Courthill Infant School

Mathematics Vocabulary

Year Two

Our Rationale for Mathematics Vocabulary:

The national curriculum denotes the importance of spoken language in the maths programme of study. It states, *"The quality and variety of language that pupils hear and speak are key factors in developing their mathematical vocabulary and present a mathematical justification."*

Our aims:

- A clear progression throughout the school, built upon year on year
- Expectation that as well as teaching the year group's vocabulary you must ensure that previous year group's vocabulary is embedded
- Children have secure use of vocabulary and can use it to explain their reasoning and ideas
- No child will be held back in their mathematics learning as a result of lack of understanding of the vocabulary
- New vocabulary is taught in a range of ways through discrete learning and use of stem sentences

Mathematics vocabulary is taught discretely with clear definitions and examples given to the children. Teachers use this wide range of vocabulary when teaching and model it when leading inputs. If children have a barrier with their mathematical vocabulary, this will be supported through targeted provision within lessons or pre teaching the language ahead of the lesson.

This booklet aims to show you, parents and carers, what vocabulary your child should know and be using by the end of Year Two. Children should also know and use the vocabulary from the previous years, please see foundation and Year One vocabulary booklet for further information on this. Each page in this booklet focuses on one area of the maths curriculum and definitions are given where needed.

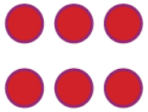
Number and Place Value

Multiple *A number that appears in the times table for that number e.g. a multiple of 5 would be 25*	Flexibly Partition *Splitting up a number into its component parts in a variety of ways e.g. 25 could be 20 + 5 or 10 + 15*
Sequence	Combine
Exchange *Swapping values between columns (tens and ones) in order to solve a calculation*	Fluency *Developing number sense and being efficient in selecting an appropriate method for a task*
Two-digit	Three-digit
Hundreds (summer term)	Estimate
Bar Model	

Addition and Subtraction

Combine	Decrease	Relationship
Increase	Abstract	Related facts
Together	Solve	Commutative *Understanding that you can swap numbers around in addition without changing the answer* *e.g. 4 + 5 is the same as 5 + 4*
Subtract	Operation A mathematical process, calculation type e.g. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division	Mental/ written methods
Reduce	Inverse *The opposite calculation type e.g. addition and subtraction are the inverse of one another*	Efficient

Multiplication and Division

Multiplication	Grouping
Multiple *A number that appears in the times table for that number e.g. a multiple of 5 would be 25*	**Commutative** *Understanding that you can swap numbers around in multiplication without changing the answer* *e.g. 4 X 5 is the same as 5 X 4*
Array *An arrangement of objects, pictures or numbers in rows and columns. E.g.* 	**Repeated Addition** *Repeated addition is adding groups of numbers together multiple times. It is a type of multiplication that is used to teach children how to multiply.* *e.g. 2 + 2 + 2 = 6*
Lots of	Even
Equal parts	Odd
Multiplication/ Division Facts *Facts we expect the children to know by recalling. x2, x5 x10 tables are expected by the end of Year 2.*	Times (multiplication) tables
Inverse *The opposite calculation type e.g. multiplication and division are the inverse of one another*	

Fractions

Numerator *The top number in a fraction that represents the number of parts out of the whole.*	Thirds
Denominator *The bottom number in a fraction that shows the number of equal parts an item is divided into.*	Two Quarters
Equivalent *Two numbers or fractions, quantities or fractions that have the same value e.g. one half and two quarters*	Three Quarters
Divide	

Measurement

Units	Change	Further/est
Scales (reading scales)	Total	Combinations
Metre	Amount	Tape Measure
Litre	Temperature	Fortnight
Millilitre	Quarter past	Contains
Grams	Quarter to	Degrees
Kilograms	Second hand	
Celsius	Minutes past	

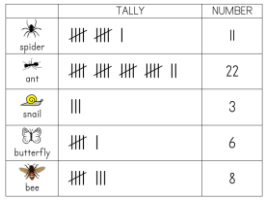
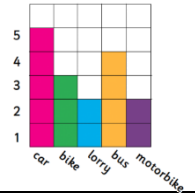
Shape

Surface	Side
Symmetrical	Vertex
Line of symmetry	Vertices
Octagon	Pyramid
Prism	Rectangular
Face	Circular
Edge	Triangular
Corner	Properties
Sort	Compare

Position and Direction

Direction	Straight line
Route	Rotate
Clockwise	Sequence
Anti-clockwise	

Statistics

Tally Chart	Block Graph
	*A simple chart which displays data in blocks e.g.* 
Construct	Horizontal
Pictogram	Vertical
Category	Key
Ask	Answer
Interpret	