

Y1/2 Number and place value

Vocabulary	Definition
Number	A counting number from 1 to infinity.
None/ zero, one, two, three to twenty, and beyond	Names given to numbers.
Numerals/ Numeral figure (s) – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4	A figure or symbol denoting a number/ groups of numbers.
Digit	A symbol used to show a number.
Count (on/up/to/from/ down)	To determine the total number of (a collection of items).
Before	In front of.
After	Following on from.
More	A greater amount.
Less	A smaller amount of; not as much.
Many	A large number of.
Few/ fewer/ fewest	A small/ smaller number of.
Least	Smallest in the amount.
Small/ smallest	Of a size that is less than normal or usual.
Greater	Of an extent or amount that is considerably above average.
Lesser	Lower in rank, not as great as the other or rest.
Equal to /The same as	The same in quantity, size, degree or value.
Odd	A number that is not divisible by 2, odd numbers have 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 in the ones column. Different to the others in a group.
Even	A number that is divisible by 2, even numbers have 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones column. Equal in number, amount or value.
Pair	A set of two things that are treated as a unit.
Ones	The final digit in a whole number is known as the ones digit e.g 58 has 8 ones.
Tens	The second to last digit in a whole number is known as the tens digit e.g 64 has 6 tens.

Ten more/less	To increase/ decrease an amount by 10.
Compare	Estimate, measure or note the similarity or dissimilarity between numbers/ objects/ groups.
(In) order/a different order	To arrange in relation to others according to a particular pattern or sequence.
Size	The extent of something – how big something is.
Value	Numerical worth or amount.
Between, halfway between	At, into or across a space or amount that separates objects or numbers.
Above, below	At a higher/ lower level than.
Hundred (s)	A number equal to 10 times 10, the first digit in a 3 digit number e.g 324 has 3 hundreds
Partition Partitioning	A strategy that splits (partitions) numbers into smaller factors or place values to make calculations easier e.g 156 can be partitioned into 1 hundred, 5 tens and 6 ones.
More	A greater amount.
Less	A smaller amount of; not as much.

Y1/2 Addition and Subtraction

Vocabulary	Definition
Number bonds	A mental or pictorial representation of a part-part-whole relationship. A number and the parts that combine to make it.
Number line	A line marked with numbers which is useful as a visual aid for calculating and showing relationships between values.
Add/ Addition	To join two or more numbers or quantities to get one number called the sum or total.
More	A greater or additional amount.
Plus	Another word for addition.
Make	To form something by putting other parts or numbers together.
Sum	The total or whole amount, the result of addition.
Total	The total or whole amount, the result of addition.
Altogether	Another word for total.
Inverse	Opposite, reverse operations e.g addition and subtraction are inverse operations; multiplication and division are inverse operations.
Double	Multiplied by two, twice as much.
Near double	A double (or 2x) plus 1. Used as a strategy to make calculations easier.
Half/ Halves	One of two equal parts.
Equals/ is the same as	Having the same amount or value.
Difference between	The difference between two quantities or values involves subtraction. The smaller is subtracted from the larger.
Subtract/ Take away / Minus	To take one quantity away from another.

Y1/2 Multiplication and Division

Vocabulary	Definition
Odd	A number that is not divisible by 2, odd numbers have 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 in the ones column. Different to the others in a group.
Even	A number that is divisible by 2, even numbers have 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones column. Equal in number, amount or value.
Count in twos, threes, fives	To count forwards or backwards from any given number in 2's, 3's or 5's.
Count in tens (forwards from/backwards from)	To add or subtract 10 from a given number to facilitate counting forwards or backward in tens.
Lots of/ Groups of	Linked to multiplication and division e.g how many groups of 2 are there in 10.
Multiple of	A number made by multiplying two whole numbers that are greater than one e.g the multiples of 2 are, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.
Multiply/ Times	A mathematical operation where a number is added to itself a number of times e.g $5 \times 3 = 15$.
Repeated addition	The process of repeatedly adding the same number. Used as a strategy for introducing multiplication.
Array	A set of objects or numbers arranged in order, often in rows and columns.
Row	Items arranged in a horizontal line.
Column	Items arranged in a vertical line.
Double	Multiplied by two, twice as much.
Halve	To divide into two parts of equal or roughly equal size.
Share/ Share equally	To divide into equal groups.
Equal groups of	Amounts or parts of a whole amount that are the same.
Divide	To share or group a number into equal parts.
Left/ Left over	An amount or quantity that remains after the whole has been grouped/ divided/ shared equally.

