



St Robert Southwell Catholic Primary School

Aiming For Excellence - Being The Best We Can Be

Acute angle	An angle less than 90° .
Adjacent	Adjacent sides are next to each other and are joined by a common vertex.
Approximate	An approximate value is a value that is close to the actual value of a number.
Area	The amount of space a shape takes up. E.g. the area of the lawn is 35 square metres.
Asymmetrical	A shape which has no lines of symmetry.
Axis	An axis is one of the lines used to locate a point in a coordinate system.
B	
C	
Calculate	To work out the value of something. This does not have to mean you need a calculator!
Centilitre (cl)	A measure of volume. 100 centilitres = 1 litre (100 cl = 1 l). 1 centilitre = 10 millilitres (1 cl = 10 ml).
Centimetre (cm)	A measure of distance. 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres. (1 cm = 10 mm). 100 centimetres = 1 metre. (100 cm = 1 m).
Cube number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself twice. For example 5 cubed = $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.
Cuboid	A 3D shape with all sides made from rectangles.
D	
Day	A time period of 24 hours. There are 7 days in a week.
Decagon	A ten sided polygon.
Decimal	Not a whole number or integer. For example, 3.6 or 0.235.
Decrease	To make an amount smaller.
Denominator	The bottom part of a fraction.
Difference	Subtract the smaller value from the larger value to find the difference between two numbers.
Distance	How far away an object is. For example, it is a distance of 3 miles to the city centre.
E	



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Equal	Used to show two quantities have the same value.
Equation	Two expressions which have the same value, separated by an '=' sign. E.g. $3y = 9 + y$
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all sides and angles the same size.
Estimate	To find an approximate answer to a more difficult problem. E.g. 31.2×5.94 is roughly equal to $30 \times 6 = 180$.
Even number	Any number which is a multiple of 2. Even numbers always end in 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.
F	
Factor	A number that divides another number exactly. E.g. 4 is a factor of 12.
Figures	Another name for numbers. For example one thousand and fifty in figures is 1050.
Frequency	How many times something happens. Another word for 'total'.
G	
Gram (g)	A measure of mass. 1 gram = 1000 milligrams. (1 g = 1000 mg)
H	
HCF	Stands for 'highest common factor'. It is the largest factor common to a set of numbers. E.g. The HCF of 16 and 24 is 8.
Heptagon	A seven sided polygon.
Hexagon	A six sided polygon.
I	
Increase	To make an amount larger.
Indices	Another name for powers such as 2 or 3 .
Integer	A whole number.
J	
Justify	Another word for 'explain'. Often crops up on your maths exam. E.g. 'Calculate the mean and range for each player. Who is the better player Justify your answer.'
K	



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Kilogram (Kg) A measure of mass. 1 kilogram = 1000 grams. (1 kg = 1000 g)

Kilometre (Km) A measure of distance. 1 kilometre = 1000 metres. (1 km = 1000 m)

L

LCM Stands for 'lowest common multiple'. It is the smallest multiple common to a set of numbers. E.g. The LCM of 3 and 4 is 12.

Litre (l) A measure of volume. 1 litre = 100 centilitres (1 l = 100 cl). 1 litre = 1000 millilitres (1 l = 1000 ml).

M

Metre (m) A measure of distance. 1 metre = 100 centimetres. (1 m = 100 cm).

Millilitre (ml) A measure of volume. 10 millilitres = 1 centilitre (10 ml = 1 cl). 1000 millilitres = 1 litre (1000 ml = 1 l).

Millimetre (mm) A measure of distance. 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre. (10 mm = 1 cm).

Month A time period of either 28, 30 or 31 days. There are 12 months in a year.

Multiple A number which is part of another number's times table. E.g. 35 is a multiple of 5.

N

Negative A value less than zero

Nonagon A nine sided polygon.

Numerator The top part of a fraction.

O

Obtuse angle An angle between 90 and 180 .

Octagon An eight sided polygon.

Odd number A number that is not a multiple of 2. Odd numbers always end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

Operation An action which when applied to one or more values gives an output value. The four most common operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

P

Parallel Two or more lines which are always the same distance apart.



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Parallelogram A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

Pentagon A five sided polygon.

Perimeter The distance around a shape.

Perpendicular Two or more lines which meet at right angles.

Polygon A shape made from straight lines.

Positive number A number greater than zero.

Prime A number which has exactly two factors. The number one and itself.

Prism A 3D shape with the same cross section all along its length.

Product The answer when two values are multiplied together.

Q

Quadrilateral A four sided polygon.

R

Recurring A decimal which never ends but repeats all or parts of the sequence of numbers after the decimal point. E.g 0.333333 or 0.141414.

Reflex angle An angle greater than 180 .

Regular A shape with all sides and angles the same size.

Remainder The amount left over when a number cannot be divided exactly. For example, 21 divided by 4 is 5 remainder 1.

Right angle An angle of 90 .

Rotation To turn a shape using an angle, direction and centre of rotation.

Round To reduce the amount of significant figures or decimal places a number has. For example £178 rounded to the nearest £10 is £180.

S

Sequence A list of numbers which follows a pattern. For example 6, 11, 16, 21, ...



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Simplify	To write a sum, expression or ratio in its lowest terms. For example 4:10:6 can be simplified to 2:5:3.
Solid	A 3D shape.
Solve	To find the missing value in an equation.
Speed	How fast an object is moving. Average speed = Total distance divided by time taken.
Square number	The product when an integer is multiplied by itself. For example, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100.
Sum	The answer when two or more values are added together.
Surface area	To total area of all sides on a 3D shape.
Symmetrical	A shape which has at least one line of symmetry.
T	
Tally	A system of counting where every group of four vertical lines is followed by a horizontal line to easily count in steps of five.
Translation	To move a shape from one position to another by sliding in the x-axis followed by the y-axis.
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
Triangle	A three sided polygon.
U	
V	
Value	A numerical amount or quantity.
Volume	The amount an object can hold. E.g. a bottle of cola has a volume of 2 litres.
W	
Week	A time period of 7 days.
Wide	Used to describe the width of something
Width	The distance from side to side. E.g. 'The swimming pool is 10 metres wide.'
X	



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X-Axis	The horizontal axis on a graph. The line going across the page.
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Y

Y-Axis	The vertical axis on a graph. The line going from top to bottom.
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Year	A time period of 12 months or 365 days. (366 in a leap year.)
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