
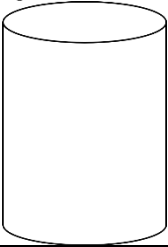

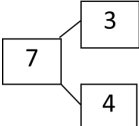
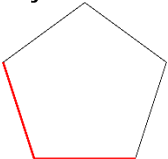
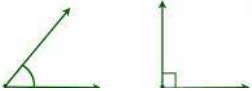
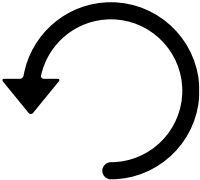
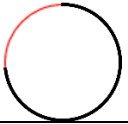
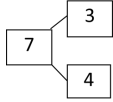
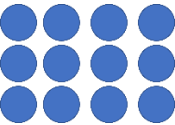

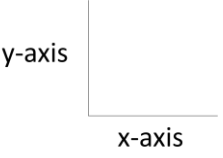
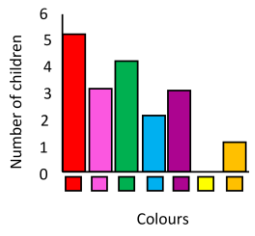
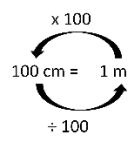
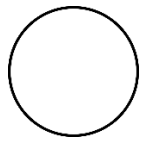
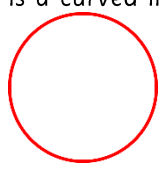
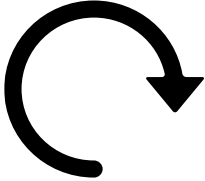

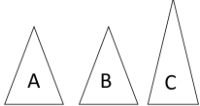
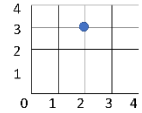
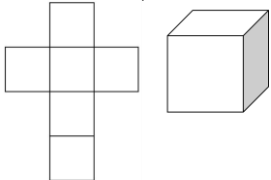
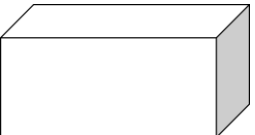
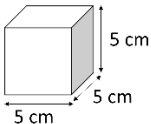
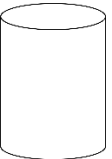
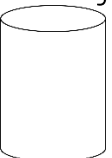
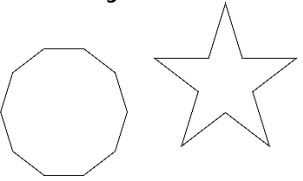



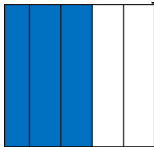
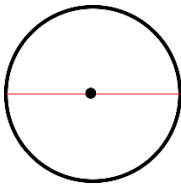
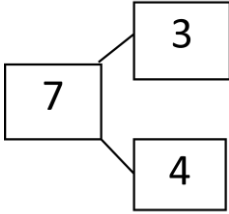
word	etymology	definition	In sentence	Link to other mathematical words	Link to other areas of the curriculum
2D	From Latin <i>dinetri</i> meaning 'to measure out'	2D is an abbreviation of two-dimensional.	A 2D shape only exists on a plane and doesn't occupy space. A square is a 2D shape. 	three-dimensional	
3D	From Latin <i>dinetri</i> meaning 'to measure out'	3D is an abbreviation of three-dimensional.	A 3D shape occupies space. A cylinder is a 3D shape. 	two-dimensional	
acute	From Latin <i>actus</i> meaning 'to sharpen'	an angle that is smaller than a right angle (90°)	This is an example of an acute angle . 		
add	From Latin <i>addere</i> meaning 'to join or attach'	To combine two numbers together.	3 add 4 is equal to 7 		adhesive
adjacent	From Latin <i>adiacere</i> meaning 'border upon'	next to or adjoining	The red sides of this pentagon are adjacent . 		
angle	From Latin <i>angulus</i> meaning 'a corner'	The space where two intersecting lines meet.		triangle rectangle	
anti-clockwise	From Greek <i>anti</i> meaning 'opposite'	movement in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock			
area	From Latin <i>area</i> meaning 'open space'	Area is the space a surface takes up inside its perimeter. It is measured in square units.	The area of a rectangle with sides of 8 cm and 2 cm will be 16 cm ² .		

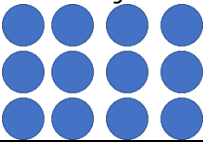
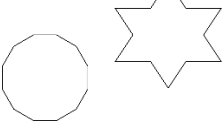
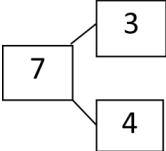
arc	From Latin <i>arcus</i> meaning 'a bow, an arch'	An arc is a portion of the circumference of the circle.	The arc is a curved line. 		
ascending	From Latin <i>ascendere</i> meaning 'to climb'	increasing in size or value	The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40 are written in ascending order.	descending	
associative law	From Latin <i>associare</i> meaning 'join with'	This is the law that no matter how the different parts of addition (or multiplication) are grouped, the answer will be the same. $(7 + 4) + 2 = 13$ $7 + (4 + 2) = 13$			Society
altogether	From Old English <i>togædere</i> meaning 'in a group'	This means the same as 'in total'.	If one part has 3 ones and the other part has 4 ones, altogether there  will be 7 ones.		
array	From Old French <i>areyer</i> meaning 'to put in order'	counters in columns and rows to show multiplication and division	This array shows... $3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $12 \div 4 = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 4$ 		
approximate	From Latin <i>proximare</i> meaning 'come near'	an estimate that is not an exact amount	The answer to the calculation $102 + 199$ is approximately 300		
asymmetrical	From Greek <i>syn</i> meaning 'together' and <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	made up of parts that are not equal or equivalent	This pattern is asymmetrical . 	symmetry symmetrical	
average (mean)		The average of a set of data is calculated by adding the quantities together and dividing the result by the amount of quantities.	The average of 6, 5 and 4 is 5.		

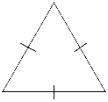

axis (plural axes)	From Latin <i>axis</i> meaning 'axle, pivot'	An axis is a reference line. On graphs, the axes are used to show measuring scales.	<p>The y-axis is vertical. The x-axis is horizontal.</p> 		
bar graph	From Greek <i>graphos</i> meaning 'writing'	a representation of data that is a snapshot in time	<p>This bar graph shows the favourite colours of children in Year 3.</p> 	parallelogram	biography autobiography
brackets		the symbols used to separate parts in a multi-step calculation	The brackets mean that the addition is completed before the multiplication $(2 + 3) \times 7$		
capacity	From Latin <i>capacitatem</i> meaning 'capable of holding much'	the amount of liquid a container can hold	The capacity of a can is about 330 ml		
centimetre	From Latin <i>centum</i> meaning 'hundred' and Greek <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	a unit of length	<p>There are 100 centimetres in one metre.</p> 	metre millimetre kilometre century	centurion
chart	From Late Latin <i>charta</i> meaning 'map'	information in the form of a table, graph or diagram			
chronological	From Latin form of Greek <i>khronos</i> meaning time	occurring in time order	When you arrange events in chronological order, you start with the earliest.		
circle	From Latin <i>circulus</i> meaning 'small ring or hoop'	the name of a 2D shape with one curved side	<p>A circle has no vertices.</p> 	circumference	circumnavigate
circumference	From Latin <i>circum</i> meaning 'around' and <i>ferre</i> meaning 'to carry'	the distance all the way around the outside of a circle	<p>The circumference is a curved line.</p> 	circle difference	circumnavigate

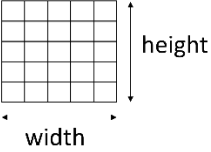
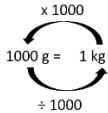
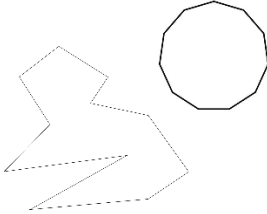
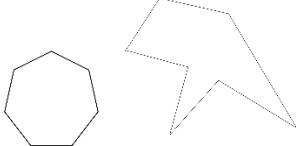

clockwise		movement in the direction of the hands of a clock			
common factor	From Latin <i>communis</i> meaning 'shared by all'	a factor of two or more given numbers	The common factors of 12 and 18 are 1, 2, 3 and 6 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\overline{18}$ $\textcircled{1} \times 18$ $\textcircled{2} \times 9$ $\textcircled{3} \times 6$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\overline{12}$ $\textcircled{1} \times 12$ $\textcircled{2} \times 6$ $\textcircled{3} \times 4$ </div> </div>		
common multiple	From Latin <i>communis</i> meaning 'shared by all' From Latin <i>multi</i> meaning 'many' and <i>plus</i> meaning 'fold'	a multiple of two or more given numbers	20 is a common multiple of 4 and 5		
compare	From Latin <i>com</i> meaning 'with' and <i>par</i> meaning 'equal'	using these symbols to find the larger and the smaller amount more than > less than < equal to =			
cone	From Latin <i>conus</i> meaning 'cone, peak of a helmet'	a 3D shape with one circular face and one curved surface which tapers to a point	A cone has no straight edges 		
congruent	From Latin <i>congruere</i> meaning 'agree'	shapes that are exactly the same in size and dimensions	Triangles A and B are congruent , but triangle C is different. 		
consecutive	From Latin <i>com</i> meaning 'with, together; and <i>sequi</i> meaning 'to follow'	numbers that follow each other	1, 2, 3 are consecutive numbers 2, 4, 6 are consecutive even numbers	sequence	
coordinate	From Latin <i>ordinus</i> meaning 'set in order'	the position of a point, usually described using pairs of number	The coordinate (2, 3) describes a point that is 2 on the x-axis and 3 on the y-axis. 		

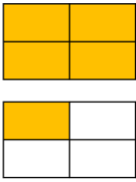
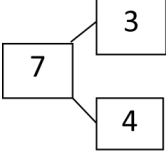

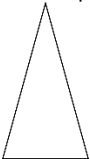
cube	From Greek <i>kybos</i> meaning 'a six-sided dice'	a 3D shape with six identical square faces	The net of a cube is formed of six joined squares 	cuboid cube number	
cuboid	From Greek <i>kybos</i> meaning 'a six-sided dice' and <i>eidos</i> meaning 'to see'	a 3D shape with six rectangular faces	Most boxes are a cuboid shape 	cube cube number	
cube number	From Greek <i>kybos</i> meaning 'a six-sided dice'	the product of three equal factors	125 is a cube number because $5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ 	cube cuboid	
curved surface	From Latin <i>curvare</i> meaning 'to bend' From Old French <i>sur</i> meaning 'above' and <i>face</i> meaning 'face'	a non-plane surface of a 3D shape.	Both cones and cylinders have a curved surface 		
cylinder	From Greek <i>kylindein</i> meaning 'to roll'	a 3D shape with two circular faces joined by a curved surface	A cylinder does not have any vertices. 		
decagon	From Greek <i>deka</i> meaning 'ten' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with ten sides and ten angles	Both of these shapes are decagons . 	pentagon hexagon heptagon octagon nonagon hendecagon dodecagon polygon diagonal	
decreasing	From Latin <i>de</i> meaning 'down, away from' and <i>crescere</i> meaning 'to grow'	to become smaller in value.	This number pattern is decreasing by one each time. 20, 19, 18		
degree	From Latin <i>de</i> meaning 'down' and <i>gradus</i> meaning 'a step'	the unit of measure for angles	A right angle is 90° 		

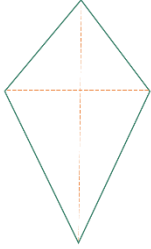
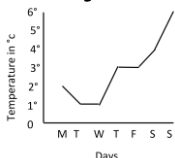
denominator	From Latin <i>denominare</i> meaning 'to name'	This is the number below the vinculum in a fraction. It shows the number of equal parts that the whole is divided into.	The denominator shows that this shape has been divided into five equal parts.  $\frac{3}{5}$		
descending	From Latin <i>de</i> meaning 'down' and <i>scandere</i> meaning 'to climb'	decreasing in size or value	These numbers are in descending order. 90, 40, 30, 10	ascending	
diagonal	From Greek <i>diagonios</i> meaning 'from angle to angle' From <i>dia</i> meaning 'across' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'			pentagon hexagon heptagon octagon nonagon decagon hendecagon dodecagon polygon diameter	
diameter	From Greek <i>dia</i> meaning 'across' and <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	a straight line from one point on the circumference to another which passes straight through the centre of a circle	The diameter is double the radius 	diagonal centimetre metre kilometre millimetre	
difference	From Latin <i>dis</i> meaning 'apart, away from' and <i>ferre</i> meaning 'to carry'	The difference between two numbers is found by subtracting the smaller number from the bigger number.	The difference between 7 and 4 is 3. 	circumference	
digit	From Latin <i>digitus</i> meaning 'finger or toe'	one of the ten numerals (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9) that forms a number	In the number 54, the digit 5 has a value of 50 and the digit 4 has a value of 4.		



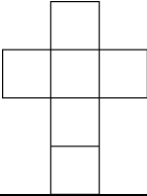
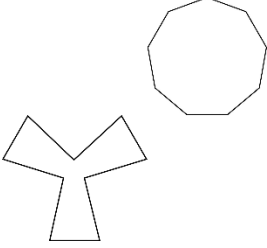
divide	From Latin <i>dis</i> meaning 'apart' and <i>videre</i> meaning 'to separate'	to share or group into equal parts	<p>I can divide 12 into 3 equal groups of 4. 12 divided by 3 is equal to 4.</p> 		
dodecagon	From Greek <i>dodeka</i> meaning 'twelve' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with twelve sides and twelve angles	<p>Both of these shapes are dodecagons</p> 	pentagon hexagon heptagon octagon nonagon decagon hendecagon polygon diagonal	
dividend	From Latin <i>dis</i> meaning 'apart' and <i>videre</i> meaning 'to separate'	the amount that is being divided	<p>In this calculation, the dividend is 96.</p> $96 \div 4 = 24$ $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 4 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{8} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$	divisible divisor divide	
divisible	From Latin <i>dis</i> meaning 'apart' and <i>videre</i> meaning 'to separate'	If a number can be divided by a divisor without a remainder, it is divisible by that number.	<p>96 is divisible by 4 because it can be divided by 4 exactly with no remainder</p> $96 \div 4 = 24$ $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 4 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{8} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$	divisor divide dividend	
divisor	From Latin <i>dis</i> meaning 'apart' and <i>videre</i> meaning 'to separate'	the number of that the dividend is being divided by	<p>In this calculation, the divisor is 4.</p> $96 \div 4 = 24$ $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 4 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{8} \\ 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array}$	dividend divisible divide	
equal	From Latin <i>aequus</i> meaning 'level, flat'	Equal means 'the same'	<p>3 add 4 is equal to 7</p> 	equivalent equidistant equation equilateral	equator
equation	From Latin <i>aequus</i> meaning 'level, flat'	a group of numbers and symbols that includes an equal symbol	<p>This is an addition equation.</p> $3 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$	equivalent equidistant equal equilateral	equator