Y1/2 Measure

Vocabulary	Definition
Full	Containing or holding as much or as many as possible; having no empty space.
Half full	Containing half as much as its full capacity.
Empty	Containing nothing.
Hold	To keep or detain.
Container	An object that is used for holding or transporting something.
Weigh, weighs	To find out how heavy (someone or something) is, typically using scales.
Weight	How heavy something is.
Balance	Having the same weight (mass) on either side.
Heavy/ Heavier/ Heaviest	Of great/ greater/ greatest weight, terms used to compare the weight of different objects.
Light/ Lighter/ Lightest	Of little weight, terms used to compare the weight of different objects.
Scales	A measuring instrument used to determine the weight of an object.
Time	From past to present to future, the interval between two events or the duration of an event. Measured with clocks and other timing devices.
Day/ Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, etc	Names given to days of the week. Children should know their names and the sequence of the days. They should know which day comes before or after a given day.
Seasons: spring, summer,	A season is a period of the year.

autumn, winter	Children should know the order of our seasons and be able to describe how the weather changes for each.
Week	A unit of time equal to 7 days.
Month	One of twelve time divisions in a year. Approximately the time it takes the moon to orbit the earth.
Year	Approximately the time it takes the earth to completely orbit the sun, equal to 12 months, 52 weeks or 365 days.
Weekend	The days of Saturday and Sunday.
Birthday	The anniversary of the day on which a person was born.
Morning	The period of time between midnight and noon.
Afternoon	The period time from noon to evening.
Evening	The period of time at the end of the day, usually from 6p.m until bed time.
Night	The period from sunset to sunrise in every 24 hours.
Midnight	Midnight is the middle of the night, 12 o'clock or 0:00 on a 24 hour clock.
Today	On or in the course of this present day.
Yesterday	The day before today.
Tomorrow	The day after today.
Before	The time or event that happened earlier than now.

After / Next	The time or event following now.
Quick/ Quicker/ Quickest	Moving fast or doing something in a short amount of time.
Fast/ Faster/ Fastest	Moving or capable of moving at high speed.
Slow/ Slower / Slowest	Moving or operating at low speed.
Old / Older/ Oldest	Having lived/ existed for a long time.
New/ Newer / Newest	Produced, introduced or discovered recently.
Hour	A period of time equal to a twenty-fourth part of a day and night and divided into 60 minutes.
O'clock	Used to specify the hour when telling the time.
Half past	Half an hour after a stated time.
Clock	A mechanical or electrical device for measuring time indicating hours, minutes and sometimes seconds.
First, second, third, etc.	Used to sequence.
Estimate	To make an informed guess.
Few/ fewer/ fewest	A small number of.
Not enough	Not as much or as many as required.
Enough	As much or as many as required.
Length	The measurement, extent or distance of something from end to end. How long something is.

Width	The measurement, extent or distance of something from side to side. How wide something is.
Height	The measurement of something or someone from top to bottom
Long / Longer /Longest	Terms used to compare the length of different objects e.g The ruler is longer than the pencil.
Short/ Shorter/ Shortest	Terms used to compare the length of different objects e.g The rubber is shorter than the glue stick.
Tall / Taller /Tallest	Terms used to compare the height of different objects e.g The teacher is taller than the student.
Wide	Of great or more than average width.
Narrow	Of small width in relation to length.
Metre	The base unit of length. 1 metre = 100 centimetres = 1000 millimetres 1000 metres = 1 kilometre
Money, coin, penny , pence, pound, price, cost, buy, sell, spend, spent, pay, change.	Terms used in the teaching of British currency. Children should recognise and know the values of British coins and notes and be able to apply their understand to solve problems linked to real life situations e.g buying and selling.
Total	The sum or whole amount. The result of addition.
Quarter past/ to	15 minutes to or past the hour, used to describe the time of day
Temperature	A measurement of how hot or cold something is measured in degrees using a thermometer.
Metres (m) Kilometres (km)	Metric units used for measuring distance 1 metre = 100 centimetres = 1000 millimetres 1000 metres = 1 kilometre
Gram (g) Kilogram (kg)	The standard metric unit for measuring mass or weight. 1 kilogram = 1000grams
Millilitre (ml)	The standard metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume.

