

Mathematics – Vocabulary progression map

Below are the vocabulary lists for Maths. These give an indication of the words we want children to introduced to and be able to use during each year group. They are not intended as a test list but show the range of language staff will use and explain in lessons to broaden pupils' mathematical vocabulary and understanding.

	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Number and Place Value	compare count describe digit even number numeral odd number pattern place value relationship sequence symbol zero	cardinal number cardinal number concrete objects conjecture counter even example fluency general greater than inequality infinite interval less than notation odd ordinal number partition pictorial positive number problem solving prove quantity reasoning representation representation rule statement triangular number	consecutive generalise place holder	deductive reasoning integer roman numerals	negative integer negative number	prime number	brackets order of magnitude order of operations priority of operations

Addition and Subtraction	diagram equal minus number bond number sentence hundred square number track plus sign subtract take away total	addend approximation associative calculation commutative difference efficient methods estimate number square inverse mental minus missing number problems operation operations subtraction subtrahend sum	correspondence problems	columnar addition or subtraction complement (in addition) formal written method subtraction by decomposition subtraction by equal addition			
Multiplication and Division	share	array dividend divisor double half multiplicand multiplication multiplier multiply near double near half product	decomposition divide exchange multiple product quotient repeated addition repeated subtraction table	remainder short division short multiplication square number	factor factorise long division long multiplication	common factor common multiple power (of ten) prime factor prime factor decomposition reciprocal	

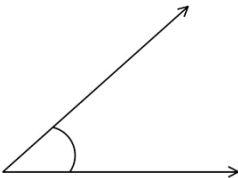
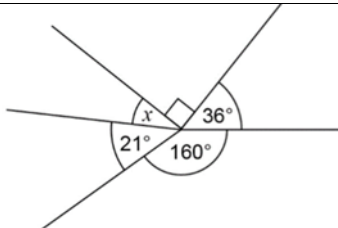
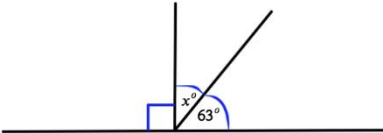
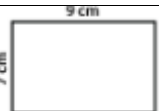
Fractions		half of operator quarter of simple fraction unit fraction vulgar fraction or common fraction	denominator equivalent fractions numerator proper fraction	mixed fraction mixed number	decimal fraction improper fraction recurring decimal terminating decimal	percentage simplify (a fraction)	
Measurement	diagonal horizontal length line measure measuring pound sterling (money) set temperature time tools vertical vertical volume weight	analogue clock capacity centi- centilitre centimetre chronological denomination (currency) gram gram hour kilogram litre mass metre metric unit minimum value maximum value minute second unit or standard unit volume	convert decimal decimal system digital clock kilo- kilogram kilometre milli- millilitre millimetre	degree level of accuracy mensuration perimeter	area rate	centimetre millimetre square square square metre	circumference cubic metre diameter foot gallon imperial unit inch mile ounce pint pound (mass) protractor set square yard

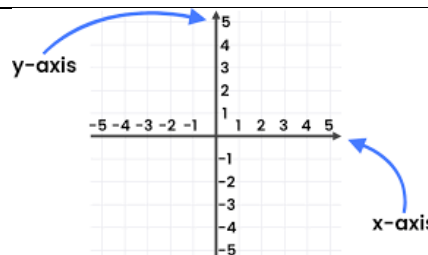
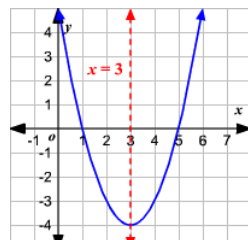
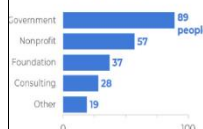
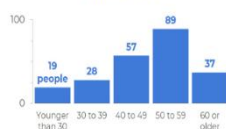
Properties of shape	2D, 3D shapes	axis of symmetry	angle	acute angle	icosahedron	angle at a point	centre
	circle cone corner cube cuboid edge heptagon hexagon kite octagon pentagon property rectangle side sphere square triangle	circular composite shape cross section cuboid curved surface cylinder face geometrical oblong octahedron prism pyramid pyramid reflection regular rotation surface symmetry symmetry vertex vertices	polygon quadrilateral reflection	dodecahedron equilateral triangle isosceles triangle net obtuse angle parallel parallelogram perpendicular polyhedron radius rectilinear reflex angle rhombus rhombus right angle rotation symmetry tetrahedron trapezium		angle at a point on a line diagonal (of a polygon)	

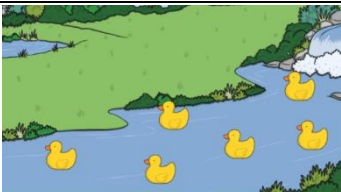
Position and direction	backwards down forwards left right sideways turn up	anti-clockwise clockwise direction full turn half turn position quarter turn		graph plot point quadrant	axis coordinates grid translation	vertically opposite angles	
Statistics	sort	categorical data chart column column graph data frequency pictogram score table tally	bar chart block graph continuous data interpret mean		pie-chart	line of best fit line graph	recipe scale drawing scale factor

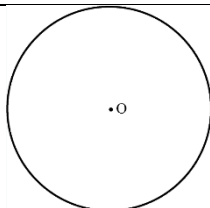
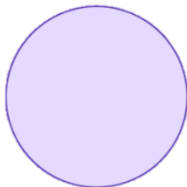
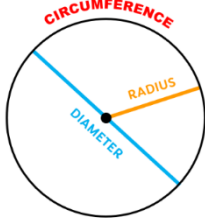
Ratio and Proportion					ratio scale factor		proportion proportional reasoning
Algebra			algebra		distributive	expression	formula formulae unknown values variable equivalent expression

