Mathematics Vocabulary list for Year 1

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 | | |
| Vocabulary | Definition | Example |
| Above | Something that is over another number. | 6 is above 2 when we count |
| Backwards | Back towards the starting point. | 5,4,3,2,1, is counting backwards. |
| Below | Something that is lower than something else. | 2 is below 5 when we count. |
| Equal to | Being the same in quantity. | 2+1 is equal to 3  4 is equal to 4 |
| Equivalent to | Equal in value. | 3+3 is equivalent to 2x3 |
| Forwards | To advance something. | 2,4,6,8 We are jumping forwards in 2s. |
| Half way between | In the middle. | Half way between 1 and 3 is 2. |
| Least | Smallest amount. | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A | B | C | |  |  |  |   C has the least. |
| Many | A number representing some quantity. | How many have you got in total? |
| Most | Largest amount. | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A | B | C | |  |  |  |   A has the most. |
| Multiple of | A number that may be divided by another a certain number of times without a remainder | 6 is a multiple of 2.  2,4,6. |
| Numeral | A symbol that stands for a number. | 86 is a numberal and is made up of 8 tens and 6 ones. |
| Rule | A consistent pattern which allows generalisation. | The rule is that each number is two greater than the previous number.  1,3,5,7 Therefore the next number is 9. |

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| 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. | There are 6 red cars and 4 blue cars therefore there is a difference of 2.  6-4=2 |
| Equals | The same as in number or amount. | 2 add 2 equals 4  2+2=4 |
| Half | A number split into two equal parts. | Half of 6 is 3. |
| Missing number | A part of an equation that is missing. | Find the missing number.  5 + = 10 |
| Near | Close to | 6 is close to 7. |
| Number bonds | A pair of numbers with a given total. | These are the number bonds to 10. |
| Repeated addition | A structure of division where the equal parts are subtracted. | I can use repeated subtraction to divide 15 by 5.  15-5-5-5. |
| Subtract | To take a number away. | 10 subtract 6 is equal to 4.  10-6=4 |
| Subtraction | The inverse operation to addition where you take a number away. | We are doing subtraction therefore we are going to takeaway. 10-8=2 |

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| Multiplication and division | | |
| Array | An arrangement of counters in columns and rows to represent a multiplication or division sum. | 2x4= 8  4x2=8  8 divided by 4 equals 2 |
| Divide | To share or group into equal parts. | I can divide 10 by 2. Using sharing or grouping. |
| Division | Distributing a group of things into equal parts. | Answer the division question.  12 divided by 2. |
| Grouping | Dividing things into equal groups or sets. This is one method of division. | Divide these triangles between 4 people by grouping. |
| Multiplication | The result of combining groups of equal sizes. | 5 x2 = 10  5+5=10 |
| Multiple | The product result of one number multiplied by another number. | 10 is a multiple of 5 and 2. 5 x 2=10 |
| Multiply | Add equal groups. | Multiply 5 by 2.  5x2 or 5 add 5. |
| Product | The result of one or more multiplication. | The product of 2 x 5 is 10. |
| Sharing | To distribute equally between a number of recipients. This is another model for division. | Share 10 triangles between 2 circles. |

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| 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. | Whole Two equal parts |
| Equal sharing | Dividing the whole or a group of objects into equal parts. | The pizza has been shared equally. |
| Fractions | How many parts of a whole.  Top number is the numerator and the bottom number is the denominator. | I have shared my sweets into equal parts. Everyone will get a fraction of the whole quantity of sweets. |
| One of two equal parts. | When something is divided into two equal parts half is one of the two parts. | One of two equal parts. |
| Quarter | One of four equal parts of a whole, quantity or object. | I have shared 12 conkers into four equal groups. A quarter of 12 is 3. |

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| 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 metre long and marked with 100 centimetres. | Measure that table in metres. |
| Ruler | A tool or device used to measure length and draw straight lines. | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\3AAED91B.tmp |
| Weight | | |
| Kilogram | A standard unit of mass, equal to 1000 grams. | A bag of sugar weighs 2 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 a cup is less than the amount of water in a jug. |
| Litre | A standard unit of volume, equal to 1000 Millilitres | The Jug holds about 1 Litre. |
| More than | One value or amount is greater than the other. | The jug holds more water than the cup. |
| Volume | A quantity or amount of any substance and the 3D space it fills. | The volume of water in the jug is 1 litre however the jugs capacity is 2 litres. It is half full. |

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| Time | | |
| Always | At all times. | Tuesday always comes after Monday. |
| Analogue clock | A clock with a face and hands. | https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSxUONmuFP-hRzk4m45tw4owaGGi0x4IwGvYiaxY2r-b4bmMROitLqsbR4F3sDC4KNfMy10eCcl&usqp=CAc |
| Date | The day of the month or year as specified by a number. | Monday 1st September  1/09/21 |
| Earlier | Before the usual or expected time. | School starts at 08:45 and I arrived earlier than my class at 08:40. |
| Half past | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\E3DFB259.tmp | |
| Hour hand |  | |
| Later | A time or situation that is after the one that you have been talking about or the present. | Dinner time is later. |
| Midnight | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\D3EBA6D1.tmp | |
| Minute hand |  | |
| Minute | A unit of time. | 60 seconds is the same as 1 minute. |
| Months of the year | January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. | |
| Never | I never win races because I’m slow. | |
| Often | It often rains in England in the winter. | |
| Once | On one occasion or for one time only. | I ran a marathon once. |
| Quarter past |  | |
| Quarter to |  | |
| Seasons | Spring, Summer Autumn Winter | |
| Sometimes | Something that doesn’t happen often. | Sometimes it snows in winter. |
| Twice | Happens on two occasions. | I jumped up and down twice. |
| Usually | Something that happens normally. | Usually lunchtime is 12 O’clock |
| Weekend | Saturday and Sunday | I do not go to School on the weekend. |
| Year | A period of 365 days usually sometimes 366 days on a leap year. | Next year I am going on holiday. |

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| Money | | |
| Change | Receiving money back after a purchase. | If I buy a packet of sweets for 15p with a 20p coin how much change would I have? |
| Cheap | Low in price. | These sweets are cheap. |
| Costs less | Cheaper than another item | The teddy was 20p but the sweets were 10p therefore the sweets cost less. |
| Costs more | More expensive than something else. | The ipad costs more than the chair. |
| Costs the same as | Equal in price. | The white chocolate bar costs the same as the mint chocolate bar. |
| Total | The amount. | The teddy was 20p and the book was 20p so the total was 40p |

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| 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 in the middle and the same distance from the edges. | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\8955C35A.tmp |
| Clockwise | Movement in the direction of the hands of a clock. |  |
| Quarter turn | A 90 degree rotation |  |
| Three-quarter turn | A 270 degree rotation |  |

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| Statistics | | |
| Block Graph | A way of representing data using blocks coloured in. | C:\Users\abrown\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\3CC5AE98.tmp |
| Chart | A table or a graph. |  |
| Data | Quantitative information which has been counted or measured. | The block graph shows us data for the type of transport people use. |
| Table | A structure organised into columns and rows in which data can be recorded. | The table shows how many children were ill In the week.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Mon | Tues | Weds | Thurs | Fri | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | |