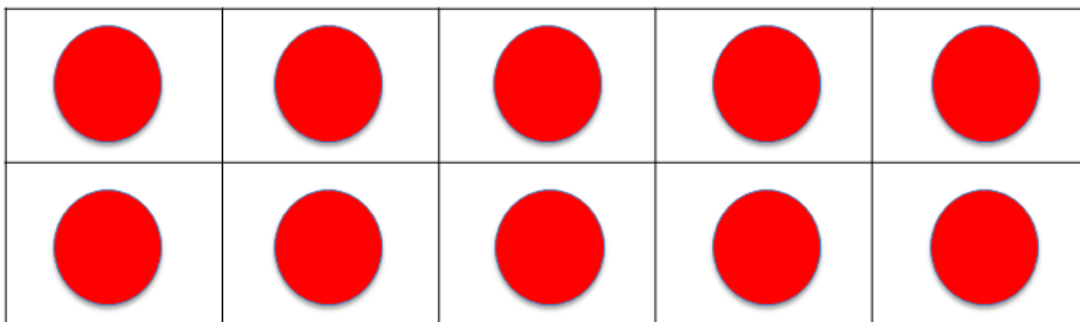
# Subtraction: Make 10



Solve...

$$14 - 5 =$$

Model



Calculations

$$14 - 5 =$$

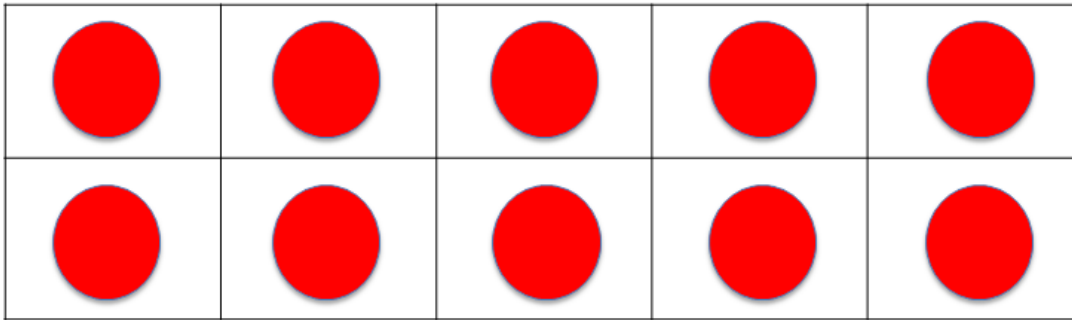
# Subtraction: Make 10



Solve...

$14 - 5 =$

Model



Calculations

$14 - 5 =$

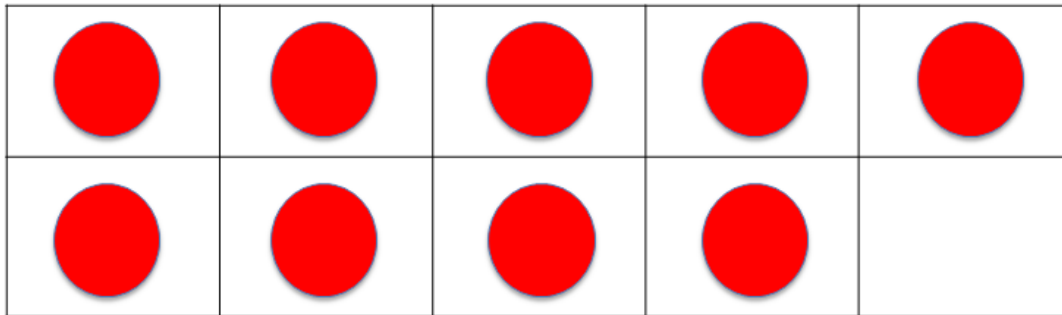
# Subtraction - Make 10



Solve...

