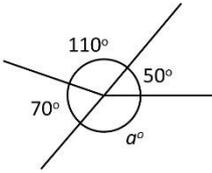
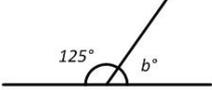
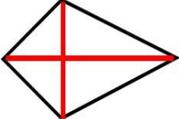




Year 5: Mathematical Vocabulary

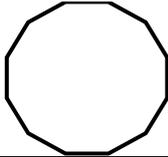
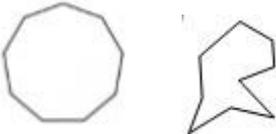
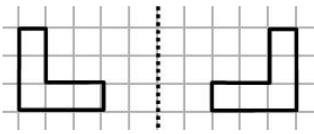


Year 5	Definition	Example
Angle at a point	Angles that meet at a point that sum to 360° .	
Angle on a line	Angles formed on a straight line that sum to 180° .	
Average (mean)	A measure of central tendency. The mean average of a set of data is the sum of the quantities divided by the number of quantities.	The mean average of the set 4, 5, 5, 6 is 5 because $(4 + 5 + 5 + 6) \div 4 = 5$.
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 $3 \times 4 = 12$ and $6 \times 2 = 12$.
Congruent	Used to describe two shapes or figures which are exactly the same size.	The two triangles are congruent . If I place one on top of the other, there is no overlap. 
Cube number	The product of three equal factors.	Eight is a cube number because $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3$.
Cubic centimetre	A unit used to measure volume. The space taken up by a cube with edges of length 1 cm or which measures $1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm}$.	The volume of this multilink cube is eight cubic centimetres .
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 .
Decagon	A polygon with ten sides and ten angles.	
Degree	The unit of measure for angles.	A right angle is 90 degrees .
Diagonal	A straight line segment that joins one vertex to another.	The diagonals of a kite are perpendicular 
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.



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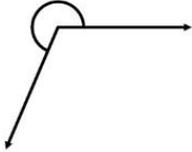
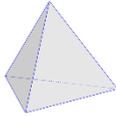


Dodecagon	A polygon with twelve sides and twelve angles.	
Long division	The formal written algorithm that can be used to divide by a number with two or more digits.	$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 12 \overline{) 408} \\ \underline{36} \\ 48 \\ \underline{48} \\ 0 \end{array}$
Long multiplication	The formal written algorithm that can be used to multiply a number by a number with two or more digits.	$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline 68 \\ 340 \\ \hline 408 \end{array}$
Negative integer	A whole number with a value less than zero. Zero is neither positive nor negative.	When the temperature falls below 0° a negative integer is used to record it.
Nonagon	A polygon with nine sides and nine angles.	
Percentage	The number of parts per hundred which is written using the % symbol.	30% means for every 100 there are 30.
Polygon	A 2-D shape with three or more straight sides.	Triangles and rectangles are examples of polygons .
Polyhedron (pl. polyhedra)	A 3-D shape with flat surfaces that are polygons.	A cuboid is a polyhedron . A cylinder is not a polyhedron because it has a curved surface.
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.
Remainder	The amount remaining after division when a whole number answer is needed.	21 divided by four is equal to five with a remainder of 1.
Reflection	A mirror image that is equidistant from a mirror line.	The shape has been reflected in the dotted mirror line. 



Year 5: Mathematical Vocabulary



Reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180° .	
Scale (not to 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.
Square metre	A unit of measure for area. The surface covered by a square with sides of length one metre.	The area of the floor in a room might be measured in square metres .
Square number	The product of two equal factors.	9 is a square number because $9 = 3 \times 3 = 3^2$.
Tetrahedron	A 3-D shape with four triangular faces.	
Transformation	A collective term for the ways that shapes can be changed, resulting in congruent or similar shapes, i.e. translation, reflection, rotation or enlargement.	Translations and reflections are types of transformations .
Translation	When a shape moves so that it is in a different position but retains the same size, area, angles and side length and so is congruent.	Triangle C has been translated three right and two down resulting in triangle D. 