

## #mathscpdchat 7 May 2019

### Cuisenaire rods: what has worked particularly well for you?

Hosted by [Alison Hopper](#)

*This is a brief summary of the discussion – to see all the tweets, follow the hashtag #mathscpdchat in Twitter*



Some of the areas where discussion focussed were:

- when pupils learn their first language they speak it before they write it ... Cuisenaire rods enable pupils to do mathematics before speaking and writing about it ... they **'start mathematical thinking off'**;
- teaching with Cuisenaire rods is making use of children's (people's) **natural inclination to play** ... young learners bring the same playfulness to their experimentation with the rods as they have done with simple building blocks;
- how Georges Cuisenaire found that students who had been taught traditionally, and were rated 'weak', became 'very good' at traditional arithmetic **when they were allowed to manipulate the rods**;
- **any rod can represent any number** ... the significance for Georges Cuisenaire of the 'colour families' ... taking the white rod as representing 1 unit, the colour families

are ... the 'reds' (2, 4, 8), the 'blues' (3, 6, 9), the 'yellows' (5, 10), black (7) and white (1) ... whether difficulties with colour perception might compromise the use of the rods;

- **laying rods side-by-side or end-to-end comes easily to young learners** because they have experienced more play and experimentation with informal measure (eg stepping, reaching, building, arranging ...) than with counting;
- pupils seeing **in a single arrangement of rods** how numbers are related by both addition and subtraction ... an arrangement revealing naturally **three interchangeable ways of seeing a relationship** ... for example, seeing (all-at-once) that red + green = yellow, yellow – red = green and yellow – green = red;
- the value of the ways in which by manipulating Cuisenaire rods learners see/focus-on number-relationships **using length comparisons without having to count component units** ... for example, not having two lots of things to count makes grasping the concept of multiplication more manageable;
- by placing rods end-to-end and alongside each other **pupils see relationships very directly** ... they can create their own equations, and check them themselves without need of verification from an 'authority';
- using Cuisenaire rods to see and practise **number-bonds** (eg number-bonds to 10);
- **representing multiples of numbers** by placing same-length rods one-below-the-other (rather than end-to-end);
- why Georges Cuisenaire's suggested **arrangement of two rods to indicate a product of two numbers** is as it is;
- using Cuisenaire rods to see and understand **times-tables**;
- using Cuisenaire rods to explore, see and understand **remainders in short division**;
- using Cuisenaire rods to develop pupils' conceptual understanding of **fractions**, particularly of **equivalent fractions** ... the 'whole' can be defined in so many different ways;
- how using Cuisenaire rods to explore multiples can lead to finding **fractions-of-numbers** ... eg using rods to find  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 8;
- using a '**hundreds mat**' ... a 10-by-10 grid of squares marked on a square carpet ... placing/making a different arrangement of Cuisenaire rods in each square;
- how fitting (with no gaps) Cuisenaire rods into square trays can help pupils see how **square numbers** can be built;
- making, in many different ways, **10-by-10 arrangements of Cuisenaire rods** ... for example, arranging ten rods each representing 9 units one-below-the-other, placing

- another rod-representing-9 along the side of the 'stack', then placing a single-unit-rod to complete the square ... making and exploring 'borders' of square arrangements;
- using Cuisenaire rods to **explore area** ... eg the 'Five Rectangles' problem from Gary Antonick's 'Numberplay' in the New York Times: create a set of five different rectangles that have side-lengths that are in the list 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 units ... pupils investigate the areas covered by their rectangles;
  - using Cuisenaire rods to **build concepts of measurement in 1, 2 and 3 dimensions** ... using the rods to aid learning about **volumes and surface-areas of cuboids** ... building Cuisenaire-rod-cuboids in order to find, given  $n$ , possible values of  $a, b$  and  $c$  if  $a \times b \times c = n$  ... finding (and representing using rods) **factors and prime-factors** of  $n$ ;
  - finding that after using the rods KS3 pupils have fewer problems with '**collecting like terms**' in algebraic expressions;
  - using Cuisenaire rods as an aid in **forming equations**, and in **expanding and factorising quadratic expressions**;
  - using Cuisenaire rods to explore **triangle-numbers**;
  - using Cuisenaire rods to explore number patterns found in **Pascal's Triangle**;
  - finding and forming **Pythagorean triples** with Cuisenaire rods;
  - arranging Cuisenaire rods to create an **informal proof that the sum of two consecutive triangle-numbers is a square number**;
  - using Cuisenaire rods to **derive an expression (formula) for the sum of the first  $n$  consecutive natural numbers**,  $T_n = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$ ;
  - Georges Cuisenaire's 'cardboard materials';
  - that a **whole class needs a lot of Cuisenaire rods** ... how to get the most out of a few sets used with a whole class ... **online Cuisenaire environments!**

In what follows, click on any screenshot-of-a-tweet to go to that actual tweet on Twitter.

