

Even number

2

A number that can be shared by 2 without a remainder.

Odd number

1

A number that can't be divided by two without a fraction

Digit



Any of the numerals from 0 to 9.

Equal

=

Two or more things which have the same value.

Place Value

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

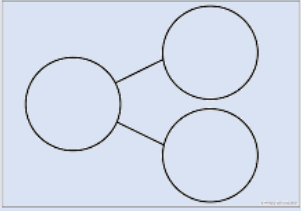
The value of each digit that appears in a number.

Place Value

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths

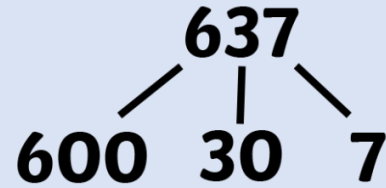
The value of each digit that appears in a number.

Part whole



A diagram to show a number split into parts .

Partition



Splitting a number into smaller parts.

Integer

22

Any whole number not including 0

Rounding

55 → **60**

313 → **310**

Changing a number to make it easier to calculate with.

Estimate



A rough calculation of the value, number, quantity.

Approximate



A value or quantity that is nearly but not exactly correct.

Numeral

153

numeral

A number made up of digits.

Number line



A line on which numbers are marked at intervals.

Place Holder

5 0 2

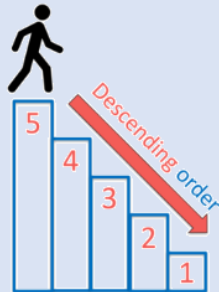
A zero used to keep other digits in the correct place value column.

Ascending



increasing in size

Descending



decreasing in size

Roman Numerals

I II III IV
VI VII VIII
X XI XII

Numerals used in the Roman number system

Positive



Numbers which are bigger than 0.

Negative



Numbers which are less than 0.

Addition



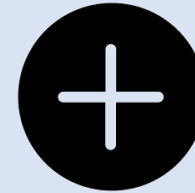
Adding two or more numbers together.

Take away



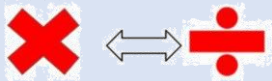
Taking one part away from the total.

Number bond



Two numbers we know that add together to make another.
Normally 10 or 100.

Inverse



The opposite of another operation

Commutative



$$6 + 3 = 9 = 3 + 6$$

In addition and multiplication the numbers can go in any order and make the same answer

Plus



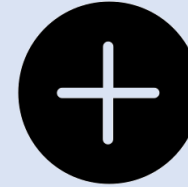
Adding two or more
numbers together.

More



Adding two or more
numbers together.

Sum



Adding two or more
numbers together.

Altogether



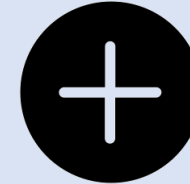
Adding two or more
numbers together.

Total



Adding two or more
numbers together.

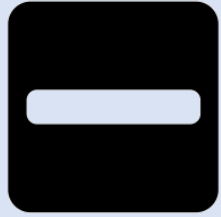
Increase



Adding two or more
numbers together.

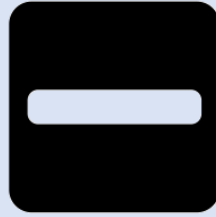


Minus



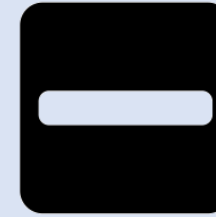
Taking one part away
from the total.

Less



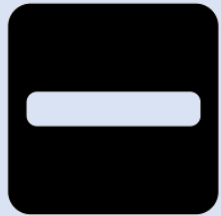
Taking one part away
from the total.

Fewer



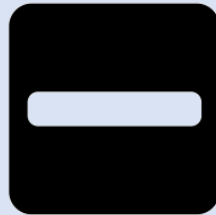
Taking one part away
from the total

Decrease



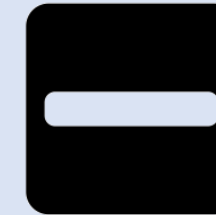
Taking one part away
from the total

Subtraction



Taking one part away
from the total.

