

# Mathematical Vocabulary (Y2)



Maths is its own language. Sometimes that language is written words and/or symbols, but it is a language and it must be learned for math fluency and competency. Understanding of mathematical vocabulary, is important to ensure your child makes good progress in maths curriculum. At Healdswood Infant and Nursery School, we explicitly teach maths vocabulary, providing it a context and allowing children to apply it in a variety of contextual problems. Below are the mathematical terms your child will learn this year in Year 2. We know children are curious and will undoubtedly want to learn more and we encourage this.

Vocabulary	Definition	Example
<b>Place Value</b>		
<b>Calculate</b>	To complete a mathematical equation.	' <b>Calculate</b> $13 + 4$ '.
<b>Column</b>	A vertical arrangement of numbers.	
<b>Efficient</b>	Selecting an efficient computation strategy requires consideration of the numbers involved and will include 'known facts.	'I will use my number bonds knowledge to calculate $22 + 7$ <b>efficiently</b> . I know that $2 + 7$ is equal to 9, so the answer is 29. That's more efficient than counting on seven.'
<b>Greater than</b>	It shows that one number or value is larger than another number.	'Ten is <b>greater than</b> three'
<b>Hundreds</b>	The number equivalent to the product of ten and ten; ten more than ninety; a three-digit number.	
<b>Less than</b>	One number is smaller than the other number.	'There is <b>less than</b> 10.'
<b>One-, two- or three-digit number</b>	One-digit numbers are the numbers 0-9; two-digit numbers are the numbers 10 to 99; three-digit numbers are the numbers 100 to 999.	'Can you give me a <b>two-digit</b> number greater than 46?'
<b>Operation</b>	A mathematical process. The four mathematical operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	' $4 + 2 = 6$ . The <b>operation</b> is addition. '
<b>Place value</b>	A system for writing numbers, in which the value of a digit is defined by its position within the number.	'In the number 52 written in base ten, the digit five has a <b>value of</b> 50 and the digit two has a value of 2. '
<b>Representation</b>	A very general relationship that expresses similarities (or equivalences) between mathematical objects or structures.	
<b>Rule</b>	Rule is the procedure that a count must follow.	'The <b>rule</b> in the sequence below is add 2. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39'

<b>Sequence</b>	A list of numbers or objects in a special order.	<i>'The <b>sequence</b> below starts at 3 and increases by 4 every time. 3, 7, 11, 15.'</i>
<b>Twenty-first, twenty second</b> ...	'Twenty-first, twenty-second...ninety ninth, one-hundredth'.	
<b>Twenty-one, twenty-two...</b>	'Twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three...ninety-nine, one-hundred'.	
<b>Addition and Subtraction</b>		
<b>Facts</b>	A fact family can be defined as a group of math facts or equations created using the same set of numbers	<i>'<math>34 + 13 = 47</math> <math>13 + 34 = 47</math> <math>47 - 34 = 13</math> <math>47 - 13 = 34</math>'</i>
<b>Inverse operations</b>	Opposite operations that 'undo' each other	<i>'Addition and subtraction are <b>inverse operations</b>.'</i>
<b>Near doubles</b>	When two numbers involved in an addition are close in value, such as 23 + 22. The numbers can be treated as exact doubles, followed by compensating	<i>'To calculate <math>23 + 22</math>, I can use the <b>near double strategy</b>. I can double 22 and then add one more. '</i>
<b>Regroup</b>	Expressing a number in an equivalent form, usually in terms of its place-value parts.	
<b>Multiplication and Division</b>		
<b>Division fact</b>	Division number sentences related to times tables knowledge.	<i>'<math>20 \div 5 = 4</math> is a <b>division fact</b>'.</i>
<b>Equal groups of</b>	A group is an equal group if it has the same number of items as all of the other groups.	
<b>Multiplication fact</b>	The answer to a multiplication calculation. For example, in $3 \times 3 = 9$ , the multiplication fact is 9.	<i>'<math>10 \times 7 = 70</math> is a <b>multiplication fact</b>'.</i>
<b>Multiplication table</b>	A list that shows the results of multiplying certain numbers by each other.	
<b>Times</b>	An arithmetic operation that is the inverse of division.	
<b>Fractions</b>		
<b>Denominator</b>	The number written below the vinculum in a fraction. In a measure context, it indicates the number of equal parts into which the whole is divided. In a division context, it is the divisor.	
<b>Equivalence</b>	The condition of being equal or equivalent in value, worth.	
<b>Non-unit fraction</b>	A fraction with a numerator greater than one.	<i>'Two thirds are a <b>non-unit fraction</b>.'</i>
<b>One of three equal part</b>	When a shape is divided into three equal parts, each part is called a third.	

