Place value and number - Maths Vocabulary

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

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Alternate	Every other one in a sequence.

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Ascending order

The arrangement of numbers from smallest to largest

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

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Baker's dozen

The colloquial name given to the number 13.

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Balance

When both sides have the same quantity or mass.

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

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Cardinal number

A number that shows quantity but not order.

Cardinal numbers (or cardinals) say **how many** of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five.

They answer the question "How Many?"

Example: there are five coins in this picture.

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Column

An arrangement of figures, one above the other.

This is a column of numbers:

12
25
17
92
14

9 x 10 = 90

...dreds	Tens	Units	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
		9		
	9	0		

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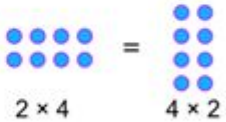
Commutative Law

The Law that says you can swap numbers around and still get the same answer when you add.
Or when you multiply.



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Composite number

A number with more than two factors

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Consecutive

Consecutive numbers follow in order without interruption (e.g. 2,3,4,5).

12, 13, 14 and 15 are consecutive numbers.

22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 are consecutive **even numbers**.

40, 45, 50 and 55 are consecutive **multiples of 5**.

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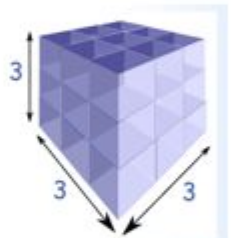
Cube Number

(Cube root)

The result of using a whole number in a multiplication three times.

Example: 3 × 3 × 3 = 27, so 27 is a cube number.



The cube root of a number is a special value that, when used in a multiplication **three times**, gives that number.

Example: 3 × 3 × 3 = 27, so the cube root of 27 is 3.

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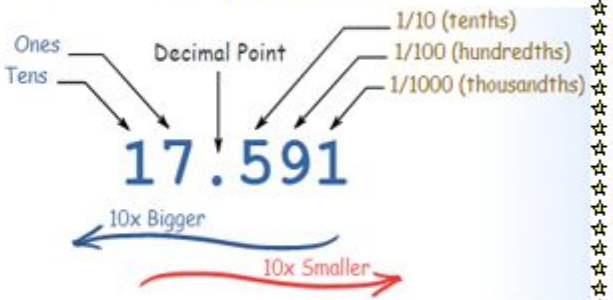
Decimal point

A point (small dot) used to separate the whole number part from the fractional part of a number.



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Decrease

Decreasing

Make something smaller (in size or quantity).

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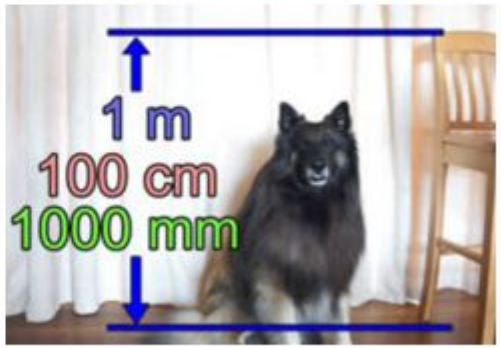
Degree

(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.



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Descending order

The arrangement of numbers from the largest to smallest

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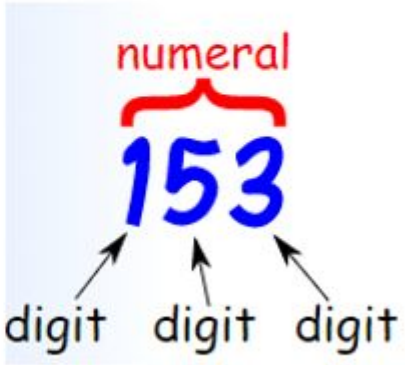
Digit

Any number from 0 to 9 (inclusive).



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Double	To multiply by 2. To have 2 of something.