Difference



When you subtract one number
from another that is the difference
between them



Sum

$$2 + 6 = 8$$

The result of the addition of numbers.

Addend

$$2 + 6 = 8$$

A number that is added to another number.

Addend

$$2 + 6 = 8$$

A number that is added to another number.

Minuend

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

The number from which another number is being subtracted

Subtrahend

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

The number which is being subtracted.

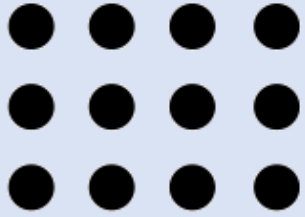
Difference

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

The result of the addition of two numbers.

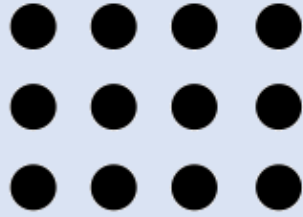


Array



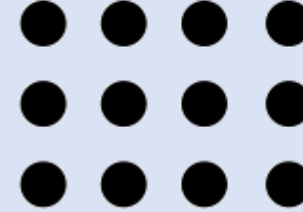
ordered collection of counters, numbers etc. in rows and columns.

Lots of



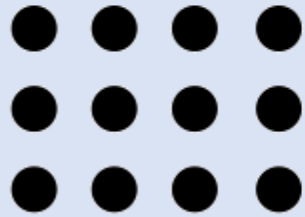
Where you take a number and add it to itself a number of times.

Repeated addition



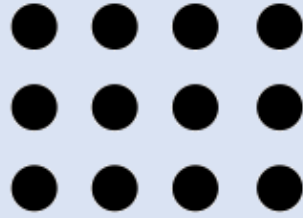
Where you take a number and add it to itself a number of times

Times



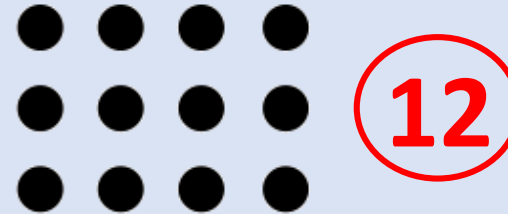
Where you take a number and add it to itself a number of times

Multiplication



Where you take a number and add it to itself a number of times.

Product



The result of two numbers multiplied together.

Short Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 44\text{ r}3 \\ 6 \overline{) 2527} \end{array}$$

Formal method to divide when the divisor is 1 digit.

Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 15 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{300} \quad 15 \times 20 \\ 132 \\ \underline{120} \quad 15 \times 8 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Formal method to divide when the divisor has 2 or more digits

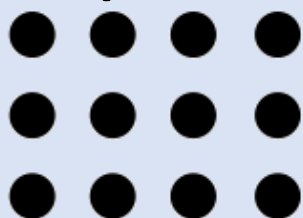
Double



$$2 + 2 = 4$$

To add the same part twice. It is also the same as multiplying by 2.

Multiplication



Where you take a number and add it to itself a number of times.

Long Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 240 \\ 144 \\ \hline 384 \end{array}$$

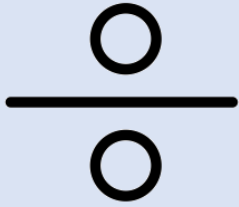
Formal method to multiply when the multiplier has 2 or more digits.

Short Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 639 \end{array}$$

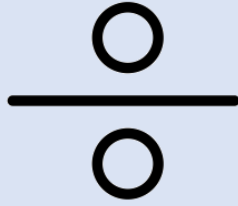
Formal method to multiply when the multiplier is 1 digit.

