



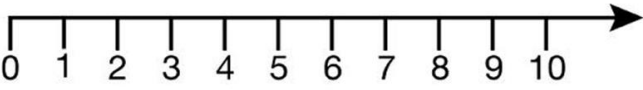
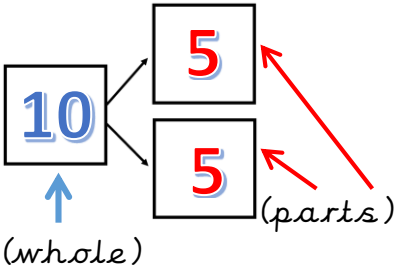

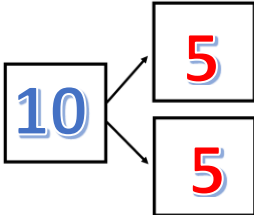
Year 1: Summer Term  
Star Words/ Vocabulary List



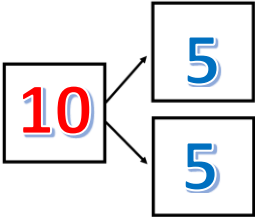
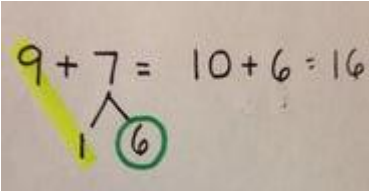
Vocabulary	Example
The same as	The number of ___ is the <b>same</b> as the number of ___.
Is equal to (=)	The number of ___ is <b>equal to</b> the number of ____.  2 add 3 is <b>equal to</b> 5.  _ plus _ is <b>equal to</b> _
More/Fewer	This term is used when referring to concrete data; an exact amount, for example;  There are <b>more</b> sheep than cows.  There are <b>fewer</b> cows than sheep.  There are <b>more</b> cars than buses.  There are <b>fewer</b> buses than cars.
Less/Greater	This term is when referring to continuous data; when we use it we work to appropriate degrees of accuracy, for example;  The weight of my cat is <b>less</b> than the weight of my dog.  The weight of my dog is <b>greater</b> than the weight of my cat.



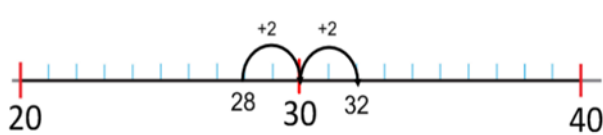
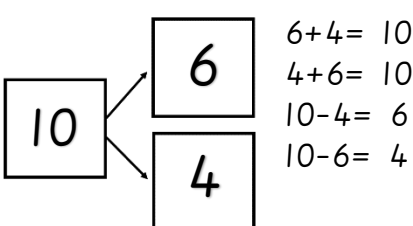


	<p>The length of my hair is <b>greater</b> than the length of my brother's hair.</p> <p>The length of my brother's hair is <b>less</b> than the length of my hair.</p>
Number line (Resource)	
Altogether	<p>How many are there <b>altogether</b>?</p> <p>There are ___ apples <b>altogether</b>.</p>
Number Bond	<p>A way of representing a number using a part-part whole model (see below).</p> <p>Two parts that make a whole; 3 add 3 is equal to 6.</p>
Part Whole diagram (Resource)	
 Part(s)	 <p>"One of our parts is 5".</p>













	<p>10 is the <i>whole</i>. Our two <i>parts</i> are 5 and 5.</p>
Whole	 <p>"Our <i>whole</i> is 10". 10 is the <i>whole</i>. Our two <i>parts</i> are 5 and 5.</p>
Partition	<p>When we explore number bonds we <i>partition</i> the number into parts, e.g. 8 can be partitioned into 5 and 3.</p>
Addition Add Plus	<p>+</p> <p>The children will hear a range of vocabulary for +</p>
Equation	<p>The abstract (written representation)</p> <p><math>5+5=10</math></p>
Take away Left Subtract Subtraction Less	<p>-</p> <p>The children will hear a range of vocabulary for -</p>
Are left	<p>How many toys <i>are left</i>?</p> <p>There are ___ toys <i>are left</i>.</p>
'Make Ten' strategy (Method)	