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Dozen

12 items

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Equal

Exactly the same amount or value

The symbol is =

1+1=2

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Equal Sign

The symbol =

Shows that what is on the left of the sign is exactly the same amount or value as what is on the right of the sign.

1+1=2

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Estimate

Estimation

To find a value that is close enough to the right answer, usually with some thought or calculation involved.

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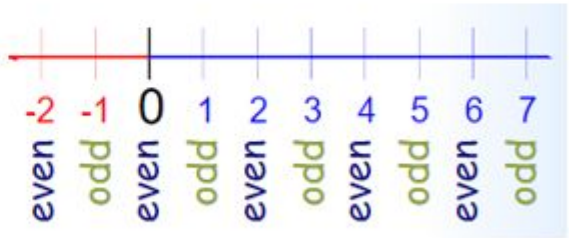
Even number

A positive or negative number exactly divisible by 2.



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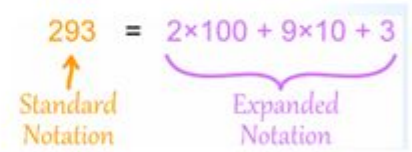
Expanded notation

Writing a number to show the value of each digit.

It is shown as a sum of each digit multiplied by its matching place value (ones, tens, hundreds, etc.)



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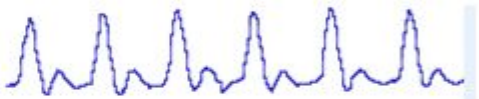
Frequency

How often something happens (usually during a period of time).



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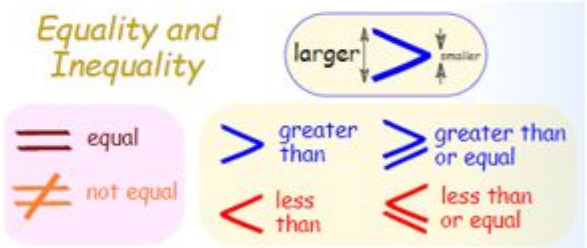
Greater than

An inequality between numbers. The symbol used to represent greater than is an arrow pointing towards the smallest number.



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Half

One of two equal parts of a whole.

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Halve

To divide into two equal parts.

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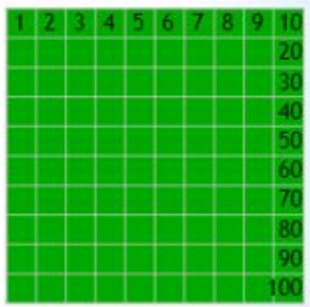
Hundred

100

Ten times ten



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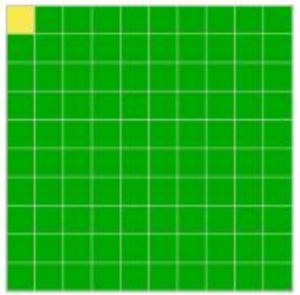
Hundredths

One part in a hundred equal parts.

1/100th



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Increase

Make something bigger (in size or quantity)

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Infinity

An idea that something never ends.

It is sometimes used like a number but it is not really.

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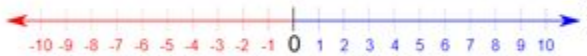
Integer

A negative or positive whole number.

(No decimals or fractions)



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Least

Smallest.

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

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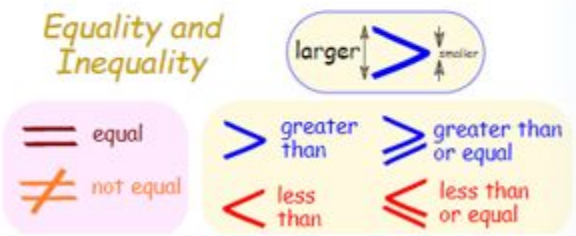
Less than

Smaller -

An inequality between numbers. The symbol used to represent less than is an arrow pointing towards the smallest number.



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Linear Scale

A scale with equal divisions for equal values.