$$14 - 5 =$$

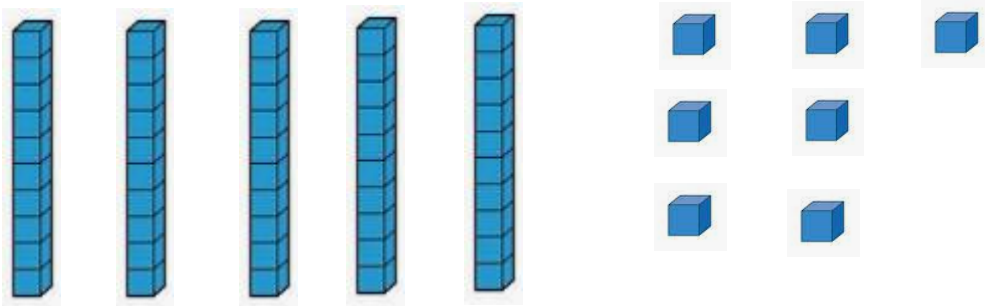
Model




Calculations

$$14 - 5 = 9$$

$$57 - 24 =$$



Pupils are encouraged to draw sticks and spots in books to represent 10s and 1s



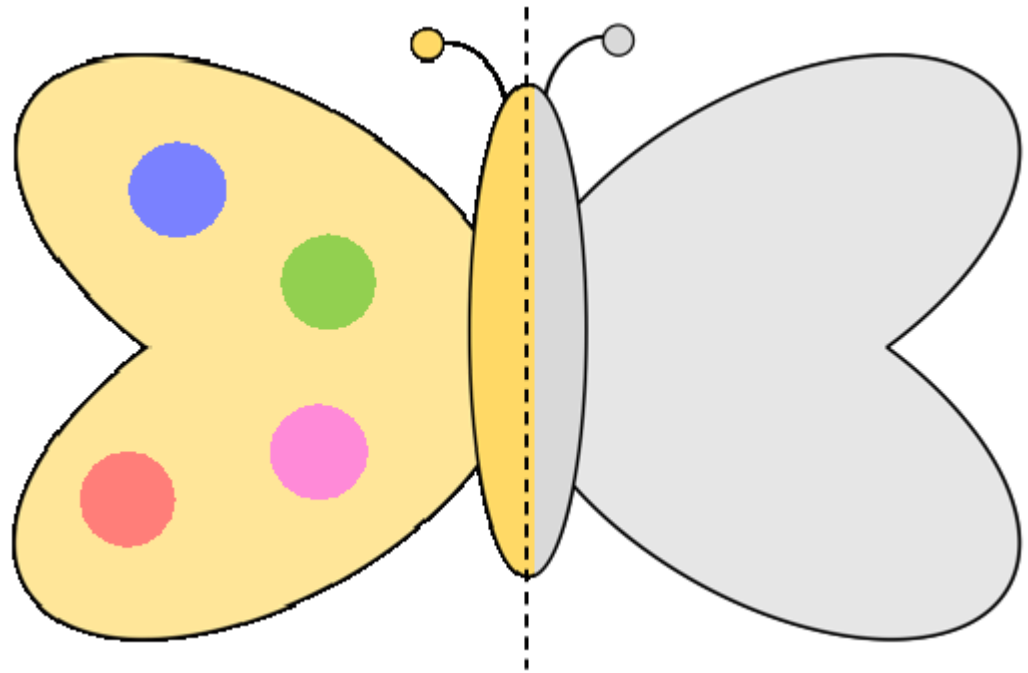
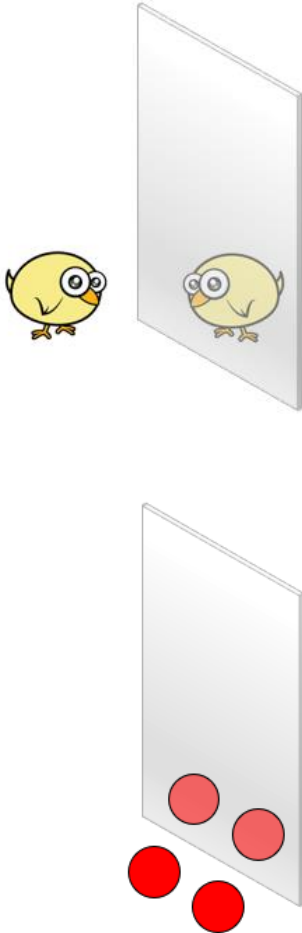




# *Multiplication*

# Multiplication in Reception

Double



# Year 1

- solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.



