This vocabulary list of 142 words and phrases details the words and definitions that children need to know and use by the end of Key Stage 2. It is adapted from the *'Ultimate Maths Vocabulary List'* from Third Space Learning.

Term	Definition
Acuto	Describes angles between 0 and 90
Acute	degrees.
	One of the four calculation operations.
Addition	It involves combining two or more
Addition	numbers to create a sum/total. The
	inverse of subtraction.
Adjacont	Adjoining (as used to describe lines and
Aujacem	angles).
Alternate	Every other one in a sequence.
Anglo	A measure of turn - the number of
Angie	degrees rotated around a point.
A.r.o.	The measure of surface within a
Aled	perimeter expressed in square units.
	A set of items arranged in rows and
	columns in the shape of a rectangle.
Array (rectangular)	Each row has the same number of items
	in it. Each column has the same number
	of items in it.
According order	The arrangement of numbers from least
Ascending order	to greatest.
	A number representing a greater set of
	numbers. Can have three
	interpretations:
	mean - dividing the total of the
Average	numbers by the numbers itself;
Average	median – the middle value when the
	numbers are in ascending or descending
	order;
	mode – the value that occurs most
	often in the set.
Axis of symmetry	A line dividing a shape into two
Axis of symmetry	symmetrical parts.
Term	Definition
	A graphical representation of data in
Bar chart/graph	which values are represented by bars or
Dai chait/giaph	columns and interpreted using the
	scales on the axes.
	A way of representing relationships in a
Bar model	structured diagram in which numbers
	are shown using bars (rectangles).
Baco	The line or face on which a shape is
Dase	standing.
Rase angles	Those angles adjacent to the base of a
Dase angles	shape.
Bisect	To divide into two equal parts.
	A way of representing discrete data in
	which each item is represented by one
Block graph	block/square arranged in columns. The
0 1	frequency of a particular set is how
	many blocks or squares are in it.

	Breadth is another name for width. It is
Droodth	the distance across from side to side or
Breadth	the shorter measurement with the
	longer one described as length.
Term	Definition
	The amount of space in an object (the
Capacity	maximum amount of liquid or air it can
	contain).
Cardinal number	A number that shows quantity but not
	order.
Carroll diagram	A diagram used for classification
	identifying whether members of the set
	possess a given property or not.
Circumference	The distance around a circle (its
	perimeter).
	A 2-D shape in which all of the points on
Circle	the edge are of equal distance from the
	centre of the shape.
Composite number	A number with more than two factors.
	A 3-D shape made of one circular face
Cone	and a curved surface tapering to a point
	(apex) directly above the centre of the
	circular face.
Congruent	Congruent shapes are the same shape
	and size (equal).
Consecutive	Consecutive numbers follow in order
	Nithout Interruption (e.g. 2,3,4,5).
	Data that can take any value along a
Continuous data	
Continuous data	it will go through all the values of
Continuous data	it will go through all the values of
Continuous data	it will go through all the values of 18.1cm, 18.2cm, 18.3cm etc.
Continuous data Coordinates	it will go through all the values of 18.1cm, 18.2cm, 18.3cm etc. Numbers used to describe position of a point on a grid
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Diagonal	A straight line connecting two non-
	adjacent vertices (corners) of a polygon.
	A line across a circle that passes
Diameter	through the centre and touches the
	circumference at each end.
	The answer to a subtraction calculation.
Difference	A form of subtraction in which two
	amounts/numbers are compared. By
	how much a number is greater or less
	than another.
	The numerical symbols from 0 to 9
Digit	(inclusive). Digits can be arranged to
	numerically represent numbers.
Digital root	The digital root of 58 is 4 because 5 + 8
2.8.001	= 13 and 1 + 3 = 4
Dimensions	The measurements of a shape (i.e.
	length, width, height).
	Data that can only take specific values,
Discrete data	e.g. as a child's foot grows, the shoe
	sizes needed can only have given sizes.
	One of the four calculation operations.
	It can be interpreted as:
	repeated subtraction (grouping) –
Division	finding how many groups of a given
	equal size can be made from a number;
	sharing a number into equal parts.
	It is the inverse of multiplication.
Dodecagon	A twelve sided polygon.
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	An inequality between numbers. The
Greater than	symbol used to represent greater than
Greater than	is an arrow pointing towards the
	smallest number.
Term	Definition
	A 3-D shape made up of a circular face
Hemisphere	and a curved surface. It is half of a
	sphere.