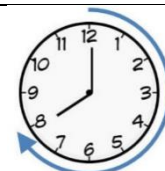
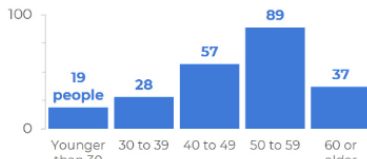
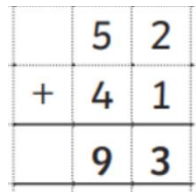
Year group (vocabulary is first introduced)	Vocabulary	Definition	Example
EYFS	2D, 3D	short for 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional. Used to describe shapes	A square is a 2D shape; a cube is a 3D shape.
4	acute angle	an angle between 0° and 90°	23° is an acute angle .
1	addend	a number to be added to another	$23 + 7$. The addend is 7.
1	addition	the binary operation of addition on a set of all real numbers that adds one number to another	We are learning about addition ($256 + 74$).
1	algebra	the part of mathematics that deals with generalised arithmetic. Letters are used to denote variables and unknown numbers	We are learning about algebra ($2x + 5 = 15$).
1	analogue clock	a clock, usually with 12 equal divisions labelled 'clockwise' from the top, 12, 1,2,3, and so on up to 11 to represent hours. The clock has 2 hands that rotate about the centre, one representing the hour and the other the minutes	

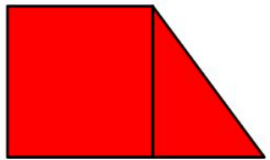
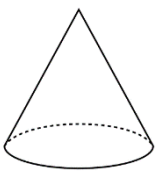
2	angle	an angle is a measure of a rotation and is often shown as the amount of rotation required to turn one line segment onto another where the two line segments meet at a point.	
5	angle at a point	The sum of the angles at point add up to 360°	
5	angle at a point on a line	the sum of the angles at a point on a line add up to 180°	
1	anticlockwise	in the opposite direction from the normal direction of travel of the hands of an analogue clock	
1	approximation	a number or result that is not exact.	There are 34 sweets in the jar. This is an approximation .
4	area	a measure of the size of any plane surface. Area is usually measured in square units	 The area is 63cm^2

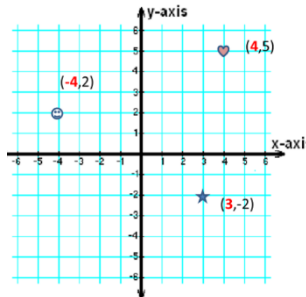
1	array	an ordered collection of objects in rows and columns	 This array shows $4 \times 2 = 8$
1	associative	Numbers can be added or multiplied (not divide or subtract) and the same answer will be found no matter how we group them	$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
4	axis	a fixed line along which or from which distances or angles are taken	
1	axis of symmetry	a line about which a geometrical figure or shape is symmetrical or about which a geometrical shape or figure is reflected in order to produce a symmetrical shape or picture.	
2	bar chart	a formal of representing statistical information	Horizontal Nominal/categorical  Vertical Ordinal/sequential 

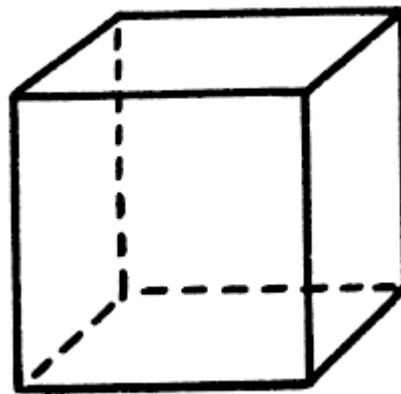
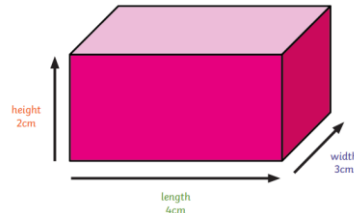
2	block graph	a simple format for representing statistical information. One block represents one observation.	
6	brackets	symbols used to group numbers in arithmetic or letters and numbers in algebra indicating certain operations have priority	$(a + b) =$
1	capacity	the amount of liquid a container can hold	The capacity of the glass is 250ml.
EYFS	cardinal number	a whole number use when counting quantity	 How many ducks on the river?
1	categorical data	data arising from situations where categories are used	Our categorical data is going to be favourite colours.
1	centi-	prefix meaning one-hundredth (of)	centimetres (cm), centilitres (cl)
1	centilitre	a unit of capacity of volume	250 cl
1	centimetre	a unit of linear measure	15 cm

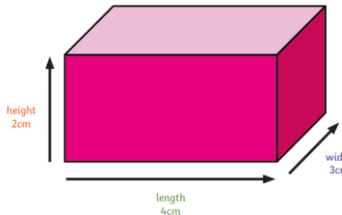
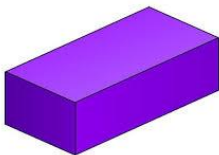
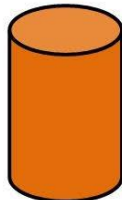
6	centre	the middle point for example of a line or a circle	
1	chart	another word for a table or graph	Use the data in your chart to find the most popular fruit.
1	chronological	relating to events that occur in a time ordered sequence	2001, 2013, 2020
EYFS	circle	the set of all points in a place which are at a fixed distance/ equidistant from a fixed point (the centre)	
1	circular	1) in the form of a circle. 2) related to the circle, as in circular function	The circular area has a radius of 50m.
6	circumference	the distance around a circle (its perimeter).	

