CARRANT BROOK
Junior School

Year 3 Maths Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 3	
Key Word	**Definition**
Numbers and the Number System	**Counting, properties of numbers and number sequences**
Numerals	A number is a symbol or group of symbols you use to show a number.
Digits	A digit is any of the ten symbols 0 – 9. You use them together to make large numbers.
Odd	Any number that is not a multiple of 2 is an odd number. All whole numbers that you can't divide by 2 to give a whole number are odd.
Even	Any number that is a multiple of 2. All whole numbers that you can divide by 2 to give a whole number are even.
Multiple	A multiple it the result you get when you multiply one whole number with another.
Sequence	A sequence is a set of things that are in order and follow a particular pattern or rule.
Predict	A reasonable mathematical guess based on information given as to what the answer will be or how a pattern of numbers might continue.
Pattern	A series or sequence that repeats.
Pair	A set of two things used together or regarded as a unit.
Rule	A rule is the pattern a sequence follows.
	Fractions
Part	A numerical quantity that is not a whole number.
Equal parts	Shows the number of parts a number has been divided into to make a fraction.
Whole	Shows how many equal parts that item has been divided into. If the top number and bottom number are the same that is equal to one whole.
Third	One part out of three that make the whole.
Half	One part out of two that make the whole.
Tenth	One part out of ten that make the whole.
Quarter	One part out of four that make the whole.
Fraction	A fraction is a part of something. Fractions can be part of one thing or part of a group of things.
	Place Value and Ordering
Ones	Represents a single entity – digits 1-9
Tens	Represents two digit numbers
Hundreds	Represents three digit numbers
Teen numbers	Numbers between 13 - 19
Place Value	A digit's place value is how much the digit is worth in a number.
Exchange	Regrouping a place value column for 1 of the next column along.
Equal to	The same measure, amount, quantity or number as another. Identical in mathematical value.
Compare	Examine the differences between numbers, quantities or values to decide if it is greater than, smaller than, larger than or equal to another quantity.
Order	Put things in their correct place following a specific rule.
Size	The process of comparing or measuring objects or numbers depending on their value or quantity.
	Estimating
Estimate	Using information you have to make a rough or approximate guess.
Round	Giving a number a nearby value.
Nearest	Value closest to what it was or would be if exact.
Calculations	**Addition and Subtraction**
Addition	Addition finds the total of two or more numbers or quantities.
Total	A whole or complete amount.
Double	To multiply by 2.

Subtract	Subtract takes one number or quantity away from another or reduces something by some amount.
Minus	A sign used to indicate subtraction or a negative quantity.
Difference between	The result of subtracting one number from another.
Halve	To divide into two equal parts.
Half	One equal part of 2.
	Multiplication and Division
Lots of / groups of	Groups of (a given amount) same as times
Times	The arithmetic operation of multiplying two or more numbers to give a product
Multiplication	Repeated addition
Multiply	To add equal groups
Product	The result of multiplication or an expression that identifies factors to be multiplied
Repeated addition	Adding groups of numbers together multiple times
Array	An arrangement of objects, pictures or numbers in rows and columns.
Row	Objects or numbers in a horizontal line
Column	Objects or numbers in a vertical line
Divide	To split into equal parts or groups,
Division	A method of distributing a group of things into equal parts.
Divided	Result of fair sharing by splitting into equal groups.
Remainder	The amount left over after dividing one integer by another to produce an integer quotient
	Money
Money	The medium of exchange such as notes and coins used to pay for commodities and services.
Coin	A flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp used as money
Notes	A form of money that varies in value and is marked with an official stamp
Penny	A coin that represent the smallest unit of money
Pence	More than one penny
Pound	A coin that is worth 100 pennies
Cost	A mathematical formula used to chart production expenses i.e. value of something in monetary value
Change	Monies given after payment if more than required is given
Amount	Quantity, number of, total, sum, size or extend
Value	Numerical worth or amount
Handling Data	
Tally charts	You can collect and sort data on a tally chart by drawing a little line, called a tally, to show each item you count. The fifth tally in each group across is draw across to make it easier to count in groups of 5.
Graph	A visual diagram used to represent statistical information or functions and equations
Pictogram	A graph using pictures to represent a quantity
Chart	A graph that can be defined as a pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organised way
Table	A diagram that shows us the results of data collection
Carroll diagram	A sorting diagram, named after Lewis Carroll, to sort items according to the attributes of two or more categories as belonging or not belonging
Venn diagram	A diagram using circles or other shapes to show the relationship between sets
Title	Tells you what the graph is about
Axis	A real or imaginary reference line
Diagram	A maths diagram is any diagram that conveys mathematical concepts
Common	When two concepts, objects, pictures or shapes are the same or denote one thing the same
Measures, shapes and space	**Measures**
Measure	Use standard of units to determine size or quantity in regard to length, breadth, height, area, mass or weight, volume, capacity, temperature and time
Size	How big or small something is by dimension, value or magnitude
Compare	To view something in relation to another

Approximately	To estimate a number amount or total often rounding it off to the nearest 10 or 100
	Length
Length	Distance from one end to another; how long something is
Width	Distance from one side to another
Height	The measurement from top to bottom
Depth	The distance between the nearest end and the farthest end of an object
Long	Measuring a distance from end to end
Short	Measuring a small distance from end to end
Tall	Reference to the height of an object
High	How far up something reaches in distance
Wide	How far across something reaches in distance
Narrow	How small something is in distance
Furthest	The greatest distance of two objects or points of reference
Distance apart	Measurement between to objects or points of reference
Kilometre (km)	A standard unit for measuring distance
Metre (m)	Base unit of length used in the metric system = 100cm
Centimetre (cm)	A metric unit for measuring length, equal to one hundredth of a metre
Mile	Standard imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Ruler	Device used in geometry and technical drawing to measure distances or draw straight lines
Metre stick	A measurement tool that measures one meter
Tape measure	A flexible form a ruler
	Mass
Weigh	The measure of how heavy an object is
Balance	Having the same weight / mass on either side
Kilogram (km)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Gram (g)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Scales	Tool used for measuring weight
Weight	How heavy something is when put on measuring scales
	Capacity
Capacity	The amount a container or something can hold
Full	Containing or holding as much as is possible; having no empty space
Empty	Containing nothing; not filled or occupied
Contains	Holding something within
Litre (l)	A metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume
Millilitre (ml)	Standard metric unit for measuring capacity of fluid volume
Container	Object to hold or transport something in that is usually measured
	Time
Time	Continuum from past to present to future, the interval between two events or the duration of an event
Days of the week	Names for the unit of time measurement based on the period it takes for the earth to revolve once = 24 hours
Months of the year	Any of the twelve parts of the calendar year
Seasons	A period of the year
Weekend	Specific days of the week; Saturday and Sunday
Morning	The period of time between midnight and noon
Afternoon	The period of time between noon and midnight
Evening	The period of time at the end of the day
Night	The period of time from sunset to sunrise
Midnight	Middle of the night; 12 o'clock am
AM / PM	Any time in the morning between midnight and midday / evening between midday and midnight
Today	On or in the course of this present day
Yesterday	On the day before today
Tomorrow	On the day after today
Earliest	Before the usual or expected time

Latest	After the usual or expected time
O'clock	Time to the hour
Half past	Time to half past the hour
Quarter to / past	Time 15 minutes to and past the hour
Hour	Unit of time; 24 hours make 1 day; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Second	Unit of time; 60 seconds in 1 minute
Minute	Unit of time; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Watch	Shows the time using numbers and hands
Hands	Shows the time on an analogue clock; minute hand is longest; hour hand is shortest
Analogue	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the time
Digital	A clock without hands that uses numerals to show the time
	Shape and space
Shape	Form or outline of an object or drawing
Flat	Level with no height or depth
Curved	Not a straight line and may be open or closed
Straight	A line with no bends or curves
Round	Circular in shape
Solid	A 3-dimensional shape having length, breadth and height
Hollow	Empty space inside
Corner	Point where the edges of a solid shape meet
Point	A defined position in space
Face	Flat surface of a 3-dimensional shape
Side	The lateral face of a 3-dimensional solid
Edge	The side of a polygon or line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet
End	Point marking the end of a line segment or ray
Surface	A set of points in 2 or 3-dimensions defining a space
Right-angle	An angle measuring 90°
Vertex	A point where: two or more rays or arms of an angle meet
Vertices	Where the edges of a solid figure meet
	3D shapes
Cube	A 3-dimensional solid that have six congruent square faces
Cuboid	A polyhedron or 3-D shape
Pyramid	A solid 3-dimensional shape with a polygon base and triangular faces that taper to a point
Sphere	A 3-dimensional shape that is perfectly round
Hemi-sphere	Half of a sphere
Cone	A 3-dimensional solid with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers to a point
Cylinder	A 3-dimensional solid with one curved surface and two congruent circular or elliptical bases
Prism	A solid 3-dimensional shape with two identical, parallel polygon bases
	2D shapes
Circle	A plane shape bounded by a continuous line which is always the same distance from the centre
Semi-circle	Half of a circle bounded by the diameter and an arc
Triangle	A polygon with three angles and three sides
Triangular	Shaped like a triangle with three angles and three sides
Rectangle	A 2-D shape with two pairs of opposite equal parallel sides, four right angles and two diagonals
Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides, and four right angles; opposite sides that are parallel; two diagonals that bisect at right angles and four lines of symmetry
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four angles and four sides
	Symmetry
Symmetrical	When one half of a shape or picture is mirror image of the other half

Mirror line	A line in which the image is reflected
Fold	A line in which shape is folded over or across
Reflection	A geometric transformation resulting in a mirror image
	Position, direction and movement
Position	The comparison of where something is related to another object or its surroundings
Above	At a higher level or on top of something
Below	At a lower level or beneath something
Around	Located or situated on every side
Apart	Separated by a specific time or distance
Between	The space separating two objects
Opposite	Situated on the other or furthest side when seen from a specific or implicit view
Centre	The point that is equally distant from every point on the circumference or a circle or sphere
Direction	The line or course on which something is going along
Route	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination
Across	From one side to another
Ascend	Arrange from smallest to largest
Descend	Arrange from largest to smallest
Grid	A framework of spaces bars that are parallel to or across each other
Clockwise	The same direction as the hands go on a clock
Anti-clockwise	The opposite direction as the hands go on a clock
Compass point	A navigational instrument that shows direction
Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon
Vertical	At right angles to the horizon
Diagonal	A line joining two non-adjacent vertices or corners of a polygon
Angle	The amount of turning between two rays called arms meeting at a common point called the vertex
Turn	To rotate an object around a centre point
Straight line	A line with no bends or curves
Problem Solving	
Puzzle	A problem designed to test ingenuity or knowledge
Calculate	To work something out; a mathematical operation
Mental calculation	Arithmetic calculations performed in the mind without writing figures down or using a calculator
Method	A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one
Operation	A mathematical procedure or process used to work something out
Equation	A mathematical statement containing and equals sign, to show that two expressions are equal

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Year 4 Maths Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 4	
Key Word	**Definition**
Numbers and the Number System	**Counting, properties of numbers and number sequences**
Numerals	A number is a symbol or group of symbols you use to show a number.
Digits	A digit is any of the ten symbols 0 – 9. You use them together to make large numbers.
Odd	Any number that is not a multiple of 2 is an odd number. All whole numbers that you can't divide by 2 to give a whole number are odd.
Even	Any number that is a multiple of 2. All whole numbers that you can divide by 2 to give a whole number are even.
Multiple	A multiple it the result you get when you multiply one whole number with another.

Sequence	A sequence is a set of things that are in order and follow a particular pattern or rule.
Predict	A reasonable mathematical guess based on information given as to what the answer will be or how a pattern of numbers might continue.
Pattern	A series or sequence that repeats.
Pair	A set of two things used together or regarded as a unit.
Rule	A rule is the pattern a sequence follows.
Sort	To arrange or group in a specific way according to numerical properties or shapes.
Classify	Arranging or sorting objects into groups on the basis of a common property that they have.
Property	Any characteristics that are given to a set.
Consecutive	Whole numbers that are next to each other.
	Fractions
Part	A numerical quantity that is not a whole number.
Equal parts	Shows the number of parts a number has been divided into to make a fraction.
Whole	Shows how many equal parts that item has been divided into. If the top number and bottom number are the same that is equal to one whole.
Third	One part out of three that make the whole.
Half	One part out of two that make the whole.
Tenth	One part out of ten that make the whole.
Quarter	One part out of four that make the whole.
Fraction	A fraction is a part of something. Fractions can be part of one thing or part of a group of things.
Fifth	One part out of five that make the whole.
Sixth	One part out of six that make the whole.
Eighth	One part out of eight that make the whole.
Decimal place	A digit's position after the decimal point is its decimal place.
Decimal point	Dot that separates whole numbers and parts of whole numbers.
Decimal fraction	A decimal number that is less than 1.
	Place Value and Ordering
Ones	Represents a single entity – digits 1-9
Tens	Represents two digit numbers
Hundreds	Represents three digit numbers
Teen numbers	Numbers between 13 - 19
Place Value	A digit's place value is how much the digit is worth in a number.
Exchange	Regrouping a place value column for 1 of the next column along.
Equal to	The same measure, amount, quantity or number as another. Identical in mathematical value.
Compare	Examine the differences between numbers, quantities or values to decide if it is greater than, smaller than, larger than or equal to another quantity.
Order	Put things in their correct place following a specific rule.
Size	The process of comparing or measuring objects or numbers depending on their value or quantity.
Thousands	Represents four digit numbers
Ten thousands	Represents five digit numbers
Million	The number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a thousand
Integer	Whole valued positive or negative number or zero
Positive	A number is positive if it is greater than or equal to zero.
Negative	A number is negative if it is less than or equal to zero.
Below zero	Measurement in degrees to give a temperature less than zero.
	Estimating
Estimate	Using information you have to make a rough or approximate guess.
Round	Giving a number a nearby value.
Nearest	Value closest to what it was or would be if exact.
Calculations	**Addition and Subtraction**
Addition	Addition finds the total of two or more numbers or quantities.

Total	A whole or complete amount.
Double	To multiply by 2.
Subtract	Subtract takes one number or quantity away from another or reduces something by some amount.
Minus	A sign used to indicate subtraction or a negative quantity.
Difference between	The result of subtracting one number from another.
Halve	To divide into two equal parts.
Half	One equal part of 2.
Increase	To make something larger in size.
Decrease	To make something smaller in size.
Inverse	The opposite of another operation.
	Multiplication and Division
Lots of / groups of	Groups of (a given amount) same as times
Times	The arithmetic operation of multiplying two or more numbers to give a product
Multiplication	Repeated addition
Multiply	To add equal groups
Product	The result of multiplication or an expression that identifies factors to be multiplied
Repeated addition	Adding groups of numbers together multiple times
Array	An arrangement of objects, pictures or numbers in rows and columns.
Row	Objects or numbers in a horizontal line
Column	Objects or numbers in a vertical line
Divide	To split into equal parts or groups,
Division	A method of distributing a group of things into equal parts.
Divided	Result of fair sharing by splitting into equal groups.
Remainder	The amount left over after dividing one integer by another to produce an integer quotient
Factor	A whole number that divides exactly into another whole number
Quotient	The number resulting from dividing one number by another, the answer
	Money
Money	The medium of exchange such as notes and coins used to pay for commodities and services.
Coin	A flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp used as money
Notes	A form of money that varies in value and is marked with an official stamp
Penny	A coin that represent the smallest unit of money
Pence	More than one penny
Pound	A coin that is worth 100 pennies
Cost	A mathematical formula used to chart production expenses i.e. value of something in monetary value
Change	Monies given after payment if more than required is given
Amount	Quantity, number of, total, sum, size or extend
Value	Numerical worth or amount
Handling Data	
Tally charts	You can collect and sort data on a tally chart by drawing a little line, called a tally, to show each item you count. The fifth tally in each group across is draw across to make it easier to count in groups of 5.
Graph	A visual diagram used to represent statistical information or functions and equations
Pictogram	A graph using pictures to represent a quantity
Chart	A graph that can be defined as a pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organised way
Table	A diagram that shows us the results of data collection
Carroll diagram	A sorting diagram, named after Lewis Carroll, to sort items according to the attributes of two or more categories as belonging or not belonging
Venn diagram	A diagram using circles or other shapes to show the relationship between sets
Title	Tells you what the graph is about
Axis	A real or imaginary reference line

Diagram	A maths diagram is any diagram that conveys mathematical concepts
Common	When two concepts, objects, pictures or shapes are the same or denote one thing the same
Questionnaire	A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers
Survey	A method of collecting a sample of data by asking people questions
Data	A collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement
Measures, shapes and space	**Measures**
Measure	Use standard of units to determine size or quantity in regard to length, breadth, height, area, mass or weight, volume, capacity, temperature and time
Size	How big or small something is by dimension, value or magnitude
Compare	To view something in relation to another
Approximately	To estimate a number amount or total often rounding it off to the nearest 10 or 100
Standard unit	Units of measurement that have been officially adopted as a measurement standard
Imperial unit	An old measurement system based on everyday activities that originated in England
Metric unit	A decimal system of measurement based on 10
	Length
Length	Distance from one end to another; how long something is
Width	Distance from one side to another
Height	The measurement from top to bottom
Depth	The distance between the nearest end and the farthest end of an object
Long	Measuring a distance from end to end
Short	Measuring a small distance from end to end
Tall	Reference to the height of an object
High	How far up something reaches in distance
Wide	How far across something reaches in distance
Narrow	How small something is in distance
Furthest	The greatest distance of two objects or points of reference
Distance apart	Measurement between to objects or points of reference
Kilometre (km)	A standard unit for measuring distance
Metre (m)	Base unit of length used in the metric system = 100cm
Centimetre (cm)	A metric unit for measuring length, equal to one hundredth of a metre
Mile	Standard imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Ruler	Device used in geometry and technical drawing to measure distances or draw straight lines
Metre stick	A measurement tool that measures one meter
Tape measure	A flexible form a ruler
Breath	The distance across from side to side
Millimetre (mm)	Standard metric unit for measuring length; 10mm in 1cm
	Mass
Weigh	The measure of how heavy an object is
Balance	Having the same weight / mass on either side
Kilogram (km)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Gram (g)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Scales	Tool used for measuring weight
Weight	How heavy something is when put on measuring scales
	Capacity
Capacity	The amount a container or something can hold
Full	Containing or holding as much as is possible; having no empty space
Empty	Containing nothing; not filled or occupied
Contains	Holding something within
Litre (l)	A metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume
Millilitre (ml)	Standard metric unit for measuring capacity of fluid volume
Container	Object to hold or transport something in that is usually measured
Measuring cylinder	A plastic or glass measuring tool that has lines on the side to showing how much it contains

	Area
Area	The size a surface takes up
Square centimetre (cm^2)	Square units used to measure the area of a given surface
	Time
Time	Continuum from past to present to future, the interval between two events or the duration of an event
Days of the week	Names for the unit of time measurement based on the period it takes for the earth to revolve once = 24 hours
Months of the year	Any of the twelve parts of the calendar year
Seasons	A period of the year
Weekend	Specific days of the week; Saturday and Sunday
Morning	The period of time between midnight and noon
Afternoon	The period of time between noon and midnight
Evening	The period of time at the end of the day
Night	The period of time from sunset to sunrise
Midnight	Middle of the night; 12 o'clock am
AM / PM	Any time in the morning between midnight and midday / evening between midday and midnight
Today	On or in the course of this present day
Yesterday	On the day before today
Tomorrow	On the day after today
Earliest	Before the usual or expected time
Latest	After the usual or expected time
O'clock	Time to the hour
Half past	Time to half past the hour
Quarter to / past	Time 15 minutes to and past the hour
Hour	Unit of time; 24 hours make 1 day; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Second	Unit of time; 60 seconds in 1 minute
Minute	Unit of time; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Watch	Shows the time using numbers and hands
Hands	Shows the time on an analogue clock; minute hand is longest; hour hand is shortest
Analogue	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the time
Digital	A clock without hands that uses numerals to show the time
Date of birth	The date, month a year someone was born
Millennium	Period of time equal to 1000 years
Leap year	Occurs every 4^{th} year and has 366 days instead of 365
Noon	12 o'clock in the day; midday
Timetable	A table showing events organised according to a timed schedule
Arrive	Reach a place at the end of a journey or stage in a journey
Depart	To leave for a journey
	Shape and space
Shape	Form or outline of an object or drawing
Flat	Level with no height or depth
Curved	Not a straight line and may be open or closed
Straight	A line with no bends or curves
Round	Circular in shape
Solid	A 3-dimensional shape having length, breadth and height
Hollow	Empty space inside
Corner	Point where the edges of a solid shape meet
Point	A defined position in space
Face	Flat surface of a 3-dimensional shape
Side	The lateral face of a 3-dimensional solid
Edge	The side of a polygon or line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet
End	Point marking the end of a line segment or ray
Surface	A set of points in 2 or 3-dimensions defining a space

Right-angle	An angle measuring 90°
vertex	A point where: two or more rays or arms of an angle meet
Vertices	Where the edges of a solid figure meet
Construct	To build or make something
Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference
Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle to touch both sides of the circumference
Regular	Reoccurring at regular intervals
Irregular	A shape or mathematical object which is not regular
Concave	Curves inwards
Convex	Curved outwards
	3D shapes
Cube	A 3-dimensional solid that have six congruent square faces
Cuboid	A polyhedron or 3-D shape
Pyramid	A solid 3-dimensional shape with a polygon base and triangular faces that taper to a point
Sphere	A 3-dimensional shape that is perfectly round
Hemi-sphere	Half of a sphere
cone	A 3-dimensional solid with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers to a point
Cylinder	A 3-dimensional solid with one curved surface and two congruent circular or elliptical bases
Prism	A solid 3-dimensional shape with two identical, parallel polygon bases
3D dimensional	Having three dimensions of length, width and height
Spherical	Shaped like a sphere
Tetrahedron	A polyhedron with four triangular faces; a triangular pyramid
Polyhedron	A solid three-dimensional shape with a plane (flat) faces
	2D shapes
Circle	A plane shape bounded by a continuous line which is always the same distance from the centre
Semi-circle	Half of a circle bounded by the diameter and an arc
Triangle	A polygon with three angles and three sides
Triangular	Shaped like a triangle with three angles and three sides
Rectangle	A 2-D shape with two pairs of opposite equal parallel sides, four right angles and two diagonals
Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides, and four right angles; opposite sides that are parallel; two diagonals that bisect at right angles and four lines of symmetry
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four angles and four sides
Two-dimensional	Having two-dimensions of length and width
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with three equal sides and three equal angles
Isosceles triangle	Triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles
Oblong	Any rectangle except a square
Heptagon	A polygon with 7 sides
Polygon	A plane shape having three or more straight sides
	Symmetry
Symmetrical	When one half of a shape or picture is mirror image of the other half
Mirror line	A line in which the image is reflected
Fold	A line in which shape is folded over or across
Reflection	A geometric transformation resulting in a mirror image
Line symmetry	A object has a line of symmetry if it can be divided in half by one or more lines or axes of symmetry
Reflect	When an image is flipped along a line of symmetry
	Position, direction and movement

Position	The comparison of where something is related to another object or its surroundings
Above	At a higher level or on top of something
Below	At a lower level or beneath something
Around	Located or situated on every side
Apart	Separated by a specific time or distance
Between	The space separating two objects
Opposite	Situated on the other or furthest side when seen from a specific or implicit view
Centre	The point that is equally distant from every point on the circumference or a circle or sphere
Direction	The line or course on which something is going along
Route	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination
Across	From one side to another
Ascend	Arrange from smallest to largest
Descend	Arrange from largest to smallest
Grid	A framework of spaces bars that are parallel to or across each other
Clockwise	The same direction as the hands go on a clock
Anti-clockwise	The opposite direction as the hands go on a clock
Compass point	A navigational instrument that shows direction
Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon
Vertical	At right angles to the horizon
Diagonal	A line joining two non-adjacent vertices or corners of a polygon
Angle	The amount of turning between two rays called arms meeting at a common point called the vertex
Turn	To rotate an object around a centre point
Straight line	A line with no bends or curves
Degree	A unit for measuring the size of an angle
Problem Solving	
Puzzle	A problem designed to test ingenuity or knowledge
Calculate	To work something out; a mathematical operation
Mental calculation	Arithmetic calculations performed in the mind without writing figures down or using a calculator
Method	A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one
Operation	A mathematical procedure or process used to work something out
Equation	A mathematical statement containing and equals sign, to show that two expressions are equal

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Even	Any number that is a multiple of 2. All whole numbers that you can divide by 2 to give a whole number are even.
Multiple	A multiple it the result you get when you multiply one whole number with another.
Sequence	A sequence is a set of things that are in order and follow a particular pattern or rule.

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Pattern	A series or sequence that repeats.
Pair	A set of two things used together or regarded as a unit.
Rule	A rule is the pattern a sequence follows.
Sort	To arrange or group in a specific way according to numerical properties or shapes.
Classify	Arranging or sorting objects into groups on the basis of a common property that they have.
Property	Any characteristics that are given to a set.
Consecutive	Whole numbers that are next to each other.
	Fractions
Part	A numerical quantity that is not a whole number.
Equal parts	Shows the number of parts a number has been divided into to make a fraction.
Whole	Shows how many equal parts that item has been divided into. If the top number and bottom number are the same that is equal to one whole.
Third	One part out of three that make the whole.
Half	One part out of two that make the whole.
Tenth	One part out of ten that make the whole.
Quarter	One part out of four that make the whole.
Fraction	A fraction is a part of something. Fractions can be part of one thing or part of a group of things.
Fifth	One part out of five that make the whole.
Sixth	One part out of six that make the whole.
Eighth	One part out of eight that make the whole.
Decimal place	A digit's position after the decimal point is its decimal place.
Decimal point	Dot that separates whole numbers and parts of whole numbers.
Decimal fraction	A decimal number that is less than 1.
	Place Value and Ordering
Ones	Represents a single entity – digits 1-9
Tens	Represents two digit numbers
Hundreds	Represents three digit numbers
Teen numbers	Numbers between 13 - 19
Place Value	A digit's place value is how much the digit is worth in a number.
Exchange	Regrouping a place value column for 1 of the next column along.
Equal to	The same measure, amount, quantity or number as another. Identical in mathematical value.
Compare	Examine the differences between numbers, quantities or values to decide if it is greater than, smaller than, larger than or equal to another quantity.
Order	Put things in their correct place following a specific rule.
Size	The process of comparing or measuring objects or numbers depending on their value or quantity.
Thousands	Represents four digit numbers
Ten thousands	Represents five digit numbers
Million	The number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a thousand
Integer	Whole valued positive or negative number or zero
Positive	A number is positive if it is greater than or equal to zero.
Negative	A number is negative if it is less than or equal to zero.
Below zero	Measurement in degrees to give a temperature less than zero.
	Estimating
Estimate	Using information you have to make a rough or approximate guess.
Round	Giving a number a nearby value.
Nearest	Value closest to what it was or would be if exact.
Calculations	**Addition and Subtraction**
Addition	Addition finds the total of two or more numbers or quantities.
Total	A whole or complete amount.

