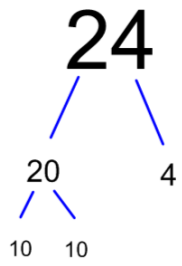
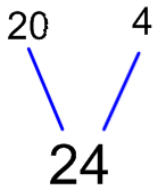
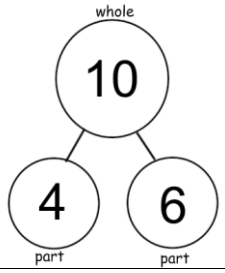
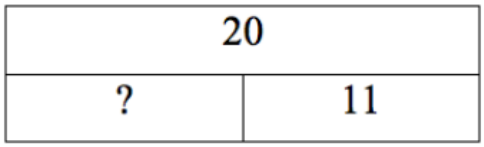
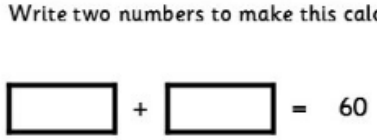
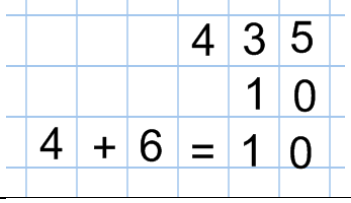
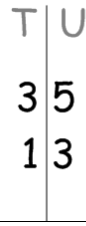
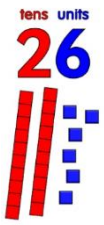
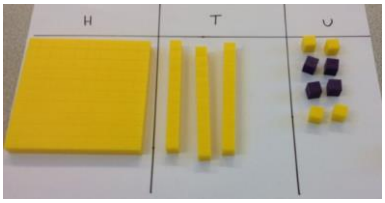
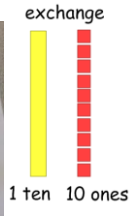
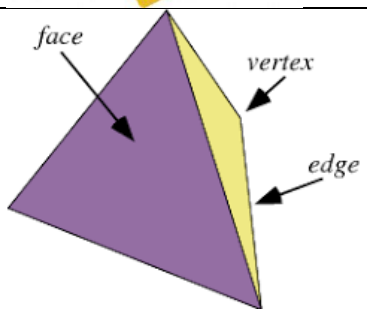
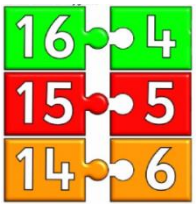
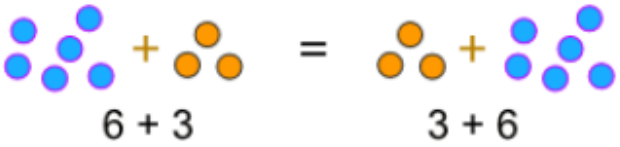
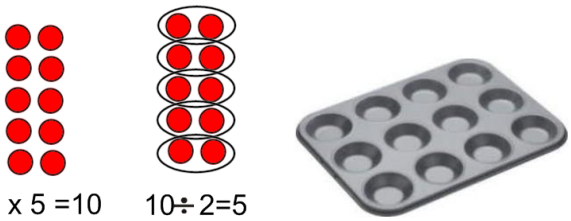
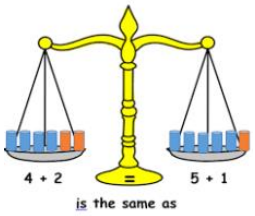
Parsons Down Infant School – Maths vocabulary 2018

Vocabulary	Definition	Example
Partitioning	Breaking a number a***part*** into smaller units. It makes it easier to manipulate the number.	 24 can be partitioned into 20+4. 24 can be partitioned into 10+10+4.
Recombining	The opposite of partitioning. Putting number back together.	 20 and 4 recombine to make 24.
Part whole model	A pictorial diagram to show how adding/subtracting parts relates to the whole. The Part or Whole might be missing. 6+?=10	 part+part=whole whole-part=part
Bar model	Similar to the part whole model. A pictorial diagram to help visual a problem.	 There were 20 children. 11 were packed lunch, how many were school dinner? 20-11=?
Calculation	To work out the answer. It could be addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.	
Number sentence	A mathematical statement using an arrangement of numbers and symbols.	3x5=15 10+10=20
Digit	A **digit** is a single whole number (0 to 9). Each **digit** has a place value. Children are encouraged to use squared paper to ensure one digit goes in one box.	The number 435 has 3 **digits**. The number 10 has 2 **digits**. 
Place value	The value that a digit has is determined by it's place.	 In 35 the value of the 3 is 30 or 3 tens because it is in the Tens place. In 13 the value of the 3 is 3 units or ones because it is in the ones place.

TU	Tens (a ten stick/rod) Units (or now known as Ones)	 26 has 2 tens and 6 ones.
Dienes	Also known as base ten. These are concrete resources to support calculations. Hundreds/Flats Tens/Rods/Sticks Units/ones	 
Numicon	These are concrete resources to support calculations. They show odd and even numbers clearly.	 
Vertices Edges Face	The properties of 3D (3-dimensional shapes) Face – flat or curved surface Vertex/Vertices – corners where edges meet Edge – where two faces meet	
Numeral	The written version of a number.	4, 12, fifteen. Roman Numerals II, VI
Number bond	Also often referred to as 'number pairs' or 'number friends'. They are the pairs of numbers that make up a given number.	 Number bonds to 5. Number bonds to 20. 
Commutative	The commutative rule (meaning commute/move around) show that addition and multiplication can be done in any order to still get the same answer. Division and subtraction are not commutative.	 6-3 is not the same as 3-6.
Operation	The mathematical process - (+, −, ×, ÷, square root, etc)	What is the missing operation? 7 ☐ 3 = 10

Inverse	Meaning the opposite or reverse. Subtraction is the inverse to addition. Division is the inverse to multiplication. The inverse can be used to check that you are correct or to find a missing number.	1 + 9 = 10 9 + 1 = 10 10 – 1 = 9 10 – 9 = 1
Repeated addition	Adding the same number again and again. This is the step before multiplication.	 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20
Array	A pictorial diagram showing a number by putting objects/dots in rows and columns. This is useful for multiplication and division. Each row/column must contain the same amount.	 2 x 5 =10 10÷2=5
Balanced equation	Both sides total the same amount.	 4 + 2 = 5 + 1 is the same as 3+6 = 9+0