

Glossary

There are glossaries of literacy and numeracy terms in Appendices 1–3 of the National Literacy and Numeracy Framework.

See: <http://learning.wales.gov.uk/docs/learningwales/publications/130415-Inf-guidance-en.pdf>

Glossary of mathematical terms found in Annex 3.5.iv

Addition

Number bond – a simple addition sum which has become so familiar that an individual can recognise it and complete it almost instantly. Number bonds are often learned in sets for which the sum is a common round number such as 10, 20 or 100.

Doubles – a number added to itself gives a double, e.g. $7 + 7 = 14$.

Near doubles – near doubles or ‘next door numbers’ are ‘double add 1’, e.g. $12 + 13 = 12 + 12 + 1 = 25$.

Place value – each place in a number stands for a different amount. A digit’s place value tells you how much the digit is worth, e.g. in 456 the 4 is worth 400, the 5 is worth 50 and 6 is worth 6.

Partitioning – a strategy in which numbers are split up into smaller numbers that have the same value. Place value is used to partition numbers, e.g. $267 = 200 + 60 + 7$.

Recombining – where numbers split up in order to facilitate a calculation are put back together (recombined) to give the answer, e.g.

$$34 + 45 = (30 + 40) + (4 + 5) = 70 + 9 = 79$$

$$34 = 30 + 4 \quad \text{(recombine)}$$

$$45 = 40 + 5$$

Compensation – a strategy in which you change one addend to a multiple of ten and then adjust the other addend to keep the balance, e.g.

$$23 + 69 = 22 + 70$$

Subtraction

Multiple – a multiple is the number you make when you multiply one number with another, e.g. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, etc. are all multiples of 3.

Decomposition – the decomposition method involves borrowing from a higher place value and transferring that amount to a lower place value.

Multiplication

Commutative – this means that you can swap numbers over and still get the same answer. This can be done in both addition and multiplication but NOT in subtraction and division.

Arrays – in multiplication, an array is a group of items set out in rows and columns. There is the same number of items in each row and the same number in each column.

Division

Factors – a factor is a number that divides exactly into another, e.g. 6 is a factor of 42.

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