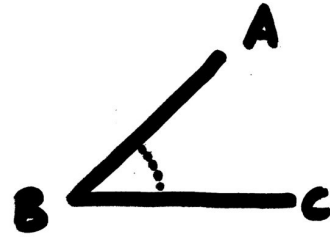


Glossary

Acute

An angle smaller than 90 degrees

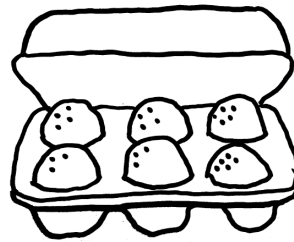
Example: An angle of 40 degrees in an acute angle



Array

A structured arrangement of objects, usually in rows and columns

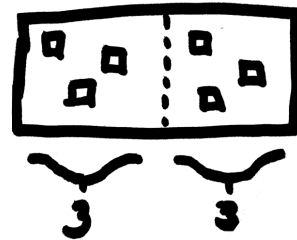
Example: A half dozen eggs are arranged in an array of two rows of three columns. Often used for multiplication ($2 \times 3 = 12$) or times tables



Array
 $2 \times 3 = 6$

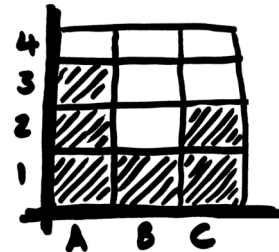
Bar model

A technique used to help visualize maths problems via handling or drawing items to represent sums



Block diagram

A chart or picture used to represent an object by a unit block



Capacity

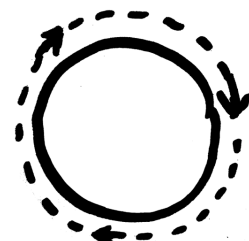
The amount of solid, liquid or gas that a container or object can hold

The jug has a capacity of 1 litre



Circumference

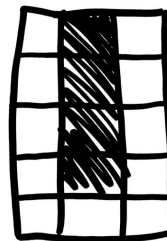
The distance around the outside of a circle



Glossary

Column

A vertical division of a table or array



Common factor

A number that is a factor of two different numbers

The common factors of 8 and 20 are 1, 2 and 4

8: ① ② ④ 8
20: ① ② ④ 5 10 20

Commutative

A number sentence where moving the numbers around does not affect the results of the calculation

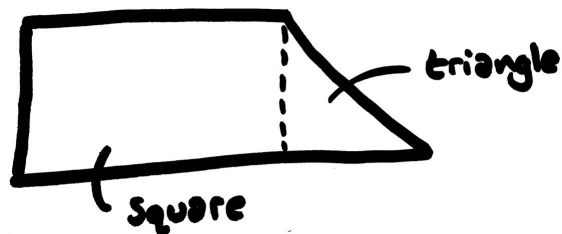
The number sentence $a + b$ is the same as writing $b + a$, the result of $3 + 4$ is the same as $4 + 3$

$$a + b = b + a$$

Composite shapes

A shape that can be divided into more than one basic shape

A composite shape therefore might be composed of a square and triangle



Denominator

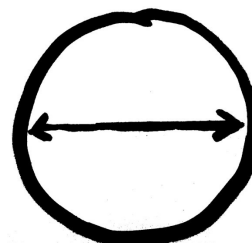
The bottom number in a fraction

4 is the denominator in the fraction $3/4$. 7 is the denominator in the fraction $4/7$

$$\frac{2}{\textcircled{3}} \quad \frac{4}{\textcircled{7}}$$

Diameter

The distance across a circle going through the centre point

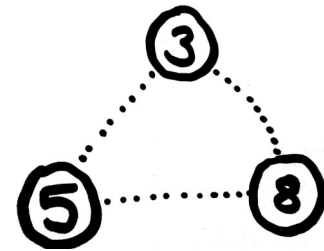


Glossary

Fact families

A technique used to relate addition and subtraction using three random numbers

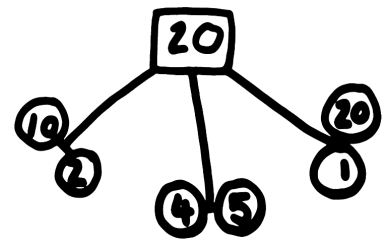
If the three random numbers were 3, 5, and 8. The fact families would be: $3 + 5 = 8$, $5 + 3 = 8$, $8 - 3 = 5$, $8 - 5 = 3$.



