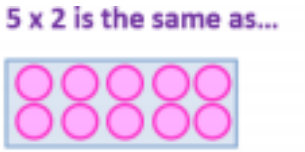
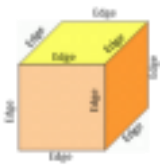
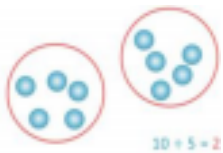
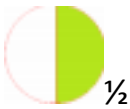
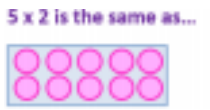
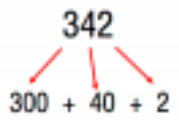
Maths Vocabulary Glossary

Word:	Definition	Example
addition	A calculation which finds the total of two or more parts.	2 + 5 = 7
Area	The space inside a 2D shape	
Array	A visual drawing or representation of the groups that make a multiplication or division	
column	An arrangement that goes up or down (vertically)	
Commutativity	In an addition or multiplication, changing the order of the values does not affect the final answer.	2 x 5 = 10 5 x 2 = 10 2 + 5 = 7 5 + 2 = 7
Cube number	The result of multiplying a number by itself and then by itself again	3 x 3 x 3 = 27
decimal	Part of a whole, represented by place value columns.	0.25
denominator	The bottom value of a fraction representing the number of parts in the whole.	$\frac{1}{4}$
difference	The value between two parts.	40 – 5 = 35 35 5 40
Division	Breaking a number down in to equal parts	10 ÷ 5 = 2
edge	Where two or more faces of a 3D shape join together.	

equivalent	The same as.	3 + 2 = 1 + 4 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$
face	A surface of a 3D shape.	
Factor	Divides in to a number without a remainder.	2 x 5 = 10

		10 ÷ 2 = 5 10 ÷ 5 = 2
fewer	Less than	Bob = 4 marbles Joe = 3 marbles Joe has fewer marbles than Bob.
fraction	Part of a whole, represented as a division of the whole.	¼
Grouping	Relating to division, counting in chunks to reach a total	2 groups of 5 10 ÷ 5 = 2 
Half	One of two equal parts	 ½
Improper fraction	A fraction where the numerator is bigger than the denominator	$\frac{5}{4}$
Integer	A whole number	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 etc
irregular shape	A shape that has sides of unequal length or angles of unequal size.	
Multiple	An answer in a times table. It can be divided by a factor.	2 x 5 = 10

Multiplication	The process of finding the total of an equal number of groups.	5 x 2 = 10 
Negative number	A number less than zero.	3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3
Number bond	Numbers that join together to form a significant value, e.g. 10, 20, 100.	1 + 9 = 10 2 + 8 = 10 1 + 19 = 20 2 + 18 = 20
Number sentence	A complete mathematical thought (a calculation)	2 + 5 = 7 7 – 2 = 5
numerator	The top value of a fraction representing the number of parts present in the fraction.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Operation	The function of calculating – add, subtract, multiply or divide.	2 + 5 = 7 7 – 2 = 5 2 x 5 = 10 10 ÷ 2 = 5
Partition	Break down in to parts	

Perimeter	The measure around the outside of a shape.	
Prime number	A number that is only divisible by 1 and itself.	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13
Product	The answer created by multiplying two values together.	2 x 5 = 10
polygon	A 2D shape with 3 or more sides.	
Quarter	One of four equal parts	
regular shape	A shape that has sides of equal length and angles of equal size.	

Remainder	The value left over at the end of a division calculation.	11 ÷ 2 = 5 r1
Row	An arrangement that goes across (horizontally)	
Sharing	Relating to divison, equal parts taken from a whole.	12 shared in to 4 groups 12 ÷ 4 = 3
Square number	The result of multiplying a number by itself	3 x 3 = 9
subtraction	The removal of a part (or parts) from a value.	10 – 3 = 7
total	The whole amount	2 + 5 = 7
vertex	A point where two or more edges meet on a 3D shape.	
Whole	A complete amount. The opposite of a part.	2 + 5 = 7