Divide



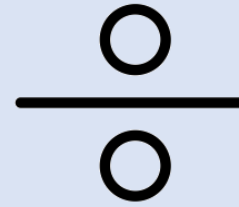
Sharing a number of object
equally across groups.

Division



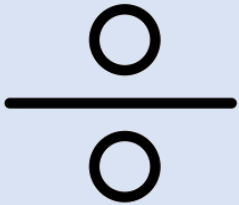
Sharing a number of object
equally across groups.

Shared



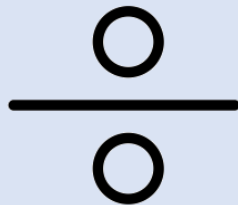
Sharing a number of object
equally across groups

Shared equally



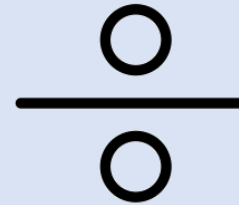
Sharing a number of object
equally across groups

Equal groups



Sharing a number of object
equally across groups

Divisible by



Sharing a number of object
equally across groups



Dividend

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

The number which is being divided.

Divisor

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

The number which divides the dividend.

Quotient

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

The result of a number being divided.

Multiplicand

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

The number of objects in each group.

Multiplier

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

The number of equal groups.

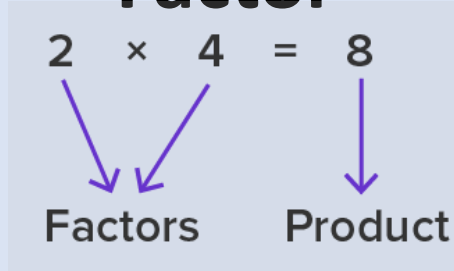
Product

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

The result of the multiplication of two numbers.



Factor



Two factors will multiply together to make a given number

Common factor

Factors of 30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

Factors of 20: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

A factor shared between two numbers.

Multiple

Multiples of 6:

6 12 18

A multiple of an integer is any number which appears in that integer's times table.

Common multiple

Multiples of 6:

6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48

Multiples of 8:

8 16 24 32 40 48 56

An integer which is a multiple of two or more other integers

Prime number



Prime Numbers

A number that only has two factors, 1 and itself.

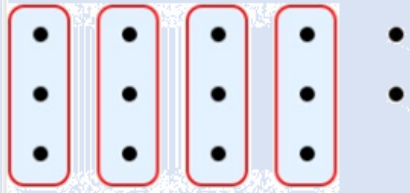
Commutative



$$4 \times 2 = 8 = 2 \times 4$$

In addition and multiplication the numbers can go in any order and make the same answer

Remainder



After a number has been divided
this is the part that can't be split
equally.

Denominator



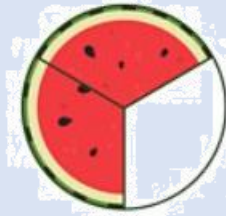
Found at the bottom of the fraction. It shows how many make a whole.

Numerator



Found at the top of the fraction. It shows how many parts of the whole are there.

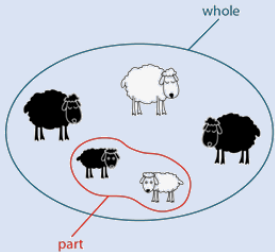
Fraction



$\frac{2}{3}$

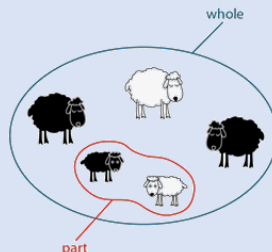
A fraction is a part of the whole.

Part



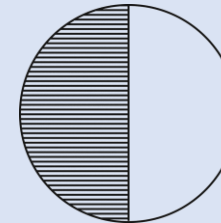
If ____ is the whole, then ____ is **part** of the whole.

Whole



If ____ is the **whole**, then ____ is part of the **whole**.