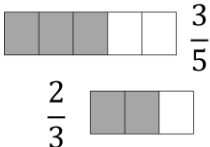

equilateral	From Latin <i>aequus</i> meaning 'level, flat' and <i>lateralis</i> meaning 'belonging to the side'	having all sides the same length	An equilateral triangle has three equal sides. 	equivalent equidistant equal equation quadrilateral	equator
equivalent	From Latin <i>aequus</i> meaning 'level, flat' and <i>valere</i> meaning 'be worth'	having the same value	These fractions are equivalent as they have the same value. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$	equal equation equilateral	equator
estimate		an approximately accurate guess	A sensible estimate for this answer would be 300 $101 + 196$		
even number		An even number has a 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones column. They can all be divided by 2.	48 is an even number. 37 is an odd number. T O 4 8 3 7		
expression		An expression is one or a group of numbers, symbols or operators. It does not use $<$ $>$ $=$. If an equality or inequality symbol is used, the expression becomes an equation.	$2 + 5$ 3^2		
face		one of the plane surfaces of a solid (3D) shape	A cube has six identical square faces . 		
factor		a number that can multiply by another factor to make a given number	The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 $\underline{12}$ 1×12 2×6 3×4		

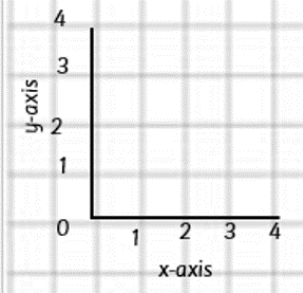
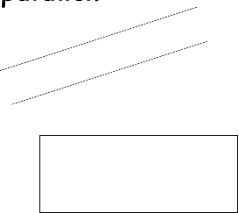
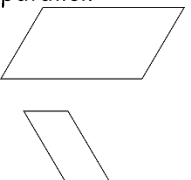
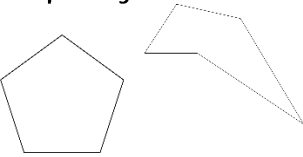
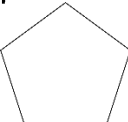
factorise		to identify the factors of a given number	<p>We can factorise 12 by finding its factor pairs. The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12</p> $\begin{array}{l} \underline{12} \\ 1 \times 12 \\ 2 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 4 \end{array}$		
formula		an algebraic expression of a rule	<p>The area of a rectangle can be found using the formula $a = w \times h$ (area = width x height)</p> 		
fraction	From Latin <i>frangere</i> meaning 'to break something in pieces, shatter'	A representation of the part of a whole or a collection of objects	$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{4}{3} \quad 1\frac{1}{3}$		
gram	From Greek <i>gramma</i> meaning 'small weight'	a unit of mass	<p>There are 1000 grams in one kilogram.</p> 		
hendecagon	From Greek <i>hendeka</i> meaning 'eleven' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with eleven sides and eleven angles	<p>Both of these shapes are hendecagons</p> 	<p>pentagon hexagon heptagon octagon decagon dodecagon polygon nonagon diagonal</p>	
heptagon	From Greek <i>hepta</i> meaning 'seven' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with seven sides and seven angles	<p>Both of these shapes are heptagons</p> 	<p>pentagon hexagon octagon decagon hendecagon dodecagon polygon nonagon diagonal</p>	
hexagon	From Greek <i>hexa</i> meaning 'six' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with six sides and six angles	<p>Both of these shapes are hexagons</p> 	<p>pentagon heptagon octagon decagon hendecagon dodecagon polygon nonagon diagonal</p>	

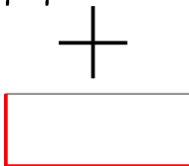
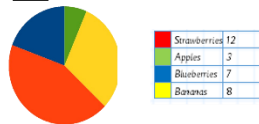
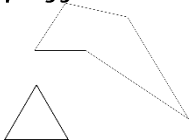
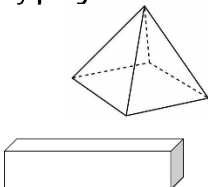
horizontal	From Greek <i>horizein</i> meaning 'bound, limit'	a line that is parallel to the horizon	The x-axis on a graph is horizontal .		horizon
improper fraction	From Latin <i>in</i> meaning 'not and' and From Old French <i>propre</i> meaning 'exact' From Latin <i>frangere</i> meaning 'to break something in pieces, shatter'	a fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator	Improper fractions are greater than one whole. $\frac{5}{4}$ 		
increasing	From Latin <i>crescere</i> meaning 'to grow'	Increasing means to become greater in value.	This number pattern is increasing by one each time. 18, 19, 20		
integer	From Latin <i>integer</i> meaning 'intact, whole'	a whole number that can be positive or negative	8 and -8 are integers , but 0.8 and - 0.8 are not.		integral
intersect	From Latin <i>inter</i> meaning 'between' and <i>secare</i> meaning 'to cut'	the point at which two or more lines meet	In a graph, the x-axis and y-axis intersect at (0,0)		
inverse operation	From Latin <i>inversus</i> meaning 'turn about'	opposite operations that 'undo' each other	Addition and subtraction are inverse operations . $3 + 4 = 7$, so $7 - 4 = 3$ 		
irregular	From Latin <i>in</i> meaning 'not' and <i>regularis</i> meaning 'having rules'	'irregular' is used to describe shapes where the sides and the angles are not the same size	The angles in this shape are different, so it is irregular . 	regular	
isosceles	From Greek <i>isos</i> meaning 'equal' and <i>skelos</i> meaning 'leg'	a shape with only two sides of equal length	An isosceles triangle has two equal sides and two equal angles. 	isometric	