An interesting 'conversation' of tweets, about some characteristics, of both Cuisenaire rods and (young) learners, that contribute to the power of the rods as effective learning aids, followed from this tweet by [Alison Hopper](#):



**Alison Hopper** @AlisonHopper68 · 18h

What is your top selling point for Cuisenaire @Simon\_Gregg ? The pictures you post of your pupils are wonderful. What is for you the key thing the resource does that others don't? #mathscpdchat

including these from [Simon Gregg](#):

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 18h  
Replying to @AlisonHopper68  
There's a number of things. The first thing is that it represents numbers without units. Students get to know them from the colour and length comparisons and relationships and have a direct handle on them as numbers, without having to count component units. #mathcpdchat

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 18h  
So in @Coley44's tweet, we don't have to count within the nines, we just count how many nines there are. Not having two lots of things to count makes multiplication more manageable. #mathscpdchat

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 18h  
Another thing is that because numbers are represented by lengths, instead of just sounds, we can place them alongside each other and see their relationships very directly. Students can create their own equations, check them themselves without need for verification. #mathscpdchat

these from [Alison Hopper](#) and [Heather Scott](#):

 **Alison Hopper** @AlisonHopper68 · 18h  
This turns things on their head in terms of what we perhaps perceive that young children can understand about number. Just learning the names seems rather restrictive in this light #mathscpdchat

 **Heather Scott** @MathsladyScott · 18h  
#mathscpdchat maths learning is different to English learning - in English you speak and then you write -in Maths you can do maths and then later you can write/speak about it - The doing with Cuisenaire helps to start things off in a way that improves conceptual understanding 🤔

these from [Simon Gregg](#) and [Gillian Mathewson](#):

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 18h  
Length as opposed to counting is something children have so much experience with, be it stepping, reaching, building, arranging. They have done so much more play and experimenting with informal measure than with counting. Laying rods side-by-side comes easily. #mathscpdchat

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 17h  
As a play-thing, they're similar to the blocks they've built with, and, if allowed, they will bring the same playfulness to their experimentation with them. #mathscpdchat

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg  
We had 20 minutes playing with Cuisenaire rods and square trays.  
Show this thread

 **Gillian Mathewson** @gmathewson1 · 16h  
Replying to @Simon\_Gregg  
Did you make the trays, or are they available to buy?

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 15h  
You can get them here: [amazon.co.uk/Numicon-Number...](https://amazon.co.uk/Numicon-Number...)

and these from [Heather Scott](#) and [Simon Gregg](#)

 **Heather Scott** @MathsladyScott · 18h  
[#mathscpdchat](#) Really loved the Cuisenaire in the square trays - again it is showing the different ways how square numbers can be built ... maybe a similar approach could happen with triangle numbers and cube numbers? 🤔

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg · 19h  
Replying to @MathsladyScott  
Yes, triangle numbers  
[#mathscpdchat](#)

 **Simon Gregg** @Simon\_Gregg  
documenting triangle numbers  
[Show this thread](#)

(to read the discussion-sequence generated by any tweet look at the 'replies' to that tweet)

Among the links shared were:

[Cuisenaire - from Early Years to Adult, Book and Download](#) which is an ATM (Association of Teachers of Mathematics) 'Number 1 Best Seller' written by [Helen Williams](#), [Mike Ollerton](#), and [Simon Gregg](#). It illustrates how you can use Cuisenaire rods with your learners whatever their age may be. It was shared by [Simon Gregg](#)

[Cuisenaire Environment](#) which is a very useful interactive NRICH environment, in which users can manipulate (move, rotate, and arrange) any number of images of cuisenaire rods on a square grid. It was shared by [Alison Hopper](#)

[The Cuisenaire Company: Cuisenaire Rods](#) which is an illustrated part of the Cuisenaire Company's website containing historical and pedagogical information, including some suggested ways of using Cuisenaire rods. It was shared by [Alison Hopper](#)

[Now Johnny Can Do Arithmetic](#) which is a book by Caleb Gattegno, in which he examines obstacles that many pupils encounter in mathematics. He shows how working with coloured

rods can make arithmetic visible, tangible and rewarding for learners. It was shared by [Laura Drexler](#)

[Focus on ... numbers in colour](#) which is an article in the *NCETM Secondary Magazine 60*, May 2010. It is an illustrated description of all the Cuisenaire materials (the rods and the cardboard materials), with suggested ways of using them. It was shared by [Mary Pardoe](#)

[Cuboids: a context for learning](#) which is a blog (March 2019) by [Gerry McNally](#) in which he describes in detail (with beautiful illustrations) how his 12-year-old learners used Cuisenaire rods to explore, grasp and apply the concept of volume. It was shared by [Gerry McNally](#)

[Five Rectangles](#) which is a blog by [Simon Gregg](#) in which his Year 4 pupils look at a puzzle, taken from Gary Antonick's 'Numberplay' in the New York Times. They explore the puzzle using Cuisenaire rods. It was shared by [Simon Gregg](#)

[Cuisenaire Book 1 – Familiarisation with Cuisenaire Rods](#) which is the first of three books by [Heather Scott](#) that provide tasks using Cuisenaire rods. The tasks are designed to help pupils understand and use specific mathematical concepts. It was shared by [Mary Pardoe](#)

[Number Rod Trays](#) which are square trays into which Cuisenaire rods will fit exactly (as illustrated in tweets by [Simon Gregg](#)). The trays can be purchased in sets of trays of increasing size and various colours. It was shared by [Simon Gregg](#)