



Little London
Academy



GORSE

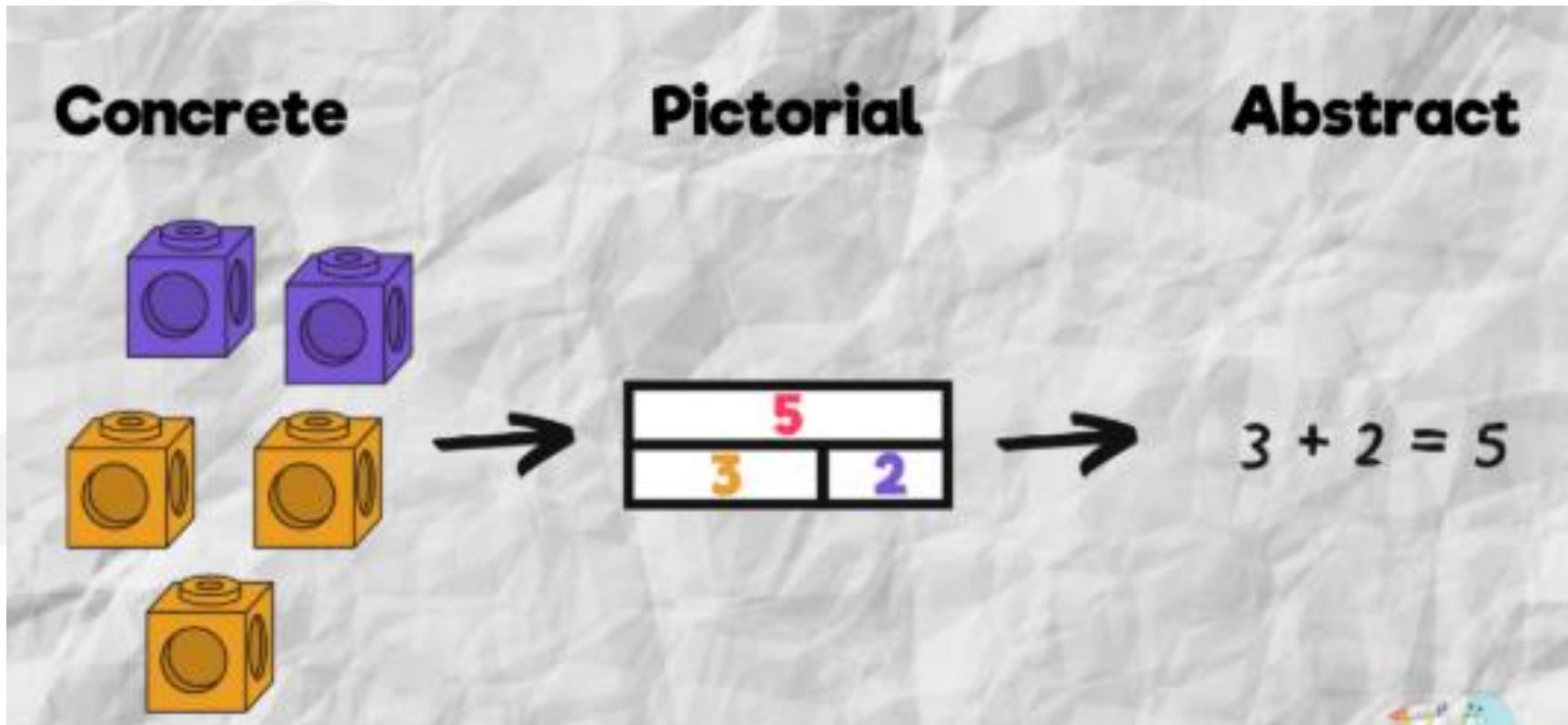
Year 5/6 Maths Parent Workshop

Tuesday 11th February 2025



Maths at Little London Academy

- At Little London, we teach maths through a CPA approach.



CPA Approach: Concrete Pictorial Abstract



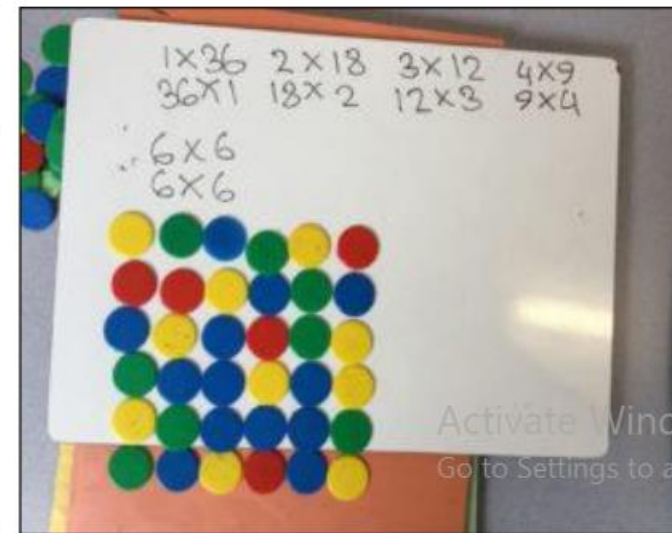
Concrete: Doing the maths

Introducing real objects that can be manipulated to bring the problem to life.

