



Year 1

Number – number and place value

digit	The mathematical alphabet - symbols used to make numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9). The place of a digit in a number conveys its value.
number	A value, expressed by a word or figure, representing a particular quantity.
numeral/figure	A symbol used to denote a number. Used interchangeably with digit.
even number	Any number that can be exactly divided by 2 is called as an even number. Even numbers always have 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones.
odd number	An integer that has a remainder of 1 when divided by 2. Odd numbers always have 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the ones.
compare	When two entities (objects, shapes, curves, equations etc.) are compared by looking for points of similarity and points of difference.
value	The worth of each digit, number or result of a calculation.
place value	The value of a digit that relates to its position or place in a number. Example: in 1482 the digits represent 1 thousand, 4 hundreds, 8 tens and 2 ones respectively; in 12.34 the digits represent 1 ten, 2 ones, 3 tenths and 4 hundredths respectively.
zero	Nought or nothing; zero is the only number that is neither positive nor negative.
set	A well-defined collection of objects.
concrete objects	Objects that can be handled and manipulated to support understanding of the structure of a mathematical concept.
symbol	A letter, numeral or other mark that represents a number, an operation or another mathematical idea. Example: L (Roman symbol for fifty), > (is greater than).
sequence	A succession of terms formed according to a rule. There is a relationship between one term and the next and between each term and its position in the sequence. Example: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 etc

Number – addition and subtraction

number bond	A pair of numbers with a particular total e.g. number bonds for ten are all pairs of whole numbers with the total 10.
number line	A line where numbers are represented by points upon it.
addition	The result of the addition is called the sum or total. When we write $5 + 3$ we mean 'add 3 to 5'; we can also read this as '5 plus 3'. In practice the order of addition does not matter. Addition is the inverse operation to subtraction.
plus	A name for the symbol +, representing the operation of addition.
sum	The result of one or more additions.
total	The sum found by adding.
equal	Symbol: =, read as 'is equal to' or 'equals' and meaning 'having the same value as'.
subtract	Carry out the process of subtraction
subtraction	The inverse operation to addition. Finding the difference when comparing magnitude. Take away.
minus	A name for the symbol -, representing the operation of subtraction.
take away	1. Subtraction as reduction 2. Remove a number of items from a set.
number sentence	A mathematical sentence involving numbers. Examples: $3 + 6 = 9$ and $9 > 3$

Number – multiplication and division

multiply	Carry out the process of multiplication.
repeated addition	The process of repeatedly adding the same number or amount. One model for multiplication. Example $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 5 \times 4$.
array	An ordered collection of counters, numbers etc. in rows and columns.
row	A horizontal arrangement.
column	A vertical arrangement.
double	1. To multiply by 2. Example: Double 13 is $(13 \times 2) = 26$. 2. The number or quantity that is twice another.

halve	To divide by 2. Example: halve 10 is $(10 \div 2) = 5$.
division	Division can be sharing – the number to be divided is shared equally into the stated number of parts; or grouping – the number of groups of a given size is found. Division is the inverse operation to multiplication.
equally	Dividing the whole or a group of objects into equal parts.
Number – fractions	
fraction	The result of dividing a whole into equal parts. For example a whole split into 2 equal parts is $\frac{1}{2}$.
Measurement	
length	Area of maths linked to measuring distance.
mass	The amount of matter within an object. Mass differs from weight, the force with which a body is attracted towards the earth's centre.
weight	In everyday English weight is often confused with mass. In mathematics, and physics, the weight of a body is the force exerted on the body by the gravity of the earth, or any other gravitational body.
capacity	The volume of a material (typically liquid) held in a container. Units include litres, decilitres, millilitres; cubic centimetres (cm^3) and cubic metres (m^3).
chronological	Relating to events that occur in a time ordered sequence.
time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progress from past, to present and to future 2. Time of day, in hours, minutes and seconds; clocks and associated vocabulary 3. Duration and associated vocabulary 4. Calendar time in days, weeks, months, years 5. Associated vocabulary such as later, earlier, sooner, when, interval of time, clock today, yesterday, tomorrow, days of the week, the 12 months of a year, morning, a.m., afternoon, p.m., noon, etc.
Geometry	
2-D; 3-D	Short for 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional. A figure is two-dimensional if it lies in a plane (flat). A solid is three-dimensional and occupies space (in more than one plane).
side	A line that forms part of the boundary of a shape. Also edge.
corner	A point where two or more lines meet. More correctly called vertex, vertices (plural).
edge	A line joining two vertices of a 3D shape.
face	One of the flat surfaces of a solid shape. Example: a cube has six faces; each face being a square.
direction	The orientation of a line in space. e.g. north, south, east, west; up, down, right, left are directions.
turn	A rotation usually clockwise unless stated otherwise.