Litre (l)	1 litre = 1000 millilitres
Position and direction	
Position	The comparison of where something is in relation to another object or its surroundings.
Over, under, underneath, above, below, top, bottom, side on, in, outside of, inside, around, in front, behind, beside, next to, opposite, between.	Language used to describe the position of something in relation to other things.
Polygon	A shape having three or more straight sides. Polygons may be regular with all sides and angles equal, or irregular with varying side and angle sizes.
Edge	The side of a polygon or a line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.
Corner/ Vertex	Point where the edges of a solid figure meet.
Direction	The line or course on which something is going.
Journey	An act of travelling from one place to another.
Left, right, forwards, backwards, sideways, across, along, through, towards, away from	Language used to describe an objects pattern of movement.
Close, far, near	Language used to describe where an object is in relation to other objects.
Turn	To rotate an object around a centre point. The angle of rotation is measured in degrees.
Whole turn	A 360° turn.
Half turn	A 180 ° turn.
Stretch	To make something wider or longer without tearing or breaking it.
Bend	To shape or force (something straight) into a curve or angle.
Rotation	To turn an object around a centre point.

	The angle of rotation is measured in degrees.
Clockwise	The same direction as the way the hands on the clock go.
Anti-clockwise	The opposite direction to the way the hands on the clock go.
Right angle	An angle measuring 90°.
Properties of shape	
Group	Dividing things into equal or similar sets.
Sort	To arrange in groups or separate according to type.
Polygon	A shape having three or more straight sides. Polygons may be regular with all sides and angles equal, or irregular with varying side and angle sizes.
Cube	A cube is a three-dimensional solid shape that has six identical square faces.
Cuboid	A polyhedron or 3D shape with six rectangular faces, cubes and square prisms are also cuboids.
Pyramid	A solid three-dimensional shape with a polygon base and triangular faces that taper to a point, also called the vertex or apex.
Sphere	A three-dimensional solid shape that is perfectly round, a ball.
Cone	A cone is a three-dimensional solid shape with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers to a point (vertex or apex).
Cylinder	A three-dimensional solid shape with one curved surface and two congruent circular or elliptical bases.
Circle	A plane shape bounded by a continuous line which is always the same distance from the centre.
Triangle	A polygon with three angles and three sides.
Square	A square is a quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles; opposite sides that are parallel; and four lines of symmetry. A square is the only regular quadrilateral.
Shape	The form, outline or flat surface of a three-dimensional object or a two-dimensional figure.
Shapes	Two-dimensional shapes or the shape of surfaces of a three-dimensional object.

Flat	Level, with no height or depth.
Curved	Not straight, may be open or closed.
Straight	No bends or curves.
Round	Shaped like a circle or cylinder.
Hollow	Having a hole or empty space inside.
Solid	Firm and stable in shape, not liquid or fluid.
Corner (point, pointed)	Point where the edges of a solid figure meet also called a vertex.
Face	Flat surface of a three dimensional shape.
Edge	The side of a polygon or a line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.

Y1/2 Fractions

Vocabulary	Definition
Whole	All, everything, total amount. All the parts.
Equal parts	An identical piece/ amount of an object or group.
One half	One of two equal parts.
Two halves	Two equal parts that combine to make a whole.
A quarter	One of four equal parts.
Two quarters	Two of four equal parts which are equivalent to one half.
Three quarters	Three of four equal parts.
One third/ A third	One of three equal parts.

Y2 Data/ Statistics

Vocabulary	Definition
Count	To determine the total number of (a collection of items)
Tally	A record of an amount. Tally marks are used to record counting by counting in fives for example, IIII-IIII = 13.
Sort	To arrange in groups or separate according to type.
Graph	A visual diagram used to represent statistical information or functions and equations.
Block graph	A graph made of blocks or coloured squares.
Pictogram	A graph using pictures to represent quantity.
Group	Dividing things into equal or similar sets.
Set	A set is a collection of items with one of each member.
Table	Mathematical information organised in columns and rows.

Y1/2 Problem Solving

Sentence starters and key language children will be using

Fit	Say	Talk about	Fill in
Arrange	Think	Put	Colour
Rearrange	Start from	Place	Tick
Change	Start with	fit	Cross
Change over	Start at	Make	Draw
Split	Look at	Build	Draw a line between
Separate	Point to	Explain	Join (up)
Carry on	Continue	Record	Count
Repeat	What comes next?	Trace	Work out
Find	Choose	Copy	Answer
Tell me	Collect	Complete	Check
Describe	Use	Finish	Pick out
Same way	Different way	Best way	Another way

In order	In a different order	Not all	Every/ Each
Predict	Find/ Find all/ Find different	Investigate	Create a rule
Equipment children will use to help them solve problems			
Numberline	Number tracks	100 square	Number cards
Abacus	Counters	Cubes	Blocks
Dice	Dominoes	Pegs	Peg board
Diennes	Numicon	Place value counters	Bead string

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