## Counting in 2s, 5s and 10s

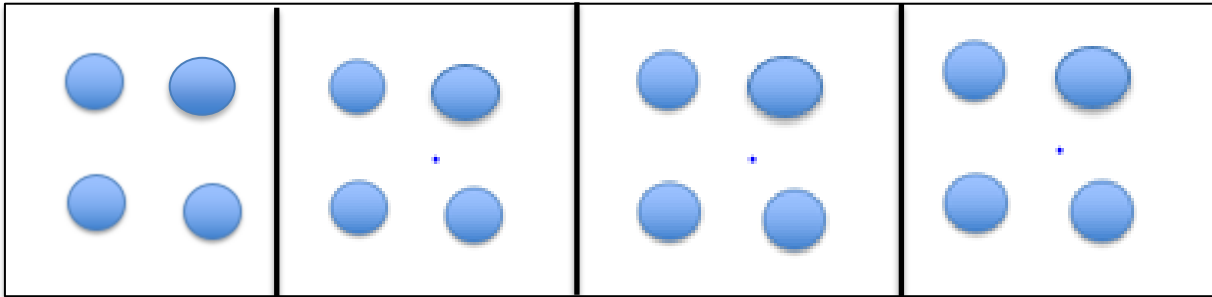


# Multiplication Using Concrete



$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$
$$5 \times 3$$

16



$$4 \times 4 =$$

4

8

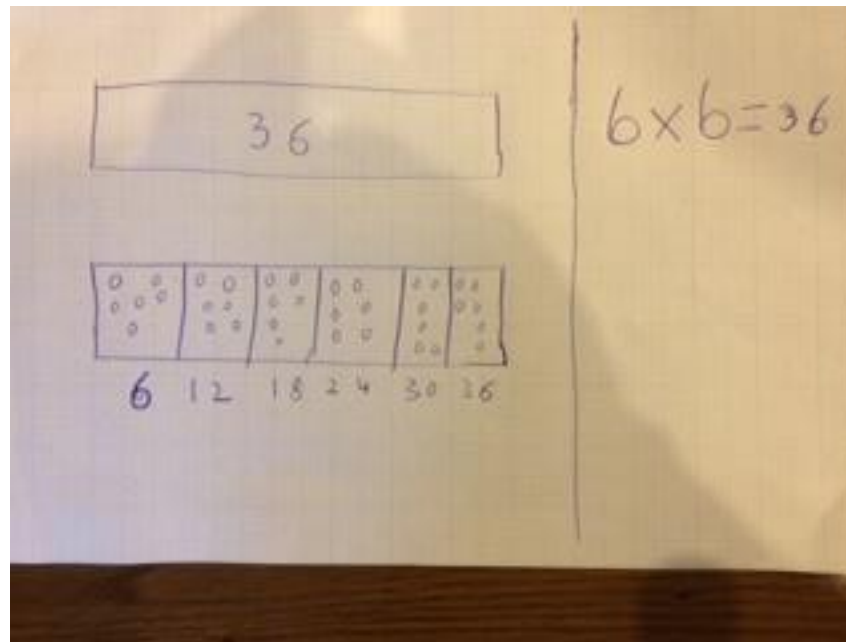
12

16

# Pictorial with Place Value Counters



Children very quickly move on to using pictures to represent the objects and this can easily be done at home too.



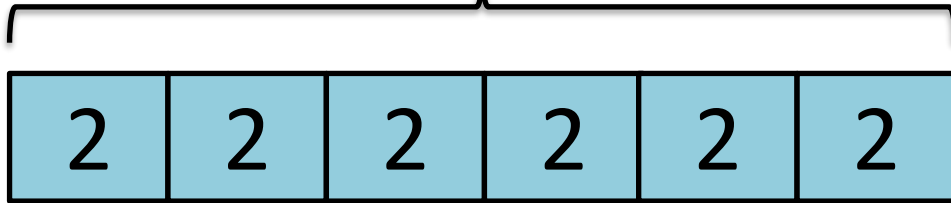
# Multiplication



Muffins come in boxes of 2. Peter buys 6 boxes of muffins.  
How many muffins does Peter buy all altogether?