Bridge Ten	<p>When an addition or subtraction equation bridges to the next or previous ten. <math>24+8=</math>___ Children will use the make ten strategy to solve it.</p> <p><math>28 + 4 = \square</math></p> <p>4 has been partitioned into two parts, 2 and 2.</p> 
Fact Family	<p>A collection of related addition and subtraction facts made up of the same numbers.</p> <p>For example;</p> 
Count on	<p>The method whereby the children count on from the highest number to find a total of two numbers.</p>
Digit	<p>The written representation; 6, 7, 8</p>
Place Value	<p>The value of each digit in a number (see below).</p>



<p>Tens</p> 	<table border="1" data-bbox="695 253 1018 510"><thead><tr><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>There are 5 tens in 54.</p>	Tens	Ones		
Tens	Ones				
<p>Ones</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="687 533 1026 801"><thead><tr><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>There are 4 ones in 54.</p>	Tens	Ones		
Tens	Ones				
					
<p>Dienes Blocks (Resources)</p>	<p>Dienes blocks are a resource which represents the tens and ones in a two digit number.</p> 				
<p>Regroup/Regrouping</p>	<p>If I have ten ones I can <b>regroup</b> them in to one ten. i.e.</p> <p><math>1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1 = 10</math> or</p>  <p>is the same as</p> 				
<p>Increase/ Increasing</p>	<p>When a number or pattern is getting bigger.</p> <p>“The pattern is <b>increasing</b> by ___”.</p>				
<p>Decrease/ Decreasing</p>	<p>When a number or pattern is getting smaller.</p> <p>“The pattern is <b>decreasing</b> by ___”.</p>				
<p>Repeating pattern</p>	<p>A pattern increases or decreases in the same increments;</p>				


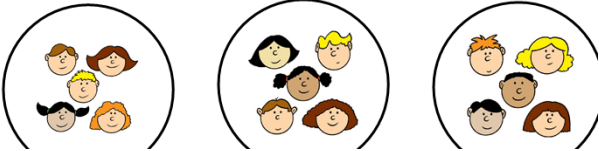
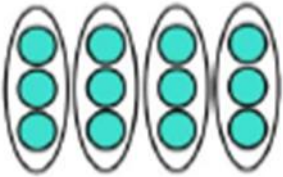
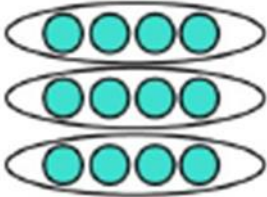


	2, 4, 6, 8 (+2) 25, 20, 15, 10 (-5)
<b>New Words</b> <b>Term 3:</b> 	
Count/counting on	Counting up from a number.
Count/counting back	Counting down from a number.
Long, longer, longest  Short, shorter, shortest  Tall, taller, tallest	The ___ is <i>longer/ shorter</i> than the ___  The ___ is about ___ cubes/ paper clips/ hands/ lengths of string long.
Full, nearly full, half full  Empty, nearly empty, half empty  The same.	This bottle is ___.
Heavy, heavier, heaviest  Light, lighter, lightest	The ___ is <i>heavier</i> than the ___  The ___ is <i>lighter</i> than the ___  The ___ is the <i>heaviest (lightest)</i> .  The book feels <i>heavier</i> than the marble.



	<p>The marble is <i>lighter</i> than the book.</p> <p>The cow is <i>as heavy as</i> the horse.</p>
Estimate	<p>An estimate is a rough calculation.</p> <p>I <i>estimate</i> that the desk will be longer than a metre stick.</p> <p>I <i>estimate</i> that the answer will bridge ten.</p>
Half the length of	<p>The red bar is <i>half</i> the length of the purple bar.</p>
Double the length of	<p>The purple bar is <i>double</i> the length of the red bar.</p>
Non-standard units of measure	<p>Measure is expressed in terms of an object such as; paper clips, shoe (length), egg cups (capacity).</p>
Capacity	<p>The amount a container can hold.</p>
Volume	<p>A measure of the space taken up by something.</p>
Skip Counting	<p>Counting in multiples. For example, skip counting in 2s; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10</p>



Repeated Addition	Used for multiplication.  $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$
Groups of...	Used for multiplication.  Three groups of five; $3 \times 5$
Array	A pictorial representation of 'groups of'.  $12 = 3 \times 4$  $12 = 4 \times 3$

