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. |

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C has the least.  |
| Many | A number representing some quantity.  | How many have you got in total?  |
| Most | Largest amount.  |

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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= 84x2=88 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 September1/09/21 |
| 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.

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| Mon | Tues | Weds | Thurs | Fri |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 |

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