



Year 2

Number – number and place value

consecutive	Following in order. Consecutive numbers are adjacent in a count. Examples: 5, 6, 7 are consecutive numbers.
partition	1. To separate a set into subsets. 2. To split a number into component parts. Example: the two-digit number 38 can be partitioned into $30 + 8$ or $19 + 19$.
pattern	A systematic arrangement of numbers, shapes or other elements according to a rule.
diagram	A picture, a geometric figure or a representation.

Number – addition and subtraction

commutative	Addition and multiplication of real numbers are commutative where $2 + 3 = 3 + 2$ and $2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2$. The numbers within the calculation can be swapped around.
inverse operations	Operations that, when they are combined, leave the entity on which they operate unchanged. Examples: addition and subtraction are inverse operations e.g. $5 + 6 - 6 = 5$. Multiplication and division are inverse operations e.g. $6 \times 10 \div 10 = 6$.
difference	Difference means the numerical difference between two numbers or sets of objects and is found by comparing the quantity of one set of objects with another. Difference is one way of thinking about subtraction and can, in some circumstances, be a more helpful image for subtraction than 'take-away' – e.g. $102 - 98$.

Number – multiplication and division

factor	When a number can be expressed as the product of two numbers these are factors. Factor \times factor = product. Examples: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 are all factors of 12 because $12 = 1 \times 12 = 2 \times 6 = 3 \times 4$.
product	The result of multiplying one number by another. Example: The product of 2 and 3 is 6 since $2 \times 3 = 6$.
repeated subtraction	The process of repeatedly subtracting the same number or amount. One model for division. Example $35 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 = 0$ so $35 \div 5 = 7$ remainder 0.

Number – fractions

numerator	In the notation of common fractions, the number written on the top. In the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$, the numerator is 2.
denominator	In the notation of common fractions, the number written below the line. Example: In the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ the denominator is 3.

Measurement

analogue clock	A clock usually with 12 equal divisions labelled 'clockwise' from the top 12, 1, 2, 3 and so on up to 11 to represent hours.
Centimetre	Symbol: cm. A unit of linear measure equivalent to one hundredth of a metre
millimetre	Symbol: mm. One thousandth of a metre.
metre	Symbol: m. The base unit of length.
kilometre	Symbol: km. A unit of length equal to 1000 metres.
gram	Symbol: g. The unit of mass equal to one thousandth of a kilogram.
kilogram	Symbol: kg. The base unit of mass.
Litre	Symbol: l. A metric unit used for measuring volume or capacity.
millilitre	Symbol: ml. One thousandth of a litre.
scale (noun)	1. A measuring device usually consisting of points on a line with equal intervals. 2. On a scale, one part. Example: Each division on a ruler might represent a millimetre.
temperature	A measure of hotness, measured by a thermometer or other form of heat sensor. Two common scales of temperature are the Fahrenheit scale ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) and the Celsius (or centigrade scale) which measures in $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Geometry

clockwise	In the direction in which the hands of an analogue clock travels.
anticlockwise	In the opposite direction from the normal direction of travel of the hands of an analogue clock.
reflection	In 2-D, a transformation of the whole plane involving a mirror line. A 2-D reflection is specified by its mirror line.
angle	An angle is a measure of rotation and is often shown as the amount of rotation required to turn one line onto another where the two lines meet at a point.
right angle	One quarter of a complete turn. An angle of 90 degrees.
symmetry	A plane figure has symmetry under a reflection or rotation it does not change i.e. if the effect of the reflection or rotation is to produce an identical-looking figure in the same position.
rotation	In 2-D, a transformation of the whole plane which turns about a fixed point, the centre of rotation.

Statistics

data	Information of a quantitative nature consisting of counts or measurements.															
table	An orderly arrangement of information, numbers or letters usually in rows and columns.															
chart	Another word for a table or graph.															
graph	A diagram showing a relationship between variables.															
pictogram	A format for representing statistical information. Suitable pictures, symbols or icons are used to represent objects. For large numbers one symbol may represent a number of objects and a part symbol then represents a rough proportion of the number.															
tally	<p>Make marks to represent objects counted; usually by drawing vertical lines and crossing the fifth count with a horizontal or diagonal strike through.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Favourite Pets</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Pet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Tally Marks</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Cat</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Dog</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rabbit</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Favourite Pets			Pet	Tally Marks	Number	Cat		10	Dog		4	Rabbit		6
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block graph	<p>A simple format for representing statistical information. One block represents one observation.</p> 															