E.g. money, counters.



Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4	7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1



CPA Approach: Concrete Pictorial Abstract



Pictorial: Seeing the maths

Making connections between the concrete and the pictorial representations and the pictorial and the abstract. E.g. part whole models, bar models, ten frames.

1 What mixed number is shown by each bar model?

a)

b)

1 Complete the calculations.
Use the place value charts to help you.

a) $3,117 + 2,542 = \square$

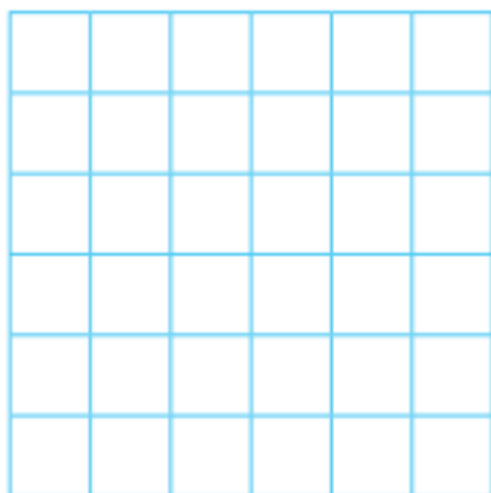
Th	H	T	O

CPA Approach: Concrete Pictorial Abstract

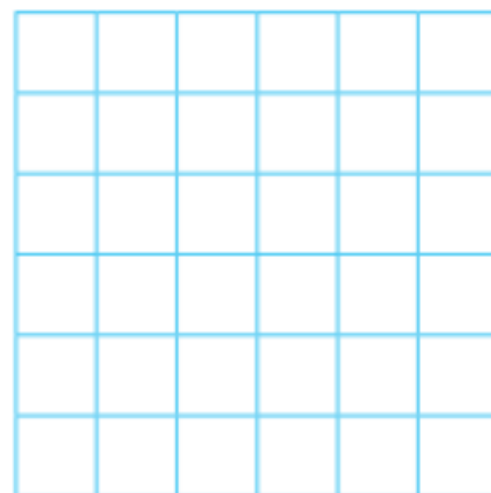


Abstract: The final stage is for children to **understand abstract mathematical concepts, signs and notation**. When a child demonstrates with concrete models and pictorial representations that they have grasped a concept, we can be confident that they are ready to explore the abstract. At this stage, pupils are expected to have a depth of knowledge, which can now be applied without the need for physical or visual support strategies.

e) 3×240



f) 7×131



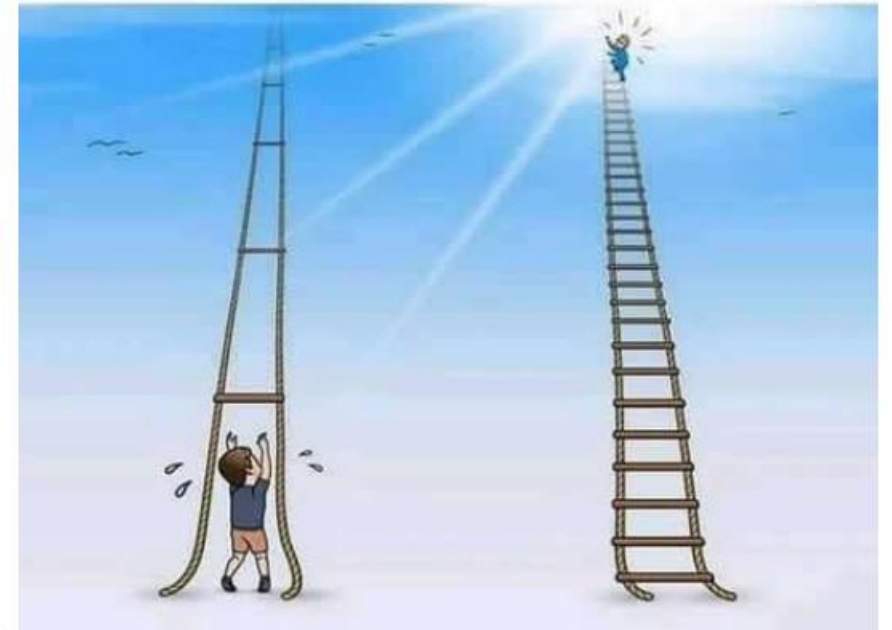
The Mastery Approach

When children learn a new concept in maths, they then embed those skills through different forms.

