

# Maths Vocabulary

## Calculations

**Inverse-** opposite. The inverse of addition is subtraction and the inverse of multiplication is division.

**Recurring-** repeating. A recurring decimal can never be worked out exactly and has a repeating pattern of numbers e.g.  $\frac{1}{3}$  is 0.333333 (forever) but we write 0.3.

## Handling data

**Statistics-** a collection of facts and figures.

**Distribution-** the spread of information.

**Pictogram-** a graph which uses pictures or symbols to show information.

**Frequency table-** shows how often something happens or how common it is.

**Average-** mean, of data.

**Mean-** the average amount found by adding the numbers in a list and dividing by the amount of numbers. E.g. find the mean of 4, 1, 3, 2, 10 so add  $4+1+3+2+10=20$  then 20 divided by 5 = 4. The mean is 4.

**Range-** the difference between the highest and lowest number e.g. the range of 3, 8, 6, 2, 6, 15, 12 is 13 because the highest number (15) take away the lowest (2) is 13.

## Properties of number and number sequences

**Integer-** a whole number, including 0, positive and negative numbers.

**Consecutive-** something that follows on after another e.g. 4, 5, 6, 7 are consecutive numbers and 32, 34, 36 are consecutive even numbers.

**Formula-** a quick way of writing down a rule e.g. the formula for finding the area of a rectangle is  $a=l \times b$ .  $a$ = area of rectangle,  $l$ =length,  $b$ =breadth (width).

**Factor-** a whole number that will divide exactly into another whole number e.g. 3 is a factor of 12.

**Prime number-** whole numbers which only divide by itself and 1 e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.

**Prime factor-** a factor which is also a prime number e.g. 3 is a prime factor of 21. The prime factors of 20 are 2, 2 and 5 ( $2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20$ )

**Square number** - the product of a number multiplied by itself, e.g. 1, 4, 9, 16

## Measures, shape and space

**Metric-** we measure things today using metric units, they are based on the metre for length, litre for capacity and gram for mass. You need to know how many g in kg, cm in m, ml in L etc.

**Imperial-** used to be used in Britain instead of metric system but we still use some e.g. inches, miles, stone, pints.

**Approximately-** not an exact answer.

**Perimeter-** the distance all the way round the edge of something.

**Circumference-** the distance all the way round a circle.

**Radius-** the distance from the centre of a circle to an edge.

**Parallel lines-** lines that are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length (think of train tracks).

**Perpendicular lines** – lines that meet at right angles

**Diagonal-**a diagonal is a line that joins two vertices that are not next to each other.

**Capacity-** the amount something will hold e.g the amount of water in a bottle (ml, L, pts)

**Centilitre (cl)-** a measure of capacity (100cl = 1L)

**Congruent-** exactly the same shape and size as one another.

**Intersecting-** lines that cross each other.

**Vertex** (plural is vertices)- a corner or tip.

**Translation** (in maths)-moving a shape in a certain way: up, down, left, right or diagonally but the shape must be congruent.

**Identical-** the same as

## Fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio

**Numerator-** top number of a fraction, telling us how many parts out of the total

**Denominator-** bottom number of a fraction which tells us the number of equal parts something has been divided into.

**Improper fraction-** also known as top heavy. The numerator is more than the denominator.

**Equivalent-** the same as

**Percentage-** out of a hundred (%)

**Quotient-** the number of times one number can be divided into another e.g. 10 divided by 5 = 2 so the quotient is 2.