

This document is designed to assist with the teaching of vocabulary across EYFS, KS1 and KS2. It is aligned with the Hampshire Assessment Model and HIAS Schemes of Learning. The NCETM Spine Materials were also referred to in the creation of this vocabulary progression. This document identifies in which year group vocabulary should be introduced and explicitly taught. However, language should be revisited in subsequent year groups to ensure children are receiving a consistent, yet progressive diet of Maths vocabulary that children can build upon as the progress through the year groups at St John's. This document in fully editable so language can be moved into earlier or later year groups where necessary. Key vocabulary will be displayed clearly on the Maths working wall from the outset of each learning journey. This needs to be promoted and reinforced through rich mathematical talk in Maths lessons.

	💢 ; Multiplication and Division 💢 📫								
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
double twice as many half	multiplication multiply groups of lots of	multiplication facts times tables commutative	derived facts factor product	factor pairs distributive law multiplier	composite number prime number prime factors square number	order of operations common factors common multiples			
equal not equal	repeated addition	multiple unstructured number line	quotient	multiplicand grid method expanded method	cubed number square root	long division long multiplication			
odd even	divide divided into share equally	divisor dividend	repeated subtraction box array	remainders short division (3	short multiplication short division (4 digit x 1 digit)	chunking			
groups share/sharing	left /left over	grouping fact families		digit x I digit)					
	column	inverse two step problem							



Number and Place Value								
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
number numbers 0-20 how many? count forwards backwards equal less than more than one less one more order pattern odd even subitise	0-100 2-digit number count (up) to count on (from, to) count back (from, to) count in steps of ones, twos fives digit every other less, fewer most, least more than > less than < equal to = number line ones teens number tens partition	place value place vale column hundred hundreds column compare count in multiples of estimate non-standard partitioning part-part whole model greater than > less than < equal to =	0-1000 thousands column tenths tenths column decimal point Roman numerals I- XII ascending descending consecutive near number	Roman numerals I-C hundredths decimals decimal place round to the nearest negative integers count through zero	ten thousands one hundred thousand millions powers of prime prime factor complement	ten millions		





Fractions / Decimals / Percentages

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage	Image
1/2	0.5	50%	
1/4	0.25	25%	
3 4	0.75	75%	

						
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	whole	numerator	fifths	decimal equivalence	thousandths	simplify
	half (one half, two	denominator	sixths	decimal point		
	halves)		sevenths		mixed numbers	
	quarter	one and a quarter	eighths	hundredths		
		one and 2 quarters	ninths		percent	
	equal parts	one and a half	tenths	convert	factors	
		one and 3 quarters		proper fractions	integer	
	sharing	three quarters		improper fractions	complements	
	grouping	thirds				
				proportion		
	bar model	equivalent fractions				
		unit fractions				
		non-unit fractions				
		half as much				
		twice as much				





Addition and Subtraction



			T	T T		3.7
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
add	number bonds	calculate	expanded column	4-digit number		
plus		partition	method			
	+ add/addition	bridging		operations		
altogether	more, plus, make		column addition			
total	total, altogether, sum	addend, sum	column subtraction	method/strategy		
take away		minuend	estimate	increase		
fewer	double	subtrahend		decrease		
	near double	difference	hundreds boundary	tenths boundary		
number bonds						
	- subtract,	tens boundary	carry/carrying			
part	subtraction, take		(addition)			
whole	away, minus,	bridging	borrow/borrowing			
digit	How many less?		(subtraction)			
	How many fewer?	inverse				
	difference					
		commutative				
	equals	multiple of 10				
		two step problem				
	half, halve					
	2-digit number					
	number line					
	problem					
	number sentence					











Measurement (money)















Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	money	value				
	coins	change				
	notes	cost				
	pounds	amount				
	pence					
	penny					





Measurement (time)

Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
time	chronological order	quarter past	roman numerals			
quicker		quarter to	12 hour clock			
slower	days of the week		24 hour clock			
earlier	months of the year	analogue clock	a.m/p.m			
later	month		noon			
before	year	clockwise	midnight			
after		anti clockwise				
first	o'clock		leap year			
next	half past		digital			
today	second		duration			
yesterday	hour hand					
tomorrow	minute hand					
morning						
afternoon						
evening						
day						
week						
hour						
minutes						





Measurement (Length Weight, Capacity)

Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
height	volume	kilogram (kg)	perimeter	convert	composite	mm3
long(er)		gram (g)		conversion		km3
short (er)	centimetre				metric	speed
tall (er)		quarter full		rectilinear	imperial	mph
, ,	far	three quarters full		area	inch	m/s
weight/mass (these can	distance				foot	km/h
be used		litres l		dimensions	yard	
interchangeably at this		millilitres ml			miles	
stage)				kilometre	pound	
heavy		temperature			pint	
light		thermometer				
heavier than		degrees celsius			cm2	
lighter than					cm3	
		millimetre			m2	
big/bigger/biggest		metre			m3	
smaller/smaller/smallest						
capacity						
full						
empty						
more than						
less than						
half/half full						











Geometry – Properties of Shape







Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
pattern	properties	pentagon	right-angle triangle	isosceles	regular polygon	radius
	sides	hexagon	heptagon	equilateral	irregular polygon	diameter
2D shapes	faces		octagon	scalene		circumference
rectangle	corners/vertices	lines of symmetry	polygon		reflex angles	dimensions
square			1. 76	trapezium	degrees	
circle	pyramids	cylinder	prism	rhombus	one whole turn	
triangle		edges		parallelogram	full rotation	
_			orientations	quadrilaterals	angles around a	
3D shapes		vertex	angles		point	
cube		vertices	acute angle	geometric	•	
cuboid			obtuse angle		vertically opposite	
sphere					missing angles	
•			turn			
curved			right angles			
straight			half turn			
flat			three quarters of a			
			turn			
			greater than a right			
			angle			
			less than a right			
			angle			
			horizontal lines			
			vertical lines			
			perpendicular lines			
			parallel lines			



		mail. mail.	Statistics	25 20 40 15 30 40 60 60 10 5 10 20 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40		
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		pictograms	interprets	label		pie chart
		tally chart		graph		
		block diagram	scale			mean
				time graph (line graph)		average
		category	bar chart			_
		sorting	one step problem	discrete data		data set
			two step problem	continuous data		
		table	' '			
		data		comparison problem		
				sum problem		
				difference problem		
				calculate		
				interpret		



	Ratio and Proportion Purple Red 2:6 12 36								
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
						relative size			
						scale factor proportion a:b			

		b x 3 = 45	Algebra	+ + + = 33		
Reception	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
						symbol letter unknown formula sequence equation variable constant

