

NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE KEY VOCABULARY

Tenth, hundredth	<p>Tenth: the value of the digit in the tenths column e.g. 3.26 has 2 tenths</p> <p>Hundredths: the value of the digit in the hundredths column e.g. 3.26 had 6 hundredths</p>
Multiples	<p>Times tables e.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are multiples of 2. To get these numbers, you multiplied 2 by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 etc...</p>
Factors	<p>Numbers that when multiplied produces a given number e.g. 4 and 8 are factors of 32</p>
Common multiples	<p>A number that is a multiple of two or more numbers. The common multiples of 3 and 4 are 12, 24... The least common multiple (LCM) of two numbers is the smallest number (not zero) that is a multiple of both</p>
Common Factors	<p>When you find the factors of two or more numbers, and then find some factors are the same they are the "common factors" e.g. 4 is a common factor of 16 and 32</p>
Prime number	<p>A Prime Number can be divided evenly only by 1, or itself; it must be a whole number greater than 1. e.g. 5</p>
Square numbers	<p>A number which is the product of itself. E.g. 9 is a square number $3 \times 3 = 9$</p>
Cubed numbers	<p>A number multiplied by itself three times. The cube of 2 is 8 ($2 \times 2 \times 2$)</p>
Composite numbers	<p>A whole number that can be divided evenly by numbers other than 1 or itself. Example: 9 can be divided evenly by 3 (as well as 1 and 9), so 9 is a composite number. But 7 cannot be divided evenly</p>

(except by 1 and 7), so is NOT a composite number (it is a prime number)

Linear sequence

A number pattern which increases (or decreases) by the same amount each time. The amount it increases or decreases by is known as the common difference. E.g. 3, 6, 9, 12

Numerator/denominator

The numerator is the top number in a fraction and the denominator is the bottom number e.g. here the numerator is 4 and the denominator is 5 = $\frac{4}{5}$

Simplify fractions

A fraction is in simplest form when the top and bottom cannot be any smaller (while still being whole numbers). Example: $\frac{2}{4}$ can be simplified to $\frac{1}{2}$
To simplify a fraction, divide the top and bottom by the highest number that can divide into both numbers exactly

Equivalent

Different fractions that name the same number e.g. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$

Mixed numbers

A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction e.g. $5\frac{1}{2}$

Improper fractions

A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator e.g. $\frac{5}{4}$

Percentage

A percent is a ratio whose second term is 100. Percent means parts per hundred. In mathematics, we use the symbol % for percent

Negative integers

A number to the left of zero on the number line. It is less than zero. E.g. -5

Mean

The mean is the average of the numbers. To calculate: Just add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are

Ratio	Written with colons E.g. compare the number of girls to boys in a litter of puppies= 2:4
Proportion	Written as fractions $\frac{3}{4}$ to say that there are three girls in every four children
Roman numerals	Any of the letters representing numbers in the Roman numerical system: I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000
Convert	A change in the form of a measurement, different units, without a change in the size or amount e.g. millimetres to centimetres

OPERATIONS KEY VOCABULARY

Operations	The 4 operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
Efficient method	A method that gets an accurate answer but involves limited calculations
Product	Two numbers multiplies e.g. the product of 6 and 4 is 24
Inverse	Opposite operation e.g. $+$ / $-$ and \times / \div
Substitute	One way to solve systems of equations is by substitution. In this method, solve an equation for one variable, then substitute that solution in the other equation, and solve

FLUENCY, REASONING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING KEY VOCABULARY

Fluency	Using number and calculation skills accurately and efficiently
Reasoning	Following a line of enquiry, justifying their answers
Problem-solving	Solving real life and logical problems using mathematical understanding

Derive

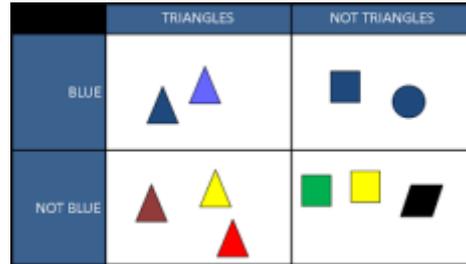
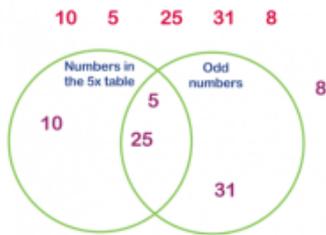
Obtain something from something else- use the information given to find out something else

DATA HANDLING, SHAPE AND SPACE
KEY VOCABULARY

Carroll diagram and Venn diagram

Carroll diagram: A table to organise information with yes or no questions

Venn diagram: A diagram representing mathematical or logical sets pictorially



Frequency diagram

The frequency of a particular data value is the number of times the data value occurs. Often recorded using tallies

Word Tally

the	
been	
message	
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nation	

Bar chart

A diagram in which the numerical values of variables are represented by the height or length of lines or rectangles of equal width

Line chart/graph

A type of chart which displays information as a series of data points called 'markers' connected by straight line segments

Pie chart

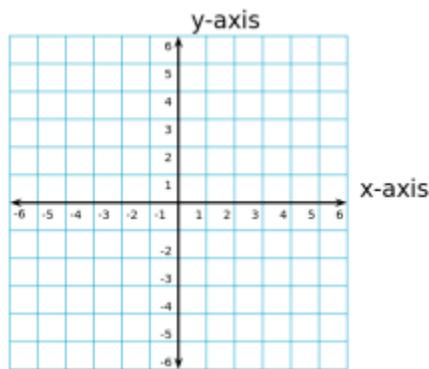
A type of graph in which a circle is divided into sectors that each represent a proportion of the whole

Continuous data

Data that can take any value (within a range) e.g. People's heights could be any value (within the range of human heights), not just certain fixed heights

Horizontal/vertical A horizontal line is one which runs from left to right across the page. The vertical line runs up and down the page

Quadrants, x-axis/y-axis A co-ordinate plane is a two-dimensional number line where the vertical line is called the y-axis and the horizontal is called the x-axis. These lines are perpendicular and intersect at their zero points. This point is called the origin. The axes divide the plane into four quadrant



Translation A term used in geometry to describe a function that moves an object a certain distance. The object is not altered in any other way. It is not rotated, reflected or re-sized.

Dimension A square describes two dimensions, and a cube describes three dimensions

Perimeter, area Perimeter is the distance around a two dimensional shape. Area is the amount of space inside the flat (2-dimensional) object such as a triangle or circle

Reflex angle An angle which is more than 180° but less than 360°

Perpendicular Perpendicular means "at right angles". A line meeting another at a right angle, or 90° is said to be perpendicular to it

Parallel Two lines that are always the same distance apart and never touch

Circumference,
diameter, radius

Circumference: distance around a curved object e.g. circle
Diameter: distance measured across the circle passing through the centre
Radius: distance from the centre of a circle to the outside edge