Double	To multiply by 2.
Subtract	Subtract takes one number or quantity away from another or reduces something by some amount.
Minus	A sign used to indicate subtraction or a negative quantity.
Difference between	The result of subtracting one number from another.
Halve	To divide into two equal parts.
Half	One equal part of 2.
Increase	To make something larger in size.
Decrease	To make something smaller in size.
Inverse	The opposite of another operation.
	Multiplication and Division
Lots of / groups of	Groups of (a given amount) same as times
Times	The arithmetic operation of multiplying two or more numbers to give a product
Multiplication	Repeated addition
Multiply	To add equal groups
Product	The result of multiplication or an expression that identifies factors to be multiplied
Repeated addition	Adding groups of numbers together multiple times
Array	An arrangement of objects, pictures or numbers in rows and columns.
Row	Objects or numbers in a horizontal line
Column	Objects or numbers in a vertical line
Divide	To split into equal parts or groups,
Division	A method of distributing a group of things into equal parts.
Divided	Result of fair sharing by splitting into equal groups.
Remainder	The amount left over after dividing one integer by another to produce an integer quotient
Factor	A whole number that divides exactly into another whole number
Quotient	The number resulting from dividing one number by another, the answer
	Money
Money	The medium of exchange such as notes and coins used to pay for commodities and services.
Coin	A flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp used as money
Notes	A form of money that varies in value and is marked with an official stamp
Penny	A coin that represent the smallest unit of money
Pence	More than one penny
Pound	A coin that is worth 100 pennies
Cost	A mathematical formula used to chart production expenses i.e. value of something in monetary value
Change	Monies given after payment if more than required is given
Amount	Quantity, number of, total, sum, size or extend
Value	Numerical worth or amount
Handling Data	
Tally charts	You can collect and sort data on a tally chart by drawing a little line, called a tally, to show each item you count. The fifth tally in each group across is draw across to make it easier to count in groups of 5.
Graph	A visual diagram used to represent statistical information or functions and equations
Pictogram	A graph using pictures to represent a quantity
Chart	A graph that can be defined as a pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organised way
Table	A diagram that shows us the results of data collection
Carroll diagram	A sorting diagram, named after Lewis Carroll, to sort items according to the attributes of two or more categories as belonging or not belonging
Venn diagram	A diagram using circles or other shapes to show the relationship between sets
Title	Tells you what the graph is about
Axis	A real or imaginary reference line
Diagram	A maths diagram is any diagram that conveys mathematical concepts

Common	When two concepts, objects, pictures or shapes are the same or denote one thing the same
Questionnaire	A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers
Survey	A method of collecting a sample of data by asking people questions
Data	A collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement
Measures, shapes and space	**Measures**
Measure	Use standard of units to determine size or quantity in regard to length, breadth, height, area, mass or weight, volume, capacity, temperature and time
Size	How big or small something is by dimension, value or magnitude
Compare	To view something in relation to another
Approximately	To estimate a number amount or total often rounding it off to the nearest 10 or 100
Standard unit	Units of measurement that have been officially adopted as a measurement standard
Imperial unit	An old measurement system based on everyday activities that originated in England
Metric unit	A decimal system of measurement based on 10
	Length
Length	Distance from one end to another; how long something is
Width	Distance from one side to another
Height	The measurement from top to bottom
Depth	The distance between the nearest end and the farthest end of an object
Long	Measuring a distance from end to end
Short	Measuring a small distance from end to end
Tall	Reference to the height of an object
High	How far up something reaches in distance
Wide	How far across something reaches in distance
Narrow	How small something is in distance
Furthest	The greatest distance of two objects or points of reference
Distance apart	Measurement between to objects or points of reference
Kilometre (km)	A standard unit for measuring distance
Metre (m)	Base unit of length used in the metric system = 100cm
Centimetre (cm)	A metric unit for measuring length, equal to one hundredth of a metre
Mile	Standard imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Ruler	Device used in geometry and technical drawing to measure distances or draw straight lines
Metre stick	A measurement tool that measures one meter
Tape measure	A flexible form a ruler
Breath	The distance across from side to side
Millimetre (mm)	Standard metric unit for measuring length; 10mm in 1cm
	Mass
Weigh	The measure of how heavy an object is
Balance	Having the same weight / mass on either side
Kilogram (km)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Gram (g)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Scales	Tool used for measuring weight
Weight	How heavy something is when put on measuring scales
	Capacity
Capacity	The amount a container or something can hold
Full	Containing or holding as much as is possible; having no empty space
Empty	Containing nothing; not filled or occupied
Contains	Holding something within
Litre (l)	A metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume
Millilitre (ml)	Standard metric unit for measuring capacity of fluid volume
Container	Object to hold or transport something in that is usually measured
Measuring cylinder	A plastic or glass measuring tool that has lines on the side to showing how much it contains
	Area

Area	The size a surface takes up
Square centimetre (cm^2)	Square units used to measure the area of a given surface
	Time
Time	Continuum from past to present to future, the interval between two events or the duration of an event
Days of the week	Names for the unit of time measurement based on the period it takes for the earth to revolve once = 24 hours
Months of the year	Any of the twelve parts of the calendar year
Seasons	A period of the year
Weekend	Specific days of the week; Saturday and Sunday
Morning	The period of time between midnight and noon
Afternoon	The period of time between noon and midnight
Evening	The period of time at the end of the day
Night	The period of time from sunset to sunrise
Midnight	Middle of the night; 12 o'clock am
AM / PM	Any time in the morning between midnight and midday / evening between midday and midnight
Today	On or in the course of this present day
Yesterday	On the day before today
Tomorrow	On the day after today
Earliest	Before the usual or expected time
Latest	After the usual or expected time
O'clock	Time to the hour
Half past	Time to half past the hour
Quarter to / past	Time 15 minutes to and past the hour
Hour	Unit of time; 24 hours make 1 day; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Second	Unit of time; 60 seconds in 1 minute
Minute	Unit of time; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Watch	Shows the time using numbers and hands
Hands	Shows the time on an analogue clock; minute hand is longest; hour hand is shortest
Analogue	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the time
Digital	A clock without hands that uses numerals to show the time
Date of birth	The date, month a year someone was born
Millennium	Period of time equal to 1000 years
Leap year	Occurs every 4^{th} year and has 366 days instead of 365
Noon	12 o'clock in the day; midday
Timetable	A table showing events organised according to a timed schedule
Arrive	Reach a place at the end of a journey or stage in a journey
Depart	To leave for a journey
	Shape and space
Shape	Form or outline of an object or drawing
Flat	Level with no height or depth
Curved	Not a straight line and may be open or closed
Straight	A line with no bends or curves
Round	Circular in shape
Solid	A 3-dimensional shape having length, breadth and height
Hollow	Empty space inside
Corner	Point where the edges of a solid shape meet
Point	A defined position in space
Face	Flat surface of a 3-dimensional shape
Side	The lateral face of a 3-dimensional solid
Edge	The side of a polygon or line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet
End	Point marking the end of a line segment or ray
Surface	A set of points in 2 or 3-dimensions defining a space
Right-angle	An angle measuring 90°

