

Maths Vocabulary - Measures

Unsure of what that word means
in your homework? Well you may
find it here!



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Area

The amount of space within a perimeter
(expressed in square units cm²).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8



Ascending order

The arrangement of numbers from smallest to largest



Example: 3, 9, 12, 55 are in ascending order.



Balance

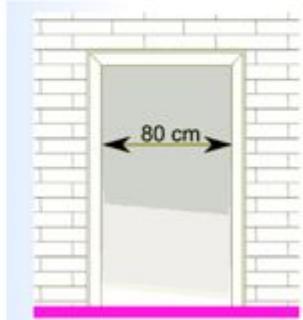
When both sides have the same quantity or mass.

Here "x" is balanced by 4 "1"s, so x must be 4



Breadth

Breadth is another name for width. It is the distance across from side to side.



Capacity (volume)

The amount that something can hold.

Usually it means volume, such as millilitres (ml) or litres (l) in Metric, or pints or gallons in Imperial.



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Celsius

(Degrees Celsius)

It is used to tell how hot or cold something is

It is often written as °C

Water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C



Centimetre

A measure of length.

There are 100 centimetres in a metre.

The abbreviation is **cm**



Decrease Decreasing

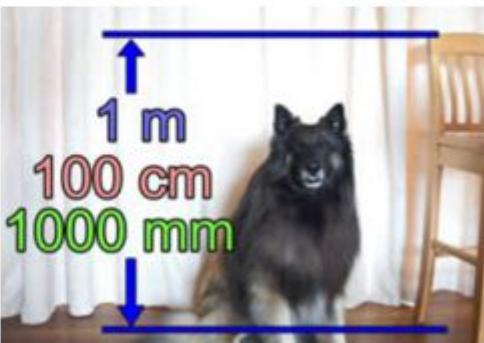
Make something smaller
(in size or quantity).



Degree (Accuracy)

How precise a measurement is,
often shown as the number of
decimal places or significant digits.

We should show final values that
match the accuracy of
our **least** accurate value used.



Degree (temperature)

A measure of temperature (how hot or cold it is)

The symbol for degrees is °

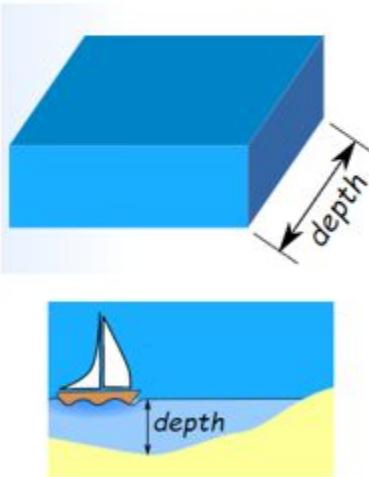
The two most common scales are Celsius (°C) and Fahrenheit (°F)



Depth

The distance:

- from the front to the back
(example: a box), or
- from the top to the bottom (example: the ocean).



Descending order

The arrangement
of numbers from
the largest to
smallest



Dimensions

The measurements of a shape (i.e. length, width, height).

A line has one dimension (1D), a square has two dimensions (2D), and a cube has three dimensions (3D).

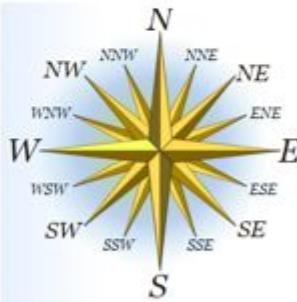


Direction

Where something is pointing

Examples: North South East
and West are all directions.

Up, Down, Left and Right are
also directions.



Distance

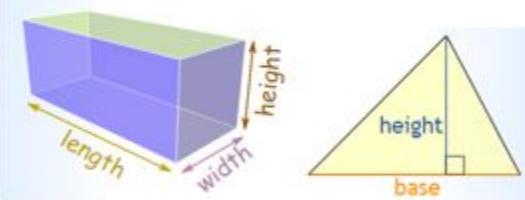
Length. A
measurement of
how far through
space



Height

The distance from top to bottom.

Or at right angles from any base to the furthest corner.



Imperial Measurements

A system of weights and measures originally developed in England.

Length: inches, feet, yards

Area: square feet, acres

Weight: pounds, ounces

Volume: fluid ounces, gallons



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Inch

A measure of length
There are 12 inches in a foot



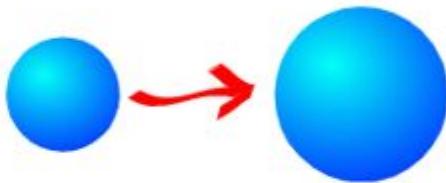
One inch is **exactly 2.54 centimetres**.