Hendecagon	A polygon with eleven sides and eleven
	angles: also called an undecagon.
Heptagon	A polygon with seven sides and seven
	angles: also called a septagon.
Нехадоп	A polygon with six sides.
Horizontal	Describes a line or plane parallel to the
Токи	norizon.
Term	A fraction whose numerator is equal to
Improper fraction	or greater than its denominator
Integer	A negative or positive whole number
Interior	Inside
Interior	The point or line where two lines or two
Intersection	faces meet.
	Polygons which do not have all equal
	sides and angles or polyhedrons which
Irregular shapes	do not have all congruent faces and
	angles.
	A triangle which has two sides of equal
	5
Isosceles triangle	length and two equal angles. It also has
Isosceles triangle	length and two equal angles. It also has one axis (line) of symmetry.
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Isosceles triangle Term Kite Less than Line of symmetry Line graph Term Mass	length and two equal angles. It also has one axis (line) of symmetry. Definition A quadrilateral that has two adjacent pairs of sides that are equal in length, and at least one pair of opposite angles are equal. Definition An inequality between numbers. The symbol used to represent less than is an arrow pointing towards the smallest number. (See axis of symmetry). A representation of data collected over time. Each point along the line has a meaningful value. Definition The measurement of the quantity of matter in an object, measured in grams
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	An average of a set of numbers. The
Mode	value that occurs the most often in a set
	of data.
Multiple	The product of a given number with
	another factor.
	One of the four calculation operations.
	It can be interpreted as:
	repeated addition – adding the same
Multiplication	number to itself a number of times;
	scaling – making a number so many
	times greater (or smaller)
Torm	It is the inverse of division.
Term	A number loss than 0. Indicated by a
	- sign before the numeral and read as
Negative number	'negative 4' for -4. Colloquially said as
Negative number	'minus A' especially when referring to
	temperature
Nonagon	A polygon with nine sides and angles
	A quantity, measurement or label
Number	indicating a value.
	The written symbol used to represent
	an amount, value or label. For example
Numeral	the number three hundred can be
	represented by the numeral 300 or CCC
	using Roman numerals.
	The number above the line in a fraction
. .	which shows the number of
Numerator	which shows the number of
Numerator	denominator parts considered in a
Numerator	denominator parts considered in a fraction.
Numerator Term	denominator parts considered in a fraction.
Numerator Term Oblique	denominator parts considered in a fraction. Definition Oblique means sloping or slanting.
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Numerator Term Oblique Oblong	denominator parts considered in a fraction. Definition Oblique means sloping or slanting. A polygon with two pairs of straight, unequal sides and four right angles. An
Numerator Term Oblique Oblong	denominator parts considered in a fraction. Definition Oblique means sloping or slanting. A polygon with two pairs of straight, unequal sides and four right angles. An irregular rectangle.
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	The action of solitting a number into
Partition	narts
Pontagon	A polygon with five sides and angles
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides and angles.
Demonstrate	A way of describing a proportion of an
Percentage	amount by expressing it out of (every)
Perimeter	The distance around the boundary of a
	shape.
Perpendicular line	A line at right angles to another line or
	plane. <i>NB The lines do not have to be</i>
	touching.
	A way of representing discrete data in
Pictogram	which a picture or icon is used to
Fictografii	represent each item or a given number
	of items.
	A way of representing data where the
	total is represented by a circle (pie) and
Pie chart	each category shown by a sector of the
	circle which indicates the frequency of
	the category.
Polygon	A plane (flat) shape with straight sides.
	A three dimensional shape with plane
Polyhedron	(flat) faces.
	Indicates the position of a numeral (e.g.
	the place value of the 3 in 738 is 30) and
Place value	how numbers relate to other numbers
	within the Base 10 number system
	within the base to number system.
	A number with only two factors 1 and
Prime number	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 23571113171923)
Prime number	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23)
Prime number	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite
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Prime number Prism Product	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers
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Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Term Quadrant	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth
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Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Cuadrant	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth (+,-) A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle.
Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Cuadrant Quadrilateral	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth (+,-) A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle. A polygon with four sides and angles.
Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Cuadrant Quadrant Quadrilateral Quotient	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth (+,-) A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle. A polygon with four sides and angles. The result when one number is divided
Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Quadrant Quadrilateral Quotient	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth (+,-) A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle. A polygon with four sides and angles. The result when one number is divided by another number.
Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Crem Quadrant Quadrilateral Quotient Term	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth (+,-) A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle. A polygon with four sides and angles. The result when one number is divided by another number. Definition
Prime number Prism Product Pyramid Quadrant Quadrant Quadrilateral Quotient Term Radius	A number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g. 2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23) A polyhedron (3-D shape with faces and no curved surfaces) in which opposite ends are congruent and these are joined by rectangular faces. The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. A polyhedron made of a polygon base with straight edges coming from each vertex of the base meeting at a single point (apex). All the other faces are therefore triangular. Definition The sectors of a coordinate grid are called quadrants. They are named first (+,+), second (-,+), third (-,-) and fourth (+,-) A quarter of the area of a circle which also contains a right angle. A polygon with four sides and angles. The result when one number is divided by another number. Definition A line in a circle from the centre to the

	An expression of the comparison
Ratio	between two or more quantities found
	by dividing one quantity by the other.
Doctongle	A quadrilateral with opposite sides
Rectangle	right angles
	A polygon made of lines meeting at
Rectilinear	right angles
	The image of a shape in a 'mirror line'.
Reflection	Corresponding points of the shape and
	its reflection are equidistant from the
	'mirror line'.
Reflex angle	An angle greater than 180 degrees.
	In geometry when a polygon has sides
	of equal length and angles of equal size
	or when a polyhedron has congruent
Regular	faces and internal angles where faces
	meet. The only regular polyhedrons are
	tetrahedron, cube, octahedron,
	dodecahedron and icosahedron.
	A parallelogram with equal length sides.
Rhombus	Opposite sides are parallel and opposite
	sides are equal in size.
	Seven letters are used in combination
Roman numerals	to write numbers: I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L =
	50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1000
Rotation	Turning around a given point – the
	I CENTRE OT ROTATION
	A shape is said to have rotational
Rotational symmetry	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about
Rotational symmetry	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre
Rotational symmetry	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre. An approximation used to express a
Rotational symmetry Rounding	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre. An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way.
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Rotational symmetry Rounding <u>Term</u> Scalene triangle	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre. An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way. Definition A triangle that has three sides of different length and no equal angles.
Rotational symmetry Rounding <u>Term</u> Scalene triangle	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre. An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way. Definition A triangle that has three sides of different length and no equal angles. A 2-D shape with one straight side and
Rotational symmetry Rounding <u>Term</u> Scalene triangle Semi-circle	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre. An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way. Definition A triangle that has three sides of different length and no equal angles. A 2-D shape with one straight side and one curved edge. It is one half of a
Rotational symmetry Rounding <u>Term</u> Scalene triangle Semi-circle	A shape is said to have rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre. An approximation used to express a number in a more convenient way. Definition A triangle that has three sides of different length and no equal angles. A 2-D shape with one straight side and one curved edge. It is one half of a circle.
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	- difference, in which two numbers are
	compared.
Sum	The result when two or more numbers
	are added together.
Symmetrical	A snape is symmetrical if it is identical
Symmetrical	two parts
Term	Definition
	A system of collecting data when the
	final total for each category cannot be
	determined immediately. Items are
Tally	recorded using vertical lines for
	numbers less than 5 and an oblique line
	across the vertical lines to show a group
_ .	of 5.
Temperature	The measure of hot and cold.
Tessellation	shapes filled together with a number of
ressenation	apps
Tetrahedron	A polyhedron with four faces
	This takes place when a shape is moved
	from one place to another just by
Translation	sliding it (without rotating, reflecting or
	enlarging).
Tranozium	A quadrilateral with only one pair of
паредит	parallel sides.
	A polygon with three sides and angles.
Triangle	They can be scalene, isosceles or
	equilateral, and also described as right
	angled.
	consecutive numbers from starting from
Triangular number	1) A number whose units can be
	arranged into a triangle (e.g. 1, 3, 6, 10,
	15, 21)
Term	Definition
	A diagram used for classification
Venn diagram	identifying whether members of the set
	possess given properties.
	The point at which two sides of a 2-D
Vertex	shape meet or two or more edges of a
	A line which is at right angles to a
Vertical line	horizontal line
<u> </u>	The amount of liquid in a container or
	the amount of three-dimensional space
Volume	taken up by an object, measured in
	cubic units.
Term	Definition
Weight	The force of gravity on an object,
weight	measured in newtons.
Term	Definition
	The horizontal line on a graph or
x axis	

Term	Definition
y avic	The vertical line on a graph or
y anis	coordinate grid.