Model

?



Calculations

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

# Year 2

- *recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables*
- *solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.*

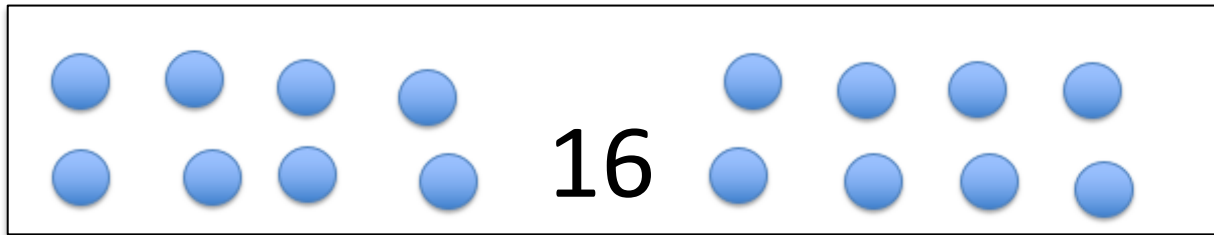




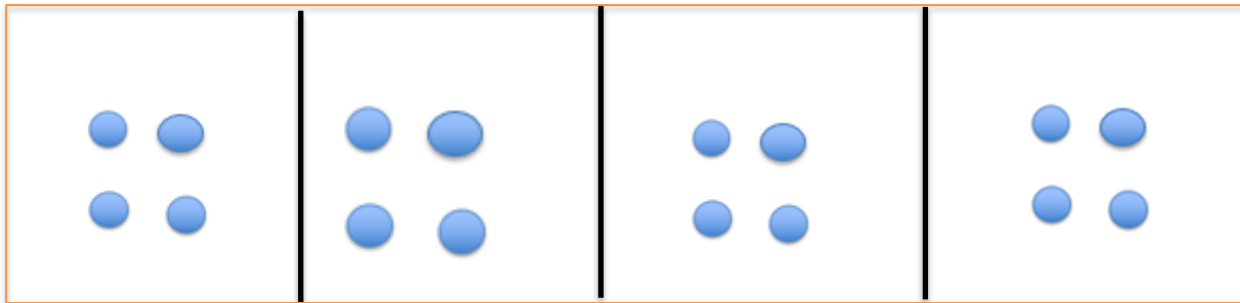
*Division*



# Division Using Concrete



$$16 \div 4 =$$

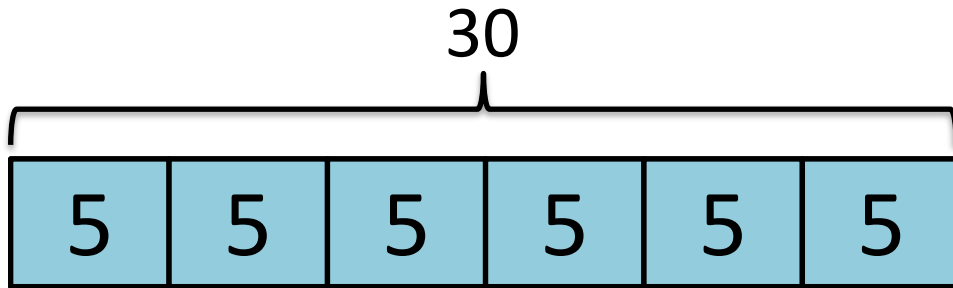


# Division (grouping)



Jane has 30 cakes. She wants to pack them into boxes with 5 cakes in each box. How many boxes will she need?

## Model



Number of boxes needed = ?