Half



Splitting a number into 2 equal parts

Quarter



Splitting a number into 4 equal parts

Proper fraction

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

A fraction where the numerator is less than the denominator so the fraction is less than one.

Improper fraction

$$\frac{9}{4}$$

When the numerator is greater than the denominator. The fraction is over 1.

Mixed number

$$3\frac{4}{5}$$

An integer and a proper fraction all shown together.

Unit Fraction

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

A fraction where the numerator is 1.

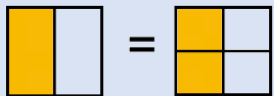
Non Unit Fraction

$$\frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

A fraction where the numerator is greater than 1.

Equivalent Fraction

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$$



When two fractions have the same value

Simplified Form

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Diagram showing the simplification of 3/6 to 1/2. A curved arrow labeled '÷ 3' points from 3 to 1, and another curved arrow labeled '÷ 3' points from 6 to 2.

When the highest common factor of the numerator and denominator is 1.

Tenth

$$1 \text{ tenth} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

When the whole is split into ten equal parts and one of them is shaded, this is one tenth of the whole.

Hundredth

$$0.01 = \frac{1}{100}$$

When the whole is split into one hundred equal parts and one of them is shaded, this is one hundredth of the whole.

Decimal

34.5

A whole number and the fractional part separated by a decimal point.

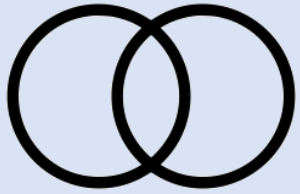
Percentage

$$13\% = \frac{13}{100}$$

A number or ratio that can be expressed as a fraction of 100.



Venn Diagram



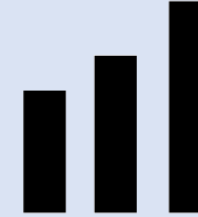
Sorting objects into two sets, if they fit into both sets they are placed in the middle.

Carroll diagram

	Even	Not even
Multiple of three	6, 12, 18, 24, 30	3, 9, 15, 21, 27, 33
Not multiple of three	2, 4, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32	1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 29, 31

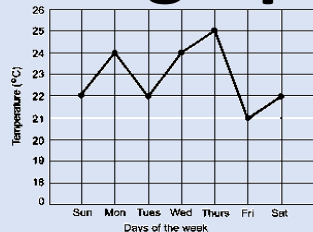
A way of showing data that follows two rules.

Bar chart



A way of showing groups of data.

Line graph



A graph where the data is joined by a straight line. Often shows change over time .

Pie Chart



A way of showing groups of data.

Frequency

3, 4, 2, 3, 3

The number of times a number occurs.

Mean

1 3 4 6 6 7 8

mean average **5**

Often means the average of something.
To find it add the total off the data and
divide it by the number of data points.

Average



Often meaning the 'mean' it is
the middle value of a set of
number.

Tally



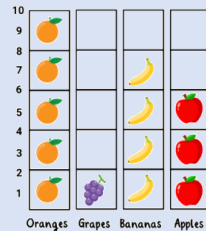
Each tally represents one piece
of data.

Tally Chart

Tally	Frequency
II	2
III	8
I	11

A chart used to recording data
as tallies.

Pictogram



A graph that represents data
using pictures.

x

x.

Capacity



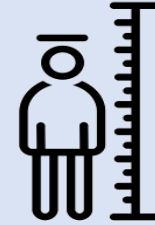
The amount of a material (often liquid or air) you can fit in a container.

Mass



The amount of matter in a solid, liquid or gas.

Height



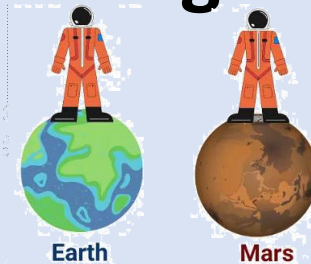
How tall something is

Length



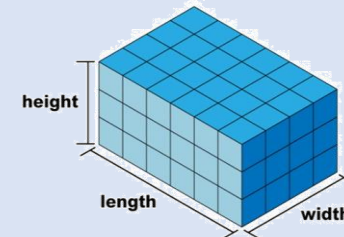
How long something is

Weight



The measure of how strongly gravity pulls on a mass

Volume



The amount of space an object occupies.