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Increase

Make something bigger (in size or quantity)



Kilogram

A Metric measure of mass
(which we feel as weight).

The abbreviation is **kg**.

1 kg = 1000 grams.



Kilometre

A Metric measure of distance. Equal to 1,000 metres.

The abbreviation is km.



Least

Smallest.

Example: The 1 cent has the least value of these coins



Length

Distance. How far from end to end. Or from one point to another.



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Linear Scale

A scale with equal divisions
for equal values.

For example, a ruler has a
linear scale.



Litre

A Metric unit of volume

Mostly used to measure liquids

The abbreviation is **I** or **L**

1 liter = 1,000 millilitres (ml)



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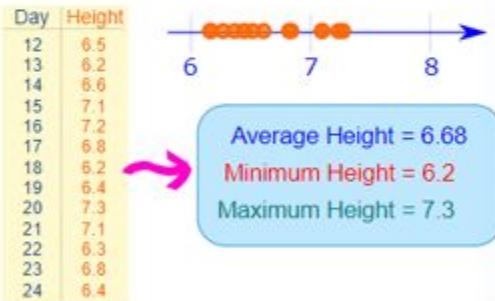
Mass

A measure of how much matter is in an object. (also known as weight)



Maximum

The largest value



Measure

To find a number that shows the size or amount of something.

Usually the number is in reference to some standard measurement, such as a metre or kilogram.



Measurement

A number that shows the size or amount of something.

Usually the number is in reference to some standard measurement, such as a metre or kilogram.



Metre

The basic unit of length (or distance) in the Metric System.

The symbol is **m**



The Metric system

A system of measuring based on:

- The metre for length
- The kilogram for mass
- The second for time



Mile

A unit of length equal to exactly 1.609344 kilometres.

Also equal to 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet.



Milligram

A Metric unit of mass.

Equal to 1/1,000 (one-thousandth) of a gram.

The abbreviation is **mg**



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Millilitre

A Metric unit of volume

Equal to 1/1,000 (one-thousandth)
of a litre

Used for small amounts of liquid

The abbreviation is **ml** or **mL**



Millimetre

A Metric measure of distance
used for small lengths.

The abbreviation is **mm**

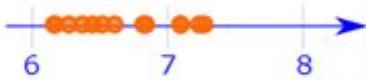
There are 1000 mm in one
metre.



Minimum

The smallest value.

Day	Height
12	6.5
13	6.2
14	6.6
15	7.1
16	7.2
17	6.8
18	6.2
19	6.4
20	7.3
21	7.1
22	6.3
23	6.8
24	6.4



Average Height = 6.68
Minimum Height = 6.2
Maximum Height = 7.3



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Negative

Less than zero. A negative number is written with a minus sign in front



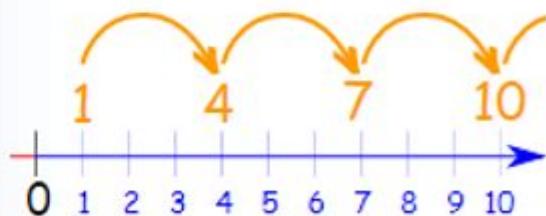
Number Line

A line with numbers placed in their correct position.



Number Pattern

A list of numbers that follow a certain sequence or pattern.

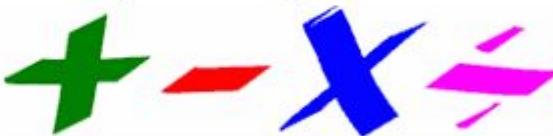


Operation

A mathematical process.

The most common are
add, subtract, multiply
and divide (+, -, ×, ÷).

But there are many more, such as squaring,
square root, logarithms, etc.



Ordering

Putting things into their correct place following some rule.



Ordinal number

Describes a position in a number sequence.

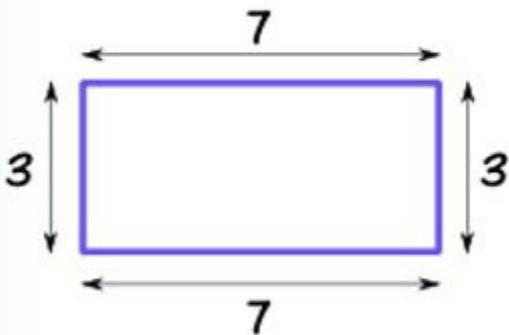
A number that tells the position of something in a list.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc.



Perimeter

The length of the distance around the boundary of a shape.



