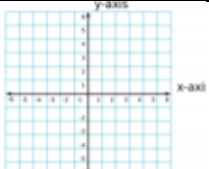Key Vocabulary in Maths Years 3 – 6

| Number | |
|---|---|
| Tenth, hundredth  | Tenth: the value of the digit in the tenths column e.g. 3.26 has 2 tenths<br>Hundredth: the value of the digit in the hundredths column e.g. 3.26 had 6 hundredths |
| Multiples | Times tables e.g. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are multiples of 2. To get these numbers, you multiplied 2 by 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 etc… |
| Factors | Numbers that when multiplied produces a given number e.g. 4 and 8 are factors of 32 |
| Common multiples | A number that is a multiple of two or more numbers. The common multiples of 3 and 4 are 12, 24... The least common multiple (LCM) of two numbers is the smallest number (not zero)<br>that is a multiple of both |
| Common Factors | When you find the factors of two or more numbers, and then find some factors are the<br>same they are the "common factors" e.g. 4 is a common factor of 16 and 32 |
| Prime number | A Prime Number can be divided evenly only by 1, or itself; it must be a whole number greater than 1. e.g. 5 |
| Square numbers | A number which is the product of itself. E.g. 9 is a square number 3 × 3 = 9 |
| Cubed numbers | A number multiplied by itself three times. The cube of 2 is 8 (2 x 2 x 2) |
| Linear sequence | A number pattern which increases (or decreases) by the same amount each time. The amount it increases or decreases by is known as the common difference. E.g. 3, 6, 9, 12 |
| Negative integers | A number to the left of zero on the number line. It is less than zero. E.g. -5 |
| Fractions, Decimals and Percentages | |
| Numerator/denominator | The numerator is the top number in a fraction and the denominator is the bottom number e.g. here the numerator is 4 and the denominator is 5 =4/5 |
| Simplify fractions | A fraction is in simplest form when the top and bottom cannot be any smaller (while still being whole numbers). Example: 2/4 can be simplified to ½<br>To simplify a fraction, divide the top and bottom by the highest number that can divide into both numbers exactly |
| Equivalent fractions | Different fractions that name the same number e.g. ½ = 2/4 |
| Mixed numbers | A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction e.g. 5 ½ |
| Improper fractions | A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator e.g. 5/4 |

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| Percentage | A percent is a ratio whose second term is 100. Percent means parts per hundred.<br>In mathematics, we use the symbol % for percent |
| Convert | A change in the form of a measurement, different units, without a change in the size or amount e.g. millimetres to centimetres |
| **Ratio and proportion** | |
| Proportion | Written as fractions 3/4 to say that there are three girls in every four children |
| Ratio | Written with colons E.g. compare the number of girls to boys in a litter of puppies= 2:4 |
| Mean | The mean is the average of the numbers. To calculate: Just add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are |
| **Roman Numerals** | |
| Roman numerals | Any of the letters representing numbers in the Roman numerical system:<br>I = 1, V = 5, X = 10,<br>L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000 |
| **Operations** | |
| Operations | The 4 operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division |
| Efficient method | A method that gets an accurate answer but involves limited calculations |
| Product | Two numbers multiplied e.g. the product of 6 and 4 is 24 |
| Inverse operation | Opposite operation e.g. +/- and x/÷ |
| **Data Handling and Shape** | |
| Carroll diagram and Venn diagram | Carroll diagram: A table to organise information with yes or no questions<br>Venn diagram: A diagram representing mathematical or logical sets pictorially |
| Bar chart | A diagram in which the numerical values of variables are represented by the height or length of lines or rectangles of equal width |
| Line chart/graph | A type of chart which displays information as a series of data points called 'markers' connected by straight line segments |
| Pie chart | A type of graph in which a circle is divided into sectors that each represent a proportion of the whole |
| Horizontal/vertical | A horizontal line is one which runs from left to right across the page. The vertical line runs up and down the page |
| Quadrants, x-axis/y-axis | The vertical line is called the y-axis and the horizontal is called the x-axis. These lines are perpendicular and intersect at their zero points. This point is called the origin. |
| Translation | A term used in geometry to describe a function that moves an object a certain distance. The object is not altered in any other way. It is not rotated, reflected or re-sized. |
| Dimension | A square describes two dimensions, and a cube describes three dimensions |

| Perimeter, area | Perimeter is the distance around a two dimensional shape. Area is the amount of space inside the flat (2-dimensional) object such as a triangle or circle |
|---|---|
| Reflex angle | An angle which is more than 180° but less than 360° |
| Perpendicular | Perpendicular means "at right angles". A line meeting another at a right angle, or 90° is said to be perpendicular to it |
| Parallel | Two lines that are always the same distance apart and never touch |
| Circumference, diameter, radius | Circumference: distance around a curved object e.g. circle<br>Diameter: distance measured across the<br>circle passing through the centre<br>Radius: distance from the centre of a circle to the outside edge |