For example, a ruler has a linear scale.

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Maximum

The largest 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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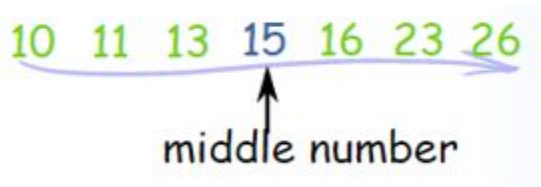
Median

The middle value of a set of ordered data.



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Million

A **thousand thousands**

1,000 x 1,000 = **1,000,000**

Which is a 1 followed by 6 zeros

Using **scientific notation**: 1×10^6

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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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Mode	The value that occurs the most often in a set of data.

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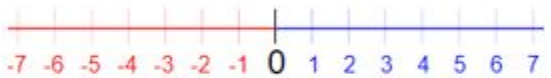
Negative

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



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Number Line

A line with numbers placed in their correct position.

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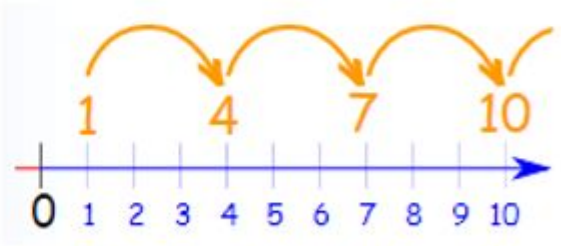
Number Pattern

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



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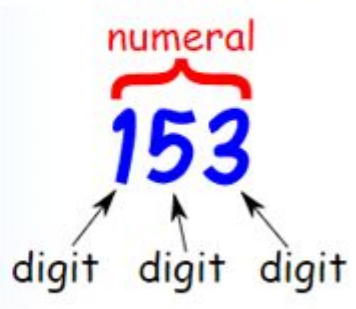
Numeral

A symbol or name that stands for a number.



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Odd number

A number that when divided by two leaves a remainder of one.

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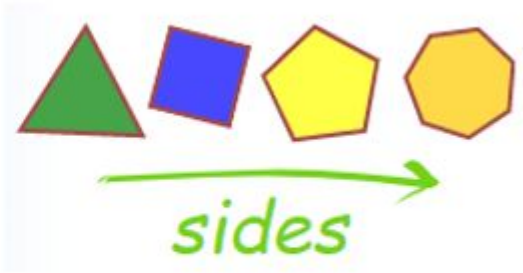
Ordering

Putting things into their correct place following some rule.



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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.

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Pair

Two together. Often with something in common.

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Pattern

Things arranged following a rule or rules.

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Place Holder

Zero is also used as a "place-holder" so that you can write a numeral properly.

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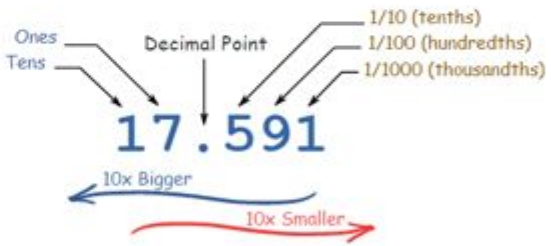
Place Value

The value of where a digit is in the number



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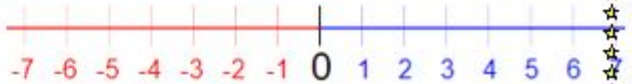
Positive

Greater than zero.



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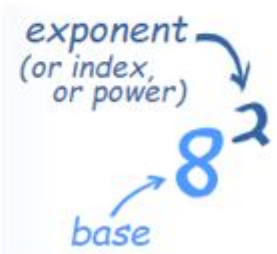
Power

The power (or exponent) of a number says how many times to use the number in a multiplication.

It is written as a small number to the right and above the base number.



