

Mathematical Vocabulary (Y1)



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 1. We know children are curious and will undoubtedly want to learn more and we encourage this.

Vocabulary	Definition	Example
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	Being the same in quantity	'2 + 1 is equal to 3 6 is equal to 6'
Equivalent to	Equal in value, amount	'6 + 6 is equivalent to 2 x 6'
Forwards	To advance from the starting point.	'2, 4, 6, 8, 10... We are counting forwards in jumps of 2'
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 number of stars in'.
Many	A number representing a quantity.	'How many have you got in total?
Most	Largest in amount.	'D has the most amount'
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 and 10'
Numeral	A symbol that represents a number.	'5 is a numeral '
Numbers 20-100	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.'

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.'
Addition and Subtraction		
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.	
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'.
Near	Close to.	9 is near to 10'.
Number Bonds	A pair of numbers with a given total.	'9 and 1 are numbers bonds to 10'
Repeated addition	A structure of multiplication where equal parts are added to make a whole.	'I can show 4 x 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/Subtraction	The inverse operation to addition.	'We are taking some away so it is a subtraction '.
Multiplication and Division		
Array	An arrangement of counters or numbers, in columns and rows, used to represent multiplication and division.	
Divide	To share or group into equal parts.	I can divide 12 by three using grouping and sharing.
Dividend	A number to be divided by another number.	
Division	Distributing a group of things into equal parts.	
Divisor	A divisor is a number that divides another number either completely or with a remainder.	
Grouping	Dividing quantity into equal groups or sets. This is one model for division.	
Multiplication	Is the total of combining groups of equal sizes.	
Multiple	The product result of one number multiplied by another number.	'20 is a multiple of 10 and 2. 2 x 10 = 20'

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 terms.	<i>'Each bucket has the same number of equal groups'.</i>
Equal part	Having the same portion, division or segment of a whole.	
Equal sharing	Dividing the whole or a quantity into equal groups/parts.	
Fraction	How many parts make the whole.	<i>'I have shared my sweets into two equal parts. Everyone will get a fraction of the whole quantity of sweets.'</i>
One of two equal parts	When the whole is divided into two equal sections, half is one of the two equal parts.	
Quarter	One of four equal parts of a whole, quantity or object.	<i>'I have shared the eight conkers into four equal groups – I have two conkers, which is one quarter of the whole.'</i>
Length		
Metre	A standard unit of measure, equal to 100 centimetres.	<i>'I estimate that the table is about a metre tall.'</i>
Ruler	used to measure length and draw straight lines.	<i>'The length of this line is 10cm. I measured with a ruler.'</i>
Weight		
Kilogram	A standard unit of mass, equal to 1000 grams.	<i>'The book has a mass of two kilograms.'</i>
Capacity and Volume		
Capacity	The maximum amount that can be contained.	<i>The capacity of the jug is 1 litre.</i>
Less than	One value or amount is lesser than the other.	<i>'The amount of water in this container is less than the amount of water in this container.'</i>
Litre	A standard unit of volume, equal to 1000 millilitres.	<i>'The capacity of the jug is about half a litre.'</i>
More than	One value or amount is greater than the other.	<i>'The amount of water in this container is more than the amount of water in this container.'</i>
Volume	A quantity or amount of the 3D space it fills.	<i>'The bottle contains a volume of one litre but its capacity is two litres. The bottle is half full.'</i>
Time		

Always	At all times.	'Christmas is always on December the 25 th '
Analogue clock	A clock with a face and hands.	
Date	The day of the month or year as specified by a number.	'Monday 1 st September 2020. (01.09.21)'
Earlier	Before the usual or expected time.	'We have finished our lesson a bit earlier today'
Half past	When the minute hand is on the six. It is 30 minutes until the next hour.	
Hour Hand	It is the shortest hand on the clock.	
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	It is the longer hand.	
Minute	A unit of time.	'We will have lunch in five minutes '.
Month of the Year	'January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December'	
Quarter Past		
Quarter to		
Seasons	'Spring, summer, autumn, winter'	
Twice	On two occasions.	'I need to complete It twice '.
Usually	'Usually we have our lunch at 12pm'.	
Year	Start of a new year in January and consists of 365 days (or 366 days in a leap year).	' Next year , you will be moving to year 2'.
Money		
Change	Receiving money back from a purchase.	'This sweet was 50p and I paid with a £1 coin so I will receive 50p change '
Total	Comprising the whole number or amount.	'The total cost is £5.'
2D Shapes		
Oblong	A quadrilateral with two equal length sides.	'A rectangle is an example of an oblong shape.'
3D Shapes		
Volume	A quantity or amount that occupies a 3D the 3D shape.	
Position and Direction		
Anti-clockwise	Movement in the opposite direction to the motion of the hands of a clock.	
Centre	A centre is a point that is the same distance from all the sides.	
Clockwise	Movement in the direction of the hands on a clock.	
Quarter turn	A 90-degree rotation, i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a 360 degree 'full' turn'.	

Statistics

Block graph	The pre-cursor to the bar graph, this representation of data has an x- and y-axis and one block represents one item. Each block is adjoined to the adjacent block/	
Chart	A table or a graph.	<i>'I will mark one day for the sun on our weather chart'.</i>
Data	Quantitative information which has been counted or measured.	<i>'This block graph shows us data for the children's favourite foods'.</i>
Table	A structure organised into columns and rows, in which data can be recorded.	<i>'The information for Thursday is not yet complete on the table because it is only Wednesday'.</i>

