Woodrow First School Mathematical Vocabulary

Number and Place Value				
Reception (Nursery)	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
Numeral – how to write a number using digits **Digit** – 24 is a 2-digit number. The 2 represents the tens, the 4 represents the ones **Order** **Sort** **Count –** forwards, backwards, **Represent** **Tens, Ones** **One more, One less** **Subitise**	**Compare** - equal (is the same as =), greater, more, less, fewer	**Consecutive** – following in order 2,3,4 are consecutive numbers **Tens, ones, hundreds** **Place value** **Numeral / words** **Partition** **Estimate**	**Tens, ones, hundreds, thousand** **Whole number**	**Tenths, hundredths** **Whole number** **Decimal number** **Decimal point** **Round to the nearest 10** **Round to the nearest 100** **Round to the nearest 1,000** **Negative numbers –** negative 3 is written -3 **Roman numerals to 100: I, V, X, L, C**

Addition				
Reception (Nursery)	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
Part – a number of parts added together makes a whole **Whole** – a whole is made up of a number of parts **Equal** – symbol (=) read 'equals' or 'is the same as' **Calculation** **Altogether** **More** – to increase an amount **Numberbond-**2 numbers that add together to make a total, e.g. 3+2 is a number bond to 5. **Adding together –** *(aggregation)* – combining 2 parts together **Adding more –** *(augmentation)* - starting with an amount and increasing it by another amount **Count on**	**Numeral** – how to write a number using digits **Digit** – 24 is a 2-digit number. The 2 represents the tens, the 4 represents the ones **Sum** – the total of one or more additions **Total** – the sum found by adding **Expression** **Equation** **Combine**	**Addend** – a number to be added to another **Commutative** – addition is commutative so 8 + 2 = 2 + 8 **Inverse** – addition and subtraction are inverse operations so 7 + 3 = 10 and 10 – 3 = 7 **Exchange** – when adding the ones in column addition if the total is greater than 10 we exchange 10 ones for a ten OR 10 tens for a hundred. **Bridging 10** – adding 2 numbers to make ten and then add on the rest	**Compensation** – a mental strategy where one number is rounded to make the calculation easier and then adjusted e.g. 56 + 38 is treated as 56 + 40 and then 2 is subtracted to compensate **Increase** **Column addition** – where the digits are placed in columns to add the numbers together **Column subtraction** **Estimate**	Consolidation of terms learnt in previous year groups

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Subtraction

Reception (Nursery)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Whole – a whole subtract any number of parts equals a part **Take away** – to remove a number of items from a group **Less** – to decrease an amount **Counting back** **Subtract-** when writing equations	**Subtract** – to carry out the process of subtraction **Minus** – a name for the symbol '-' **Finding the difference**	**Inverse** – addition and subtraction are inverse operations so 10 - 4 = 6 and 6 + 4 = 10 (it is NOT commutative) **Exchange** – when the number to subtract is larger than the number we are subtracting from we exchange a ten into ten ones. **Difference** – we subtract to find the difference **Fewer**	**Subtrahend** – a number to be subtracted from another **Minuend** – a number from which another is to be subtracted Minuend – Subtrahend = Difference **Compensation** – a mental strategy where one number is rounded to make the calculation easier and then adjusted e.g. 56 - 38 is treated as 56 - 40 and then 2 is added to compensate **Efficient** subtraction (Y4) – instead of 4,000 – 2,124 do 3,999 – 2,123 **Decrease**	Consolidation of terms learnt in previous year groups

Multiplication

Reception (Nursery)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	Groups of, sets of, lots of **Equal groups** **Counting patterns (2s, 5s, 10s)** **Doubles**	**Multiply** – to carry out the process of multiplication **Multiple** – a number in a times table e.g. the multiples of 2 are 2,4,6 etc. **Groups of, lots of, sets of, times, multiplied by** – different ways to say the symbol "x" **Array** – an ordered collection of objects in rows and columns **Commutative** – knowing 3 x 5 will get the same answer as 5 x 3 **Even** – numbers in the 2 times table **Odd** – numbers not in the 2 times tables **Pairs** **2/5/10 times**	**Factor –** factor x factor = product **Product** – the result of multiplying 2 numbers **Multiply**	**Factor pairs** - A factor pair is 2 factors multiplied together to make a given product **Column multiplication** – a method used to multiply 2 or more digits by a 1 digit number, using columns