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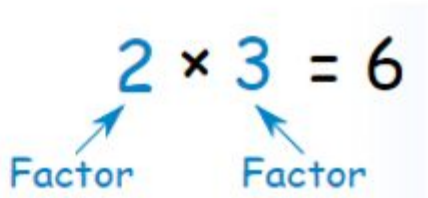
Prime Factor

A factor that is a prime number.



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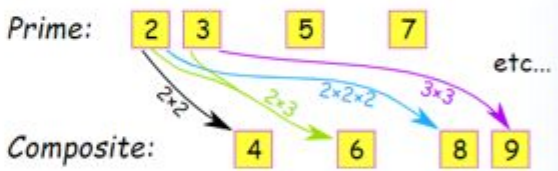
Prime number

A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23…)



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Ratio

A ratio shows the relative sizes of two or more values.

Ratios can be shown in different ways;

- using the ":" to separate example values
- using the "/" to separate one value from the total
- as a decimal, after dividing one value by the total
- as a percentage, after dividing one value by the total

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Roman numerals

Seven letters are used in combination to write numbers:

I = 1	V = 5
X = 10	L = 50
C = 100	D = 500
M = 1000	

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Rounding

An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way

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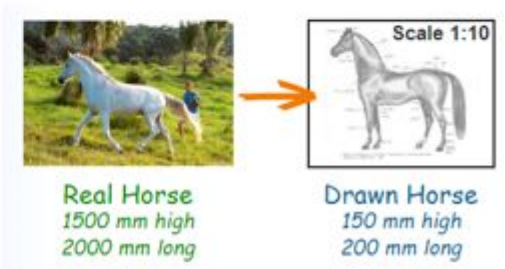
Scale

The ratio of the length in a drawing (or model) to the length on the real thing



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Sequence

A list of numbers or objects in a special order.

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Skip Counting

Counting forwards or backwards by a number other than 1

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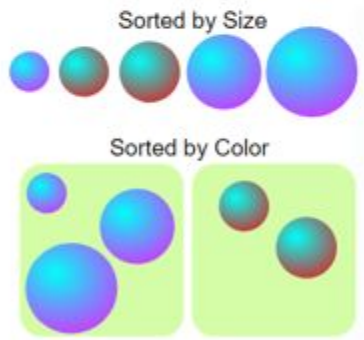
Sort

To arrange or group in a special way (such as by size, type or alphabetically).



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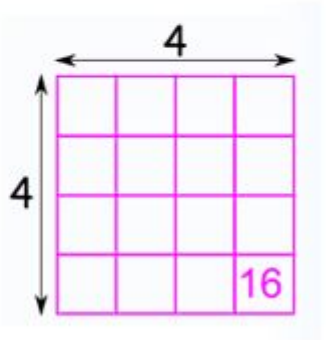
Squared

A number squared is a number multiplied by itself



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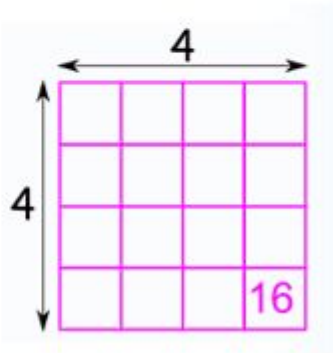
Square number

A number whose units can be arranged into a square (e.g. 1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64…)



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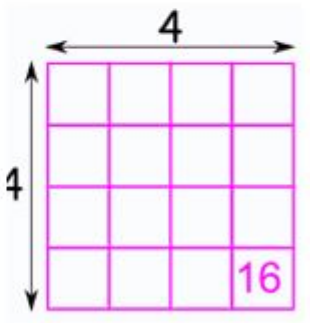
Square Root

A square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number.

The symbol is √ which always means the positive square root.



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Symbol

A pattern, character or image used instead of words.

