

Maths Vocabulary Sheet

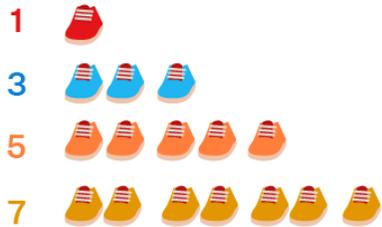


Dream
Little people dream BIG!

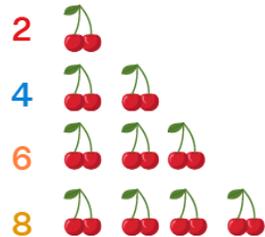
Nursery and Foundation Stage



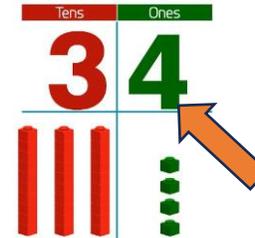
Number – digits used for counting and measuring.



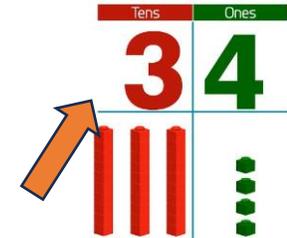
Odd – numbers that cannot be divided by 2 evenly.



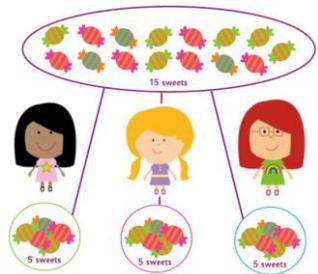
Even – numbers that can be divided by 2 evenly.



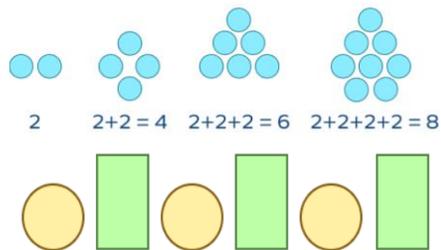
Ones – the place value of the rightmost digit in any number.



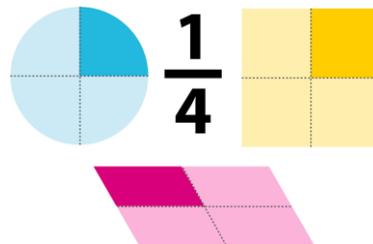
Tens – the place value of the leftmost digit in a two-digit number.



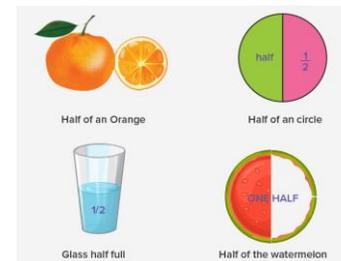
Sharing – splitting into equal parts or groups.



Pattern – a repeated arrangement of number, shape or colours.



Quarter – one of four equal parts.



Half – one of two equal parts.



Guess – say what they think the answer is and check if it is correct.

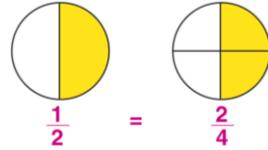


Believe
I can and I will!

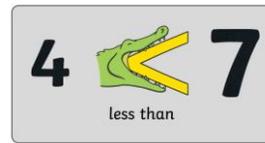
Year 1 and 2 Maths Vocabulary



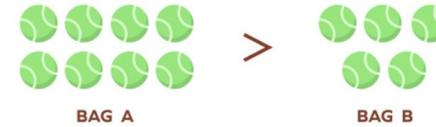
Number – digits used for counting and measuring.



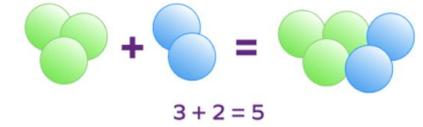
Equal to – having the same amount or value.



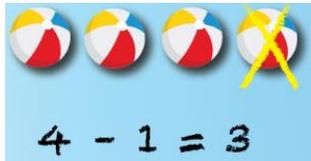
Less than – one value is smaller than the other.



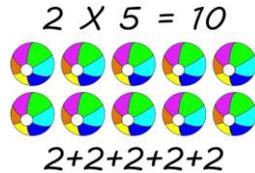
More than – one value is bigger than the other.



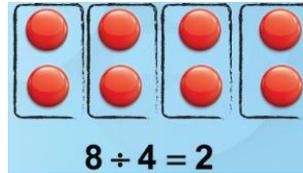
Add – put two or more numbers together to find the total amount.



