Mathematical Vocabulary

Year 1

FOUNDRY LANE PRIMARY SCHOOL

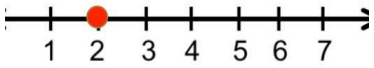
Working Together

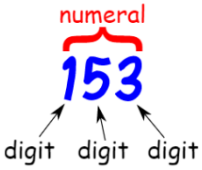
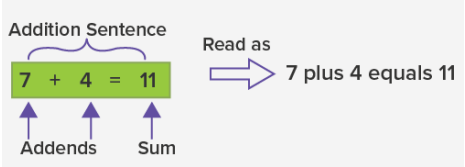
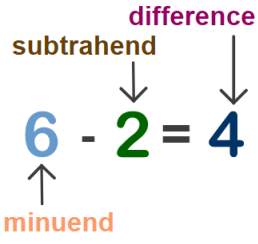
Mathematics vocabulary list Year 1

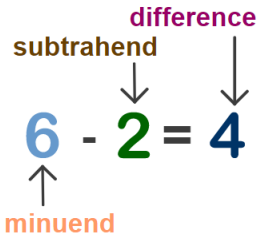
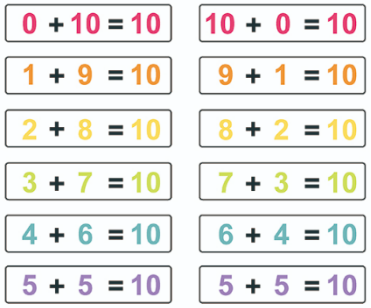
Maths is its own language. Sometimes that language looks like written word and sometimes it looks like symbols, but it is a language and it must be learned for maths fluency and understanding.

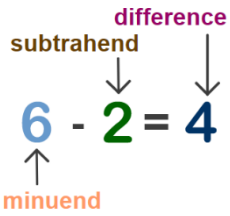
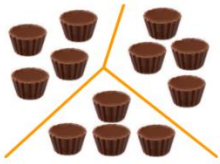
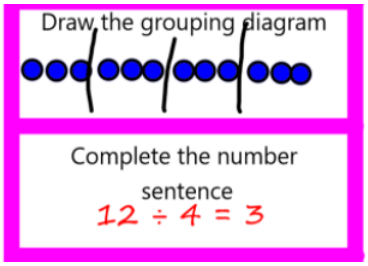
At Foundry Lane, we use stem sentences and the modelling of language in our lessons to ensure that children grasp the more challenging mathematical vocabulary.

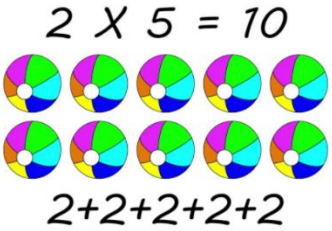
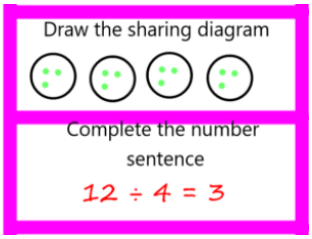
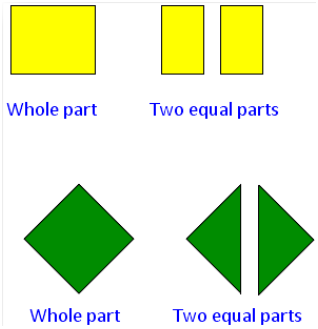
Listed below are the key mathematical terms your child will learn this year.

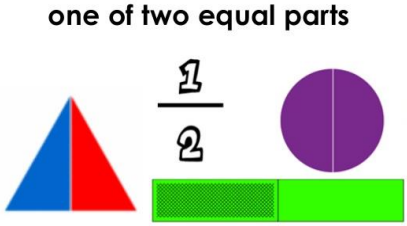
Vocabulary	Definition	Example
Number and Place Value		
Above	Something that is over another number.	*'5 is **above** 3 when we count'.*
Backwards	Back towards the starting point.	*'7, 6, 5, 4, 3… this is counting **backwards**'.*
Below	Something that is lower than something else.	*'3 is **below** 5 when we are counting'.*
Equal to	The same as.	*'2 + 1 **is equal to** 3* *6 is **equal to** 6'*
Forwards	To advance something	*'2, 4, 6, 8, 10… We are counting **forwards** in jumps of 2'.*
Greater than	The > symbol means "greater than". It shows that one number or value is larger than another number.	*'Ten is **greater than** three'* *10 **>** 3'*
Half-way between	1 at or to half the distance; at or to the middle.	*'**Half-way** between 1 and 3 is 2'.* 
Known fact	A number fact which has been committed to memory (or very fast recall) and can be applied fluently to various calculation strategies.	*'When I use the 'Make ten' strategy to add, I use **known facts** to partition the number I'm adding.'*
Least	Smallest in amount	*'C has the **least** amount of stars in'.* 
Less than	The symbol < means that one number is smaller than the other number.	*'Thee is **less than** 10.* *3 **<** 10'*
Many	A number representing some quantity.	*'How **many** have you got in total?*