## Calculations

$$30 \div 5 = 6$$

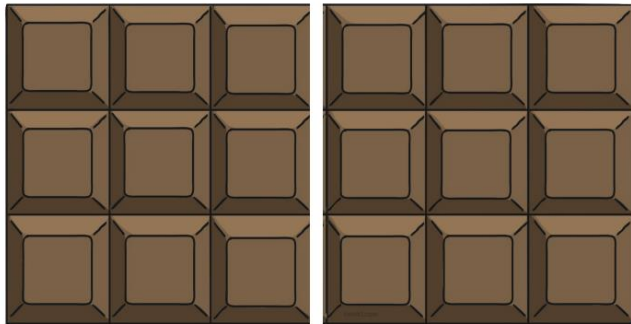
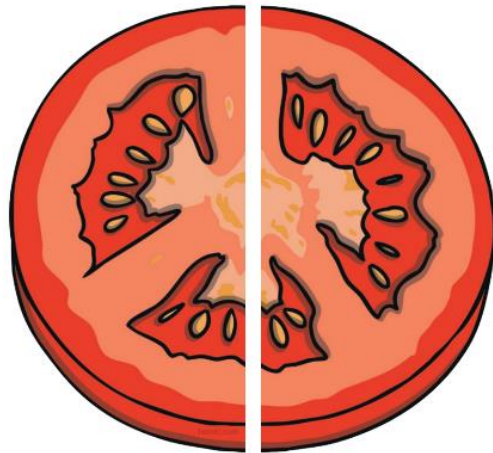
*In this version, we are counting how many fives go into thirty.*



# *Fractions*

# Division/Fractions in Reception

Sharing



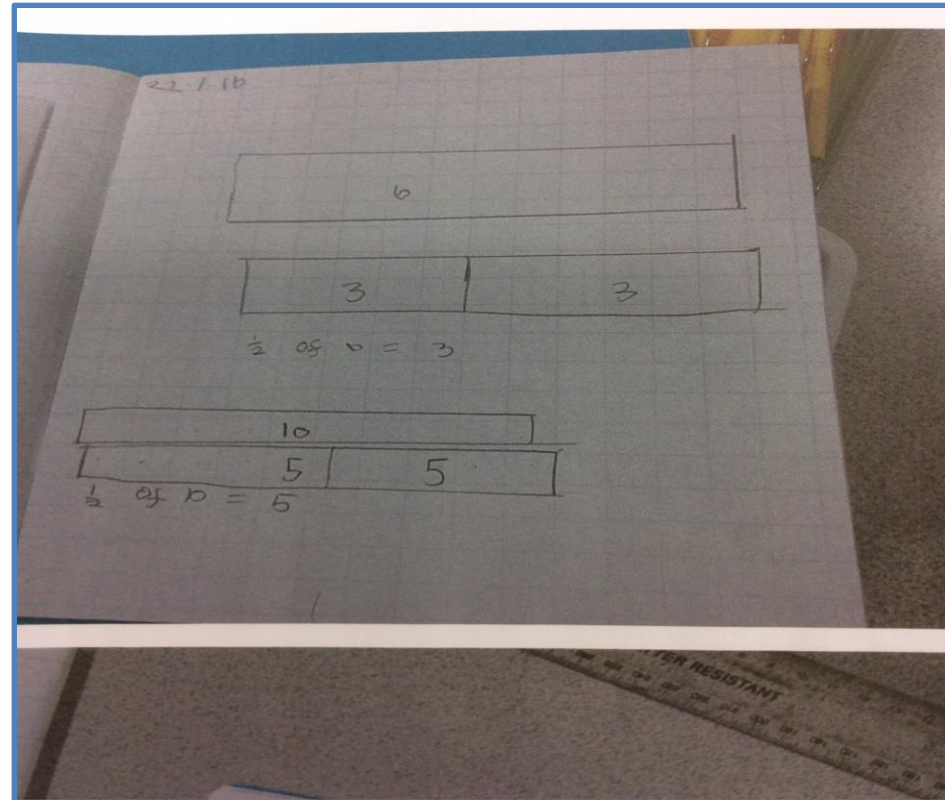
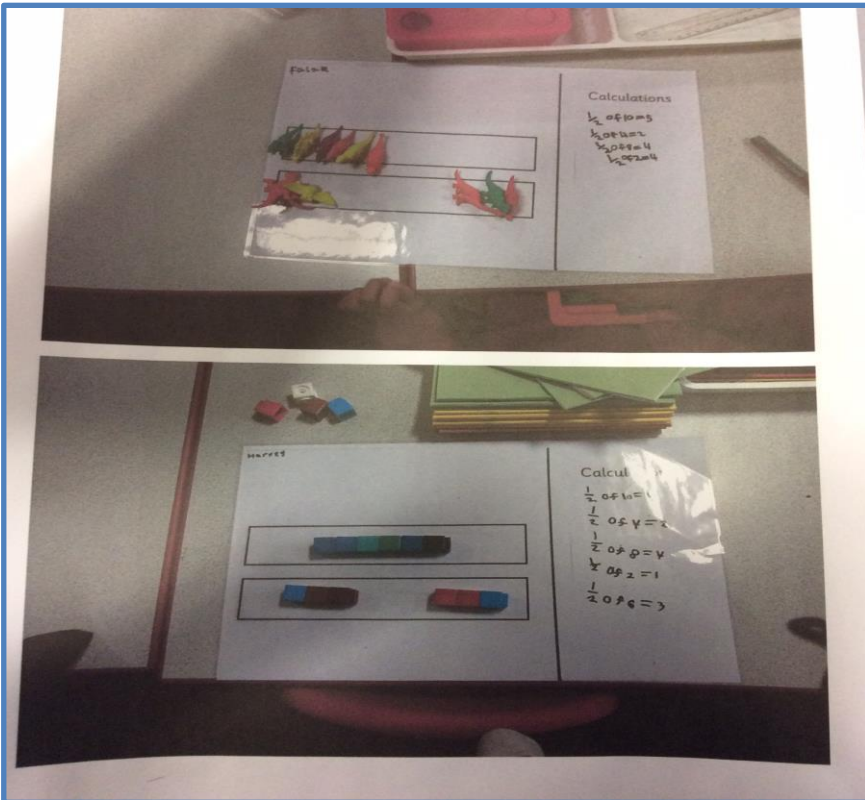
#MathsEveryoneCan