1	clockwise	in the direction in which the hands of an analogue clock travel	
1	column	a vertical arrangement for example counters in an array	
1	column graph	a bar graph where the bars are presented vertically	
3	columnar addition or subtraction	a formal method of setting out an addition or subtraction in ordered columns with each column representing a decimal place value and ordered from right to left in increasing powers of 10	
5	common factor	an integer which is a factor of (can divide) two or more other numbers	3 is a common factor of the numbers 9 and 30.
5	common multiple	the multiples that are common between a given set of numbers	24 is a common multiple of 2,3,4,6,8,12.
1	commutative	two numbers can be added or multiplied (not divide or subtract) and the same answer will be found no matter what order they are in	$3 + 2 = 5$ $2 + 3 = 5$

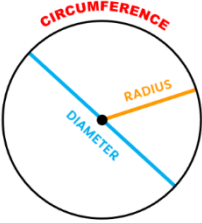
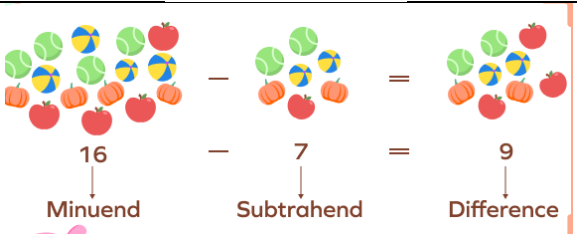
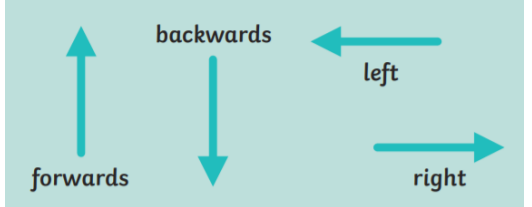
EYFS	compare	when two entities (objects, shapes, curves, equations etc.) are compared one is looking for points of similarity and difference	Compare 256 and 284. (284 is greater than 256)
1	composite shape	a shape formed by combining two or more shapes	
3	complement (in addition)	in addition, a number and its complement have a given total.	When considering complements in 100, 67 has the complement 33, since $67 + 33 = 100$
1	concrete objects	objects that can be handled and manipulated to support understanding of the structure of a mathematical concept	
EYFS	cone	a cone is a 3D shape consisting of a circular base, a vertex in a different plane, and line segments joining all the points on the circle to the vertex	
1	conjecture	an educated guess	I can conjecture that the ball is heavier than the pencil.
EYFS	consecutive	following in order	Can you put the numbers in consecutive order ?

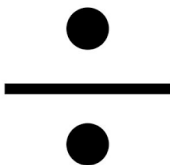
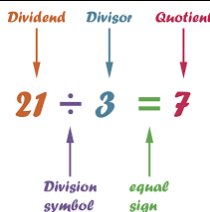
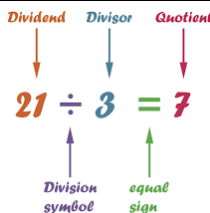
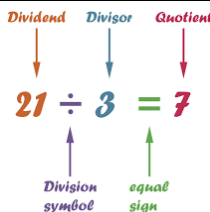
2	continuous data	data arising from measurements taken on a continuous variable. This means that the results will continue to change.	Height, weight, length, temperature are all examples of continuous data .
2	convert	changing from one quantity or measurement to another	Convert 12 inches to millimetres.
4	coordinate	a coordinate system is a system which uses one or more numbers (coordinates) to determine the position of a point in space	
1	corner	a point where two or more lines or line segments meet (vertex in KS2)	There are 4 corners in a cube.
2	correspondence problems	problems where you must find all possible combinations of objects in a set, or in more than one set.	There are 3 tops and 4 skirts - how many different outfits can you make?
EYFS	count	the act of assigning one number name to each of a set of objects (or sounds or movements) in order to determine how many objects there are	Can we count to...?

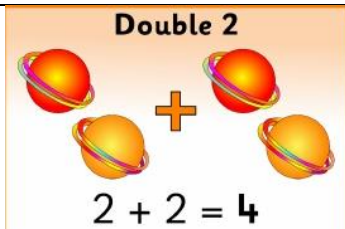
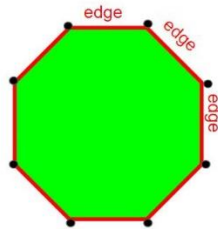
1	counter example	where a hypothesis or general statement is offered, a counter example disproves it	A counter example proves that not all shows
1	cross-section	a section in which the plane that cuts a figure is at right angles to an axis of the figure	Always, sometimes, never? When you subtract one number from another number you can change the order and the answer will be the same Can you find a counter example?
EYFS	cube	a 3-d shape with six identical, square faces. Adjoining edges and faces are right angles	
6	cubic centimetre	unit of volume in a 3 dimensional space equivalent to a cube with an edge length of 1cm	 24cm^3

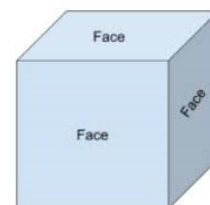
6	cubic metre	unit of volume in a 3 dimensional space equivalent to a cube with an edge length of 1m	
1	cuboid	a three-dimensional figure with six rectangular faces	
1	curved surface	the curved surface of a 3D shape	
1	cylinder	a three-dimensional object whose uniform cross-section is a circle	
1	data	information of a quantitative nature consisting of counts or measurements	
2	decimal	a number that consists of a whole and a fractional part.	tenths, hundredth, thousandths etc. 0.1, 0.01, 0.001 etc.