24 hour



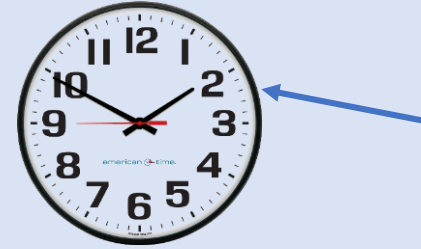
Keeping time from midnight to midnight

12 hour



Keeping time where the day is split into two 12 hour periods a.m. and p.m.

Hour Hand



The shorter hand on the clock tracks the hours.

Minute Hand



The longer hand on the clock tracks the minutes.

Second Hand



The thin hand on the clock tracks the seconds.

Milli-

$$\frac{1}{1000}$$

one thousandth

Kilo

1,000

one thousand

Centi-

$$\frac{1}{100}$$

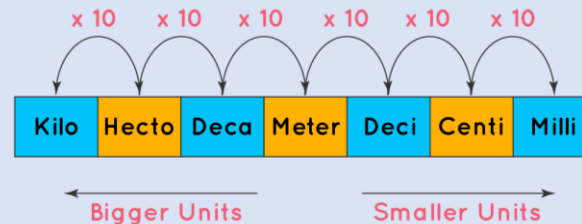
one hundredth

Deci-

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

one tenth

Metric



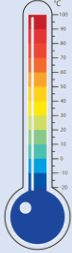
Measurements which use
the base 10 system

Imperial



Measurements which do **not**
use the metric system

Temperature



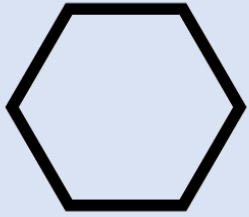
How hot or cold
something is

Degrees Celsius

°C

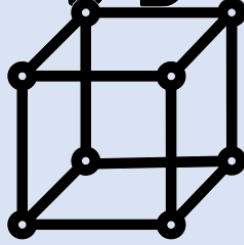
A unit used to measure
temperature.

2-D



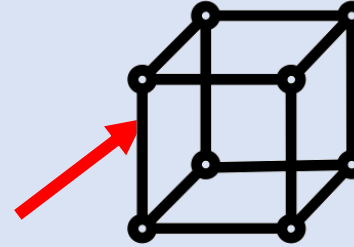
A shape that can lie flat on a plane

3-D



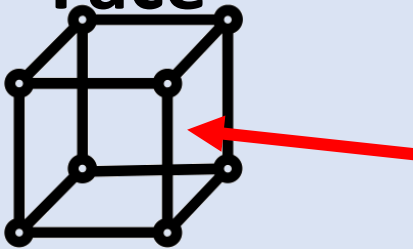
A shape that has a capacity (you can fill it with something).

Edge



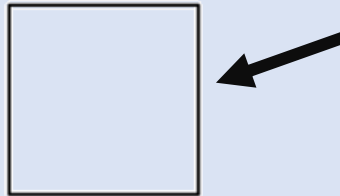
On a 3D shape where two faces meet

Face



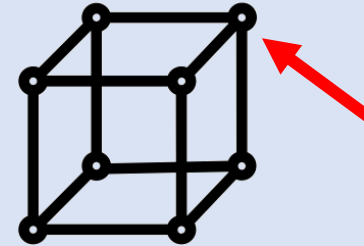
The flat surface of a 3D shape.

Side



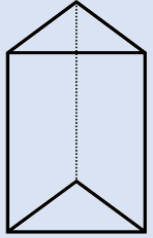
The part between two corners on a 2d shape.