A white rectangular board with a dark blue border. At the top, there is a cartoon girl on the left and a cartoon boy on the right, with the text "#MathsEveryoneCan" between them. In the center, there is a horizontal row of six red strawberries. At the bottom left, there is a cartoon elephant, and at the bottom right, there is a cartoon giraffe. In the bottom right corner, there is a small circular logo that says "White Rose Maths".

# Children's Example



## Year 1

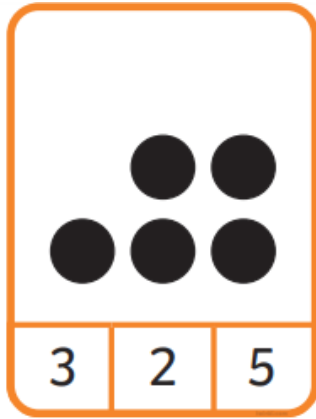
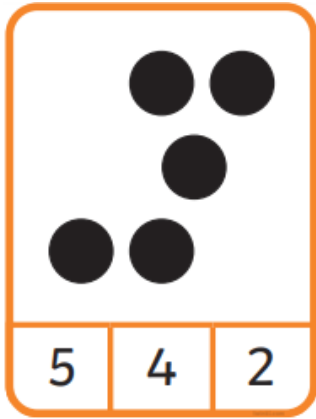