4	decimal fraction	Decimal numbers lie between integers and represent numerical value for quantities that are whole plus some part of a whole	0.125 is equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$.
2	decimal system	the common system of numbering based upon powers of ten	
1	deductive reasoning	deduction is typical mathematical reasoning where the conclusion follows necessarily from a set of premises	
3	degree	the most common unit of measurement for angles	
1	denomination	the face value of coins	
2	denominator	number written below the line (the divisor) in fractions	
EYFS	describe	when the curriculum asks pupils to describe a mathematical object, transformation, number, or anything else of a mathematical nature	
5	diagonal (of a polygon)	a line segment joining any two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon	

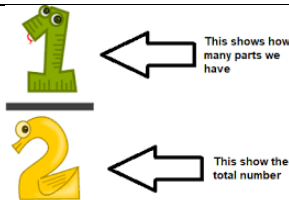
EYFS	diagram	a picture, a geometric figure or a representation	
6	diameter	any of the chords of a circle or sphere that pass through the centre	
1	difference	the numerical difference between two numbers of sets of objects	
EYFS	digit	one of the symbols of a number system most commonly 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	
2	digital clock	a clock that displays the time as hours and minutes passed in digits	
1	direction	the orientation of a line in space	

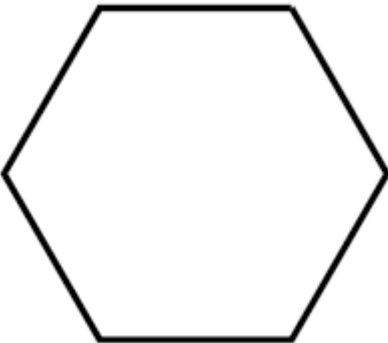
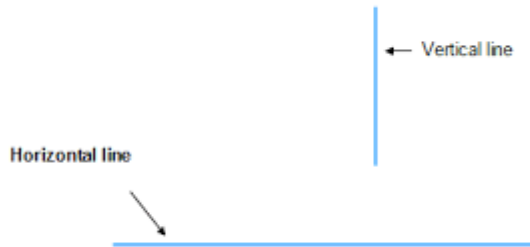
2	distributive	one binary operation * on a set S is distributive over another binary operation	
1	divide	to carry out the operation of division	
1	dividend	in division, the number that is divided eg in $15 \div 3$, 15 is the dividend	
1	division	an operation on numbers interpreted in a number of ways. Division can be sharing or grouping. Division is the inverse operation to multiplication.	
1	divisor	the number by which another is divided eg in $30 \div 6 = 5$, the divisor is 6. 30 is the dividend and 5 is the quotient.	
2	dodecahedron	a polyhedron with twelve faces.	

1	double	to multiply by 2 or the number or quantity that is twice another.	
1	edge	a line segment, joining two vertices of a figure	
1	efficient methods	a means of calculation (which is mental or written) which achieves a correct answer with as few steps as possible.	
EYFS	equal	symbol = read as 'is equal to' or 'equals' and meaning 'having the same value as'.	
2	equivalent fractions	fractions with the same value as another for example 4/8, 5/10 etc	
1	estimate	1. verb - to arrive at a rough or approximate answer. 2. noun - a rough or approximate answer	

1	even number	an integer that is divisible by 2	<table><tr><th colspan="5">EVEN NUMBERS</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>24</td><td>26</td><td>28</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>32</td><td>34</td><td>36</td><td>38</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>44</td><td>46</td><td>48</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>52</td><td>54</td><td>56</td><td>58</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>62</td><td>64</td><td>66</td><td>68</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>72</td><td>74</td><td>76</td><td>78</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>82</td><td>84</td><td>86</td><td>88</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>92</td><td>94</td><td>96</td><td>98</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	EVEN NUMBERS					2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100
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2	exchange	change a number or expression for another of equal value																																																								
2	expression	a mathematical form expressed symbolically eg 7 +3, a ² + b ³																																																								
1	face	one of the flat surfaces of a sold shape																																																								
4	factor	a number that divides the given number evenly or exactly, leaving no remainder	7 is a factor of 21.																																																							
4	factorise	to express a number or polynomial as the product of its factors eg factorising 12 12 = 1																																																								

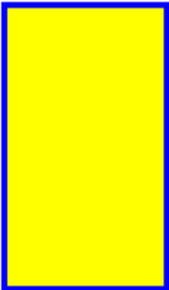
		$x 12 = 2 \times 6 = 3 \times 4$. The factors of 12 are, 1,2,3,4,6,12.	
1	facts	ie multiplication/division/addition/subtraction facts. The word fact is related to the four operations and the instant recall of knowledge about the composition of a number.	
1	fluency	to be mathematically fluent one must have a mix of conceptual understanding, procedural fluency and knowledge of facts to enable you to tackle problems appropriate for your age of development.	
6	foot	symbol ft : an imperial measure of length. 1 foot = 12 inches. 3 feet = 1 yard, 1 foot is approx 30 cm.	
3	formal written method	setting out working in columnar form.	
6	formula	an equation linking sets of physical variables	

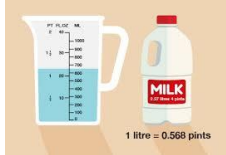
1	fraction	the result of dividing one integer by a second integer, which must be non-zero.	
1	frequency	the number of times an event occurs	
6	gallon	symbol gal: an imperial measure of volume or capacity, equal to the volume occupied by ten pounds of distilled water.	
1	general statement	a statement that applies correctly to all relevant cases	
2	generalise	to formulate a general statement or rule	
1	geometrical	the aspect of maths concerned with the properties of space and figures of shapes in space	
1	gram	symbol: g. The unit of mass equal to one thousandth of a kilogram	
3	graph	a diagram showing a relationship between variables	
4	grid	a lattice created with two sets of parrallel lines. Lines are usually equally spaced.	

