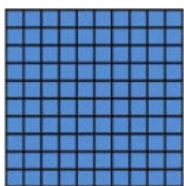


Year 2 Key Maths Vocabulary

Partition: Splitting (partitions) numbers into smaller place values.

$$45 = 40 + 5$$

Hundreds: 100 ones



Recombine: putting the individual digit place values of a number back together to make the original number.

$$33 = 30 + 3$$

Greater than >

Less than <

Symbols used to show the relative size of numbers. The wide end of the symbol always faces the larger number, e.g. $25 > 10$.

Times table

Children begin by learning the 2x, 5x and 10x tables.

The top number is called the numerator. $\frac{1}{2}$ It is the number of parts we have.

The bottom number is called the denominator. $\frac{1}{2}$ It is the total number of parts the whole is divided into.

Equivalent Fractions

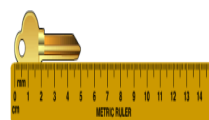
Fractions which represent the same amount but are expressed using different numbers. For example $\frac{1}{3}$ is the same as $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{12}$.

Grams/kilo grams— Measure how heavy something is.



Metres/centimetres:

Measure how long something is. There are 100cm in 1 metre.



Quarter past

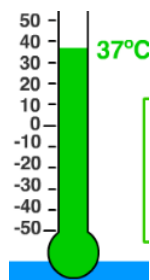


Quarter to



Temperature (degrees).

Measure how hot or cold something is.



Rotation

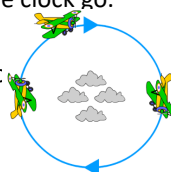
to turn an object around a centre point.



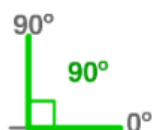
Clockwise the same direction as the way hands on the clock go.

Anti clockwise:

opposite direction to the way hands on the clock go.



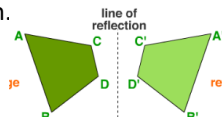
Right angle: an angle measuring 90° (degrees)



Symmetry: an object is symmetrical when one half is a mirror image of the other half.



Reflection: a shape is flipped over line of reflection to face the opposite direction.



Pattern: numbers or shapes following a rule.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10



Tally: a record of an amount. Count by 5's to get the total, for example,

|||| |||| ||| = 13.

Pictogram: a graph using pictures to represent quantity.



Most popular/common

the largest value or amount.

Least popular/common

the smallest value or amount.