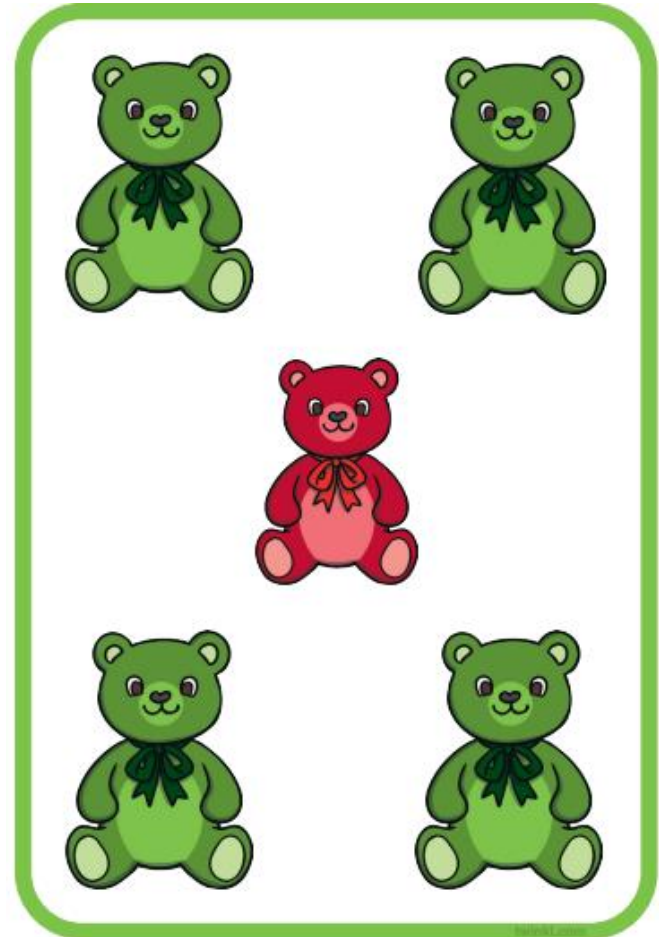
# *Subitising*

*(being able to see quantity  
without counting)*

# Subitising



How do you know?



# Subtraction: Make 10

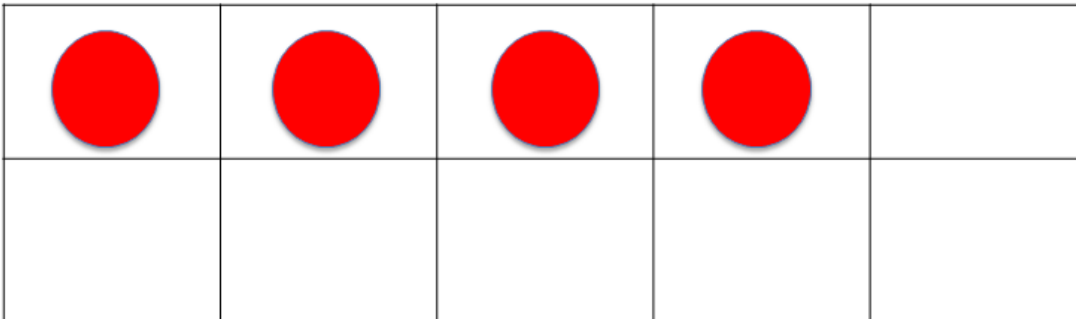
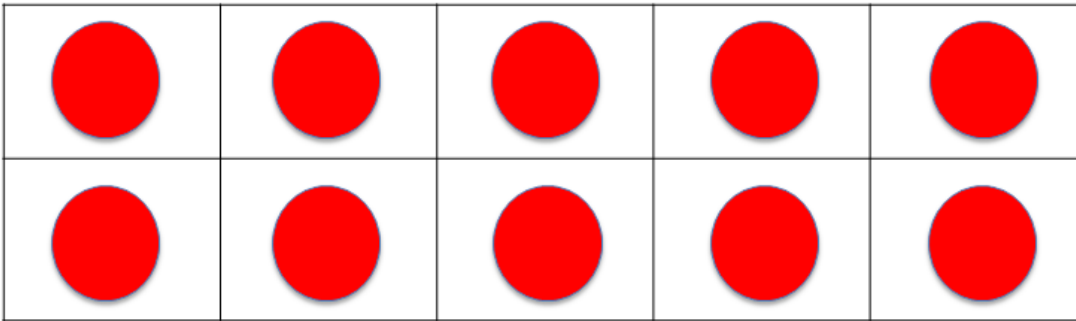
## How subitising helps...



Solve...

$$14 - 5 =$$

Model



Calculations

$$14 - 5 =$$





*Thank you for listening.*

*We hope we have given you a useful  
insight into using CPA approaches within  
Mathematics.*

*If you have any questions please don't  
hesitate to ask or see our school website.*