**2-digit –** a number with 2 digits like 23, 45, 12 or 60

**3-digit** – a number with 3 digits like 123, 542, 903 or 561

**Addition facts –** knowing that 1+1 = 2 and 1+3 = 4 and 2+5 = 7. Normally

we only talk about number facts with totals of 20 and under.

**Array -**An array is an arrangement of a set of numbers or objects in

rows and columns –it is mostly used to show how you can group objects

for repeated addition or subtraction.

**Bridge to ten –** a strategy when using numberlines. Adding a number

that takes you to the next ‘tens’ number.

**Bus Stop Method -** traditional method for division with a single digit

divisor

**Concrete apparatus –** objects to help children count – these are most

often cubes (multilink) but can be anything they can hold and move.

Dienes (purple hundreds, tens and units blocks), Numicon, Cuisenaire

rods are also referred to as **concrete apparatus**.

**Column chunking –** method of division involving taking chunks or groups or

the divisor away from the larger number

**Decimal number –** a number with a decimal point

**Divisor –** the smaller number in a division calculation**.** The number in each

group for chunking.

**Double –** multiply a number by 2

**Exchanging** – Moving a ‘ten’ or a ‘hundred’ from its column into the next

column and splitting it up into ten ‘ones’ (or ‘units’) or ten ‘tens’ and

putting it into a different column

**Expanded Multiplication –** a method for multiplication where each stage

is written down and then added up at the end in a column

**Find the difference –** A method for subtraction involving counting up

from the smaller to the larger number

**Grid method –** a method for multiplying two numbers together involving

partitioning

**Half -** a number, shape or quantity divided into 2 equal parts

**Halve –** divide a number by 2

**Integer -** a number with no decimal point

**Inverse –** the opposite operation. Addition is the inverse of subtraction,

multiplication is the inverse of division

**Long Multiplication –** column multiplication where only the significant

figures are noted

**Number bonds to ten –** 2 numbers that add together to make ten, like 2

and 8, or 6 and 4.

**Number bonds to 100** – 2 numbers that add together to make 100 like

20 and 80, or 45 and 65 or 12 and 88

**Numberline** – a line either with numbers or without (a blank numberline).

Children use this tool to help them count on for addition of subtraction

and also in multiplication and divison.

**Numberline Chunking -** method of division involving taking chunks or

groups or the divisor away from the larger number

**Number sentence** – writing out a calculation with just the numbers in a

line E.G. 2+4=6 or 35 ÷7 = 5 or 12 x 3 =36 or 32 – 5 = 27

**Partition** – split up a larger number into the hundreds, tens and units. E.G.

342 – 300 and 40 and 2

**Place Value** – knowing that in the number 342 – the ‘3’ means ‘3

hundreds’, the ‘4’ means ‘4 tens’ and the ‘2’ means ‘2’.

**Quarter -** a number, shape or quantity divided into 4 equal parts

**Recombine** – for addition, once you have partitioned numbers into

hundreds, tens and units then you have to add then hundreds together,

then add the tens to that total, then add the units to that total

**Remainder** – a whole number left over after a division calculation

**Repeated addition** – repeatedly adding groups of the same size for

multiplication

**Significant digit –** the digit in a number with the largest value. E.G in 34

– the most significant digit is the 3, as it has a value of ‘30’ and the ‘4’

only has a value of ‘4’

**Single digit** – a number with only one digit. These are always less than 10.

**Taking away** – a method for subtraction involving counting backwards

from the larger to the smaller number

**Tens number** - a number in the ten times tables – 10,20,30,40 50,etc**.**

**Unit –** another term for single digit numbers. The right hand column in

column methods is the ‘units’ column