

# Mathematical Vocabulary

Year 5



### Mathematics vocabulary list Year 5

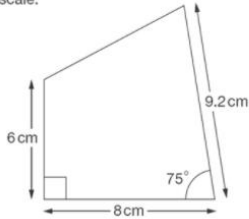
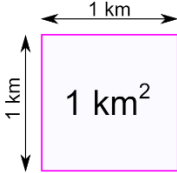
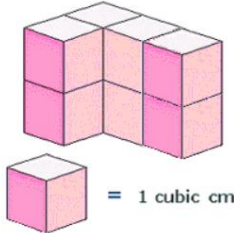

Maths is its own language. Sometimes that language looks like written word and sometimes it looks like symbols, but it is a language and it must be learned for maths fluency and understanding.




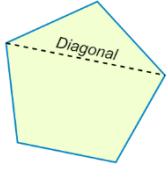
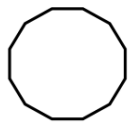

At Foundry Lane, we use stem sentences and the modelling of language in our lessons to ensure that children grasp the more challenging mathematical vocabulary.

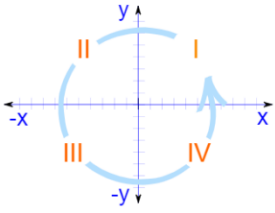
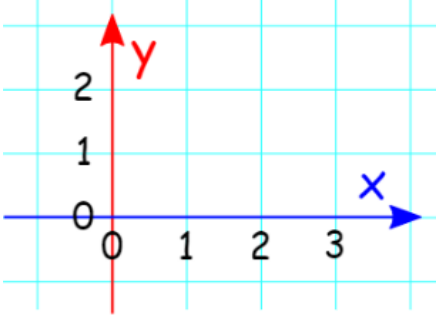

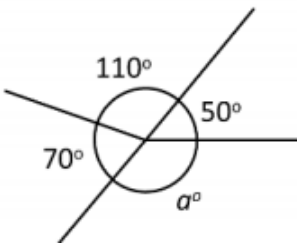
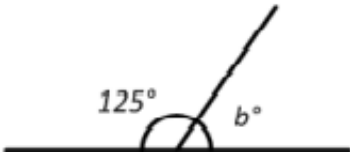
Listed below are the key mathematical terms your child will learn this year.

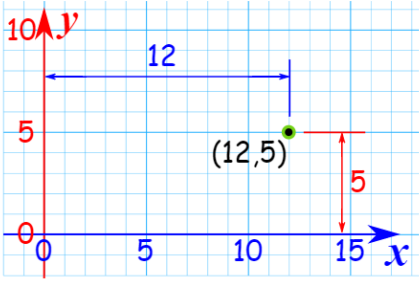

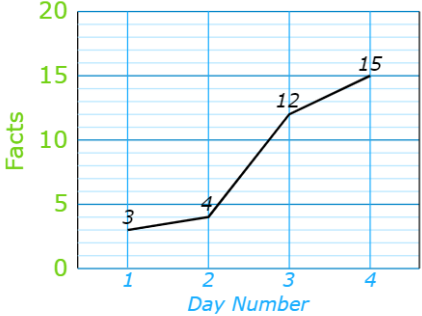
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
<b><i>Number and Place Value</i></b>		
Ascending order	Arranged from smallest to largest. Increasing.	'3, 9, 12, 55 are in <b>ascending order</b> .'
Descending order	Arranged from largest to smallest. Decreasing.	'100, 45, 22, 18, 2 are in <b>descending order</b> .'
≥ Greater than or equal to	Something is either greater than or equal to another thing.	'Marbles ≥ 1'
≤ Less than or equal to	Something is either less than or equal to another thing.	'Dogs ≤ 3'
<b><i>Addition and subtraction</i></b>		
<b><i>Multiplication and division</i></b>		
Common factor	A factor of two (or more) given numbers.	'A <b>common factor</b> of 12 and 9 is 3 because $3 \times 4 = 12$ and $3 \times 3 = 12$ .'
Common multiple	A multiple of two (or more) given numbers.	'A <b>common multiple</b> of 3 and 6 is 12 because $3 \times 4 = 12$ and $6 \times 2 = 12$ .'
Cube number	The result of multiplying a whole number by itself twice.	' $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ , so 27 is a <b>cube number</b> .'
Divisible	A number is said to be divisible by another if it can be divided by that number without a remainder.	'24 is <b>divisible</b> by 8. When divided by 8 it gives a quotient of 3, with no remainder.'
Factor pair	A factor pair is a pair of numbers that, when multiplied will result in a given product.	'The <b>factor pairs</b> of 10 are shown below:  1 and 10 2 and 5'

