Year 2: Autumn Term Star Words/Vocabulary List

| Vocabulary | Example |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 digit number | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 |
| 2 digit number | II, 21, 32, 43 etc |
| Place Value | The value of each digit in a number (see below). |
| Ones |  <br> 54 has 4 ones. |
| Tens | 54 has 5 tens. |
| Hundreds | Hundreds Tens Ones <br> $\\|$ $\\|\\|\\|$ $\square \square$ <br>  $\\|\\|$ $\square \square$ <br> 254 has 2 hundreds. |
| Partitioning | A way of breaking a number into parts i.e; hundreds, tens and ones. $452=400+50+2$ |

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| Regroup | If I have ten ones I can regroup them in to one ten. i.e. $\begin{aligned} & 1+\|+\|+\|+\|+\|+\|+\|+\|+1=10 \text { or } \\ & \text { is the same as } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Is equal to (=) | The number of _-is equal to the number of <br> 12 add 3 is equal to 15. <br> 12 plus 3 is equal to 15. |
| The same as | The number of -is the same as the number of |
| Increase/ Increasing | When a number or sequence is getting bigger. <br> "The pattern is increasing by $\qquad$ ". |
| Decrease/ Decreasing | When a number or pattern is getting smaller. <br> "The pattern is decreasing by $\qquad$ ". |
| Count on | The method whereby the children count on from the highest number to find a total of two numbers. |
| Altogether | How many are there altogether? <br> There are $\qquad$ apples altogether. |
| Number bond | A way of representing a number using a part-part whole model (see below). <br> Parts that make a whole; 13 add 3 is equal to 16. |

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| Part Whole diagram (Resource) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Part(s) | "One of our parts is 15". <br> "One of our parts is 5" <br> 20 is the whole. 15 and 5 are the parts. |
| Whole | "Our whole is 20". <br> 20 is the whole. 15 and 5 are the parts. |
| Make ten strategy (Method) | $9+7=10+6=16$ |

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| Bridge ten | When an addition or subtraction equation bridges to the next or previous ten. $24+8=$ $\qquad$ <br> Children will use the make ten strategy to solve it. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bar modelling (Method) | $\begin{array}{ll} \square+11=16 & 16-11=\square \\ 11+\square=16 & 16-\square=11 \end{array}$ <br> This is way of representing a problem using pictures. It is often a very useful way of making a complex word problem more accessible to pupils. By "seeing" the problem in the visual form, it is them often easier for children to see how to approach the problem. |
| Pictogram | A graph which uses pictures to represent information. |