EYFS	heptagon	a polygon with seven sides and seven edges	
EYFS	hexagon	a polygon with six sides and six edges	
EYFS	horizontal	parallel to the horizon	

EYFS	hour	a unit of time equal to 60 minutes or 3600 seconds	
EYFS	hundred square	a 10 by 10 square grid numbered 1 to 100	
3	icosahedron	a polyhedron with 20 faces	
6	imperial unit	a unit of measurement historically used in the UK	
4	improper fraction	an improper fraction has a numerator that is greater than its denominator eg $\frac{9}{4}$	
6	inch	symbol: in. An imperial unit of length	
1	inequality	when one number, or quantity is not equal to another	

1	infinite	of a number, always bigger than any (finite) number than can be thought of	
3	integer	any of the positive or negative whole numbers and zero	
2	interpret	draw out the key mathematical features of a graph, or a chain of reasoning, or a mathematical model, or the solutions of an equation etc	
1	interval	all possible points in the closed continuous interval between 0 and 1 on the real number line, including the end points zero and 1	
1	inverse operation	operations that, when they are combined, leave the entity on which they operate unchanged	
2	kilo-	prefix denoting one thousand	
2	kilogram	symbol: kg. The base unit of mass in SI. 1kg=1000g	
2	kilometre	symbol: km. A unit of length in the SI. 1km = 1000m	

EYFS	kite	a quadrilateral with two pairs of equal, adjacent sides whose diagonals consequently intersect at right angles.	
EYFS	Length	the extent of a line segment between two points	 
3	level of accuracy	often in reference to the number of significant figures with which a numerical quantity is recorded, and made more precise by stating the range of possible error.	
EYFS	line	a set of adjacent points that has length by no width.	

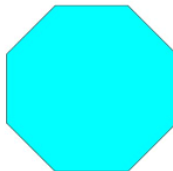
5	line graph	a graph in which adjacent points are joined by straight-line segments.	
5	line of best fit	a line drawn on a scatter graph to represent the best estimate of an underlying linear relationship between the variables	
1	litre	symbol: l. A metric unit used for measuring volume or capacity. A litre is equivalent to 1000cm ³	
4	long division	a columnar algorithm for division by more than a single digit	
4	long multiplication	a columnar algorithm for performing multiplication by more than a single digit	
1	mass	a characteristic of a body, relating to the amount of matter within it	
1	maximum value	the greatest value	
2	mean	often used synonymously with the term average	
EYFS	measure	1. the size in terms of an agreed unit. 2. measure is also used as a verb, to find the size	

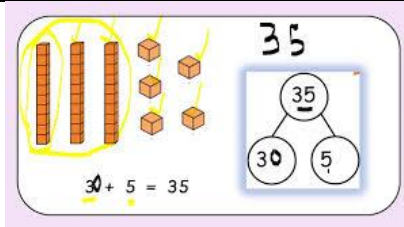
EYFS	measuring tools	these record numerical quantities of continuous variables often by comparison with scaled calibrations on the device that is used, or using digital technology	
3	mensuration	the process of measuring or calculating angles, lengths, areas and volumes	We are going to use mensuration to work out the perimeter of this shape.
1	mental calculation	referring to calculations that are largely carried out mentally, but may be supported with a few simple written jottings	
1	metre	symbol: m. The base unit of length in SI	
1	metric unit	unit of measurement in the metric system	
6	mile	an imperial measure of length. 1 mile = 1760 yards	
2	milli-	prefix. One-thousandth	
2	millilitre	symbol: ml. One thousandth of a litre	
2	millimetre	symbol: mm. one thousandth of a metre	

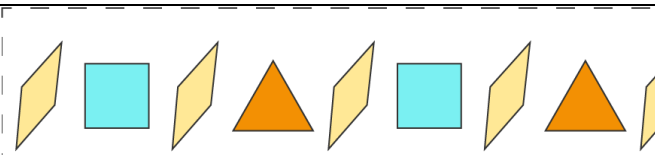
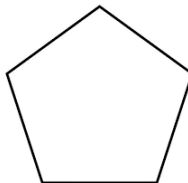
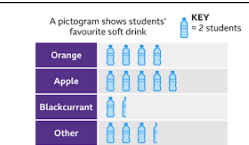
1	minimum value	the least value	
1	minus	a name for a symbol - representing the operation of subtraction	—
1	minute	unit of time. One-sixtieth of an hour. 1 minute= 60seconds	
1	missing number problems	a problem of the type $7 = \square - 9$ often used as an introduction to algebra	
3	mixed fraction	a whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction. Eg $2\frac{3}{4}$	
3	mixed number	a whole number and a fractional part expressed as a common fraction. Eg $2\frac{3}{4}$	
1	multiplier	a number we multiply by	$10 \times 2 = 20$. 2 is the multiplier.
1	multiplicand	a number or quantity we are multiplying	$10 \times 2 = 20$. 10 is the multiplicand.
2	multiple	A multiple is a number that can be divided by another number without leaving a remainder (answers within any set of times tables)	Multiples of 7: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84, etc.