Factor pair/bonds

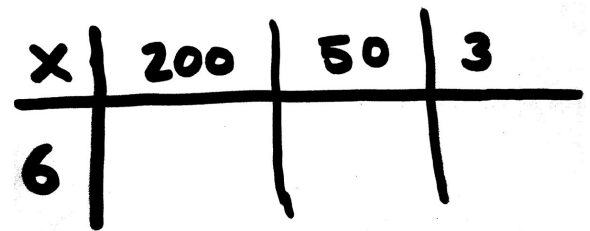
Similar to a number bond but where the numbers multiply to give a specific number

Factor bonds of 20 are: 1×20 , 2×10 or 4×5



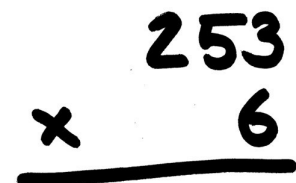
Grid method

A technique used to help teach multiplication using a gridded box



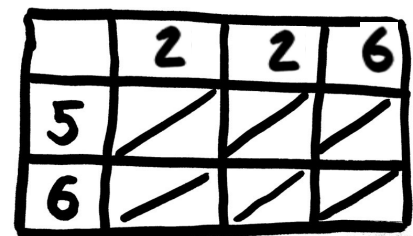
Ladder method

A technique used to help teach multiplication using a vertical approach



Lattice method

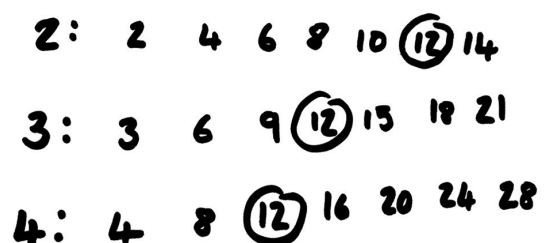
An alternative method to long multiplication using a lattice diagram



Lowest common multiple

The lowest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers

The lowest common multiple of 2, 3 and 4 is 12

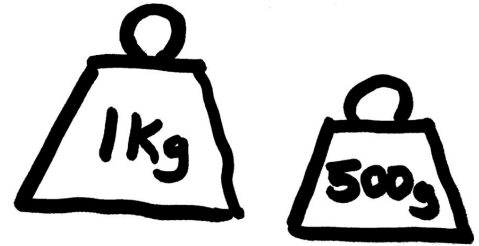


Glossary

Mass

The amount of matter in an object. It usually refers to an objects weight

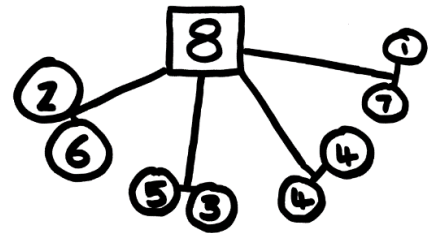
Mass is measured in kilograms (kg) or grams (g)



Number bonds

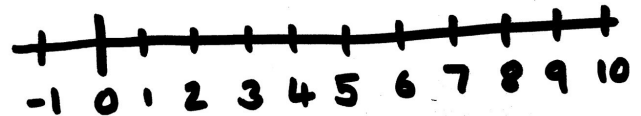
A pair of numbers that add up to give a specific number

The number bond pairs of 8 are $1 + 7$, $2 + 6$, $3 + 5$ and $4 + 4$



Number line

A horizontal line with numbers placed at equal increments along it. A vertical version is called a number ladder.



Number sentence

The written arrangement of numbers and symbols of a sum

$2 + 2 = 4$ (addition number sentence), $5 - 3 = 2$ (subtraction number sentence)

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 2 &= 4 \\ 5 - 3 &= 2 \\ 2 \times 3 &= 6 \\ 8 \div 4 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Numerator

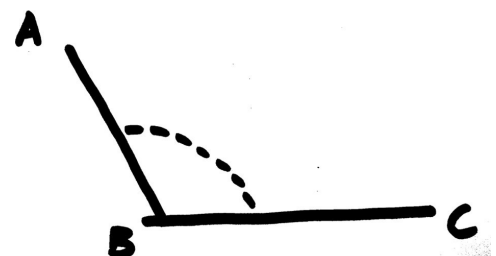
The top number in a fraction

5 is the numerator in $5/8$. 6 is the numerator in $6/7$

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{4}{7}$$

Obtuse

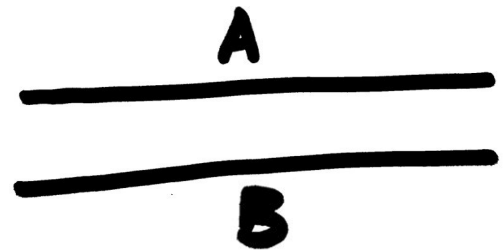
An angle greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees



Glossary

Parallel

Two lines or sides that are always the same distance from each other, meaning they will never meet or intersect

