

St George's C of E Primary School
Mathematical Dictionary
Year Five



**We would like you to help your
child understand the meaning of
each of the words included in our
Mathematical Dictionary for
Year Five.**

Thank you for your support.



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Mathematical Dictionary

Year Five

Vocabulary	Definition	Example
Angle on a line	Angles formed on a straight line that sum to 180°.	
Angle at a point	Angles that meet at a point that sum to 360°.	
Average (mean)	The mean average of a set of data is the sum of the quantities divided by the number of quantities.	<p>9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6</p> $9 + 3 + 1 + 8 + 3 + 6 = 30$ $30 \div 6 = 5$ <p>The mean is 5</p>
Common factor	A factor of two (or more) given numbers.	<p>Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12</p> <p>Factors of 16: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16</p> <p>Common Factors: 1, 2, 4</p>
Common multiple	A multiple of two (or more) given numbers.	<p>Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33</p> <p>Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40</p> <p>Common multiples of 3 and 4: 12, 24, 36</p>
Congruent	Used to describe two shapes or figures which are exactly the same size.	
Cube number	The product of three equal factors.	$1^3 = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$ $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ $3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
Cubic centimetre	A unit used to measure volume. The space taken up by a cube with edges of length 1 cm or which measures 1 cm × 1 cm × 1 cm.	

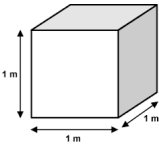
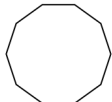



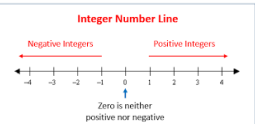




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Cubic metre	A unit used to measure volume. The space taken up by a cube with edges of length 1 metre.																																				
Decagon	A 2D shape with ten sides and ten angles.																																				
Degree	The unit of measure for angles.																																				
Diagonal	A straight line segment that joins one vertex to another.																																				
Divisible	A number is said to be divisible by another if it can be divided by that number without a remainder.	<p>Divisibility Rules for 2, 3, 5, 6, 10</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Even</td> <td>Add up</td> <td>End in</td> <td>Divisible</td> <td>Ends in</td> </tr> <tr> <td>436</td> <td>digits</td> <td>0 or 5</td> <td>by</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,4,6,8,...</td> <td>867</td> <td>675</td> <td>2 and 3</td> <td>580</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8+6+7</td> <td>5,10,15,</td> <td></td> <td>10,20,</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>=21</td> <td>20,25,30,...</td> <td>6=2*3</td> <td>30,40,...</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2+1=3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2	3	5	6	10	Even	Add up	End in	Divisible	Ends in	436	digits	0 or 5	by	0	2,4,6,8,...	867	675	2 and 3	580		8+6+7	5,10,15,		10,20,		=21	20,25,30,...	6=2*3	30,40,...		2+1=3			
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Dodecagon	A 2D shape with twelve sides and twelve angles.																																				
Long division	The formal written method that can be used to divide by a number with two or more digits.	<p>Long division method 432 ÷ 15 becomes</p> $\begin{array}{r} 28 \text{ r } 12 \\ 15 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{30} \\ 13 \\ \underline{12} \\ 1 \\ \underline{1} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 12 \end{array}$																																			
Long multiplication	The formal written algorithm that can be used to multiply a number by a number with two or more digits.	<p>Long multiplication</p> $\begin{array}{r} 1234 \\ \times 5678 \\ \hline 9876 \\ 87654 \\ 765432 \\ 6543210 \\ \hline 702345678 \end{array}$																																			
Negative integer	A whole number with a value less than zero. Zero is neither positive nor negative.	<p>Integer Number Line</p>  <p>Zero is neither positive nor negative</p>																																			

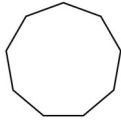































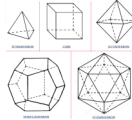

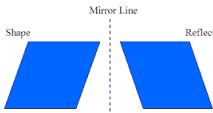
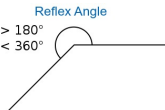




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Nonagon	A 2D shape with nine sides and nine angles.																			
Percentage	The number of parts per hundred which is written using the % symbol.																			
Polygon	A 2-D shape with three or more straight sides.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Regular polygon</th> <th>Irregular Polygon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Triangle</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quadrilateral</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pentagon</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hexagon</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Octagon</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Regular polygon	Irregular Polygon	Triangle			Quadrilateral			Pentagon			Hexagon			Octagon		
	Regular polygon	Irregular Polygon																		
Triangle																				
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Pentagon																				
Hexagon																				
Octagon																				
Polyhedron	A 3-D shape with flat surfaces that are polygons.																			
Prime factor	A factor that is a prime number.	<pre> 24 / \ 4 6 / \ / \ 2 2 2 3 </pre>																		
Prime number	A whole number with only two factors, one and the number itself.																			
Remainder	The amount remaining after division when a whole number answer is needed.	<p>Parts of a Division</p> $11 \div 2 = 5 \text{ R } 1$ <p>dividend divisor quotient remainder</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ --- quotient} \\ \text{divisor } 2 \overline{)11} \text{ --- dividend} \\ \underline{10} \text{ ---} \\ 1 \text{ --- remainder} \end{array}$																		
Reflection	A mirror image that is equidistant from a mirror line.	<p>Mirror Line</p> <p>Shape Reflection</p> 																		
Reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180° and less than 360°.	<p>Reflex Angle</p> <p>> 180° < 360°</p> 																		





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Scale	A drawing that shows a real object with accurate sizes reduced or enlarged by a certain amount (called the scale).	<p>Real Horse 1500 mm high 2000 mm long</p> <p>Scale 1:10</p> <p>Drawn Horse 150 mm high 200 mm long</p>
Square metre	The area equal to a square that is 1 meter on each side.	
Square number	A number that results from multiplying an integer by itself. A square number can only end with digits 0, 1, 4, 6, 9 or 25.	
Tetrahedron	A triangular-based pyramid.	
Transformation	A rotation, reflection or translation of a shape. After any of these transformations, the shape still has the same size, area, angles and dimensions.	
Translation	Sliding/moving a shape without rotating or flipping it. The shape still looks exactly the same, just in a different place.	