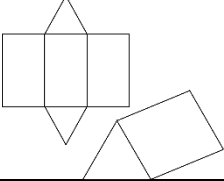
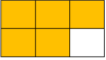

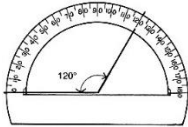
kilogram	From Greek <i>khilioi</i> meaning 'thousand' and <i>gramma</i> meaning 'small weight'	a unit of mass	There are 1000 grams in one kilogram . $\begin{array}{c} \times 1000 \\ \curvearrowright \\ 1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 1000 \end{array}$	kilometre	
kilometre	From Greek <i>khilioi</i> meaning 'thousand' and <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	a metric unit of measure equal to one thousand metres	There are 1000 metres in one kilometre . $\begin{array}{c} \times 1000 \\ \curvearrowright \\ 1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 1000 \end{array}$	kilogram	
kite		a 2D shape with two pairs of equal length adjacent sides	The diagonals of a kite intersect at right angles. 		
length		a linear measurement			
line graph	From Greek <i>graphos</i> meaning 'writing'	a graph that uses lines to connect the points of a chart	A line graph shows a change over time 	parallelogram	biography autobiography
litre		a unit of capacity or volume	There are 1000 millilitres in one litre . $\begin{array}{c} \times 1000 \\ \curvearrowright \\ 1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ L} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 1000 \end{array}$	millilitre	
metre	From Greek <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	a unit of length	There are 1000 metres in one kilometre. $\begin{array}{c} \times 1000 \\ \curvearrowright \\ 1000 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ km} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 1000 \end{array}$	centimetre millimetre kilometre	
millilitre	From Latin <i>mille</i> meaning 'thousand'	a unit of capacity or volume	There are 1000 millilitres in one litre. $\begin{array}{c} \times 1000 \\ \curvearrowright \\ 1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ L} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 1000 \end{array}$	millimetre	


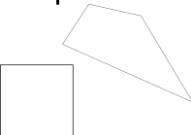
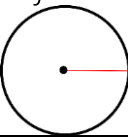
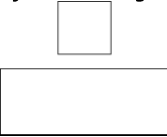
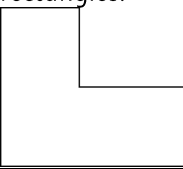
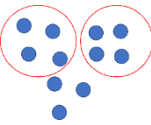
millimetre	From Latin <i>mille</i> meaning 'thousand' and Greek <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	a metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a metre.	There are 10 millimetres in one centimetre. 	millilitre	
mixed number		a number consisting of an integer and a fraction	Mixed numbers are greater than one whole. $1\frac{1}{4}$ 		
multiple	From Latin <i>multi</i> meaning 'many' and <i>plus</i> meaning 'fold'	a multiple is the result of multiplying a number by an integer.	12 is a multiple of 4 because $4 \times 3 = 12$		
multiply	From Latin <i>multi</i> meaning 'many' and <i>plus</i> meaning 'fold'	to increase a quantity by a scale factor	When you multiply 3 by 4, the answer will be 12.		
negative integer	From Latin <i>integer</i> meaning 'intact, whole'	a whole number less than zero	In temperature, a negative number is below freezing point. - 8, -5 -6		
negative number		a number less than zero	In temperature, a negative number is below freezing point. - 8, -5 -6.5		
net		a shape formed of 2D shapes that folds together to form a 3D polyhedron	The net of a cube is made up of 6 connected squares. 		
nonagon	From Greek <i>nona</i> meaning 'nine' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with nine sides and nine angles	Both of these shapes are nonagons 	pentagon hexagon heptagon octagon decagon hendecagon dodecagon polygon diagonal	

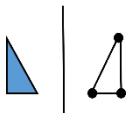
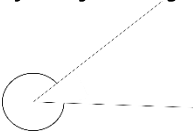
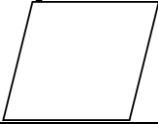
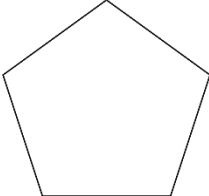

non-unit fraction		a fraction with a numerator greater than 1	<p>These are examples of non-unit fractions.</p> 		
number	From Latin <i>numerus</i> meaning 'a number, quantity'	A number is an arithmetic value that represents a quantity. They include whole and decimal positive and negative numbers.	Some examples of numbers are 1 7.3 -9 -2.4	numerator numeral	
numerator	From Latin <i>numerus</i> meaning 'a number, quantity'	The numerator is the number above the vinculum in a fraction. It shows the number of parts out of the whole.	<p>The numerator shows that 3 out of the 5 equal parts are shaded.</p> 	numeral number	
numeral	From Latin <i>numerus</i> meaning 'a number, quantity'	A numeral is a symbol (or group of symbols) used to represent a number. This could be using digits or letters.	<p>The number 4 can be represented by these numerals (among others)</p> <p>4 four</p>	numerator number	
odd number		An odd number has a 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 in the ones column. They cannot be divided by 2 without leaving a remainder.	<p>37 is an odd number. 48 is an even number.</p> <p>T O 4 8 3 7</p>		
operation	From Latin <i>opera</i> meaning 'work, effort'	a mathematical process (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division)	<p>In this calculation, the operation is addition. $5 + 3 = 8$</p>		