Vertex/Vertices



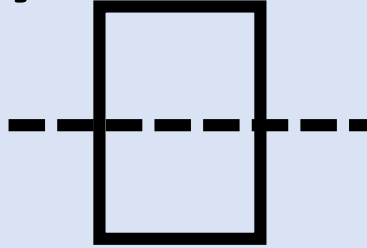
The corner of a 3D shape.

Prism



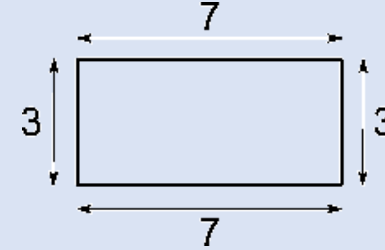
A 3D shape where both ends have the same 2d shape.

Symmetrical



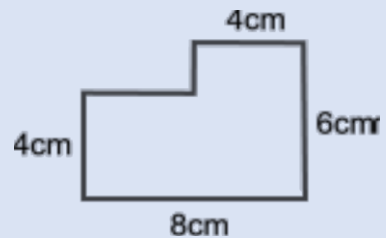
Being exactly the same down a mirror line.

Perimeter



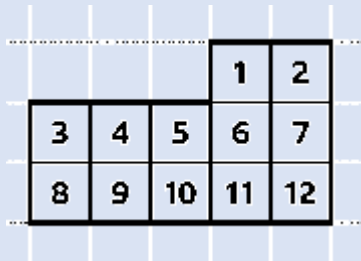
The length of the boundary of a shape

Composite shape



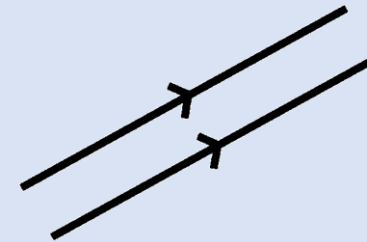
A shape made up of two or more other shapes.

Area



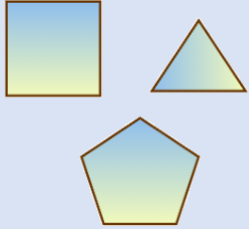
A measurement of the space inside a 2D shape

Parallel



Two lines that will never meet.

Regular



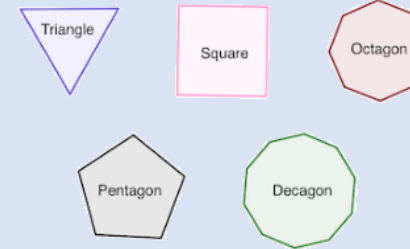
A 2D shape where all angles and sides measure the same.

Irregular



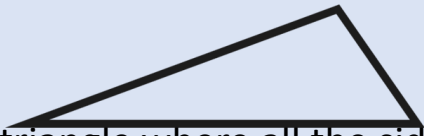
A 2D shape where angles and sides are **not** the same.

Polygon



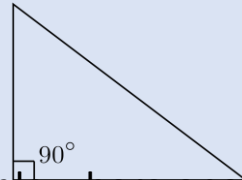
A 2D shape with at least 3 straight sides.

Scalene Triangle



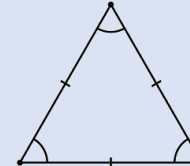
A triangle where all the sides are different and all the angles are different.

Right Angle Triangle



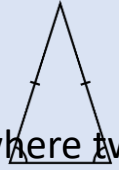
A triangle where one of the angles is a right angle.

Equilateral Triangle



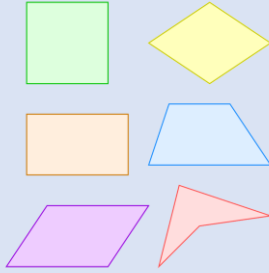
A triangle where all sides are equal and all the angles are equal.