<b>One third, two thirds</b>	When a shape is divided into three equal parts, each part is called a third. Two of these parts are called two thirds.	
<b>Two halves</b>	Two equal parts of one whole thing.	
<b>Two quarters, three quarters</b>	When a shape is divided into four equal parts, each part is called a quarter. Two of these parts are called two quarters. Three of these parts.	
<b>Unit fraction</b>	A fraction with a numerator of one.	
<b>Length</b>		
<b>Centimetre</b>	A measure of length. It is about the width of a fingernail. There are 100 centimetres in a metre. The abbreviation is cm.	<i>'The length of the line is 20<b>cm</b>.'</i>
<b>Furthest</b>	At or by the greatest distance.	<i>'The child in the red jumper is <b>furthest away</b> from the tree.'</i>
<b>Weight</b>		
<b>Gram</b>	A metric unit of mass equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.	<i>'This apple weighs <b>approximately</b> 100 grams.'</i>
<b>Capacity and Volume</b>		
<b>Millilitre</b>	One thousandth of a litre.	<i>'This small beaker holds about 60 <b>millilitres</b> of water.'</i>
<b>Temperature</b>		
<b>Degree</b>	A set change in temperature measured against a given scale.	<i>'The temperature at present is 16 degrees Celsius.'</i>
<b>Temperature</b>	Measure of hotness or coldness.	<i>'The <b>temperature</b> at present is 16 degrees Celsius.'</i>
<b>Time</b>		
<b>Digital Clock</b>	A clock that displays the time in numerical digits.	<i>8:00</i>
<b>Fortnight</b>	A period of two weeks.	<i>'There are 14 days.'</i>
<b>Seconds</b>	A unit of time.	<i>'There are 60 <b>seconds</b> in a minute'</i>
<b>2D Shape</b>		
<b>Hexagon</b>	A polygon with six sides and angles.	
<b>Line Symmetry</b>	A shape is symmetrical when it each side is identical.	<i>The triangle has one <b>line of symmetry</b>'.</i>
<b>Octagon</b>	A polygon with eight sides and eight angles.	
<b>Pentagon</b>	A polygon with five sides and five angles.	
<b>3D Shapes</b>		
<b>Surface</b>	The outside or upmost layer of a 3d shape.	
<b>Position and Direction</b>		
<b>Straight line</b>	A line that does not curve.	
<b>Statistics</b>		
<b>Frequency</b>	The number of occurrences within a data set.	<i>'4 pupils have brown hair. The <b>frequency</b> of brown hair is 4.'</i>

<b>Least common</b>	The smallest amount or number.	<i>'No one caught the bus to school. It was the <b>least common</b> mode of transport'.</i>
<b>Least popular</b>	The smallest amount or number.	<i>'No one chose green as their favourite colour. It was the <b>least popular</b> option'.</i>
<b>Most popular</b>	The largest amount or number.	<i>'20 children walked to school. It was the <b>most common</b> mode of transport'.</i>
<b>Pictogram</b>	A representation of data using pictures or symbols.	
<b>Tally</b>	A form of counting. Each Tally is a vertical mark. After the fourth vertical mark, a fifth horizontal/diagonal represents a group of five.	<i>'The <b>tally chart</b> shows that blue was the most popular colour. '</i>