vertex	A point where: two or more rays or arms of an angle meet
Vertices	Where the edges of a solid figure meet
Construct	To build or make something
Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference
Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle to touch both sides of the circumference
Regular	Reoccurring at regular intervals
Irregular	A shape or mathematical object which is not regular
Concave	Curves inwards
Convex	Curved outwards
	3D shapes
Cube	A 3-dimensional solid that have six congruent square faces
Cuboid	A polyhedron or 3-D shape
Pyramid	A solid 3-dimensional shape with a polygon base and triangular faces that taper to a point
Sphere	A 3-dimensional shape that is perfectly round
Hemi-sphere	Half of a sphere
cone	A 3-dimensional solid with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers to a point
Cylinder	A 3-dimensional solid with one curved surface and two congruent circular or elliptical bases
Prism	A solid 3-dimensional shape with two identical, parallel polygon bases
3D dimensional	Having three dimensions of length, width and height
Spherical	Shaped like a sphere
Tetrahedron	A polyhedron with four triangular faces; a triangular pyramid
Polyhedron	A solid three-dimensional shape with a plane (flat) faces
	2D shapes
Circle	A plane shape bounded by a continuous line which is always the same distance from the centre
Semi-circle	Half of a circle bounded by the diameter and an arc
Triangle	A polygon with three angles and three sides
Triangular	Shaped like a triangle with three angles and three sides
Rectangle	A 2-D shape with two pairs of opposite equal parallel sides, four right angles and two diagonals
Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides, and four right angles; opposite sides that are parallel; two diagonals that bisect at right angles and four lines of symmetry
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four angles and four sides
Two-dimensional	Having two-dimensions of length and width
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with three equal sides and three equal angles
Isosceles triangle	Triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles
Oblong	Any rectangle except a square
Heptagon	A polygon with 7 sides
Polygon	A plane shape having three or more straight sides
	Symmetry
Symmetrical	When one half of a shape or picture is mirror image of the other half
Mirror line	A line in which the image is reflected
Fold	A line in which shape is folded over or across
Reflection	A geometric transformation resulting in a mirror image
Line symmetry	A object has a line of symmetry if it can be divided in half by one or more lines or axes of symmetry
Reflect	When an image is flipped along a line of symmetry
	Position, direction and movement
Position	The comparison of where something is related to another object or its surroundings

Above	At a higher level or on top of something
Below	At a lower level or beneath something
Around	Located or situated on every side
Apart	Separated by a specific time or distance
Between	The space separating two objects
Opposite	Situated on the other or furthest side when seen from a specific or implicit view
Centre	The point that is equally distant from every point on the circumference or a circle or sphere
Direction	The line or course on which something is going along
Route	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination
Across	From one side to another
Ascend	Arrange from smallest to largest
Descend	Arrange from largest to smallest
Grid	A framework of spaces bars that are parallel to or across each other
Clockwise	The same direction as the hands go on a clock
Anti-clockwise	The opposite direction as the hands go on a clock
Compass point	A navigational instrument that shows direction
Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon
Vertical	At right angles to the horizon
Diagonal	A line joining two non-adjacent vertices or corners of a polygon
Angle	The amount of turning between two rays called arms meeting at a common point called the vertex
Turn	To rotate an object around a centre point
Straight line	A line with no bends or curves
Degree	A unit for measuring the size of an angle
Problem Solving	
Puzzle	A problem designed to test ingenuity or knowledge
Calculate	To work something out; a mathematical operation
Mental calculation	Arithmetic calculations performed in the mind without writing figures down or using a calculator
Method	A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one
Operation	A mathematical procedure or process used to work something out
Equation	A mathematical statement containing and equals sign, to show that two expressions are equal

CARRANT BROOK
Junior School

Year 5 Maths Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 5	
Key Word	**Definition**
Numbers and the Number System	**Counting, properties of numbers and number sequences**
Numerals	A number is a symbol or group of symbols you use to show a number.
Digits	A digit is any of the ten symbols 0 – 9. You use them together to make large numbers.
Odd	Any number that is not a multiple of 2 is an odd number. All whole numbers that you can't divide by 2 to give a whole number are odd.
Even	Any number that is a multiple of 2. All whole numbers that you can divide by 2 to give a whole number are even.
Multiple	A multiple it the result you get when you multiply one whole number with another.
Sequence	A sequence is a set of things that are in order and follow a particular pattern or rule.
Predict	A reasonable mathematical guess based on information given as to what the answer will be or how a pattern of numbers might continue.

Pattern	A series or sequence that repeats.
Pair	A set of two things used together or regarded as a unit.
Rule	A rule is the pattern a sequence follows.
Sort	To arrange or group in a specific way according to numerical properties or shapes.
Classify	Arranging or sorting objects into groups on the basis of a common property that they have.
Property	Any characteristics that are given to a set.
Consecutive	Whole numbers that are next to each other.
Ascending	A list of numbers that goes up or increases in value.
Descending	A list of numbers that go down or decreases in value.
Formula	Formulas are used to describe a rule that connects two numbers.
Divisibility	When you are able to divide a number by another one without leaving a remainder.
Square number	When you multiply any number by itself you get a square number.
	Fractions
Part	A numerical quantity that is not a whole number.
Equal parts	Shows the number of parts a number has been divided into to make a fraction.
Whole	Shows how many equal parts that item has been divided into. If the top number and bottom number are the same that is equal to one whole.
Third	One part out of three that make the whole.
Half	One part out of two that make the whole.
Tenth	One part out of ten that make the whole.
Quarter	One part out of four that make the whole.
Fraction	A fraction is a part of something. Fractions can be part of one thing or part of a group of things.
Fifth	One part out of five that make the whole.
Sixth	One part out of six that make the whole.
Eighth	One part out of eight that make the whole.
Decimal place	A digit's position after the decimal point is its decimal place.
Decimal point	Dot that separates whole numbers and parts of whole numbers.
Decimal fraction	A decimal number that is less than 1.
Proper fraction	In a proper fraction the numerator is smaller than the denominator.
Improper fraction	The numerator is bigger than its denominators.
Equivalent	Equivalent fractions are fractions that are worth the same as each other.
Mixed number	A mixed number is made up of a whole number and a fraction.
Numerator	This is the top number on the fraction and tells you how many parts you are looking at.
Denominator	This is the bottom number of the fraction shows how many equal parts make the whole.
Twelfth	One part out of twelve that make the whole.
Ratio	Ratio compares one amount with another.
Percentage / per cent	Parts out of one hundred.
	Place Value and Ordering
Ones	Represents a single entity – digits 1-9
Tens	Represents two digit numbers
Hundreds	Represents three digit numbers
Teen numbers	Numbers between 13 - 19
Place Value	A digit's place value is how much the digit is worth in a number.
Exchange	Regrouping a place value column for 1 of the next column along.
Equal to	The same measure, amount, quantity or number as another. Identical in mathematical value.
Compare	Examine the differences between numbers, quantities or values to decide if it is greater than, smaller than, larger than or equal to another quantity.
Order	Put things in their correct place following a specific rule.
Size	The process of comparing or measuring objects or numbers depending on their value or quantity.
Thousands	Represents four digit numbers

Ten thousands	Represents five digit numbers
Million	The number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a thousand
Integer	Whole valued positive or negative number or zero
Positive	A number is positive if it is greater than or equal to zero.
Negative	A number is negative if it is less than or equal to zero.
Below zero	Measurement in degrees to give a temperature less than zero.
	Estimating
Estimate	Using information you have to make a rough or approximate guess.
Round	Giving a number a nearby value.
Nearest	Value closest to what it was or would be if exact.
Calculations	**Addition and Subtraction**
Addition	Addition finds the total of two or more numbers or quantities.
Total	A whole or complete amount.
Double	To multiply by 2.
Subtract	Subtract takes one number or quantity away from another or reduces something by some amount.
Minus	A sign used to indicate subtraction or a negative quantity.
Difference between	The result of subtracting one number from another.
Halve	To divide into two equal parts.
Half	One equal part of 2.
Increase	To make something larger in size.
Decrease	To make something smaller in size.
Inverse	The opposite of another operation.
	Multiplication and Division
Lots of / groups of	Groups of (a given amount) same as times
Times	The arithmetic operation of multiplying two or more numbers to give a product
Multiplication	Repeated addition
Multiply	To add equal groups
Product	The result of multiplication or an expression that identifies factors to be multiplied
Repeated addition	Adding groups of numbers together multiple times
Array	An arrangement of objects, pictures or numbers in rows and columns.
Row	Objects or numbers in a horizontal line
Column	Objects or numbers in a vertical line
Divide	To split into equal parts or groups,
Division	A method of distributing a group of things into equal parts.
Divided	Result of fair sharing by splitting into equal groups.
Remainder	The amount left over after dividing one integer by another to produce an integer quotient
Factor	A whole number that divides exactly into another whole number
Quotient	The number resulting from dividing one number by another, the answer
	Money
Money	The medium of exchange such as notes and coins used to pay for commodities and services.
Coin	A flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp used as money
Notes	A form of money that varies in value and is marked with an official stamp
Penny	A coin that represent the smallest unit of money
Pence	More than one penny
Pound	A coin that is worth 100 pennies
Cost	A mathematical formula used to chart production expenses i.e. value of something in monetary value
Change	Monies given after payment if more than required is given
Amount	Quantity, number of, total, sum, size or extend
Value	Numerical worth or amount
Discount	A reduction in the normal price
Currency	A system of money in general use in a particular country