Isosceles Triangle



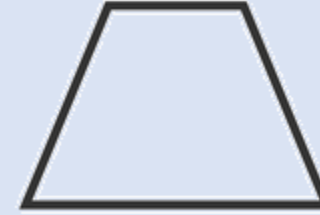
A triangle where two sides are equal and two angles are equal.

Quadrilateral



A shape with four straight sides and four angles.

Trapezium



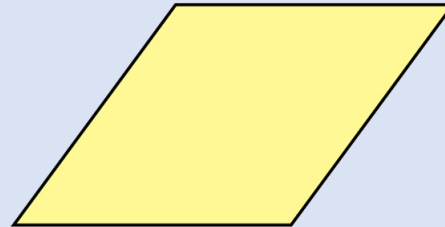
A four sided shape where one pair of lines are parallel.

Parallelogram



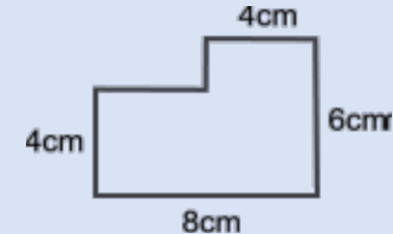
A four sided shape where opposite sides are parallel and equal length and opposite angles are equal.

Rhombus



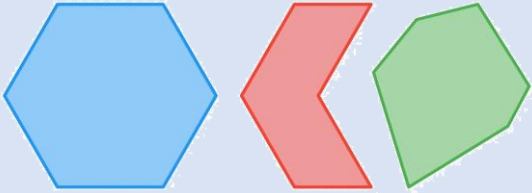
A four sided shape where all sides are equal. Opposite sides are parallel and opposite angles are equal.

Rectilinear



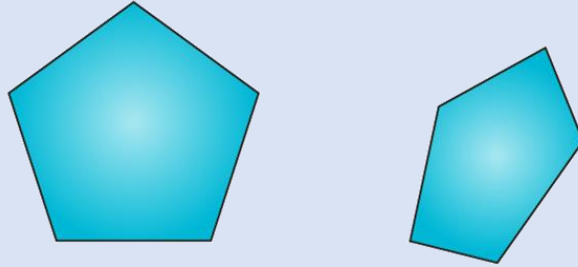
A shape with straight sides that meet at right angles.

Hexagon



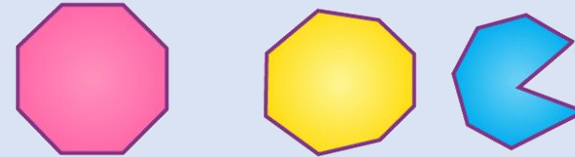
A six sided polygon.

Pentagon



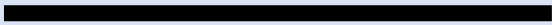
A five sided polygon.

Octagon



An eight sided polygon.

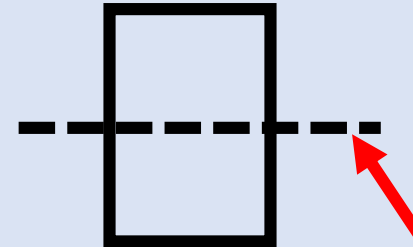
Horizontal



Vertical

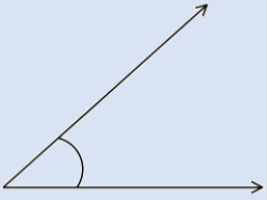


Line of symmetry



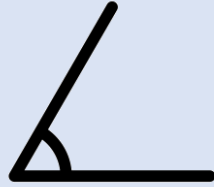
If you were to place a mirror along the line of symmetry the shape would remain the same.

Angle



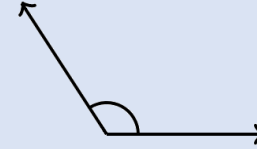
The space between two lines.

