

Currie Primary School

Mathematical & Numeracy Terms

'A Parent's Guide'.



Angles

Obtuse: an angle that is greater than 90° .

Acute: an angle that is smaller than 90° .

Right angle: an angle that measures 90° .

Area: the amount of surface covered and measured in square units. e.g. a floor measuring 5 metres by 4 metres has an area of 20 metres. $5\text{m} \times 4\text{m} = 20\text{m}^2$.

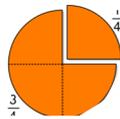
Average/Mean: add all the numbers then divide by however many numbers there are e.g. 12, 5, 18, 14, 26. Add all these numbers. You get 75. As there are 5 numbers, we divide 75 by 5. The answer is 15.

Fractions

Numerator: the top number in the fraction.

Denominator: the bottom number in the fraction.

The denominator tells you how many parts the whole number has been divided into. The numerator tells how many parts there are.



Vulgar Fraction: the numerator is less than the denominator e.g. $\frac{3}{4}$

Improper Fraction: numerator is bigger than the denominator e.g. $\frac{3}{2}$

Mixed Number: a combination of a whole number and a vulgar fraction e.g. $6\frac{3}{4}$

Simplify: to express a fraction in the simplest way possible e.g. $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

To do this, divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.

Decimal Fractions: are tenths, hundredths, thousandths and are another way of expressing fractions or parts of 1 e.g.

$$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \quad \frac{10}{100} = 0.01$$

Factors: are numbers which multiply together to make another number e.g. $2 \times 3 = 6$. Therefore, 2 and 3 are factors of six.

Median: the middle number in a series of numbers when the numbers are put in order e.g. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Therefore, 6 is the median.

Mode: the most frequently occurring number in a sequence e.g. 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 9. Therefore, 7 is the mode.

Money: there are 100 pence in a pound. Pounds and pence are written in decimal form e.g. $\pounds 1.25 =$ one pound and 25 pence = 125p.

Mean: see Average

Multiple: contains another number an exact number of times e.g. 30 is a multiple of 10.

Prime Factors: are the smallest numbers which a number can be broken down into e.g. $20 = 4 \times 5$, $20 = 2 \times 10$, $20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$. Therefore, 2 and 5 are the smallest numbers which multiply to make 20.

Prime Numbers: are numbers which cannot be broken down at all i.e. can only be divided by themselves and one e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.

Product: is the answer in a multiplication sum e.g. $4 \times 8 = 32$. Therefore, 32 is the product of 4 times 8.

Quotient: is the answer in a division sum. 36 divided by 4 is 9. Therefore, 9 is the quotient.

Square Number: the square of a number is a number multiplied by itself e.g. 16 is the square of 4.

