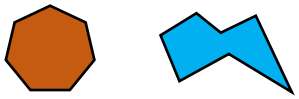
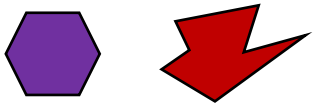
Angle	The amount of turn, measured in degrees.	The **angle** is 60 degrees.
Calculate	To compute or work out mathematically.	Can you **calculate** the answer to 13 + 4?
Centimetre	A metric unit of length.	The book is 15 **centimetres** long.
Column	A vertical arrangement of numbers or objects.	23 has two tens – I will place them into the tens **column**.
Commutative	A property of addition and multiplication. It does not matter in which order the addends or factors are added or multiplied; the result will be the same.	4 + 6 = 10 6 + 4 = 10 This demonstrates that addition is **commutative**. Arrays demonstrate the **commutativity** of multiplication, i.e. 3 × 4 = 4 × 3
Consecutive	Following in order.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are **consecutive** numbers. 3, 6 and 9 are **consecutive** multiples of 3.
Denominator	The number written below the vinculum in a fraction. In a measure context, it indicates the number of equal parts into which the whole is divided. In a division context, it is the divisor.	In the fraction one quarter, four is the **denominator**.
Division	The process of partitioning a whole into equal parts.	12 **divided** by 3 is equal to 4.
Efficient	Well-organised. Choosing an efficient computation strategy requires consideration of the numbers involved and will normally utilise 'known facts'.	I will use my number bonds knowledge to calculate 22 + 7 **efficiently**. I know that 2 + 7 is equal to 9, so the answer is 29. That's more efficient that counting on seven.
Frequency	The number of times something occurs within a data set.	4 pupils have brown hair. The **frequency** of brown hair is 4.
Gram	A metric unit of mass.	The pencil weighs 20 **grams**.
Heptagon	A polygon with seven sides and seven angles.	
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides and six angles.	
Inverse operations	Opposite operations that 'undo' each other.	Addition and subtraction are **inverse** operations.
Millilitre	A metric unit of capacity/volume.	The can of fizzy drink has a capacity of 330 **millilitres**.
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer, for example, 12 is a multiple of 3 and 4 because 3 × 4 = 12.	36 is a **multiple** of three because three multiplied by 12 is equal to 36. It is also a **multiple** of 12 for the same

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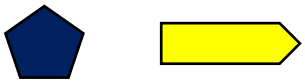
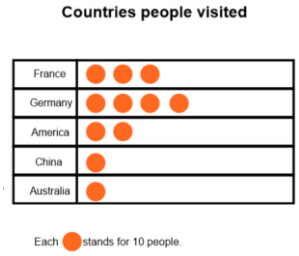
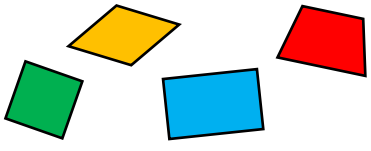
		reason (and 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 18 and 36).
Multiplication	One of the four mathematical operations. Multiplication can be understood as repeated addition or scaling (introduced in Year 3).	The **multiplication** symbol is ×.
Multiply	To increase a quantity by a given scale factor.	I can **multiply** 3 by 4 which is equal to 12.
Near double	When two numbers involved in an addition are close in value, such as 23 + 22. The numbers can be treated as exact doubles, followed by compensating.	To calculate 23 + 22, I can use the **near double** strategy. I can double 22 and then add one more.
Non-unit fraction	A fraction with a numerator greater than one.	Two thirds is a **non-unit fraction.**
Numerator	The number written above the vinculum in a fraction. In a measure context, it indicates the specified number of parts out of the whole. In a division context, it is the dividend.	In the fraction one quarter, one is the **numerator**.
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides and eight angles.	
Operation	A mathematical process. The four mathematical operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	4 + 2 = 6. The **operation** is addition.
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides and five angles.	
Pictogram	A representation of data using pictures or symbols.	
Quadrilateral	A 2D shape with four sides and four angles. which add up to 360 degrees.	
Relationship	The way in which two or more things are connected.	The **relationship** between addition and subtraction is that they are the inverse of each other.
Right angle	An angle of 90 degrees.	A square has four **right angles**.

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Rotation	The act of rotating about an axis/centre.	I will **rotate** the square 90 degrees clockwise.
Scale	Equally spaced markings on a measuring device which can be read to quantify a measurement.	Using the **scale** on the ruler, the book measures 15cm.
Symmetry	A shape is symmetrical when it fits exactly onto itself when folded in half.	This triangle has one line of **symmetry**.
Tally	A form of counting. Each tally is a vertical mark. After the fourth vertical mark, a fifth horizontal/diagonal mark is drawn to create a group of five.	Four children have black hair; I will record this as four **tallies**.
Temperature	The measure of heat.	Outside has a **temperature** of 15 degrees Celsius.
Unit fraction	A fraction with a numerator of one.	One-third is a **unit fraction**.
Vinculum	A horizontal line that separates the numerator and the denominator in a fraction.	$\frac{1}{4}$ ← vinculum

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