Handling Data	
Tally charts	You can collect and sort data on a tally chart by drawing a little line, called a tally, to show each item you count. The fifth tally in each group across is draw across to make it easier to count in groups of 5.
Graph	A visual diagram used to represent statistical information or functions and equations
Pictogram	A graph using pictures to represent a quantity
Chart	A graph that can be defined as a pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organised way
Table	A diagram that shows us the results of data collection
Carroll diagram	A sorting diagram, named after Lewis Carroll, to sort items according to the attributes of two or more categories as belonging or not belonging
Venn diagram	A diagram using circles or other shapes to show the relationship between sets
Title	Tells you what the graph is about
Axis	A real or imaginary reference line
Diagram	A maths diagram is any diagram that conveys mathematical concepts
Common	When two concepts, objects, pictures or shapes are the same or denote one thing the same
Questionnaire	A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers
Survey	A method of collecting a sample of data by asking people questions
Data	A collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement
Mode	A type of average; in a set of scores, values or numbers that occurs the most
Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set
Line graph	Uses lines to join points which represent a set of data
Measures, shapes and space	**Measures**
Measure	Use standard of units to determine size or quantity in regard to length, breadth, height, area, mass or weight, volume, capacity, temperature and time
Size	How big or small something is by dimension, value or magnitude
Compare	To view something in relation to another
Approximately	To estimate a number amount or total often rounding it off to the nearest 10 or 100
Standard unit	Units of measurement that have been officially adopted as a measurement standard
Imperial unit	An old measurement system based on everyday activities that originated in England
Metric unit	A decimal system of measurement based on 10
	Length
Length	Distance from one end to another; how long something is
Width	Distance from one side to another
Height	The measurement from top to bottom
Depth	The distance between the nearest end and the farthest end of an object
Long	Measuring a distance from end to end
Short	Measuring a small distance from end to end
Tall	Reference to the height of an object
High	How far up something reaches in distance
Wide	How far across something reaches in distance
Narrow	How small something is in distance
Furthest	The greatest distance of two objects or points of reference
Distance apart	Measurement between to objects or points of reference
Kilometre (km)	A standard unit for measuring distance
Metre (m)	Base unit of length used in the metric system = 100cm
Centimetre (cm)	A metric unit for measuring length, equal to one hundredth of a metre
Mile	Standard imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Ruler	Device used in geometry and technical drawing to measure distances or draw straight lines
Metre stick	A measurement tool that measures one meter
Tape measure	A flexible form a ruler
Breath	The distance across from side to side
Millimetre (mm)	Standard metric unit for measuring length; 10mm in 1cm

	Mass
Weigh	The measure of how heavy an object is
Balance	Having the same weight / mass on either side
Kilogram (km)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Gram (g)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Scales	Tool used for measuring weight
Weight	How heavy something is when put on measuring scales
Mass	The quantity of matter in an object
	Capacity
Capacity	The amount a container or something can hold
Full	Containing or holding as much as is possible; having no empty space
Empty	Containing nothing; not filled or occupied
Contains	Holding something within
Litre (l)	A metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume
Millilitre (ml)	Standard metric unit for measuring capacity of fluid volume
Container	Object to hold or transport something in that is usually measured
Measuring cylinder	A plastic or glass measuring tool that has lines on the side to showing how much it contains
Gallon	Imperial and customary fluid volume unit for measuring liquids
	Area
Area	The size a surface takes up
Square centimetre (cm^2)	Square units used to measure the area of a given surface
Square millimetre (mm^2)	Square units used to measure the area of a given surface
	Time
Time	Continuum from past to present to future, the interval between two events or the duration of an event
Days of the week	Names for the unit of time measurement based on the period it takes for the earth to revolve once = 24 hours
Months of the year	Any of the twelve parts of the calendar year
Seasons	A period of the year
Weekend	Specific days of the week; Saturday and Sunday
Morning	The period of time between midnight and noon
Afternoon	The period of time between noon and midnight
Evening	The period of time at the end of the day
Night	The period of time from sunset to sunrise
Midnight	Middle of the night; 12 o'clock am
AM / PM	Any time in the morning between midnight and midday / evening between midday and midnight
Today	On or in the course of this present day
Yesterday	On the day before today
Tomorrow	On the day after today
Earliest	Before the usual or expected time
Latest	After the usual or expected time
O'clock	Time to the hour
Half past	Time to half past the hour
Quarter to / past	Time 15 minutes to and past the hour
Hour	Unit of time; 24 hours make 1 day; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Second	Unit of time; 60 seconds in 1 minute
Minute	Unit of time; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Watch	Shows the time using numbers and hands
Hands	Shows the time on an analogue clock; minute hand is longest; hour hand is shortest
Analogue	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the time
Digital	A clock without hands that uses numerals to show the time
Date of birth	The date, month a year someone was born
Millennium	Period of time equal to 1000 years

Leap year	Occurs every 4th year and has 366 days instead of 365
Noon	12 o'clock in the day; midday
Timetable	A table showing events organised according to a timed schedule
Arrive	Reach a place at the end of a journey or stage in a journey
Depart	To leave for a journey
12-hour clock	Measuring time by dividing each day into two twelve hour sections as shown on 12-hour clocks
24-hour clock	Measuring time by 24 hour intervals to avoid using am and pm
	Shape and space
Shape	Form or outline of an object or drawing
Flat	Level with no height or depth
Curved	Not a straight line and may be open or closed
Straight	A line with no bends or curves
Round	Circular in shape
Solid	A 3-dimensional shape having length, breadth and height
Hollow	Empty space inside
Corner	Point where the edges of a solid shape meet
Point	A defined position in space
Face	Flat surface of a 3-dimensional shape
Side	The lateral face of a 3-dimensional solid
Edge	The side of a polygon or line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet
End	Point marking the end of a line segment or ray
Surface	A set of points in 2 or 3-dimensions defining a space
Right-angle	An angle measuring 90°
vertex	A point where: two or more rays or arms of an angle meet
Vertices	Where the edges of a solid figure meet
Construct	To build or make something
Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference
Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle to touch both sides of the circumference
Regular	Reoccurring at regular intervals
Irregular	A shape or mathematical object which is not regular
Concave	Curves inwards
Convex	Curved outwards
Congruent	Having the same shape and the same size
	3D shapes
Cube	A 3-dimensional solid that have six congruent square faces
Cuboid	A polyhedron or 3-D shape
Pyramid	A solid 3-dimensional shape with a polygon base and triangular faces that taper to a point
Sphere	A 3-dimensional shape that is perfectly round
Hemi-sphere	Half of a sphere
cone	A 3-dimensional solid with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers to a point
Cylinder	A 3-dimensional solid with one curved surface and two congruent circular or elliptical bases
Prism	A solid 3-dimensional shape with two identical, parallel polygon bases
3D dimensional	Having three dimensions of length, width and height
Spherical	Shaped like a sphere
Tetrahedron	A polyhedron with four triangular faces; a triangular pyramid
Polyhedron	A solid three-dimensional shape with a plane (flat) faces
Octahedron	Any polyhedron with eight flat faces
	2D shapes
Circle	A plane shape bounded by a continuous line which is always the same distance from the centre
Semi-circle	Half of a circle bounded by the diameter and an arc

Triangle	A polygon with three angles and three sides
Triangular	Shaped like a triangle with three angles and three sides
Rectangle	A 2-D shape with two pairs of opposite equal parallel sides, four right angles and two diagonals
Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides, and four right angles; opposite sides that are parallel; two diagonals that bisect at right angles and four lines of symmetry
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four angles and four sides
Two-dimensional	Having two-dimensions of length and width
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with three equal sides and three equal angles
Isosceles triangle	Triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles
Oblong	Any rectangle except a square
Heptagon	A polygon with 7 sides
Polygon	A plane shape having three or more straight sides
	Symmetry
Symmetrical	When one half of a shape or picture is mirror image of the other half
Mirror line	A line in which the image is reflected
Fold	A line in which shape is folded over or across
Reflection	A geometric transformation resulting in a mirror image
Line symmetry	A object has a line of symmetry if it can be divided in half by one or more lines or axes of symmetry
Reflect	When an image is flipped along a line of symmetry
Axis of symmetry	An axis of symmetry divides a symmetrical object in half
	Position, direction and movement
Position	The comparison of where something is related to another object or its surroundings
Above	At a higher level or on top of something
Below	At a lower level or beneath something
Around	Located or situated on every side
Apart	Separated by a specific time or distance
Between	The space separating two objects
Opposite	Situated on the other or furthest side when seen from a specific or implicit view
Centre	The point that is equally distant from every point on the circumference or a circle or sphere
Direction	The line or course on which something is going along
Route	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination
Across	From one side to another
Ascend	Arrange from smallest to largest
Descend	Arrange from largest to smallest
Grid	A framework of spaces bars that are parallel to or across each other
Clockwise	The same direction as the hands go on a clock
Anti-clockwise	The opposite direction as the hands go on a clock
Compass point	A navigational instrument that shows direction
Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon
Vertical	At right angles to the horizon
Diagonal	A line joining two non-adjacent vertices or corners of a polygon
Angle	The amount of turning between two rays called arms meeting at a common point called the vertex
Turn	To rotate an object around a centre point
Straight line	A line with no bends or curves
Degree	A unit for measuring the size of an angle
y-axis	The vertical axis of a graph
x-axis	The horizontal axis of a graph
Parallel	Equidistant, the same distance apart and never touching