Most	Largest in amount.	*'D has the **most** amount of stars in'.* 
Multiple of	A number that may be divided by another a certain number of times without a remainder.	*'10 is a **multiple** of 2.* *2, 4, 6, 8, 10'*
Numeral	A symbol or name that stands for a number.	
Numbers 20-100	***'Twenty-one, twenty-two … one hundred'***	
Rule	A consistent pattern which allows generalisation. Awareness of a rule allows a pupil to continue a sequence or generate a related sequence.	*'3, 5, 7, 9, 11…* *The **rule** is that each number is two greater than the previous number. Therefore, the next number in this sequence will be 13.'*
Ones	The ones digit is the second digit in a 2 digit number.	*'53 has 5 tens and 3 ones'. 'It also has '53' ones.* *'There are 10 ones in one lot of 10'*
Subitise	Instantly recognising the number of objects in a small group, without counting.	*'There are 9 dots here. I worked this out without counting. I **subitised**'.* 
Tens	The tens digit is the first digit in a 2 digit number.	*'53 has 5 tens'.*
Addition and subtraction		
Addend	The numbers or terms added together to form the sum.	
Difference	The numerical difference between two numbers or sets	

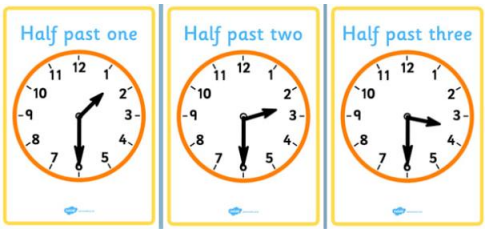
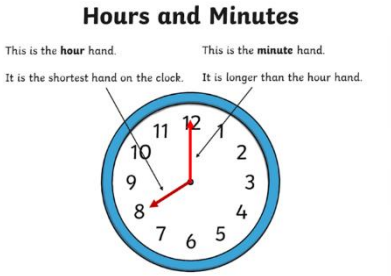
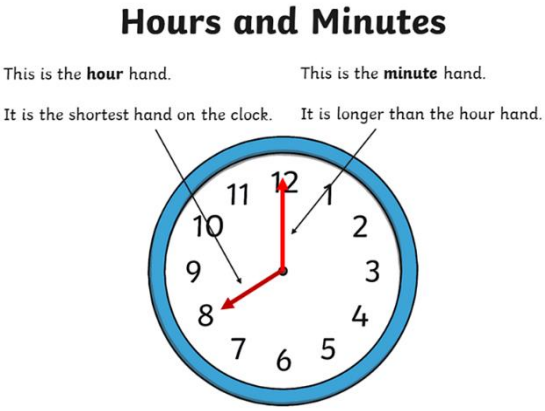
	of objects. It is found by comparing the quantity of one set of objects with another.	
Commutative	When the 2 addends can be swapped and the sum remains the same.	*'5 + 3 and 3 + 5 are commutative'*
Equals	Be the same as in number or amount.	*'5 + 5 = 10'* *'10 = 5 + 5'*
Half	Either of two equal or corresponding parts into which something is or can be divided.	*'4 + 4 = 8. So **half** of 8 is 4 because 8 – 4 = 4'.*
Minuend	A quantity or number from which another is to be subtracted.	
Missing number	A part of an equation that is missing.	*'Find the **missing number** below:'* 2 + ☐ + 7 = 14
Near	Close to	*'9 is **close to** 10'.*
Number bonds/pairs	A pair of numbers with a given total.	*'**Number bonds** to 10'.* 
Repeated addition	A structure of multiplication where equal parts are added to make a whole.	*'I can show 4 × 5 as **repeated addition**: 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4.'*

Repeated subtraction	A structure of division, where equal parts are subtracted and the number of equal parts summed to calculate a quotient.	*'I can use **repeated subtraction** to calculate 20 divided by four: 20 – 4 – 4 – 4– 4 – 4.'*
Subtract	Carry out the process of subtraction.	*'Nine **subtract** three is equal to six.'*
Subtraction	The inverse operation to addition.	*'We are taking some away so it is a **subtraction** question.'*
Subtrahend	A quantity or number to be subtracted from another.	
Multiplication and division		
Array	An arrangement of counters or numbers, in columns and rows, used to represent multiplication and division.	*'This **array** shows 3 × 4, 4 × 3, 12 ÷ 4 and 12 ÷ 3'.* 
Divide	To share or group into equal parts.	*'I can **divide** 12 by three using grouping or sharing'.*
Division	Distributing a group of things into equal parts.	*'Answer the **division** questions below:* *There are 12 chocolates, and 3 friends want to share them, how do they divide the chocolates?'* 
Grouping	Dividing things into equal groups or sets. This is one model for division.	