Long division	The formal written algorithm that can be used to divide by a number with two or more digits.	$  \begin{array}{r}  34 \\  12 \overline{) 408} \\  \underline{36} \phantom{0} \\  48 \\  \underline{48} \\  0  \end{array}  $
Long multiplication	The formal written algorithm that can be used to multiply a number by a number with two or more digits.	$  \begin{array}{r}  34 \\  \times 12 \\  \hline  68 \\  340 \\  \hline  408  \end{array}  $
Prime factor	A factor that is a prime number.	'3 and 2 are <b>prime factors</b> of 6.'
Prime number	A whole number with only two factors, one and the number itself.	'2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 and 19 are the <b>prime numbers</b> less than 20.'
Square number	The product of two equal factors.	'9 is a <b>square number</b> because $9 = 3 \times 3$ .'
<b>Fractions</b>		
Percentage	The number of parts per hundred which is written using the % symbol.	' <b>30%</b> means for every 100 there are 30.'
Thousandths	The third decimal digit from the decimal point is the thousandths digit.	'The <b>thousandths</b> digit below is 6. 4.426'
<b>Length</b>		
Imperial unit	A system of measurement in use in the United Kingdom now mostly superseded by the metric system.	'The <b>metric</b> length of the line is 3cm. The <b>imperial length</b> of the line is 1.18 inches'.
Inches	A measure of length.	'One <b>inch</b> is exactly 2.54 centimetres.'

Scale	The ratio of lengths, in a drawing, are in proportion to the measurements of the real object. The lengths are not in proportion when not to scale.	<p><i>'The diagram was not drawn to <b>scale</b>. That means I can't use a ruler to measure the sides, because they are not in proportion to the real object.'</i></p> <p>Here is a sketch of a quadrilateral. It is not drawn to scale.</p> 
Square millimetre (mm <sup>2</sup> )	The area equal to a square that is 1mm on each side'	<i>'The area of that square is <b>1mm<sup>2</sup></b>.'</i>
Square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	The area equal to a square that is 1m on each side.	<p><i>'The area of that square is <b>1km<sup>2</sup></b>.'</i></p> 
<b>Weight</b>		
Pounds	A measure of mass in the Imperial measurement systems.	<i>'An average adult male weighs 180 <b>lb</b>'</i>
<b>Capacity and volume</b>		
Cubic centimetre	A unit used to measure volume. The space taken up by a cube with edges of length 1 cm or which measures 1 cm × 1 cm × 1 cm.	<p><i>'The volume of this multilink cube model is eight <b>cubic centimetres</b>.'</i></p> 
Cubic metre	A unit used to measure volume. The space taken up by a cube with edges of length 1 metre.	<i>'The volume of this fridge is two <b>cubic metres</b>.'</i>
Pint	A measure of volume in the Imperial systems of measurement.	<p><i>'A <b>pint</b> is equal to about half a litre.'</i></p> 

<b>Temperature</b>		
<b>Time</b>		
<b>Money</b>		
Currency	A system of money in general use in a particular country.	'The <b>currency</b> in England is Pound Sterling.'
Discount	A reduction in price.	'The item below has been <b>discounted</b> from \$10 to \$8.'
		
<b>2d shape</b>		
Congruent	Used to describe two shapes or figures which are exactly the same size.	'The two triangles are <b>congruent</b> . If I place one on top of the other, there is no overlap.'
		
Decagon	A polygon with ten sides and ten angles.	
Diagonal	A line segment that goes from one corner to another, but is not an edge.	
Dodecagon	A polygon with twelve sides and twelve angles.	
Nonagon	A polygon with nine sides and nine angles.	

<p>Quadrant</p>	<p>Any of the 4 areas made when we divide up a plane by an x and y axis.</p>	
<p>X-axis</p>	<p>The line on a graph that runs horizontally (left-right) through zero.</p> <p>It is used as a reference line so you can measure from it.</p>	
<p>Y-axis</p>	<p>The line on a graph that runs vertically (up-down) through zero.</p> <p>It is used as a reference line so you can measure from it.</p>	
<p><b>3d shape</b></p>		
<p>Octahedron</p>	<p>A polyhedron (a flat-sided solid object) with 8 Faces.</p>	
<p><b>Position and direction</b></p>		
<p>Angle at a point</p>	<p>Angles that meet at a point that sum to 360°.</p>	
<p>Angle on a line</p>	<p>Angles formed on a straight line that sum to 180°.</p>	<p>'Angle <i>b</i> below is equal to 55 degrees because <b>angles on a line</b> add to 180 degrees.'</p> 

<p>Coordinate</p>	<p>A set of values that show an exact position.</p> <p>On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.</p>											
<p>Reflex angle</p>	<p>An angle that is greater than <math>180^\circ</math>.</p>											
<p>Transformation</p>	<p>A collective term for the ways that shapes can be changed, resulting in congruent or similar shapes, i.e. translation, reflection, rotation or enlargement.</p>	<p><i>'Translations and reflections are types of <b>transformations</b>.'</i></p>										
<p><b>Statistics</b></p>												
<p>Line graph</p>	<p>A graph with points connected by lines to show how something changes in value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as time goes by,</li> <li>• or as something else changes.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Facts I got Correct</i></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="938 1070 1361 1384"> <caption>Facts I got Correct</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Day Number</th> <th>Facts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Day Number	Facts	1	3	2	4	3	12	4	15
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