



MATHS



Glossary of Maths Terms

2D shapes (Flat shapes)

These are flat shapes. Below is a list of common 2D shapes.

Circle - 1 side

Triangle - 3 sides

Square - 4 equal sides

Oblong - 4 sides (2 long, 2 short)

Pentagon - 5 sides

Hexagon - 6 sides

Octagon - 8 sides

3D shapes (solid shapes)

These are solid shapes. Below is a list of common 3D shapes.

Sphere

Cone

Cylinder

Pyramid

Cube

Cuboid

Addition

Other vocabulary used to describe addition include 'add', 'and', 'plus', 'more'.

Bridging through 10

This is a method used to add a number going over a '10s' number by breaking the number up to count on to the next 10 then add on the remaining number.

E.g. $15 + 8 =$

$15 + 5 = 20$

$20 + 3 = 23$

Therefore breaking up the 8 into 5 and 3 to add up to the next ten then add the remaining number.

Counting on

This is a method used to calculate addition. You can 'count on' using a number line or fingers by starting on the first number and then 'counting on' the second number in ones.

Counting back

This is a method used to calculate subtraction. You can 'count back' on a number line or by folding your fingers by starting on the first number then 'counting back' the second number in ones.

Digits

These describe a number. 1 digit numbers are numbers from 0 to 9 and 2 digit numbers are numbers from 10 to 99. In a 2 digit number the first digit represents the 10s and the second digit represents the units/ones. In a three digit number the first digit represents the 100s, the second digit represents the 10s and the third digit represents the units/ones.

Division

Other vocabulary used to describe division includes 'divide', 'sharing' 'grouping'.

Doubles

Adding 2 numbers that are the same. E.g. $3+3=6$, $2+2=4$, $6+6=12$.

Mental maths

5 – 10 minutes each day of quick mental maths. This session is designed to encourage and reinforce recall of number facts children have learnt, as well as to recap and revise all aspects of maths.

Multiplication

Other vocabulary used to describe multiplication include 'multiply', 'groups of', 'sets of' 'lots of' and times.

Near doubles

Adding 2 numbers that are close to each other; nearly doubles. E.g. $3+4$, $5+6$, $6+7$ etc.

Number bonds

These are pairs of numbers to make a total. For example, number bonds to 10 are 5 and 5, 3 and 7, 2 and 8 etc.

Number line

This is a line with numbers on, usually from 0 to 20. This is used to support addition and subtraction up to 20 by counting on or counting back on it. It helps children to see numbers as a continuum.

Number square/100 square

This is a grid with 100 squares (10 by 10). This is used to support addition and subtraction up to 100. It is used for adding and subtracting 2 digit numbers by counting up or down to add or subtract 10s then on or back to add or subtract 1s. It is also used to support finding a number that is 1 more or less or 10 more or less. It also helps children to see patterns in number and reinforces a grasp of "quantity".

Operation

This term is used to describe the process of addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.

Ordinal numbers

These describe the order of things. They are 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and so on.

Partitioning

This means to 'break up' or 'split' a number. For example, 36 is partitioned into 3 tens (30) and 6 ones (6). Partitioning is used when adding or subtracting numbers with 2 or more digits.

E.g. $25 + 16 =$

$25 + 10 = 35$

$35 + 6 = 41$

Subtraction

Other vocabulary used to describe subtraction includes 'subtract', 'minus', 'less', 'take away', 'difference'.

'Teens' numbers

These are numbers with one 10; they are numbers from 11 to 19.