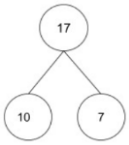
Heamoor School Maths Vocabulary

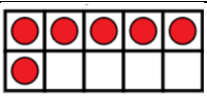
A	
Acute	Describes angles between 0 and 90 degrees.
Addition	The action or process of adding something to something else.
Adjacent	Adjoining (as used to describe lines and angles).
Alternate	Every other one in a sequence
Angle	The number of degrees rotated around a point.
Area	The amount of space within a perimeter (expressed in square units).
Ascending order	The arrangement of numbers from smallest to largest.
Average	A number representing a set of numbers (obtained by dividing the total of the numbers by the numbers itself).
Axis (symmetry)	A line dividing a shape into two symmetrical parts.
B	
Base	The line or face on which a shape is standing.
Base angles	Those angles adjacent to the base of a shape.
Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
Breadth	Breadth is another name for width. It is the distance across from side to side.
C	
Calculation	A mathematical determination of the amount or number of something.
Capacity	The amount of space in an object (the amount of liquid or air it contains).
Cardinal number	A number that shows quantity but not order.
Carroll Diagram	A problem-solving diagram used in classification activities.
Circumference	The distance around a circle (its perimeter).
Column method	A mathematical method of calculation where the numbers to be added or subtracted are set out above one another in columns.
Compare	To note or describe the similarities or differences of.
Compass	A tool for finding direction.
Composite number	A number with more than two factors

Congruent	Congruent shapes are the same shape and size (equal).
Consecutive	Consecutive numbers follow in order without interruption (e.g. 2,3,4,5).
Coordinates	Numbers used to locate a point on a grid.
Cylinder	A round three-dimensional shape with a top and bottom in the shape of a circle.
D	
Denominator	The number below the line in a fraction.
Descending order	The arrangement of numbers from the largest to smallest.
Diagonal	A straight line connecting two non- adjacent vertices (corners) of a polygon.
Difference	By how much a number is bigger or smaller than another.
Digit	Any number from 0 to 9 (inclusive).
Digital root	The digital root of 58 is 4 because 5 + 8 = 13 and 1 + 3 = 4
Dimensions	The measurements of a shape (i.e. length, width, height).
Division	The action of separating something into parts or the process of being separated.
Dodecagon	A twelve sided polygon.
E	
Edge	The intersection of two faces of a three-dimensional object.
Equal groups	Groups that have the same number of equivalent items.
Equation	A statement of equality between two expressions (e.g. 3 x 4 = 6 + 6).
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with congruent (equal) sides and angles.
Estimate	An approximate calculation or judgement of the value, number, quantity, or extent of something.
Even number	A positive or negative number exactly divisible by 2.
Exterior	Outside.
F	
Face	A plane surface of a three-dimensional object.
Face value	The numeral itself despite its position in a number (e.g. the face value of 8 in 38,250 is 8).
Factor	A number which will divide exactly into another number.

Fluency	Mathematical fluency is the ability to quickly and accurately recall mathematical facts and concepts.
Fraction	A fraction represents a part of a whole or, more generally, any number of equal parts.
G	
Greater than	An inequality between numbers. The symbol used to represent greater than is an arrow pointing towards the smallest number.
Gross	The name given to the number 144.
H	
Hendecagon	A two-dimensional shape with eleven sides and eleven angles. It is also called an undecagon.
Heptagon	A two-dimensional shape with seven sides and seven angles.
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides.
Horizontal	Describes a line or plane parallel to the earth's surface.
I	
Improper fraction	A fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator
Integer	A negative or positive whole number.
Intersection	The point or line where two lines or two faces meet.
Irregular shapes	Shapes which do not have all congruent sides and all congruent angles
Isosceles triangle	A triangle which has two equal sides of equal length.
K	
Kite	A quadrilateral that has two adjacent pairs of sides that are equal in length, and at least one pair of opposite angles are equal.
L	
Length	The measurement or extent of something from end to end.
Less than	An inequality between numbers. The symbol used to represent less than is an arrow pointing towards the smallest number.
Line of symmetry	A line that cuts a shape exactly in half.
Lozenge	Another name for a rhombus.

M	
Mean	The average of a set of numbers. The sum of the values in a set of data divided by the total number of items in that set.
Measurement	The action of measuring time, weight, height, temperature, length, speed, and more.
Median	The middle value of a set of ordered data.
Mode	The value that occurs the most often in a set of data.
Multiple	The product of a given number with another factor.
Multiplying	The process or skill of multiplying.
N	
Number bond	A pair of numbers that always add together to make another, larger, number.
Numerator	The number above the line in a fraction.
O	
Oblique	Oblique means sloping or slanting
Oblong	A shape with two pairs of straight, unequal sides and four right angles. Also known as a rectangle.
Obtuse angle	An angle between 90 and 180 degrees.
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides and eight angles.
Odd number	A number that when divided by two leaves a remainder of one.
Ordinal number	Describes a position in a number sequence.
P	
Parallel lines	Lines with no common points and always the same distance apart.
Parallelogram	A four-sided polygon with opposite sides equal and parallel and the opposite angles are equal in size.
Part-part whole model	 A pictorial representation that shows the relationship between a whole and its parts.
Pattern	Something that happens or appears in a regular and repeated way.
Perimeter	The length of the distance around the boundary of a shape.
Perpendicular line	A line at right angles to another line or plane.
Polyhedron	A three-dimensional shape with plane faces.

Place value	Indicates the position of a numeral (e.g. the place value of the 3 in 738 is 30)
Prime number	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23...)
Product	The result when two or more numbers are multiplied.
Q	
Quadrant	A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle.
Quotient	The result when one number is divided by another number
R	
Ratio	How many times one number contains another.
Rectangle	A quadrilateral with opposite sides equal and parallel and containing four right angles.
Reflex angle	A quadrilateral with opposite sides equal and parallel and containing four right angles.
Repeated addition	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 Adding groups of numbers together multiple times.
Rhombus	A parallelogram with congruent sides. Opposite sides are parallel and opposite sides are equal in size.
Roman numerals	Seven letters are used in combination to write numbers: I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1000
Rotational symmetry	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about it's centre.
Rounding	An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way.
S	
Scalene triangle	A triangle that has three sides of different length and no equal angles.
Score	The name given to the number 20.
Sequence	A pattern or process in which one thing follows another.
Sphere	A three-dimensional shape, shaped like a ball.
Squared	A number squared is a number multiplied by itself.
Squared number	A number whose units can be arranged into a square (e.g. 1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64...)
Subtraction	The process or skill of taking one number or amount away from another.

Sum	The result when two or more numbers are added together.
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if it is identical on either side of a line dividing it into two parts.
T	
Tally	A record of items using vertical and oblique lines to represent each item.
Ten-frames	 Ten-Frames are two-by-five rectangular frames into which objects like counters can be placed to show numbers less than or equal to ten.
Tetragon	A four-sided shape.
Tessellation	Shapes fitted together with a number of exact copies and with no overlaps or gaps.
Total	The whole number or amount.
Translation	This takes place when a shape is moved from one place to another just by sliding it (without rotating, reflecting or enlarging).
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with two parallel sides.
Triangle	A three-sided polygon (also known as trigon).
Triangular number	A number whose units can be arranged into a triangle (e.g. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21...)
V	
Vertex	The point at which two or more lines segment or two or more edges of a polyhedron meet.
Vertical line	A line which is at right angles to a horizontal line.