Mathematics Vocabulary list for Year 2

Maths has its own language. Sometimes that language is written words and sometimes it is symbols but it is a language and it must be learned for fluency and competency. If your child doesn’t have a good understanding of the vocabulary, it can hinder their performance in Maths. At Millbrook, we teach this vocabulary and give it context which allows the children to apply it to a variety of problems. Listed below is the vocabulary your child will learn this year.

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| Number and place value  |
| Calculate  | To work out mathematically.  | Can you calculate the answer to 13+4? |
| Column  | A vertical arrangement of numbers or objects.  |

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| Tens  | Ones |
| 1 | 4 |
| There are 4 ones in the one’s column. |

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| Continue  | To carry something on.  | Can you continue counting to 20. 10,11,12,13,14,15,…………….. |
| Efficient  | Well organised using the best strategy and utilise known facts.  | I can use my number bonds knowledge to do 23+7 as I know 7+3=10 therefore the answer is 30. That is the most efficient method for me.  |
| * Greater than
 | The > symbol means greater than.  | Eight is greater than 2 8 > 2 |
| Hundreds  | The number equivalent to the product of 10x10. The first three-digit number.  |  |
| < Less than  | The symbol < means that one number is smaller than the other number.  | 5 is less than 8 5 < 8 |
| Operation  | A mathematical process. There are four types. Addition, Subtraction, multiplication and division.  | 10+10=20The operation above is addition.  |
| Place value  | A system for writing numbers in which the value of a digit is defined by its position within the number.  | The number 43. The place value of the 4 is forty and the place value of the 3 is 3 ones.  |
| Predict | A prediction is a reasonable guess as to what will happen.  | I predict the next number will be higher.1,3,4,8, |
| Representation  | A very general relationship between objects or structures.  | Make the number 7 using objects, counters and dienes. |
| Rule  | A procedure that a count must follow.  | The rule is to add 2. 2,4,6,8,10 |
| Sequence | A list of numbers or objects in an order.  | The sequence starts with 2 and goes up in 2s.2,4,6,8,10 |

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| Addition and Subtraction |
| Carrying  | When you carry from ones to tens.  |  32+ 29 6 1 1 |
| Exchanging  | When you change a ten into ten ones.  |  |
| Facts  | A group of equations using the same set of numbers.  | 22+12=3412+22=3434-22=1234-12=22 |
| Inverse operations  | Opposite operations that undo each other.  | Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.  |

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| Multiplication and division |
| Division fact | Division number sentences related to tables knowledge. | 20 divided by 5 equals 4 is a division fact.  |
| Equal groups of  | A group of the same number of items as the other groups.  | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\13C353B0.tmpC:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\13C353B0.tmpThis shows two equal groups of 4  |
| Left over  | When dividing in Maths the groups can be the same amounts however there can be some left over. A remainder.  |  |
| Multiplication fact  | The answer to 2 times 5 is 10. Is a multiplication fact.  | 2x5=10 |
| Multiplication table | A list that shows the results of multiplying two numbers by each other.  |  |
| Times  | The same as multiply and the inverse to division. | Three times five equals 15.  |

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| Fractions  |
| Denominator  | The bottom number on a fraction.  |  |
| Equivalent  | The fractions are the same.  |  |
| Mixed Number | A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction.  |  |
| Numerator  | The top number on a fraction  |  |
| One of three equal parts  | When a shape or object is split into 3 equal parts each part is called a third.  |  |
| One third or two thirds | When a shape or object is split into 3 equal parts. One part is one third and two parts are two thirds.  |  |
| Two halves | Two equal parts of a whole.  |  |
| Three quarters | When a shape is split into four equal parts and you have 3 of those parts. It is called three quarters. |  |

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| Length  |
| Centimetre (cm) | A measure of length there are 100 of them in a metre.  | I used my ruler to measure how many cms my pencil was.  |
| Furthest | At or by the greastest distance.  | The girl ran 100 meters and the boy ran 80 metres. So the girl ran the furthest.  |
| Tape measure | A measuring tool.  | The boy measured his leg with a tape measure.  |
| Weight |
| Gram  | A metric unit of mass equal. One thousand grams are equal to 1 kilogram. | An apple weighs approximately 100 grams.  |
| Capacity and volume |
| Milliliters | A measurement of liquid.  | A small beaker holds approximately 60 milliliters of water.  |

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| Temperature  |
| Degree  | A measurement of temperature.  | The temperature was 14 degrees today.  |
| Temperature  | Measurement of how hot or cold something is.  | The boiling water had a temperature of 100 degrees Celsius.  |

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| Time |
| Minutes past  | The amount of time past the hour.  | It is 8 minutes past 12.  |
| Digital clock  | A clock that displays the time in numerical order rather than using hands on a clock.  | Image result for a digital clock on a phone |
| Fortnight  | A period of 2 weeks.  | There are 14 days in a fortnight. |
| Seconds | A unit of time.  | There are 60 seconds in a minute. |

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| 2D and 3D shape  |
| Hexagon  | A 6-sided shape.  |  |
| Line of Symmetry | A shape is symmetrical when it fits exactly onto itself when folded in half.  |  |
| Octagon | An 8-sided shape  |  |
| Pentagon | A 5-sided shape |  |
| Vertices  | Where two lines meet. One is called a vertex.  | A pentagon has 5 vertices. Vertex |

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| Position and direction |
| Right angle | An angle of 90 degrees. A square has 4 right angles.  |  |
| Straight line | A line that does not curve.  |  |

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| Statistics |
| Frequency | The number of times something occurs.  | A blue car drove passed 4 times therefore the frequency of blue cars is 4.  |
| Label | The horizontal label across the bottom and the vertical label down the side tell us the facts on a graph. | colour Number of The graph shows the number of colours of cars.  |
| Least common | The smallest amount.  | No one chose the colour yellow as their favourite it was the least common.  |
| Least popular | The smallest amount  | No one chose the colour yellow as their favourite it was the least popluar. |
| Most common | The biggest amount.  | The highest choice of colour was blue it was the most common.  |
| Most popular | The biggest amount.  | The highest choice of colour was blue it was the most popular.  |
| Pictogram | A representation of data using pictures or symbols.  | What is a Pictogram? - Answered - Twinkl teaching Wiki |
| Represent  | To present something in a certain way.  | We are going to represent your data in a pictogram.  |
| Tally | A form of counting using lines.  | What is a tally chart? | TheSchoolRun |
| Title | At the top of the graph telling you what it is about.  | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\A151837F.tmp |