These are fluency, reasoning and problem solving.

Just because your child has learnt to solve calculations within 100,000 in Year 5, we don't just move on to millions in the next lesson.

**NEVER UNDERSTIMATE
THE IMPORTANCE OF
SMALL STEPS.**



Fluency- this stage secures knowledge

- Complete the calculations.

			3	2	4	2			
	×				2	1			
			3	2	4	2			
		6	4	8	4	0			

(3,242 × _____)

(3,242 × _____)

			3	2	4	2			
	×				2	6			
		1	9	4	5	2			
		6	4	8	4	0			

(3,242 × _____)

(3,242 × _____)

			4	2	3	6			
	×				5	2			

(_____ × _____)

(_____ × _____)

			3	4	7	2			
	×				6	4			

(_____ × _____)

(_____ × _____)

- Find the product of 3,064 and 43

- Estimate the answers to the multiplications.

$$3,282 \times 32$$

$$7,132 \times 21$$

$$9,708 \times 38$$

Work out the multiplications.

How close were your estimates to the actual answers?

Write <, > or = to compare the calculations.

$$4,458 \times 56 \bigcirc 4,523 \times 54$$

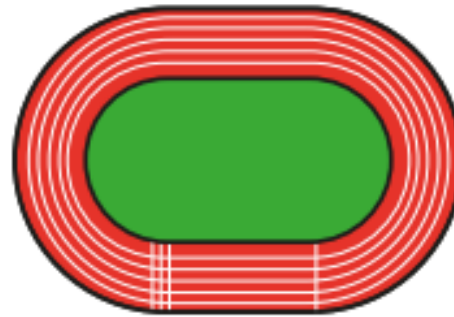
$$4,458 \times 55 \bigcirc 4,523 \times 54$$

$$4,458 \times 55 \bigcirc 4,522 \times 54$$

Did you need to work out the calculations each time?

Reasoning- this stage allows pupils to think mathematically and use language

- A race is 5,407 m long.
36 runners complete the race.
What is the combined total distance run?



			2	5	3	4	
	x				2	3	
			7	5	9	2	
			5	0	6	8	
			1	2	6	6	0
				1	1		

What are the mistakes in this calculation?

Work out the correct answer.



Tiny thinks these multiplications will have the same answer.

$$1,342 \times 23$$

$$1,341 \times 24$$

Why might Tiny think this?

Is Tiny correct?

Problem Solving- this stage is the most complexed

Teddy has spilt some paint on this multiplication.

			2	6	9		
	x			2			
		2	2 ₆	9 ₅	5 ₇	2	
		5 ₁	7 ₁	3 ₁	0		
		0	3	3	2		
		1	1	1			

What are the missing digits?

0 2 3 5 6 9

Arrange the digits in the multiplication to make the greatest possible product.

×

LITTLE LONDON ACADEMY MATHS CALCULATION POLICY 2024



Part of
GORSE

Our calculation policy shows how each calculation is taught using concrete objects, pictorial aids and using an abstract method.

It includes all calculations from the Early Years- Year 6

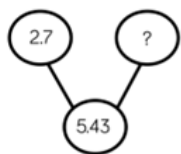
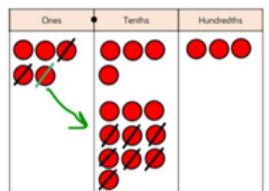
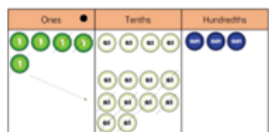
It covers addition, subtraction, multiplication and division (the four operations)

Maths Calculation Policy

YEAR 5

Subtract numbers with up to 3 decimal places

$$5.43 - 2.7 = 2.73$$



5.43	
2.73	?

5.43

2.7 ?

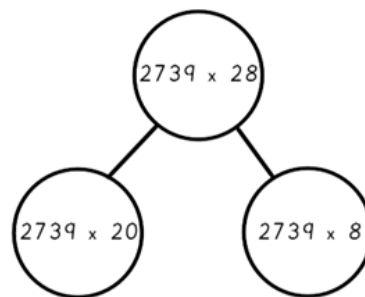
$$5.43 - 2.7 = 2.73$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 1 \\ 5.43 \\ - 2.70 \\ \hline 2.73 \end{array}$$

Place value counters and plain counters on a place value grid are the most effective manipulative when subtracting decimals with 1, 2, and then 3 decimal places. Give the children context, e.g. money.

YEAR 5/6

Multiply 3 or 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers



	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		2	7	3	9
x				2	8
2	1	9	1	2	
2	5	3	7		
1	5	4	7	8	0
	7	6	6	9	2

When multiplying 3 or 4 digit numbers by 2 digit numbers the children need to be using a formal method. Practise with manipulatives with questions involving fewer digits and allow pupils to have a times tables grid to aid them until the method is embedded.



Thank You!



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