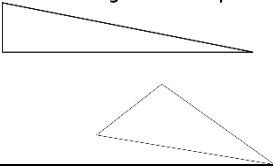
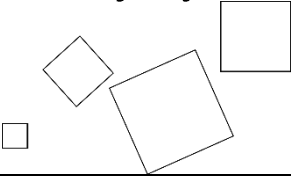
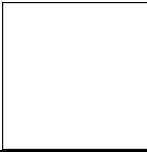
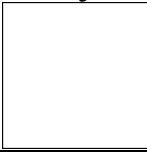
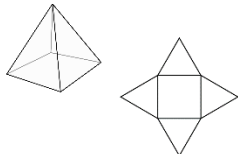
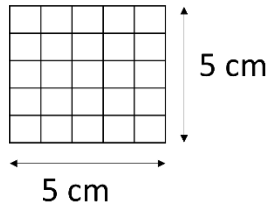
origin	From Latin <i>originem</i> meaning 'beginning, source'	the point at which axes in a coordinates grid cross	<p>The origin is point (0,0)</p> 		
parallel	From Greek <i>para</i> meaning 'beside' and <i>allēlois</i> meaning 'each other'	Parallel lines will stay the same distance apart and never meet, regardless of how far they are extended	<p>The opposite sides in a rectangle are parallel.</p> 	parallelogram	paralysed Paralympics
parallelogram	From Greek <i>para</i> meaning 'beside', <i>allēlois</i> meaning 'each other' and <i>graphein</i> meaning 'to write'	a 2D shape that has two pairs of parallel lines and two pairs of equal opposite angles	<p>The opposite sides in a parallelogram are parallel.</p> 	parallel	paralysed Paralympics biography autobiography
partition		to split a number into two or more groups	<p>The number 37 can be partitioned into 30 and 7.</p>		
percentage	From Modern Latin <i>per centum</i> meaning 'by the hundred'	the number of parts per hundred, written using the % symbol.	<p>10% means 10 out of 100</p>	century centimetre	
pentagon	From Greek <i>penta</i> meaning 'five' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a polygon with five sides and five angles	<p>Both of these shapes are pentagons</p> 	hexagon heptagon octagon nonagon decagon hendecagon dodecagon polygon diagonal	
perimeter	From Greek <i>peri</i> meaning 'around' and <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	the distance around the exterior of a 2D shape	<p>If one side of this regular pentagon is 3 cm, the perimeter must be 15 cm.</p> 		

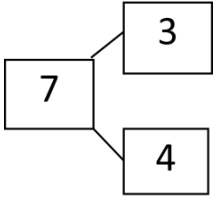
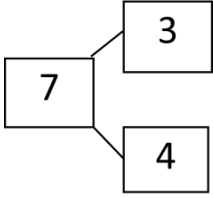

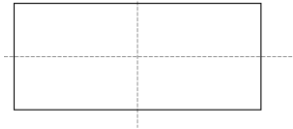
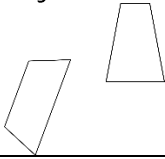
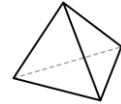
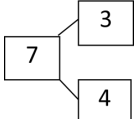
perpendicular	From Latin <i>perpendere</i> meaning 'to balance carefully'	a pair of lines that meet at a right angle	The adjacent sides of a rectangle are perpendicular . 										
place holder		a zero used to show that a place value column that has a value of zero	We use a place holder in the ones column to show that the number is 460, not 46. H T O 4 6 0										
pie chart		a representation of a set of data where each segment represents a part of the whole	This pie chart shows the favourite fruits of children in year 5 <small>Pie chart showing the favourite fruits of year 5</small>  <table data-bbox="873 956 981 1025"><tr><td>Strawberries</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Apples</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Blueberries</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Bananas</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	Strawberries	12	Apples	3	Blueberries	7	Bananas	8		
Strawberries	12												
Apples	3												
Blueberries	7												
Bananas	8												
polygon	From Greek <i>polys</i> meaning 'many' and <i>gōnia</i> meaning 'corner, angle'	a 2D shape with three or more straight lines	Triangles and pentagons are examples of polygons . 	polyhedron pentagon hexagon heptagon octagon nonagon decagon hendecagon dodecagon diagonal	polytheistic polyhedron								
polyhedron	From Greek <i>polys</i> meaning 'many' and <i>hedra</i> meaning 'seat, base, face'	a 3D shape with flat faces that are polygons	Cuboids and square-based pyramids are examples of polyhedra . 	polyhedron tetrahedron	polytheistic polygon								
positive number		a number greater than zero	Zero is not a positive number or a negative number 8 5 6.5										

