

Church of England Primary School
Kirkby Lonsdale

St Mary's CE School

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 math fluency and competency. If your child does not have a good understanding of key mathematical vocabulary, it can hinder themin making good progress in maths and in other areas of the curriculum.

At St Mary's, we explicitly teach maths vocabulary, giving it a context and allowing childrento apply it in a variety of problems.

Listed below are the key mathematical terms your child will learn this year. This is the minimum we expect children to learn; however, we know children are curious and will undoubtedly want to learn more and we encourage this.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>	
Number and Place Value			
Ascending order	Arranged from smallest to largest. Increasing.	'3, 9, 12, 55 are in ascending order .'	
Descending order	Arranged from largest to smallest. Decreasing.	'100, 45, 22, 18, 2 are in descending order. '	
≥ 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'	
Addition and subtraction			
Multiplication and division			
Common factor	A factor of two (or more) given numbers.	'A common factor 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 common multiple of 3 and 6 is 12 because 3 × 4 = 12 and 6 × 2 = 12.'	
Cube number	The result of multiplying a whole number by itself twice.	'3 × 3 × 3 = 27, so 27 is a cube number.'	
Divisible	A number is said to be divisible by another if it can be divided by that number without a remainder.	'24 is divisible 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 factor pairs of 10 are shown below: 1 and 10	
		2 and 5'	

Long multiplication	The formal written algorithm that can be used to multiply a number by a number with two or more digits.	3 4 × 1 2 6 8 3 4 0
Prime factor	A factor that is a prime number.	'3 and 2 are prime factors 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 prime numbers less than 20.'
Square number	The product of two equal factors.	'9 is a square number because 9 = 3 × 3.'
Fractions		
Percentage	The number of parts per hundred which is written using the % symbol.	'30% means for every 100 there are 30.'
Thousandths	The third decimal digit from the decimal point is the thousandths digit.	'The thousandths digit below is 6. 4.426'
Length		
Imperial unit	A system of measurement in use in the United Kingdom now mostly superseded by the metric system.	'The metric length of the line is 3cm. The imperial length of the line is 1.18 inches'.
Inches	A measure of length.	'One inch 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.	'The diagram was not drawn to scale. That means I can't use a ruler to measure the sides, because they are not in proportion to the real object.' Here is a sketch of a quadrilateral. It is not drawn to scale.
Square millimetre (mm ²)	The area equal to a square that is 1mm on each side'	'The area of that square is 1mm² '.
Square metre (m ²)	The area equal to a square that is 1m on each side.	'The area of that square is 1km ² '.
Weight		
Pounds	A measure of mass in the Imperial measurement systems.	'An average adult male weighs 180 Ib '
	Capacity and volume	?
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.	'The volume of this multilink cube model is eight cubic centimetres.' height = length = lcm width = lcm
Cubic metre	A unit used to measure volume. The space taken up by a cube with edges of length 1 metre.	'The volume of this fridge is two cubic metres .'
Pint	A measure of volume in the Imperial systems of measurement.	'A pint is equal to about half a litre.'

Temperature Children solve problems using units of temperature including negative numbers. Time Children learn time to the minute and solve problems using this knowledge. Analogue, digital, 24 hour clock 2:46 4:12 4:17 2:22 Money A system of money in Currency 'The **currency** in England is generaluse in a particular PoundSterling.' country. £ Discount A reduction in price. 'The item below has been discounted from £10 to £8.' 2d shape Congruent Used to describe two shapes 'The two triangles are orfigures which are exactly congruent. If I place one on top the same size. of the other, there isno overlap.' A polygon with ten sides and Decagon tenangles. Diagonal A line segment that goes from one corner to another, but is Diagonal notan edge. Dodecagon A polygon with twelve sidesand twelve angles.

Nonagon	A polygon with nine sidesand nine angles.	
Quadrant	Any of the 4 areas made when we divide up a plane by x and y axis	Quadrant II 3 — Quadrant I 2 — X-oxis — 4 — 3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 — 1 — 2 — Quadrant III — 3 — Quadrant IV
X axis	The line on a graph that runs horizontal (left to right) through zero.	Y-axis
Y axis	The line on a graph that runs vertical (up and down) through zero.	origin X-axis
3d Shape		
Octahedron	A polyhedron (a flat-sided solid object) with 8 Faces.	
Angle at a point	Angles that meet at a point that sum to 360°.	Angles around a point add to 360°.
Angles on a line	Angles formed on a straight line that sum to 180°.	142° 38°

Coordinate	A set of values that show an exact position.	7 7 6 6 6 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number showsthe distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.	7 4 5 4 3 2 4 0 1 2 3 4 5 0 7 1 2 3 4 5 0 7 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180°.	Reflex Angle Cuemath THE MATTH EXPERT
Transformation	A collective term for the ways that shapes can be changed, resulting in congruent or similarshapes, i.e. translation, reflection, rotation or enlargement.	'Translations and reflections aretypes of transformations.'
Statistics		
Line graph	A graph with points connected by lines to show how somethingchanges in value: • as time goes by, • or as something else changes.	Temperature 10 8 6 4 4 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10