

# Glossary

## Addition and subtraction

**Addend** - A number to be added to another.

**Aggregation** - combining two or more quantities or measures to find a total.

**Augmentation** - increasing a quantity or measure by another quantity.

**Commutative** - numbers can be added in any order.

**Complement** - in addition, a number and its complement make a total e.g. 300 is the complement to 700 to make 1,000

**Difference** - the numerical difference between two numbers is found by comparing the quantity in each group.

**Exchange** - Change a number or expression for another of an equal value.

**Minuend** - A quantity or number from which another is subtracted.

**Partitioning** - Splitting a number into its component parts.

**Reduction** - Subtraction as take away.

**Subitise** - Instantly recognise the number of objects in a small group without needing to count.

**Subtrahend** - A number to be subtracted from another.

**Sum** - The result of an addition.

**Total** - The aggregate or the sum found by addition.

# Glossary

## Multiplication and division

**Array** – An ordered collection of counters, cubes or other item in rows and columns.

**Commutative** – Numbers can be multiplied in any order.

**Dividend** – In division, the number that is divided.

**Divisor** – In division, the number by which another is divided.

**Exchange** – Change a number or expression for another of an equal value.

**Factor** – A number that multiplies with another to make a product.

**Multiplicand** – In multiplication, a number to be multiplied by another.

**Partitioning** – Splitting a number into its component parts.

**Product** – The result of multiplying one number by another.

**Quotient** – The result of a division

**Remainder** – The amount left over after a division when the divisor is not a factor of the dividend.

**Scaling** – Enlarging or reducing a number by a given amount, called the scale factor