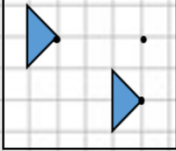
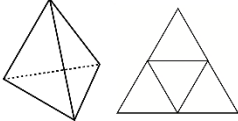
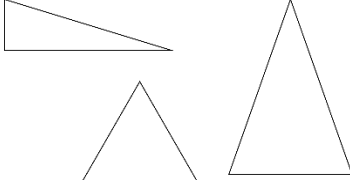
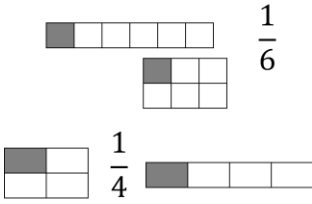
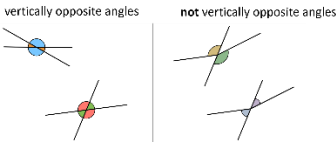
prime factor		a factor of a number that is prime	<p>The prime factors of 12 are 2 and 3</p> $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 1 \times 12 \\ 2 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 4 \end{array}$ <p>12 can be shown as the product of prime factors: $2 \times 2 \times 3$ or $2^2 \times 3$</p>		
prime number		a whole number that only has two factors: itself and 1	11 and 13 prime numbers as they are only divisible by themselves and 1.		
prism		a 3D solid with two identical, parallel bases and otherwise rectangular faces	<p>A triangular prism has five faces (three rectangles and two triangles).</p> 		
product	From Latin <i>producere</i> meaning 'something produced'	the result of multiplying two numbers together	12 is the product of 3 and 4.		
proper fraction		a fraction with a value that is less than 1	<p>In proper fractions, the numerator is less than the denominator</p> $\frac{5}{6}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ 		
proportion	From Latin <i>proportionem</i> meaning 'comparative relation'	This is a comparison between two or more part of a whole or a group, usually represented as a fraction, decimal or percentage. It is a part-whole relationship.	If two fifths of a class is boys, the proportion of the class that is girls is three fifths.		
protractor	From Latin <i>protrahere</i> meaning 'to draw forward'	a measuring tool used to measure the size of angles	<p>A protractor measures angles in degrees (°)</p> 		

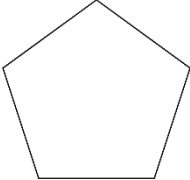
quadrant	From Latin <i>quadri</i> meaning 'four'	one of four sections that a coordinate grid is divided into	<p>second quadrant first quadrant</p>  <p>third quadrant fourth quadrant</p>	quadrilateral square	quadrat
quadrilateral	From Latin <i>quadri</i> meaning 'four' and <i>latus</i> meaning 'the side'	a polygon with four sides and four angles	<p>Both of these shapes are quadrilaterals.</p> 	quadrant equilateral square	quadrat
quotient		the result when the dividend is divided by the divisor	<p>In this calculation, the quotient is 24.</p> $96 \div 4 = 24$ $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 4 \overline{) 96} \end{array}$		
radius		a straight line from one point on the circumference to the centre of the circle	<p>The radius is half the diameter.</p> 		
ratio		This is a comparison between two or more parts of a whole or group. It is a part-part relationship.	<p>For every 2 girls, there are 3 boys. The ratio of girls to boys is 2:3.</p>		
rectangle	From Latin <i>reg</i> meaning 'move in a straight line' and <i>angulus</i> meaning 'a corner'	a quadrilateral with four right angles	<p>A square is an example of a rectangle.</p> 	rectilinear angle triangle	
rectilinear	From Latin <i>reg</i> meaning 'move in a straight line' and <i>linear</i> meaning 'line'	A shape that has straight, perpendicular sides (which means they meet at right angles)	<p>A rectilinear shape can be divided up into other rectangles.</p> 	rectangle	
remainder	From Latin <i>remanere</i> meaning 'to stay behind'	the amount remaining after division where a whole number answer is needed	<p>11 can be divided by 4 three times with a remainder of 3</p> $11 \div 4 = 2 \text{ r } 3$  $\begin{array}{r} 02 \text{ r } 3 \\ 4 \overline{) 11} \end{array}$		

reflection	From Latin <i>re</i> meaning 'back' and <i>flectere</i> meaning 'to bend'	a mirror image that is equidistant from a mirror line	This shape has been reflected in the mirror line. 	reflex angle									
reflex angle	From Latin <i>re</i> meaning 'back' and <i>flectere</i> meaning 'to bend'	an angle that is larger than a straight line (180°) but smaller than a complete circle (360°)	This is an example of a reflex angle . 	reflection									
rhombus		an equilateral parallelogram	A rhombus has four equal length sides and two pairs of identical opposite angles. 										
regular	From Latin <i>regularis</i> meaning 'having rules'	'regular' is used to describe shapes where the sides and the angles are all the same size	The sides and the angles in this shape are the same, so it is regular . 	irregular									
repeated addition		showing multiplication by adding equal parts to make a whole	I can show 5 x 4 as repeated addition : 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 <table border="1" data-bbox="810 1243 1021 1323"><tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">20</td></tr></table>	5	5	5	5	20					
5	5	5	5										
20													
repeated subtraction		showing division by subtracting equal parts from the whole	I can show 20 ÷ 5 as repeated subtraction : 20 – 5 – 5 – 5 – 5 = 0 <table border="1" data-bbox="724 1442 948 1527"><tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">20</td></tr></table>	5	5	5	5	20					
5	5	5	5										
20													
right angle		an angle of exactly 90°	A square has four right angles . 										
Roman numeral		a system of symbols used to represent numbers that was developed by the Romans	These are the 7 Roman numerals used to form numbers. I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1,000										