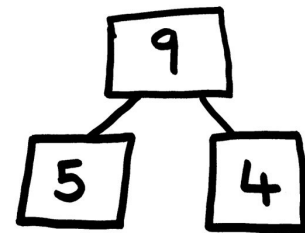


Part whole model

A technique to show how numbers can be split into parts

Part + Part = Whole

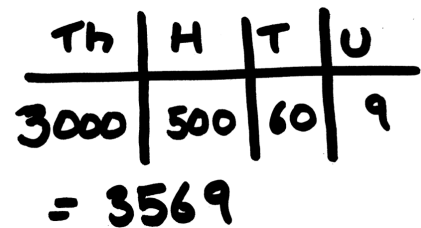
9 (whole) can split into 5 (part) + 4 (part), or 1 + 8 or 2 + 7 or 3 + 6



Partitioning

Separating a number into the ones, tens, hundreds, thousands etc. that make up that number

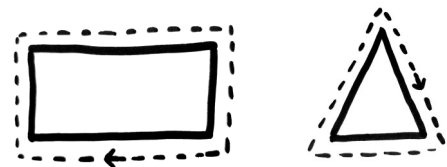
3569 partitions into $3000 + 500 + 60 + 9$



Perimeter

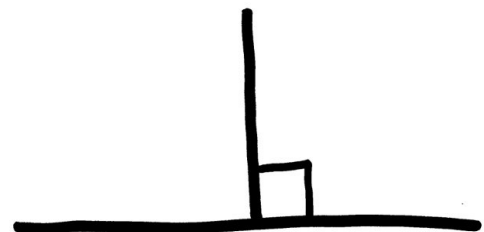
The distance around all edges of a 2D shape

If the side of a square is 4cm long, the perimeter around the square is 16cm



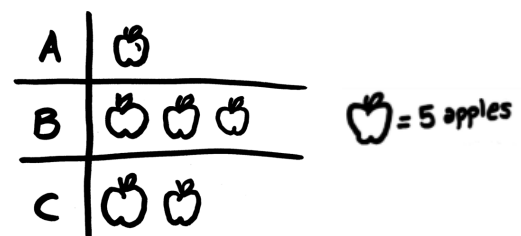
Perpendicular

When two lines intersect at right angles (90 degrees) to each other



Pictogram

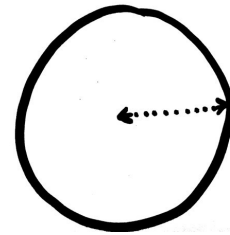
A chart using pictures to represent number or values



Glossary

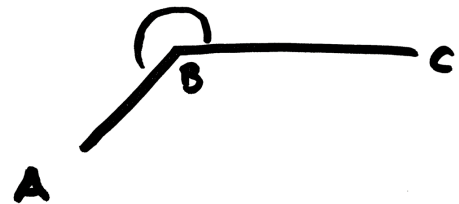
Radius

The distance from the centre point of a circle to the circumference



Reflex

An angle greater than 180 degrees



Repeated addition

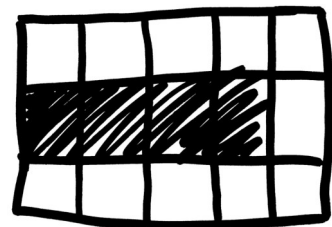
A method of multiplication as the repeated grouping of the same number

What is 3 'lots of' 4? This can be shown as 3×4 (multiplication method) or $4 + 4 + 4$ (repeated addition method)

$$3 \times 4 = 4 + 4 + 4$$

Row

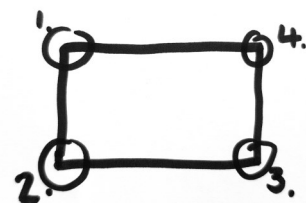
A horizontal division of a table or array



Vertices

The number of corner points of a shape

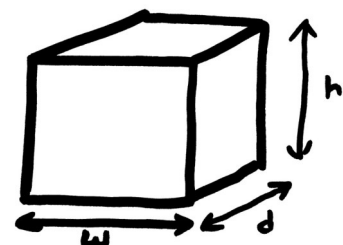
(2D shapes): A square has 4 vertices, A hexagon has 6 vertices. (3D shapes) : A cube has 8 vertices



Volume

The amount of 3D space an object takes up

This can be found by multiplying height x width x depth



Glossary

2D shape

A shape that is of two-dimensions, of 'flat'

Examples of 2D shape are circles, triangles, rectangles and squares



3D shape

A shape that is of three-dimensions. This means that it has a volume

Examples of 3D shapes are spheres, cylinders, prisms, cuboids and squares