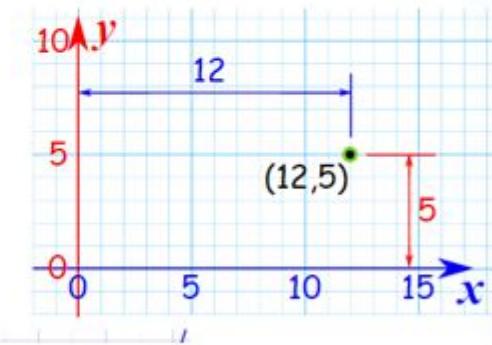
Pint

An imperial
measure of liquid
(approx. half a
litre)



Plot

To draw on a
graph or a map



Pound

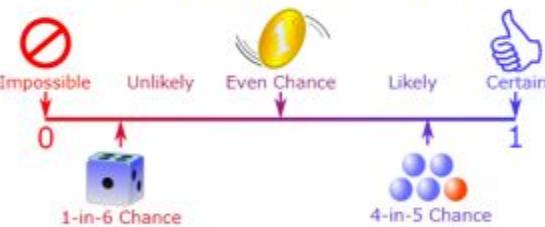
A measure of mass
in the Imperial
measurement
systems.

Abbreviation: **lb**



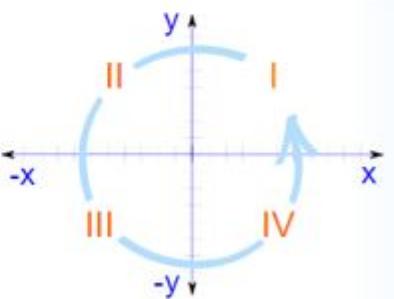
Probability

The chance that something will happen.
How likely it is that some event will occur.



Quadrant

A quarter of the area of
a circle which also
contains a right angle.



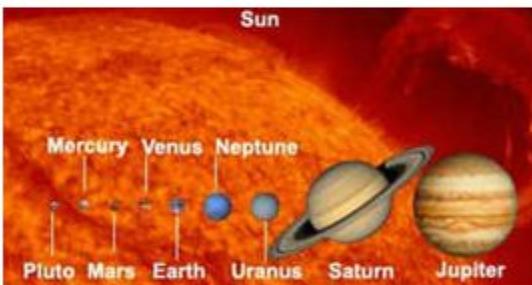
Scales

An instrument used
to measure weight.



Size

How big
something is.



Symbol

A pattern, character or image used instead of words.

Example: "+" is the symbol for "plus"



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Temperature

How hot or cold a thing
is.

Temperature is measured
using a thermometer,
usually in the Celsius



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Thermometer

An instrument used to measure temperature (how hot or cold a thing is), usually in the Celsius or Fahrenheit scale.



Timetable

A table of
information
showing when
things will happen

SERVICE NUMBER	424	424
	SX	SX
Galway (Bus Station)	dep.	0730 0820
Salthill		0740
Bama (Donnelly's)		0749 0841
Furbo		0757 0850
Spiddal (Cruiscin Lan)		0807 0907
Inverin Post Office	0920
Tully Cross	0927



Tonne

A unit of mass
equal to 1000
kilograms

The abbreviation
is t



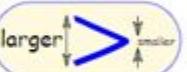
Unequal

Not equal

Equality and Inequality

= equal

≠ not equal

larger  smaller

> greater than

< less than

≥ greater than or equal

≤ less than or equal



Value

A result of a calculation /
how much something is
worth in money / the
value of the digit in the
place that it holds in the
number.

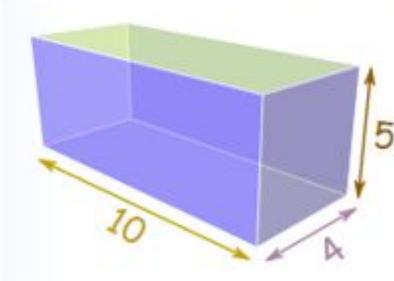
$$1+1=2$$



Volume

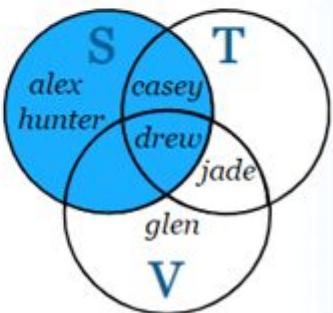
The amount of 3-dimensional space something takes up.

Also called Capacity.



Venn diagram

A diagram that shows **sets** and which elements belong to which set by drawing regions around them.



Weigh

To measure
the mass of
something



Weight

How heavy something is. The downward **force** caused by gravity on an object.

Weight and Mass are different things, but weighing scales are designed to estimate the mass sitting on them and so (instead of units of force) it is common to use units of mass like these:

- grams, kilograms and tonnes
(in Metric)



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Width

The distance from side to side.