Perpendicular	At right angles to the horizon or another object
Quadrant	Any quarter of a plane divided by and x and y axis
Rotation	To turn an object around a central point
Acute	An angle measuring less than 90°
Obtuse	An angle measuring between 90° and 180°
Protractor	An instrument used to measure angles in degrees
Problem Solving	
Puzzle	A problem designed to test ingenuity or knowledge
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Mental calculation	Arithmetic calculations performed in the mind without writing figures down or using a calculator
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Operation	A mathematical procedure or process used to work something out
Equation	A mathematical statement containing and equals sign, to show that two expressions are equal
	Probability
Probable	The chance that a particular outcome will occur, measured as a ratio of the total of possible outcome
Chance	The likelihood that a particular outcome will occur
Likely	Will probably happen
Unlikely	Will probably not happen

CARRANT BROOK
Junior School

Year 6 Maths Key Vocabulary Glossary

Year 6	
Key Word	**Definition**
Numbers and the Number System	**Counting, properties of numbers and number sequences**
Numerals	A number is a symbol or group of symbols you use to show a number.
Digits	A digit is any of the ten symbols 0 – 9. You use them together to make large numbers.
Odd	Any number that is not a multiple of 2 is an odd number. All whole numbers that you can't divide by 2 to give a whole number are odd.
Even	Any number that is a multiple of 2. All whole numbers that you can divide by 2 to give a whole number are even.
Multiple	A multiple it the result you get when you multiply one whole number with another.
Sequence	A sequence is a set of things that are in order and follow a particular pattern or rule.
Predict	A reasonable mathematical guess based on information given as to what the answer will be or how a pattern of numbers might continue.
Pattern	A series or sequence that repeats.
Pair	A set of two things used together or regarded as a unit.
Rule	A rule is the pattern a sequence follows.
Sort	To arrange or group in a specific way according to numerical properties or shapes.
Classify	Arranging or sorting objects into groups on the basis of a common property that they have.
Property	Any characteristics that are given to a set.
Consecutive	Whole numbers that are next to each other.
Ascending	A list of numbers that goes up or increases in value.
Descending	A list of numbers that go down or decreases in value.
Formula	Formulas are used to describe a rule that connects two numbers.

Divisibility	When you are able to divide a number by another one without leaving a remainder.
Square number	When you multiply any number by itself you get a square number.
Prime	A number that you can only divide by 1 and itself.
Prime factor	A factor that is also a prime number is called a prime factor.
	Fractions
Part	A numerical quantity that is not a whole number.
Equal parts	Shows the number of parts a number has been divided into to make a fraction.
Whole	Shows how many equal parts that item has been divided into. If the top number and bottom number are the same that is equal to one whole.
Third	One part out of three that make the whole.
Half	One part out of two that make the whole.
Tenth	One part out of ten that make the whole.
Quarter	One part out of four that make the whole.
Fraction	A fraction is a part of something. Fractions can be part of one thing or part of a group of things.
Fifth	One part out of five that make the whole.
Sixth	One part out of six that make the whole.
Eighth	One part out of eight that make the whole.
Decimal place	A digit's position after the decimal point is its decimal place.
Decimal point	Dot that separates whole numbers and parts of whole numbers.
Decimal fraction	A decimal number that is less than 1.
Proper fraction	In a proper fraction the numerator is smaller than the denominator.
Improper fraction	The numerator is bigger than its denominators.
Equivalent	Equivalent fractions are fractions that are worth the same as each other.
Mixed number	A mixed number is made up of a whole number and a fraction.
Numerator	This is the top number on the fraction and tells you how many parts you are looking at.
Denominator	This is the bottom number of the fraction shows how many equal parts make the whole.
Twelfth	One part out of twelve that make the whole.
Ratio	Ratio compares one amount with another.
Percentage / per cent	Parts out of one hundred.
	Place Value and Ordering
Ones	Represents a single entity – digits 1-9
Tens	Represents two digit numbers
Hundreds	Represents three digit numbers
Teen numbers	Numbers between 13 - 19
Place Value	A digit's place value is how much the digit is worth in a number.
Exchange	Regrouping a place value column for 1 of the next column along.
Equal to	The same measure, amount, quantity or number as another. Identical in mathematical value.
Compare	Examine the differences between numbers, quantities or values to decide if it is greater than, smaller than, larger than or equal to another quantity.
Order	Put things in their correct place following a specific rule.
Size	The process of comparing or measuring objects or numbers depending on their value or quantity.
Thousands	Represents four digit numbers
Ten thousands	Represents five digit numbers
Million	The number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a thousand
Integer	Whole valued positive or negative number or zero
Positive	A number is positive if it is greater than or equal to zero.
Negative	A number is negative if it is less than or equal to zero.
Below zero	Measurement in degrees to give a temperature less than zero.
BIDMAS	Acronyms to help remember order of operations: Brackets, Indices, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction
	Use a calculator

Recurring	Numbers which keep on repeating the same value after the decimal point.
Display	Screen to see the numbers on a calculator
Operation key	Keys used to input digits on a calculator
	Estimating
Estimate	Using information you have to make a rough or approximate guess.
Round	Giving a number a nearby value.
Nearest	Value closest to what it was or would be if exact.
Calculations	**Addition and Subtraction**
Addition	Addition finds the total of two or more numbers or quantities.
Total	A whole or complete amount.
Double	To multiply by 2.
Subtract	Subtract takes one number or quantity away from another or reduces something by some amount.
Minus	A sign used to indicate subtraction or a negative quantity.
Difference between	The result of subtracting one number from another.
Halve	To divide into two equal parts.
Half	One equal part of 2.
Increase	To make something larger in size.
Decrease	To make something smaller in size.
Inverse	The opposite of another operation.
	Multiplication and Division
Lots of / groups of	Groups of (a given amount) same as times
Times	The arithmetic operation of multiplying two or more numbers to give a product
Multiplication	Repeated addition
Multiply	To add equal groups
Product	The result of multiplication or an expression that identifies factors to be multiplied
Repeated addition	Adding groups of numbers together multiple times
Array	An arrangement of objects, pictures or numbers in rows and columns.
Row	Objects or numbers in a horizontal line
Column	Objects or numbers in a vertical line
Divide	To split into equal parts or groups,
Division	A method of distributing a group of things into equal parts.
Divided	Result of fair sharing by splitting into equal groups.
Remainder	The amount left over after dividing one integer by another to produce an integer quotient
Factor	A whole number that divides exactly into another whole number
Quotient	The number resulting from dividing one number by another, the answer
	Money
Money	The medium of exchange such as notes and coins used to pay for commodities and services.
Coin	A flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp used as money
Notes	A form of money that varies in value and is marked with an official stamp
Penny	A coin that represent the smallest unit of money
Pence	More than one penny
Pound	A coin that is worth 100 pennies
Cost	A mathematical formula used to chart production expenses i.e. value of something in monetary value
Change	Monies given after payment if more than required is given
Amount	Quantity, number of, total, sum, size or extend
Value	Numerical worth or amount
Discount	A reduction in the normal price
Currency	A system of money in general use in a particular country
Profit	Occurs when you sell something for more than it is worth
Loss	Occurs when you sell something for less that it is worth or purchased for
Handling Data	