scalene	From Greek <i>skalenōs</i> meaning 'uneven, unequal'	a triangle that has three unequal sides and three unequal angles	A scalene triangle is an irregular shape. 		
sequence	From Latin <i>sequi</i> meaning 'to follow'	A list of things (usually numbers) in a particular order.	Sequences might go up or down in multiples of different numbers, e.g. , 4, 6, 8 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 10, 20, 30, 40	consecutive	consequence
similar	From Latin <i>similis</i> meaning 'like'	similar shapes have the same internal angles and the side lengths are in the same proportion	All squares are similar , but not necessarily congruent. 		
side		a straight line that forms a boundary of a shape	A square has four straight sides . 		
simplify	From Latin <i>simplex</i> meaning 'simple'	writing a number (usually a fraction) in its simplest form	$\frac{10}{12}$ can be simplified to $\frac{5}{6}$		
square	From Latin <i>quadrus</i> meaning 'a square'	a quadrilateral with four equal length sides and four right angles	A square is a type of rectangle. 	square number square-based pyramid quadrant quadrilateral	
square-based pyramid	From Latin <i>quadrus</i> meaning 'a square'	a pyramid is a 3-D shape with triangular faces that taper to a point called an apex	A square-based pyramid has one square face and four triangular faces. 	square square number quadrant quadrilateral	
square number	From Latin <i>quadrus</i> meaning 'a square'	the product of two equal factors	25 is a square number because $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$ 	square square-based pyramid quadrant quadrilateral	

subtract	From Latin <i>subtractus</i> meaning 'take off'	Subtract means to take away or remove one amount from another	7 subtract 3 is equal to 4. 		
sum	From Old French <i>somme</i> meaning 'amount, total'	The result of adding two or more numbers together	The sum of 3 and 4 is 7. 		
symmetrical	From Greek <i>syn</i> meaning 'together' and <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	Made up of identical parts facing each other	This pattern is symmetrical . 	symmetry asymmetrical	
symmetry	From Greek <i>syn</i> meaning 'together' and <i>metron</i> meaning 'measure'	a line of symmetry is a line where a shape fits exactly onto itself when it is folded in half	A rectangle has two lines of symmetry . 	symmetrical asymmetrical	
trapezium	From Latin <i>tra</i> meaning 'four' and <i>peza</i> meaning 'foot'	a quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides	A trapezium will also have two pairs of equal angles. 		
temperature		the measure of heat	The temperature that water freezes at is 0°C.		temperate
tetrahedron	From Greek <i>polys</i> meaning 'many' and <i>hedra</i> meaning 'seat, base, face'	a 3D shape with four triangular faces	Another name for a tetrahedron is a triangle-based pyramid. 	polyhedron	
total	From Latin <i>totus</i> meaning 'all at once'	the answer found by adding numbers together	If one part has 3 ones and the other part has 4 ones, there will be 7 ones in total . 		

transformation	From Latin <i>trans</i> meaning 'across, beyond' and <i>formare</i> meaning 'to form'	a collective term for the way that shapes have been changed to make a congruent or similar shape	Translation, rotation and reflection are examples of transformation .	translate	transparent trans-Atlantic transport
translate	From Latin <i>trans</i> meaning 'across, beyond' and <i>lātus</i> meaning 'carried'	A translated shape is moved to a different position but it stays the same size.	Shape A has been translated three squares right and 2 squares down. 	transformation	transparent trans-Atlantic transport
triangle-based pyramid		A pyramid is a 3-D shape with triangular faces that taper to a point called an apex.	A triangle-based pyramid (or tetrahedron) has four triangular faces 	triangle	tripod
triangle	From Latin <i>tri</i> meaning 'three' and <i>angulus</i> meaning 'angle'	A polygon with three sides and three angles	These are all examples of triangles . 	angle triangle-based pyramid	tripod
unit fraction		a fraction with a numerator of 1	These fractions are unit fractions . 		
vertical	From Latin <i>vertex</i> meaning 'highest point'	A vertical line runs up and down and will intersect a horizontal line at a right angle.	The y-axis on a grid is vertical .		
vertically opposite angles	From Latin <i>vertex</i> meaning 'highest point'	angles which are positioned opposite each other when two lines intersect			

vertex (plural vertices)	From Latin <i>vertex</i> meaning 'highest point' or <i>vertere</i> meaning 'to turn'	angles which are positioned opposite each other when two lines intersect	A polygon has five vertices . 		
vinculum	From Latin <i>vincire</i> meaning 'to bind'	a horizontal line that separates the numerator and denominator in a fraction	This line is the vinculum . 