Subtract – you take one number away from another number.



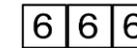
Multiply – a repeated addition of groups of equal sizes.



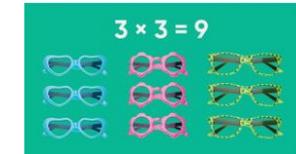
Division – sharing into equal groups or sets.

$$18 \div 3 = 6$$

Divide 18 into 3 groups



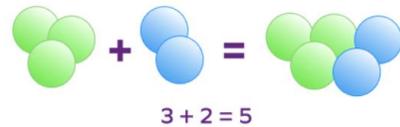
Grouping – a method to introduce division.



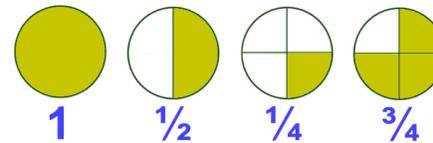
Array – objects, pictures or numbers sorted into column and rows.



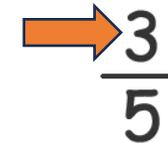
Hundreds – the digit in the hundreds place value.



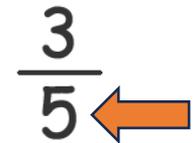
Altogether – to add and find the total.



Fraction – an equal part of a whole number.



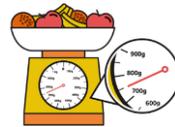
Numerator – the number at the TOP of the fraction.



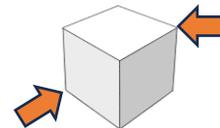
Denominator – the number at the BOTTOM of the fraction.



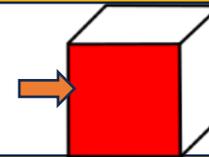
Centimetre – a unit of measurement for height, length and distance.



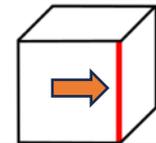
Grams – a unit of measurement for weight or mass of an object.



Corner – where two lines meet. Also called 'vertices.'



Face – the flat surface of a 3D shape.



Edge – lines on a 2D or 3D shape. Also called 'sides.'



Your potential is endless...
Achieve
How far will you go?

Year 3 and 4 Maths Vocabulary

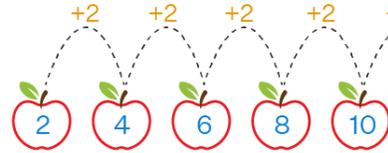
$$\begin{array}{r} T \quad U \\ 56 \quad 13 \\ - 2 \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exchange – to borrow or pay back when subtracting.

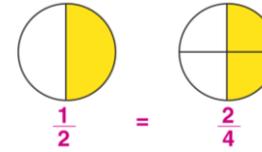
$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \times 1 = 3 \\ 3 \times 2 = 6 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 3 \times 6 = 18 \end{array}$$

Multiple – numbers in a specific times table.

→ Multiples of 3



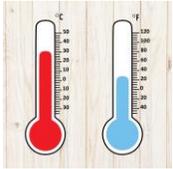
Sequence – a set of numbers that follow a pattern.



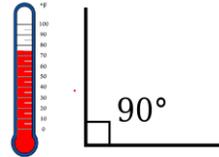
Equivalent – equal in value, function or meaning.



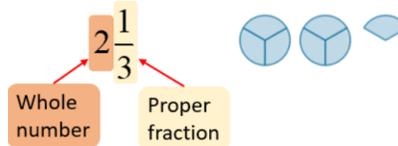
Measure – using tools to find length, mass, capacity, time and temperature.



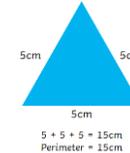
Temperature – the amount of heat. Measured in degrees $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $^{\circ}\text{F}$.



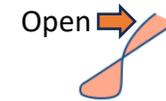
Degrees – used to measure temperature and angle sizes.



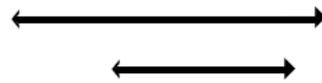
Mixed Number – has a whole number and a proper fraction.



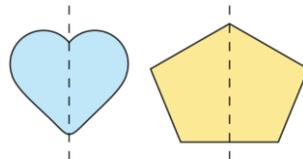
Perimeter – the total distance measured around a 2D shape.



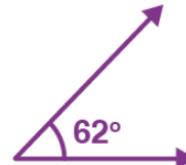
Curved – shapes made of curves.



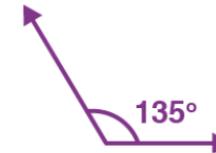
Straight – there are no bends or curves.