Tally charts	You can collect and sort data on a tally chart by drawing a little line, called a tally, to show each item you count. The fifth tally in each group across is draw across to make it easier to count in groups of 5.
Graph	A visual diagram used to represent statistical information or functions and equations
Pictogram	A graph using pictures to represent a quantity
Chart	A graph that can be defined as a pictorial representation or a diagram that represents data or values in an organised way
Table	A diagram that shows us the results of data collection
Carroll diagram	A sorting diagram, named after Lewis Carroll, to sort items according to the attributes of two or more categories as belonging or not belonging
Venn diagram	A diagram using circles or other shapes to show the relationship between sets
Title	Tells you what the graph is about
Axis	A real or imaginary reference line
Diagram	A maths diagram is any diagram that conveys mathematical concepts
Common	When two concepts, objects, pictures or shapes are the same or denote one thing the same
Questionnaire	A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers
Survey	A method of collecting a sample of data by asking people questions
Data	A collection of information gathered by observation, questioning or measurement
Mode	A type of average; in a set of scores, values or numbers that occurs the most
Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values in a data set
Line graph	Uses lines to join points which represent a set of data
Statistics	The collection, organisation, presentation and interpretation and analysis of data
Average	A measure used to find the location of the middle of a data set
Median	A type of average which is the middle value of an ordered set of data values
Mean	The total of all the scores or amounts divided by how many scores or amounts there were
Distribution	The range and spread of a data set
Measures, shapes and space	**Measures**
Measure	Use standard of units to determine size or quantity in regard to length, breadth, height, area, mass or weight, volume, capacity, temperature and time
Size	How big or small something is by dimension, value or magnitude
Compare	To view something in relation to another
Approximately	To estimate a number amount or total often rounding it off to the nearest 10 or 100
Standard unit	Units of measurement that have been officially adopted as a measurement standard
Imperial unit	An old measurement system based on everyday activities that originated in England
Metric unit	A decimal system of measurement based on 10
	Length
Length	Distance from one end to another; how long something is
Width	Distance from one side to another
Height	The measurement from top to bottom
Depth	The distance between the nearest end and the farthest end of an object
Long	Measuring a distance from end to end
Short	Measuring a small distance from end to end
Tall	Reference to the height of an object
High	How far up something reaches in distance
Wide	How far across something reaches in distance
Narrow	How small something is in distance
Furthest	The greatest distance of two objects or points of reference
Distance apart	Measurement between to objects or points of reference
Kilometre (km)	A standard unit for measuring distance
Metre (m)	Base unit of length used in the metric system = 100cm
Centimetre (cm)	A metric unit for measuring length, equal to one hundredth of a metre
Mile	Standard imperial or customary unit for measuring length

Ruler	Device used in geometry and technical drawing to measure distances or draw straight lines
Metre stick	A measurement tool that measures one meter
Tape measure	A flexible form a ruler
Breath	The distance across from side to side
Millimetre (mm)	Standard metric unit for measuring length; 10mm in 1cm
Circumference	The distance around a circle
Yard	An imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Foot	An imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Feet	An imperial or customary unit for measuring length
Inches	An imperial or customary unit for measuring length
	Mass
Weigh	The measure of how heavy an object is
Balance	Having the same weight / mass on either side
Kilogram (km)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Gram (g)	Standard metric unit for measuring weight or mass
Scales	Tool used for measuring weight
Weight	How heavy something is when put on measuring scales
Mass	The quantity of matter in an object
Pound	An imperial or customary unit for measuring weight
Ounce	An imperial or customary unit for measuring weight
Tonne	An imperial or customary unit for measuring weight
	Capacity
Capacity	The amount a container or something can hold
Full	Containing or holding as much as is possible; having no empty space
Empty	Containing nothing; not filled or occupied
Contains	Holding something within
Litre (l)	A metric unit for measuring capacity or fluid volume
Millilitre (ml)	Standard metric unit for measuring capacity of fluid volume
Container	Object to hold or transport something in that is usually measured
Measuring cylinder	A plastic or glass measuring tool that has lines on the side to showing how much it contains
Gallon	Imperial and customary fluid volume unit for measuring liquids
	Area
Area	The size a surface takes up
Square centimetre (cm^2)	Square units used to measure the area of a given surface
Square millimetre (mm^2)	Square units used to measure the area of a given surface
	Time
Time	Continuum from past to present to future, the interval between two events or the duration of an event
Days of the week	Names for the unit of time measurement based on the period it takes for the earth to revolve once = 24 hours
Months of the year	Any of the twelve parts of the calendar year
Seasons	A period of the year
Weekend	Specific days of the week; Saturday and Sunday
Morning	The period of time between midnight and noon
Afternoon	The period of time between noon and midnight
Evening	The period of time at the end of the day
Night	The period of time from sunset to sunrise
Midnight	Middle of the night; 12 o'clock am
AM / PM	Any time in the morning between midnight and midday / evening between midday and midnight
Today	On or in the course of this present day
Yesterday	On the day before today
Tomorrow	On the day after today

Earliest	Before the usual or expected time
Latest	After the usual or expected time
O'clock	Time to the hour
Half past	Time to half past the hour
Quarter to / past	Time 15 minutes to and past the hour
Hour	Unit of time; 24 hours make 1 day; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Second	Unit of time; 60 seconds in 1 minute
Minute	Unit of time; 60 minutes in 1 hour
Watch	Shows the time using numbers and hands
Hands	Shows the time on an analogue clock; minute hand is longest; hour hand is shortest
Analogue	A clock with the numbers 1 to 12 around the face and rotating hands to show the time
Digital	A clock without hands that uses numerals to show the time
Date of birth	The date, month a year someone was born
Millennium	Period of time equal to 1000 years
Leap year	Occurs every 4th year and has 366 days instead of 365
Noon	12 o'clock in the day; midday
Timetable	A table showing events organised according to a timed schedule
Arrive	Reach a place at the end of a journey or stage in a journey
Depart	To leave for a journey
12-hour clock	Measuring time by dividing each day into two twelve hour sections as shown on 12-hour clocks
24-hour clock	Measuring time by 24 hour intervals to avoid using am and pm
Greenwich mean time	P Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) originally referred to the mean solar time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich; now it is for the most part the same as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
British summer time	Time as advanced one hour ahead of GMT for daylight saving in the UK between March and October
International date line	The International Date Line is an internationally accepted demarcation on the surface of the Earth running between the North Pole and South Pole and serving as the boundary between one calendar day and the next.
	Shape and space
Shape	Form or outline of an object or drawing
Flat	Level with no height or depth
Curved	Not a straight line and may be open or closed
Straight	A line with no bends or curves
Round	Circular in shape
Solid	A 3-dimensional shape having length, breadth and height
Hollow	Empty space inside
Corner	Point where the edges of a solid shape meet
Point	A defined position in space
Face	Flat surface of a 3-dimensional shape
Side	The lateral face of a 3-dimensional solid
Edge	The side of a polygon or line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet
End	Point marking the end of a line segment or ray
Surface	A set of points in 2 or 3-dimensions defining a space
Right-angle	An angle measuring 90°
vertex	A point where: two or more rays or arms of an angle meet
Vertices	Where the edges of a solid figure meet
Construct	To build or make something
Radius	The distance from the centre of a circle to its circumference
Diameter	A straight line passing through the centre of a circle to touch both sides of the circumference
Regular	Reoccurring at regular intervals
Irregular	A shape or mathematical object which is not regular
Concave	Curves inwards

Convex	Curved outwards
Congruent	Having the same shape and the same size
Concentric	Circles of different sizes that have the same centre point
Arc	Section of a curve; part of a circle
Tangram	A square is cut into 7 pieces, 5 triangles, a square and a parallelogram
Apex	The highest point
	3D shapes
Cube	A 3-dimensional solid that have six congruent square faces
Cuboid	A polyhedron or 3-D shape
Pyramid	A solid 3-dimensional shape with a polygon base and triangular faces that taper to a point
Sphere	A 3-dimensional shape that is perfectly round
Hemi-sphere	Half of a sphere
cone	A 3-dimensional solid with a circular base and a curved surface that tapers to a point
Cylinder	A 3-dimensional solid with one curved surface and two congruent circular or elliptical bases
Prism	A solid 3-dimensional shape with two identical, parallel polygon bases
3D dimensional	Having three dimensions of length, width and height
Spherical	Shaped like a sphere
Tetrahedron	A polyhedron with four triangular faces; a triangular pyramid
Polyhedron	A solid three-dimensional shape with a plane (flat) faces
Octahedron	Any polyhedron with eight flat faces
	2D shapes
Circle	A plane shape bounded by a continuous line which is always the same distance from the centre
Semi-circle	Half of a circle bounded by the diameter and an arc
Triangle	A polygon with three angles and three sides
Triangular	Shaped like a triangle with three angles and three sides
Rectangle	A 2-D shape with two pairs of opposite equal parallel sides, four right angles and two diagonals
Square	A quadrilateral with four equal sides, and four right angles; opposite sides that are parallel; two diagonals that bisect at right angles and four lines of symmetry
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Isosceles triangle	Triangle with two equal sides and two equal angles
Oblong	Any rectangle except a square
Heptagon	A polygon with 7 sides
Polygon	A plane shape having three or more straight sides
Kite	A kite has two sets of equal adjacent sides, opposite angles that are equal, diagonals that intersect at right-angles with the longer diagonal bisecting the shorter diagonal
Parallelogram	A parallelogram has opposite sides that are parallel and of equal length and opposite angles that are equal
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides
	Symmetry
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Fold	A line in which shape is folded over or across
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	Probability
Probable	The chance that a particular outcome will occur, measured as a ratio of the total of possible outcome
Chance	The likelihood that a particular outcome will occur
Likely	Will probably happen
Unlikely	Will probably not happen
Fifty-fifty chance	A result is equally likely to happen or not happen
Biased	Unfairly derived

Random	Without any particular order or pattern