Multiplication	Gives the result of combining groups of equal sizes.	
Multiply	Add equal groups.	*'**Multiply** 5 by 2'.*
Sharing	To distribute fairly between a given number of recipients. This is one model for division.	
Fractions		
Equal grouping	Groups that have the same number of equivalent items.	*'Each bucket has the same number of **equal groups'***
Equal part	Having the same portion, division, piece, or segment of a whole.	
Equal sharing	Dividing the whole or a group of objects is into equal parts.	*'The pizzas below have been **shared equally'**.* 
Fraction	How many parts of a whole:	*'I have shared my sweets into two equal parts. Everyone will get a **fraction** of the*

	• the top number (the numerator) says how many parts we have. • the bottom number (the denominator) says how many equal parts the whole is divided into.	*whole quantity of sweets. One group is a half of the whole.'* 
Half	One of two equal parts of a whole, quantity or object.	*'I have shared the eight conkers into two equal groups – I have four conkers, which is one **half** of the whole.'*
One of two equal parts	When something is divided into two equal sections, half is one of the two parts.	
Quarter	One of four equal parts of a whole, quantity or object.	*'I have shared the eight conkers into four equal groups – I have two conkers, which is one **quarter** of the whole.'*
Whole	The total amount.	*'The whole is 6. There are 6 conkers'.*
Length		
Metre	A standard unit of measure, equal to 100 centimetres.	*'I estimate that the table is about a **metre** tall.'*
Metre stick	A measuring stick one meter long that is marked off in centimeters and usually millimeters.	*'About how many **metres** is the table in length? I am going to use my **metre stick** to measure it'*
Ruler	A tool or device used to measure length and draw straight lines.	*'The length of this line is 10cm. I measured with a **ruler**'.*
Weight		
Mass	How heavy or light something is.	*'The book has a mass of two **kilograms**'.*
Capacity and volume		

Capacity	The maximum amount that something can contain.	*'The **capacity** of the jug is 1 litre'.* 
Less than	One value or amount is lesser than the other.	*'The amount of water in this container is **less than** the amount of water in this container.'*
Litre	A standard unit of volume, equal to 1000 millilitres.	*'The capacity of the jug is about half a **litre**.'*
More than	One value or amount is greater than the other.	*'The amount of water in this container is **more than** the amount of water in this container.'*
Volume	A quantity or amount of any substance and the 3-D space it fills.	*'The bottle contains a **volume** of one litre but its capacity is two litres. The bottle is half full.'* 
Time		
Always	At all times.	*'Christmas is **always** on December 25th'.*
Analogue clock	A clock with a face and hands.	
Date	The day of the month or year as specified by a number.	*'Monday 1st September 2021 01.09.21'*
Earlier	Before the usual or expected time.	*'We have finished our lesson a bit **earlier** today'.*
Half past	The minute hand points to 6.	

		
Hour	The minute hand points to 12.	
Hour hand		
Later	A time or situation that is after the one that you have been talking about or after the present one.	*'It is not lunchtime yet. It is **later**'.*
Minute hand		
Minute	A unit of time.	*'We will have lunch in five **minutes**.'*
Months of the year	***'January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December'.***	
Never	*'I wish it was Christmas in the summer in this country. That will **never** happen'.*	

Often	*'In Britain, it **often** rains in the winter'.*	
Once	On one occasion or for one time only.	*'I completed that challenge **once**. I need to complete it twice'.*
Seasons	***'Spring, summer, autumn, winter'.***	
Sometimes	*'**Sometimes**, it might snow in the winter'.*	
Twice	Two times; on two occasions	*'I completed that challenge once. I need to complete it **twice'**.*
Usually	*'**Usually** we have our lunch at 12pm'.*	
Weekend	*'Saturday and Sunday is the **weekend**'.*	
Year	The period of 365 days (or 366 days in leap years) starting from the first of January,	*'Next **year**, you will be moving into year 2.'*
Money		
Costs less	Cheaper in one place than in another.	*'The doll **costs less** than the teddy bear'.* 
Costs more	More expensive in one place than in another.	*'The teddy bear costs more than the doll'.* 
Costs the same	Equal in price.	*'The plant is shop A **costs the same** as the same plant in shop B.'*
Pence	A unit of measure for some coins.	*'This is 2 pence (p)'. '100p is the same an £1'.*
Pounds	A unit of measure for some coins and notes.	*'This note represents £5'.*
Total	Comprising the whole number or amount.	*'The **total** cost is £5.'*
2d shape		

Names of common 2D shapes: rectangle, circle, square, triangle		
Sides	A side is a straight line on a 2D shape.	*'A square has 4 sides'.*
3d shape		
Names of common 3D shapes: cube, cylinder, cuboid, pyramid, cone, sphere.