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Division

Reception (Nursery)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Equal – the same **Sharing –** share equally a number of objects into a specified number of groups. **Make equal groups** **Same**	**Sharing** – sharing equally between **Grouping-** put into groups of	**Divided by** – sharing or grouping **Inverse** – multiplication and division are inverse operations so 10 ÷ 2 = 5 and 5 x 2 =10 (it is NOT commutative) **Even** – numbers that can be divided by 2 **Odd** –numbers that will have a remainder of 1 when divided by 2 **Equal groups** **Equally** **Half**	**Dividend** – the number that is being divided into equal parts **Divisor** – for sharing: the number that it is being shared between. For grouping: the number in each group In 15 ÷ 3, 15 is the dividend and 3 is the divisor **Quotient** – the result of a division dividend ÷ divisor = quotient **Divisible** – A whole number is divisible by another if there is no remainder after division **Remainder** – the amount remaining after division e.g. 29 ÷ 7 = 4 r1dsfg	

Fractions

Reception (Nursery)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	Equal parts **Whole** **Half** **Quarter** **Not half** **Not quarter**	**Whole** **Half** $\frac{1}{2}$ **Quarters** $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ **Third** $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ **Unit fraction** **Non-unit fraction** **Equivalent fraction** **Numerator** **Denominator** **Smallest** **Greatest** **Order** **Half of** **Quarter of** **Third of**	**Tenths**	**Hundredths** **Proper fractions** **Improper fraction** **Mixed number**

Woodrow First School Mathematical Vocabulary

Measures				
Reception (Nursery)	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
Length: First, next Long, longer Short, shorter Tall, taller **Weight:** Heavy/ heavier / heaviest Light / lighter / lightest Equal / same/ balanced Unequal **Capacity:** Full, nearly full, Empty, nearly empty Container **Time:** before, after, morning, afternoon, evening Today, yesterday, tomorrow Days of the week **Temperature**	**Length** **Height** **Compare** **Cm** (centimetres) **Weight:** Mass **Capacity-** the volume of a material held in a container **Volume-** the space taken up inside a container **Time:** Months of the year O'clock – minute hand pointing to the 12 Minute (hand) Hour (hand) Half past Standard Non-standard	**Length:** m **Mass:** g, kg As heavy as **Volume:** ml, litres **Temperature:** °C **Time:** Analogue clock half past Quarter past, quarter to, 5 minutes past etc Seconds, minutes, hours Later, ago	**Length** – **mm** Equivalent lengths **Perimeter** – distance around the edge of a closed shape **Intervals** **Time** – to the minute AM / PM 24 hour clock Duration of time Midnight Midday - noon	**Length** – **km** **Rectilinear shape –** a rectilinear shape can be divided into rectangles in order to find the area **Area** – the amount of space within a closed 2D shape **Time** – to the minute AM / PM 24 hour clock Duration of time Analogue Digital

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Geometry				
Reception (Nursery)	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
Turn Left right Up down Shape Pattern Repeat **2D shapes –** square, rectangle, circle, triangle Sides – curved, straight	**3D shapes –** cube, cuboid, cylinder, cone, pyramid, sphere, Faces Curved surface Roll Stack **2D shapes –** Pattern Next Repeat	**2D shapes –**pentagon, hexagon, octagon, Sides – curved, straight Regular, irregular Quadrilateral Polygon **Vertex/Vertices –** where 2 lines meet at a point **Lines of symmetry** **Symmetrical** **3D shapes –**triangular prism, tetrahedron, square based pyramid Flat faces Curved surfaces **Edge** – where 2 faces or a face and a curved surface meet **Vertex/vertices** – where 2 or more edges meet **Apex** – point at the top of a cone or pyramid **Turn** Clockwise Anti-clockwise Direction Position Right angle Orientation Quarter/half full	**Right angle** **Acute angle** –less than a right angle **Obtuse angle** – more than a right angle Horizontal Vertical Parallel Perpendicular **2D shapes** Prism – same shape all the way through Pyramid – tapers to a point Polygon Carroll diagram Venn diagram	**Right angles** are 90 degrees (°) **Acute angles** are less than 90° **Obtuse angles** are more than 90° but less than 180° **Triangles**: Right angled, Equilateral, Isosceles, Scalene **Quadrilaterals**: squares, rectangles, parallelogram, trapezium, rhombus, kite, Parallel lines, perpendicular lines, Symmetrical figure

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Statistics				
Reception (Nursery)	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
		Pictogram **Tally chart** **Block diagram** **Total, altogether** **More/less/fewer/ difference** **Title** **Column** **Greatest** **Fewest** **Table** **Data** **Information** **Value**	**Keys** **Symbols** **Data** **Horizontal / vertical** **Bar chart** **Scale** **Tables**	**Line graphs** **Continuous data** **x-axis, y-axis** **Discreet data**