'Working together to achieve success'



 connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes.

| Autumn Concrete | Spring Pictorial | Summer <br> Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Learn number rhymes up to 5 then 10 <br> Number of the Week approach for 0-10 which introduces a | Return to 0-10 deepening understanding through linking concrete experiences to pictorial | Return to 0-10 deepening understanding through linking concrete \& pictorial experiences to abstract knowledge |

Number of the Week approach for 0-10 which introduces a number each week focusing on:

Numeral recognition \& begin writing numerals 0-10 Verbal counting forwards \& backwards to \& from the number \& linking to 1 more/ 1 less \& ordering numbers Introducing models \& visual aids including fingers, dice, dominoes, ten frames \& numicon
Counting out this amount e.g. get me 3 dolls
Counting what is there + teaching strategies e.g. 1:1 touching or moving objects or lining them up
Finding different ways to partition each number including doubles using the part-part whole model \& terminology

Understand the concept of addition by practically combining sets of objects - link to number of the week

Understand the concept of subtraction by practically removing one amount from another - link to number of the week

Number recognition to 20 \& begin writing 11-20 Ordering numbers to 10

Understand that teens numbers are a group of 10 plus another amount - look for repeating patterns in the counting sequence: $6,7,8 . . .16,17,18 \ldots 26,27,28$

Recording in their own ways number bonds up to 5 then 10 \& related subtraction through pictorial addition \& subtraction number stories Relate subtraction to addition in practical/pictorial contexts

Writing numerals to 20
Ordering numbers to 20
Identify one more and one less than given numbers

Singing songs \& playing games that involve recalling number bonds up to $5 / 10$ \& related subtraction facts $\&$ double facts

Inventing \& responding to oral number stories involving number bonds to $5 / 10$ \& related subtraction
Add \& subtract single digit quantities up to 10 and then greater than 10 , using practical equipment
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Intro doubles for each number up to 5 - begin to understand the concept of adding the same number to itself

Sharing each quantity between 2 - is it fair? Understand sharing into equal parts and halving as 2 equal parts

## Subitising up to 5

Comparing quantities
Begin verbal counting to 20
Counting back from 10

Doubling - understanding the concept \& begin to learn the facts to $5+5$

Sharing/ Investigating odd \& even quantities

Subitising up to 5
Comparing quantities
Verbal counting to 20
Begin counting back from 20 to 0

Doubling - recall facts

Finding half/Investigating odd \& even quantities - explore \& represent the patterns in odd \& even numbers

Subitising up to 5
Comparing quantities
Verbal counting beyond 20
Counting back from 20 to 0

## Early Learning Goal for Number

- Have a deep understanding of number to 10 , including the composition of each number
- Subitise up to 5
- Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) \& some number bonds to 10 , including double facts


## Early Learning Goal for Numerical Patterns

- Verbally count beyond 20 , recognising the pattern of the counting system
- Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity
- Explore \& represent patterns within numbers up to 10 , including evens \& odds, double facts $\&$ how quantities can be distributed equally


## The CPA Approach


$1+4=5$
$2+3=$

CONCRETE -
using physical objects to solve maths problems.

PICTORIAL -
using drawings
to solve maths problems.

ABSTRACT -
solving maths problems using only numbers.

## What is the Concrete Pictorial Abstract in Maths?

The Concrete Pictorial Abstract (CPA) approach is a system of learning that uses physical and visual aids to build a child's understanding of abstract topics.

Pupils are introduced to a new mathematical concept through the use of concrete resources (e.g. fruit, Dienes blocks etc). When they are comfortable solving problems with physical aids, they are given problems with pictures - usually pictorial representations of the concrete objects they were using.
Then they are asked to solve problems where they only have the abstract i.e. numbers or other symbols. Building these steps over time can help pupils better understand the relationship between numbers and the real world, and therefore helps secure their understanding of the mathematical concept they are learning.