1	multiplication	multiplication, often denoted by the symbol $\times$, is the mathematical operation of scaling one number by another	3 $\times$ 5 = multiplicand $\times$ multiplier =
2	multiplication table	an array setting out sets of numbers that multiply together to form the entries in the array	
1	multiply	carry out the process of multiplication	
1	near double	see double	
4	negative integer	an integer less than 0 eg -1, -2, -3, etc	
4	negative number	a number less than zero eg -0.24, commonly read as minus or negative one, two etc	
3	net	a plane figure composed of polygons which by folding and joining can form a polyhedron. Or remaining after deductions eg net price	
1	notation	a convention of recording mathematical ideas	

EYFS	number bond	a pair of numbers that make a particular total eg 3 and 1 make 4 or 2 and 2 etc	NUMBER BOND 
EYFS	number line	a line where numbers are represented by points upon it	
EYFS	number sentence	a mathematical sentence involving numbers eg $3+1 = 4$	$4 + 5 = 9$
1	number square		
EYFS	number track	a numbered track along which counters might be moved	
EYFS	numeral	a symbol used to denote a number eg 1,2,3 or I,V,X,L,C,D,M in the case of Roman numerals	3
2	numerator	in the notation of common fractions, the number written on the top -the dividend (the part that is divided)	

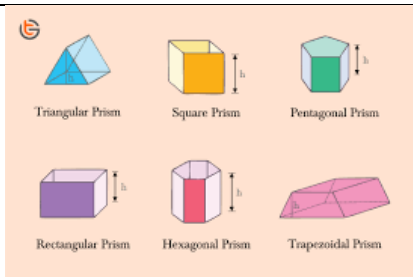
1	oblong	sometimes used to describe a non-square rectangle	
EYFS	octagon	a polygon with eight faces	
1	octahedron	a polyhedron with eight faces	
EYFS	odd number	an integer that has a remainder of 1 when divided by 2	
1	operation	see binary operation	
1	operator	A mathematical action: in lower keystages 'half of' 'quarter of' are considered as operations	

6	order of magnitude	the approximate size, often given as a power of 10																					
6	order of operation	this refers to the order in which different mathematical operations are applied in a calculation. Often referred as the mnemonic BODMAS or BIDMAS																					
1	ordinal number	a term describing a position within an ordered set eg first, second, third etc	Ordinal Number Mat 0 - 20 <table><tr><td>1st first</td><td>2nd second</td><td>3rd third</td><td>4th fourth</td><td>5th fifth</td></tr><tr><td>6th sixth</td><td>7th seventh</td><td>8th eighth</td><td>9th ninth</td><td>10th tenth</td></tr><tr><td>11th eleventh</td><td>12th twelfth</td><td>13th thirteenth</td><td>14th fourteenth</td><td>15th fifteenth</td></tr><tr><td>16th sixteenth</td><td>17th seventeenth</td><td>18th eighteenth</td><td>19th nineteenth</td><td>20th twentieth</td></tr></table>	1st first	2nd second	3rd third	4th fourth	5th fifth	6th sixth	7th seventh	8th eighth	9th ninth	10th tenth	11th eleventh	12th twelfth	13th thirteenth	14th fourteenth	15th fifteenth	16th sixteenth	17th seventeenth	18th eighteenth	19th nineteenth	20th twentieth
1st first	2nd second	3rd third	4th fourth	5th fifth																			
6th sixth	7th seventh	8th eighth	9th ninth	10th tenth																			
11th eleventh	12th twelfth	13th thirteenth	14th fourteenth	15th fifteenth																			
16th sixteenth	17th seventeenth	18th eighteenth	19th nineteenth	20th twentieth																			
6	ounce	symbol: oz. An imperial unit of mass																					
3	parallel	In Euclidean geometry, always equidistant. Parallel lines never meet																					
3	parallelogram	a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and consequently equal in length																					
1	partition	1. to separate a set into subsets. 2. to split a number into component parts. 3. a model of division																					

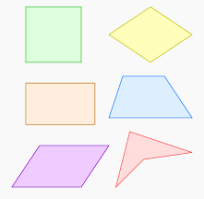
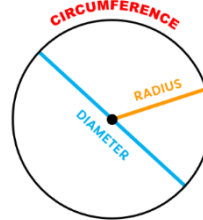
EYFS	pattern	a systematic arrangement of numbers, shapes or other elements according to a rule	
EYFS	pentagon	a polygon with five sides and five interior angles	
5	percentage	1. a fraction expressed as the number of parts per hundred and recorded using the notation %. 2. percentage can also be interpreted as the operator 'a number of hundredths of'	
3	perimeter	the distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.	
3	perpendicular	a line of plane that is at right angles to another line or plane	
1	pictogram	a format for representing statistical information. Pictures, symbols or icons are used to represent objects	

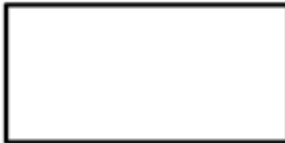
1	pictorial representations	these enable learners to use pictures and images to represent the structure of a mathematical concept							
4	pie-chart	also known as a pie graph. A form of presentation of statistical information.							
6	pint	an imperial measure of volume applied to liquids or capacity							
2	place holder	in decimal notation, the zero numeral is used as a place holder to deonote the absence of a particular power of 10							
1	place value	the value of a digit that relates to its position or place in a number	<table><tr><td>tens</td><td>ones</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>80</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	tens	ones	8	2	80	2
tens	ones								
8	2								
80	2								
3	plot	the process of marking points							
EYFS	plus	a name for the symbol + representing the operation of addition	+						
3	point	an element, in geometry, that has position by no magnitude							