Symmetry – the shape has identical matching halves when you put a mirror in the middle.



Acute – angles less than 90°C .



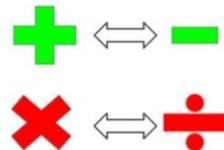
Obtuse – angles between $90 - 180^{\circ}\text{C}$.



Roman Numerals – Numbers in Latin.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Multiplier} \\ 3 \times 6 = 18 \\ \text{Multiplicand} \quad \text{Product} \end{array}$$

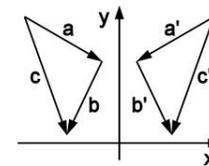
Product – the result when you multiply.



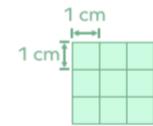
Inverse – the reverse operation.

$$4 \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad 2^2 \text{ or } 2 \times 2 = 4$$

Squared – a number that is multiplied by itself.



Reflect – a type of transformation.



Area = 9 cm^2

Area – the amount of space inside a shape.

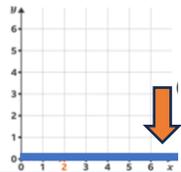


Your potential is endless...
Achieve
How far will you go?

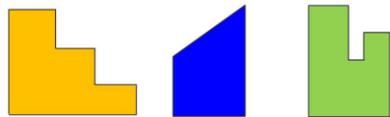
Year 5 and 6 Maths Vocabulary



Negative – a value less than 0.



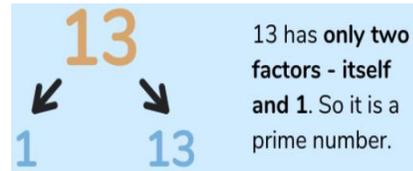
X axis – the horizontal line on a graph.



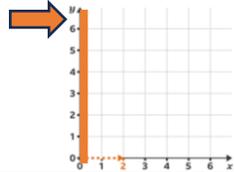
Rectilinear – a shape that has straight lines.



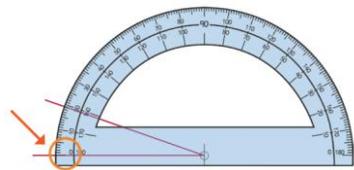
Circumference – the distance around the circle.



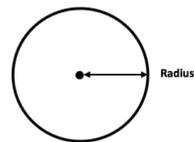
Prime Numbers – a number that can be divided by 1 and itself.



Y axis – the vertical line on a graph.



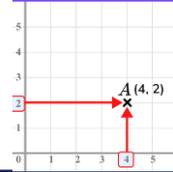
Protractor – a tool used to measure angles.



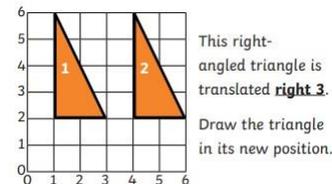
Radius – the distance from the centre of the circle to any point on the edge of the circle.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units/Ones
Cube 1000	Flat 100	Rod 10	Unit 1

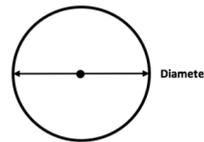
Thousands – the digit in the thousands place value.



Coordinates – two numbers or letters that locate a specific point on the grid.



Translate – a type of transformation.

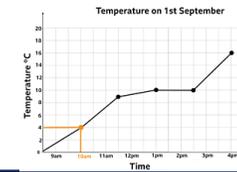


Diameter – the length from one point on the circumference to another, travelling directly through the centre of the circle.

Factors pairs of 18

- (1, 18)
- (2, 9)
- (3, 6)

Factor Pair – two numbers that give a product when multiplied.



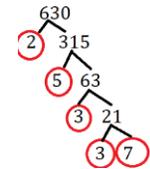
Line Graph – shows information that changes over time.



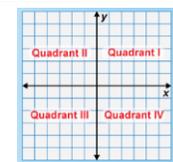
Currency – money.

2:3

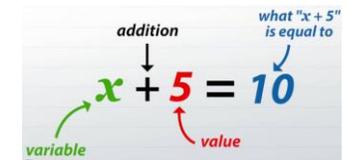
Ratio – tells us how much of one thing there is in relation to another.



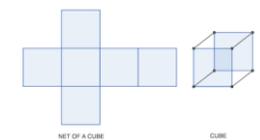
Prime factor – a factor that is only divisible by 1 and itself.



Quadrant – the four sections on a graph.



Formula – a group of number or symbols that show to work something out.



Net – what a 3D shape would look like if it was unfolded.