



Maths	
Acute angle	An angle between $0 < a < 90$ degrees
Analogue clock	A clock which uses hands to tell the time
Angle	The space between two intersecting lines measured in degrees
Average	Sometimes known as the mean. The answer you get when you add a group of numbers and then divide by the number of pieces of data.
Axes	The horizontal and vertical lines on a graph
BODMAS/ BIDMAS	The order that a multi-step process needs to take place in. BODMAS stands for Brackets/ Operations/ Division/ Multiplication/ Addition/ Subtraction
Bus stop method	Another name for short division
Carroll Diagram	A way of sorting data into a two-way table of categories
Chunking	A term used for long division but at Barrs Court we now mainly use the coincard method for long division
Circumference	The length around the outside of a circle.
Coincard method	Using the denominations of British money to find lots of or chunks or multiples of a number
Column method	Sometimes referred to as standard written method. Calculations are lined up in columns to preserve place value.
Commutativity	Multiplication and addition calculations are commutative as they can be done in either order.
Cube numbers	The result of multiplying a number by itself 3 times e.g. $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
Denominator	In a fraction, the number below the dividing line
Division fact	A rearrangement of a times tables fact so that the division becomes the focus
Edge	The place on a 3D shape where two faces meet.
Equation	A number sentence where both sides are worth the same.
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all three sides the same length and all three internal angles being 60 degrees each
Equivalent Fractions	Fractions which have the same value as each other but have different numerators and denominators of each other. One can be changed into the other by completing the same multiplication or division calculation to both denominator and numerator.
Factor	A number which can divide another number exactly without a remainder is a factor of that number.
Finding the difference	Usually links to subtracting the smallest value from the largest number.
Formula	A mathematical equation used to work out a particular value.

Fraction	Made up from a numerator and denominator. If the numerator is less than the denominator, then the fraction represents a number less than 1.
Geometry	The section of Maths which deals with Shape, Space and position
Grid method	A way to complete a multiplication problem by partitioning the calculation down into smaller parts in a grid before recombining the separate answers.
Improper fraction	A fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator. Represents a number greater than 1.
Inverse	Completing the opposite calculation to what has been performed.
Irregular shapes	2D shapes whose sides and/ or angles are not all the same value.
Isosceles triangle	Has two sides the same length and two internal angles the same value.
Mass	Can be used interchangeably with weight.
Mean	See average
Mixed number	A number which is made from a whole number part and a fraction part
Multiple	A number which is the answer to a times tables question in a particular number's times table.
Negative number	A number lower than zero
Net	What a 3D shape would look like if it was unfolded and put out flat on a page.
Numerator	In a fraction, the number above the dividing line.
Obtuse angle	An angle bigger than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees
Parallel	Lines are parallel if they remain the same distance from each other at all times.
Perimeter	The distance all the way round the outside of a shape.
Perpendicular	Two lines are perpendicular if they meet at right angles.
Prism	A 3D shape with flat sides which would maintain the same shape of face if a cut was made.
Product	Product refers to the multiplication of 2 or more numbers
Quadrilateral	Any 4-sided 2D shape.
Radius	A straight line from the centre of a circle to its circumference
Ratio	The comparison in size between two or more quantities
Reflective Symmetry	A shape has reflective symmetry if a line can pass through it and the shape looks exactly the same on both sides of the line
Reflex angle	An angle greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees
Right angle	An angle of 90 degrees

Scale factor	How much a shape has been multiplied or divided by to make an identical but larger or smaller shape.
Scalene triangle	A triangle where all three sides are different in length and all three internal angles are different values.
Square number	The result when you multiply a number by itself
Tessellation	When 2D shapes fit together perfectly without gaps or overlaps
Translation of shapes	When a shape is moved to another position without changing any other aspect of it
Unit fractions	A fraction where the numerator is 1
Vertices/ Vertex	Also known as corners on shapes
Volume	The amount of space taken up by a 3D object.