1	polygon	a close plane figure bounded by straight lines	
3	polyhedron	a closed solid figure bounded by surfaces (faces) that are polygonal. Its faces meet in line segments called its edges. Its edges meet at points called vertices.	
1	position	location as specifid by a set of coordinates in a plane or in full 3-dimensional space	
1	positive number	a number greater than zero	
EYFS	pound sterling	symbol: £. A unit of money. £1.00=100pence	£
6	pound(mass)	symbol :lb. An imperial unit of mass	
5	power (of ten)	1. 100 (ie 10^2 or 10×10) is the second power of 10. 2. a fractionpower represents a root. 3. a negative power represents the reciprocal. 4. by convention any number or variable to the power 0 equals 1.	
5	prime factor	the factors of a number that are prime eg 2 and 3 are the prime factors of 12 ($12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$)	

5	prime factor decomposition	the process of expressing a number as the product of factors that are prime numbers	.
5	prime number	a whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors, itself and 1	
6	priority of operations	see order of operations	
1	prism	a solid bounded by two congruent polygons that are parallel (the bases) and parallelograms (lateral faces) formed by joining the corresponding vertices of the polygons	
1	product	the result of multiplying one number by another	$10 \times 2 = 20$. 20 is the product
2	proper fraction	a proper fraction has a numerator that is less than its denominator so $\frac{3}{4}$ is a proper fraction whereas $\frac{4}{3}$ is an improper fraction	
EYFS	property	any attribute	
6	proportion	1. a part to whole comparison. 2. If two variables x and y are related by an equation of the form $y = kx$, then y is directly	

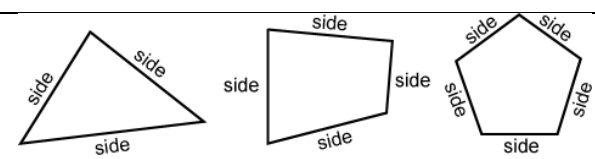
		proportional to x . 3. If two variables x and y are related by an equation of the form $xy = k$, or equivalently $y = k/x$, where k is a constant and $x \neq 0$, $y \neq 0$ they vary in inverse proportion to each other.	
6	proportional reasoning	using mathematics and vocabulary of ration, proportion and hence fractions and percentages to solve problems	
6	protractor	an instrument for measuring angles	
1	prove	to formulate a chain of reasoning that establishes in conclusion the truth of a proposition.	
1	pyramid	a solid with a polygon as the base and one other vertex, the apex, in another plane. Each vertex of the base is joined to the apex by an edge. Other faces are triangles that meet at the apex. Pyramids are named according to their base eg square based pyramid etc	

1	quadrilateral	a polygon with four sides	
1	quantity	something that has a numerical value eg 5 bananas	
1	quarter turn	a rotation through 90° , usually anticlockwise unless stated otherwise	
2	quotient	the result of a division	$10 \div 2 = 5$ 5 is the quotient of 10 by 2
3	radius	in relation to a circle, the distance from the centre to any point on the circle	
4	rate	a measure of how quickly one quantity changes in comparison to another quantity	
4	ratio	a part to part comparison	

5	reciprocal	the multiplicative inverse of any non-zero number. Any non-zero number multiplied by its reciprocal is equal to 1.	
EYFS	rectangle	a parallelogram with an interior angle of 90° . Opposite sides are equal.	
3	rectilinear	bounded by straight lines. A closed rectilinear shape is also a polygon.	
4	recurring decimal	a decimal fraction with an infinitely repeating digit or group of digits eg $1/3$ is the decimal $0.333333\dots$. Referred as nought point three recurring.	
2	reflection	in 2D, a transformation of the whole plane involving a mirror line or axis of symmetry in the plane. A reflection is specified by its mirror line.	
1	reflection symmetry	a 2D shape has reflection symmetry about a line if an identical looking object in the same position is produced by reflection in that line.	

1	regular	1. Describing a polygon, having all sides equal and all internal angles equal. 2. Describing a tessellation, using only one kind of regular polygon.	
EYFS	relation/relationship	a common property of two or more items	
3	remainder	in the context of division requiring a whole number answer (quotient) the amount remaining after the operation eg $29 \div 7 = 4 \text{ r}1$	
1	repeated addition	the process of repeatedly adding the same number or amount eg $5+5+5+5$. A model of multiplication.	
1	repeated subtraction	the process of repeatedly subtracting the same number or amount eg $5-5-5-5-5$. A model of division	
1	representation	the word 'representation' is used in the curriculum to refer to a particular form in which the maths is represented eg bar model, array, table etc	
3	rhombus	a parallelogram with all sides equal	

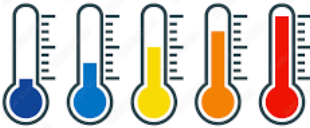
EYFS	right	used as an adjective, right-angled or erect	
3	right-angle	one quarter of a complete turn. An angle of 90 degrees. An acute angle is less than one right angle. An obtuse angle is greater than one right angle but less than two. A reflex angle is greater than two right angles.	
3	Roman numerals	The system of using capital letters to denote cardinal numbers.	
1	rotation	in 2D, a transformation of the whole plane which turns about a fixed point, the centre of rotation.	
3	rotation symmetry	a 2D shape has rotation symmetry about a point if an identical-looking shape in the same position is produced by a rotation through some angle greater than 0° and less than 360°	
1	rule	generally a procedure for carrying out a process.	
4	scale factor	for two similar geometric figures, the ratio of corresponding edge lengths.	

