### **Dictionary of Maths Words and Methods**

<u>Value</u> – how much a number is worth – this helps with ordering.

Hundreds

Tens

Units

300

60

4

So we write 364 which means three hundreds, six tens and four units.

# Greater than / Less than

543 is greater than (>) 376 as it has 5 hundreds and 376 only has 3 hundreds.

456 is less than (<) 472 as it has the same number of hundreds but less tens – only 4 tens instead of 7 tens.

We use < or > and draw it like a crocodile's mouth and say the crocodile always eats the greater amount.

6



<

12

e.g. 6 < 12 means 6 is less than 12.

12





6

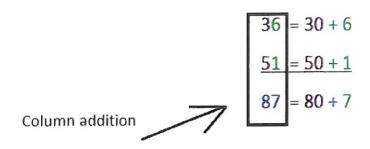
e.g. 12 > 6 means 12 is greater than 6.

Number bonds - knowledge of these speeds up ability to add and subtract numbers.

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

<u>Partitioning</u> – to break into parts – develops into column addition.

### Tens Units



Decomposition – to breakdown - subtraction involving borrowing.

e.g. needing to 'Knock on the door and ask for more' from your immediate neighbour.

Borrowing a ten:

Borrowing a 100:

Borrowing a 10 and a 100:

## <u>Grid Method</u> – modern method for long multiplication.

### Grid Method:

- 1) Break down the numbers into tens and units e.g. 34 = 30 + 4.
- 2) Use your times tables to fill in the grid e.g.

X	30	4
20	600	80
6	180	24

3) Only add the numbers shown in the grey box!
Line them up carefully along a straight line,
to make sure all the units are in the units column.

Chunking - modern method of long division.

In this example of chunking we are dividing by 3.

So we are taking away multiples of 3 e.g.  $3 \times 100 = 300$ .

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
3 & 5 & 5 & 8 \\
 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 5 & 8 \\
 & -2 & 4 & 0 \\
\hline
& 1 & 8 \\
 & -1 & 8 \\
\hline
& 0 & 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
& = 3 \times 100 \text{ (we choose this as 300 is less than 500)} \\
& \text{(we chose this as 240 is less than 258)} \\
& \text{(we chose this as it equals 18)} \\
& \frac{186}{186}
\end{array}$$

To find the answer we look at the blue column and add up how many 3's we have e.g. 100 + 80 + 8 = 186

# Place Holder - helps us understand the value of a number

e.g. if we take the digits 5, 6 and 0, we can put them in any order but the order dictates how much the number is worth.

£ 5.60	if the zero is a the end e.g. five pounds and 60 pence
£ 0.56	if the zero is at the beginning e.g. fifty six pence
£ 5.06	if the zero is in the middle e.g. five pounds and six pence

We call the zero (0) the place holder as it holds the other digits in position – without it the above numbers would be 56p, 56p and 56p.

Numicon (www.numicon.com) - useful equipment to teach numeracy.

They are available in tens and units but are expensive.

So, straws can be a good alternative, and elastic bands can be used to group them in tens and even hundreds.



- 1st Steps with Numicon at Home Book of Activities (1)
- Numicon Shapes (32)
- Numicon Coloured Pegs (52)
- Numicon Feely Bag (1)
- Numicon Zig Zag Book (1)
- Numicon Threading Laces (3)
- Numicon Baseboard (1)
- Numicon Picture Baseboard Overlays (2)
- Numicon 0-10 Numeral Cards (1)

ISBN 978-0-19-848688-6 £32.00 +VAT