Acute Angle



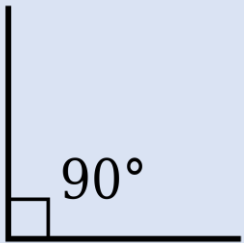
Any angle between 0 and 90°

Obtuse angle



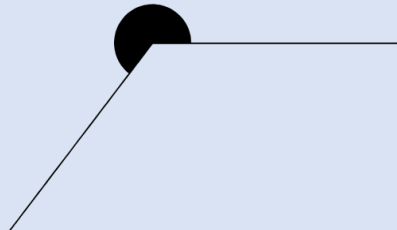
Any angle between 90° and 180° .

Right angle



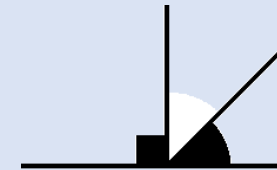
A 90° angle.

Reflex angle



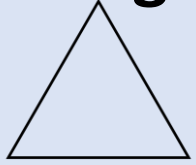
Any angle between 180° and 360° .

Angles on a line



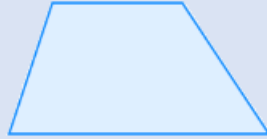
Angles add to 180° on a straight line

Angles in a triangle



Angles add to 180° in a triangle

Angles in a quadrilateral



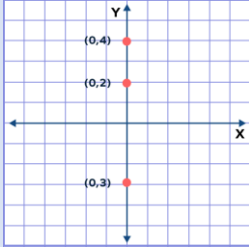
Angles add to 360° in a quadrilateral

Angles on a point



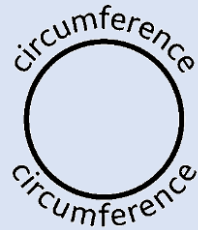
Angles add to 360° on a point

Coordinate



A coordinate (x, y) determines the position of a point.

Circumference

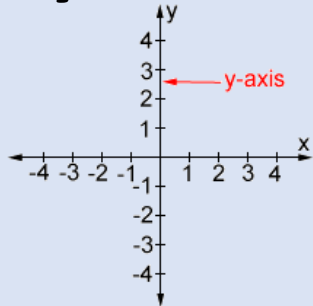


The distance around the outside of a circle.

x

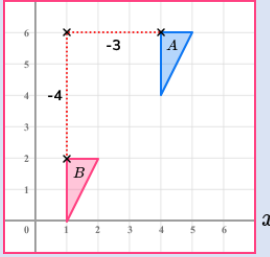
x.

y axis



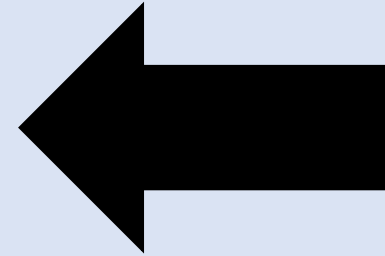
The vertical axis

Translation

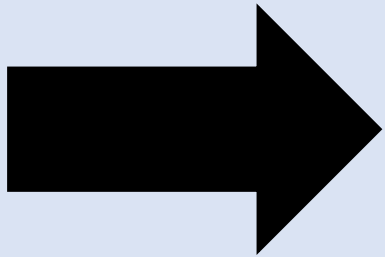


A translation moves a shape left, right, up, or down but does not turn.

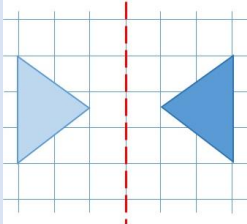
Left



Right

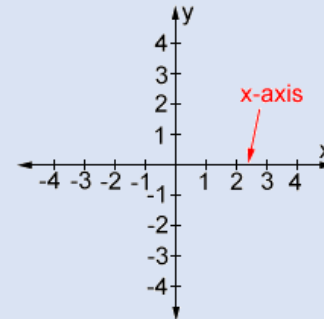


Reflection



A mirror image of a shape.

x axis



The horizontal axis