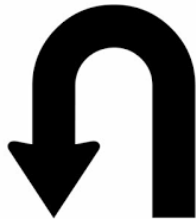
1	score	1. To earn points or goals in a competition. 2. The number twenty.	
1	second	1. a unit of time. One-sixtieth of a minute. 2. Ordinal number	
EYFS	sequence	a succession of terms or objects formed according to a rule	
EYFS	set	a well-defined collection of objects	
6	set square	a drawing instrument for constructing parallel lines, perpendicular lines and certain angles	
EYFS	share (equally)	one model for the process of division	
3	short division	a compact written method of division	
3	short multiplication	a compact written method of multiplication with working set out in columns	
EYFS	side	a line segment that forms part of the boundary of a figure. Also edge	
EYFS	sign	a symbol to denote an operation eg + - x ÷	

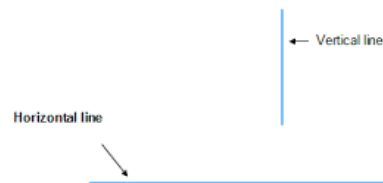
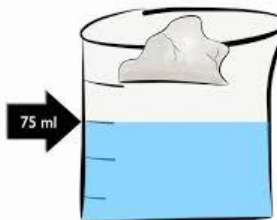
1	simple fraction	a fraction where the numerator and denominator are both integers. Also known as common fraction or vulgar fraction	
6	simplify	one way to simplify a fraction down to its lowest terms	
5	simplify (a fraction)	reduce a fraction to its simplest form	
EYFS	sort	to classify a set of entities into specified categories	
EYFS	sphere	a closed surface, in three-dimensional space, consisting of all the points that are a given distance from a fixed point, the centre. A hemi-sphere is a half-sphere.	
EYFS	square	1. a quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. the square of a number is a product of the number and itself.	
5	square centimetre	Symbol: cm ² . A unit of area, a square measuring 1 cm by 1 cm.	

5	square metre	Symbol: m^2 . A unit of area, a square measuring 1m by 1m	
5	square millimetre	Symbol: mm^2 . A unit of arear, a square measuring 1mm by 1mm.	
3	square number	A number that can be expressed as the product of two equal numbers. Eg $36 = 6 \times 6$ and so 36 is a square number or 6 squared.	
1	standard unit	uniform units that are agreed throughout a community	
EYFS	subtract	carry out the process of subtraction	-
EYFS	subtraction	the inverse operation to addition. Finding the difference when comparing magnitude, take away.	-
3	subtraction by decomposition	a method of calculation used in subtraction and particularly linked with one of the main columnar methods for subtraction.	
3	subtraction by equal addition	a method of calculation used in subtraction and particularly linked with one of the main columnar methods for subtraction.	

1	subtrahend	a number to be subtracted from another																
1	sum	the result of one or more additions																
1	surface	a set of points defining a space																
EYFS	symbol	a letter, numeral or other mark that represents a number or an operation or another mathematical idea																
EYFS	symmetry	a plane figure has symmetry if it is invariant under a reflection or rotation																
1	table	1. An orderly arrangement of information, numbers or letters usually in rows and columns. 2. See multiplication table																
EYFS	take away	1. Subtraction as reduction. 2. Remove a number of items from a set																
1	tally	make marks to represent objects counted; usually by drawing vertical lines and crossing the fifth count with a horizontal or diagonal strike through.	<table><tr><th>Transport</th><th>Tally</th><th>Frequency</th></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td> </td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Bus</td><td> </td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Car</td><td> </td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Bike</td><td> </td><td>6</td></tr></table>	Transport	Tally	Frequency	Walk		15	Bus		12	Car		7	Bike		6
Transport	Tally	Frequency																
Walk		15																
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Bike		6																

EYFS	temperature	a measure of hotness. Two scales of temperature are the Fahrenheit scale °F and the Celsius (centigrade) scale °C. These scales have reference points for freezing (0°C or 32°F) or boiling point (100°C or 212°F)	
4	terminating decimal	a decimal fraction that has a finite number of digits. Example 0.125 is a terminating decimal	
3	tetrahedron	a solid with four triangular faces. A regular tetrahedron has faces that are equilateral triangles	
EYFS	time	1. progress from past, to present and to future. 2. Time of the day, in hours, minutes and seconds. 3. Duration and associated vocabulary, 4. Calender time in days, weeks, months, years. 5. Associated vocabulary such as later, earlier, sooner, when etc	
EYFS	total	1. The aggregate. 2. The sum found by adding	

4	translation	a transformation in which every point of a body moves the same distance in the same direction.	
3	trapezium	a quadrilateral with exactly one pair of sides parallel	
EYFS	triangle	a polygon with three sides.	
1	triangular number	1. A number that can be represented by a triangular array of dots with the number of dots in each row from the base decreasing by one. 2. A number in the sequence 1, 1+2, 1+2+3, 1+2+3+4 etc	
EYFS	turn	a rotation about a point; a quarter turn is a rotation of 90° . A half turn is a rotation of 180° , a whole turn is a rotation of 360°	
1	unit	a standard used in measuring	eg the metre is a unit of length, the degree is a unit of turn/angle etc

1	unit fraction	a fraction that has 1 as the numerator and whose denominator is a non-zero integer.	Eg $1/2$, $1/3$
1	vertex	the point at which two or more lines intersect. Plural : vertices	
EYFS	vertical	at right angles to the horizontal plane	
5	vertically opposite angles	the pair of equal angles between two intersecting straight lines.	
EYFS	volume	a measure of three-dimensional space. Usually measured in cubic units eg cm^3	
1	vulgar fraction	see common fraction or simple fraction	

EYFS	weight	In mathematics the weight of a body is the force exerted on the body by the gravity of the earth (not to be confused with mass)	
6	yard	Symbol: yd. An imperial measure of length.	
EYFS	zero	1. Nought or nothing; zero is the only number that is neither positive nor negative. 2. Zero is needed to complete the number system. 3. In place value system, a place holder eg 105.0 4. The cardinal number of an empty set	0