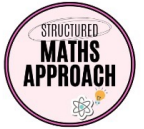


Vocabulary Glossary for Structured Maths Approach

These are some key vocabulary terms that appear within Structured Maths Approach:



Subitise = The ability to instantly recognise the number of objects in a group without counting them.

Partition = Splitting a number or amount into parts.

Part = Parts are combined to make a whole

Whole = A whole number is the total you have.

Base 10 = Base 10 is a system using powers of ten or multiples of ten with digits. It moves through ones, tens, hundreds, thousands and so on.

Place Value = Place value refers to the value of a digit in a number.

Decompose = To decompose a number means to break a number apart into its parts e.g., $15 = 10 + 5$

Compose = To compose a number means to put a number together using its parts e.g. $10 + 3 = 13$

FNWS = Forward number word sequence

BNWS = Backward number word sequence

Like and unlike denominators = Like denominators are when the denominator of a fraction is the same e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. Unlike denominators are when the denominator of two fractions are different e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Rational numbers = Rational numbers refers to fractions, decimals and percentages or number concepts that involve parts of a whole.

GEMA = GEMA uses the groupings, exponents, multiplicative operations and additive operations for order of operations.