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

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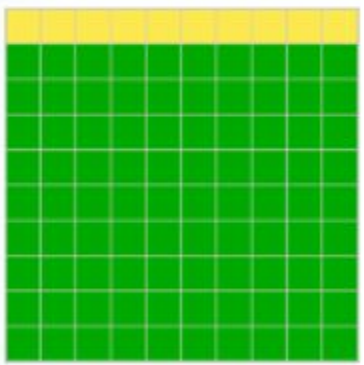
Tenth

One part in ten equal parts.



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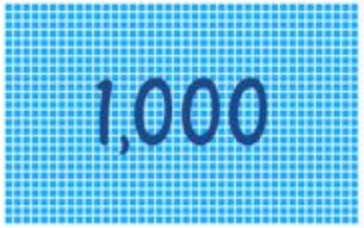
Thousand	The Number 1000 10 times 10 times 10 

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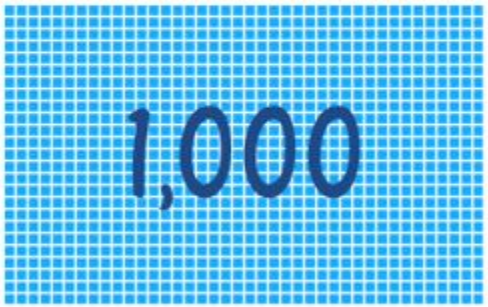
Thousandth

One part in a thousand equal parts: **1/1000th**



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Trial and error

A way to solve things by making our best try, seeing the result and how much it is in error, then making a better try until we get the desired result.

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Triple

To multiply by 3. To have 3 of something.

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Twice

Two times as many.

Or happening two times.

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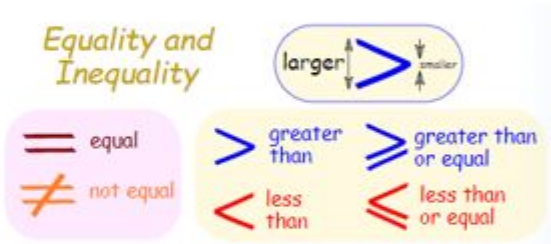
Unequal

Not equal



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Unit

A general term meaning **1**

Examples:

- a unit cube is a cube whose sides are 1 in length
- a unit fraction has one on the top, such as 1/2 or 1/5
- a unit circle has a radius of 1
- a unit vector has a length of 1
- the unit point is the point at location (1,1)

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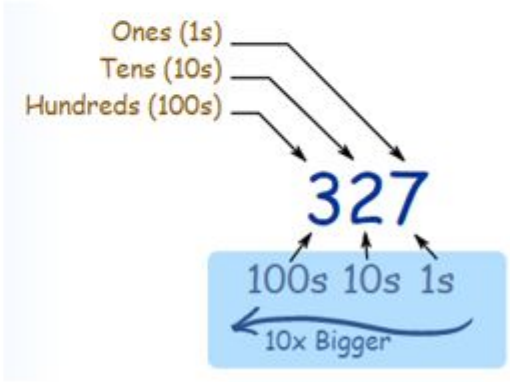
Units

How many ones. How many single items.



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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

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Whole

All of something - Complete

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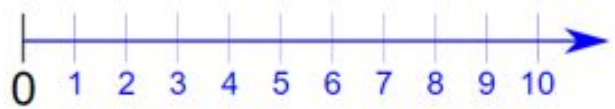
Whole Number

Any of the numbers {0, 1, 2, 3, ...} etc.

There is no fractional or decimal part. And no negatives.



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Zero

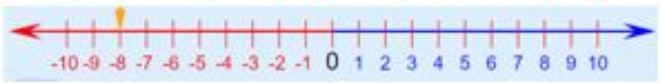
The whole number between −1 and 1, with the symbol 0

Shows that there is no amount.

Zero is not positive and is also not negative.

When we add zero to a number the result is just the number, unchanged. When we multiply a number by zero we get zero.

Zero is also used as a "place-holder" so that you can write a numeral properly.



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