# St George's C of E Primary School

# Mathematical Dictionary

# Year Three

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

Thank you for your support.

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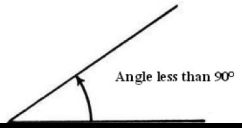
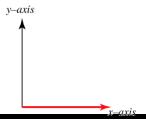
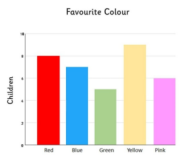
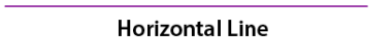
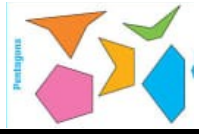
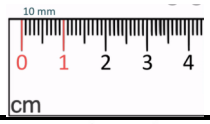
# Mathematical Dictionary

## Year Three

| Vocabulary | Definition | Example |
|---|---|---|
| Acute angle | An angle that is smaller than a right angle. |   |
| Axis | The horizontal or vertical line on a graph. |   |
| Bar graph | A representation of data in which the frequencies are represented by the height or length of the bars. |   |
| Factor | A whole number that divides exactly into another number without leaving a remainder. | $2 \times 3 = 6$ factor factor |
| Horizontal | A horizontal line is a straight, level line going across, perpendicular to the vertical. |   |
| Irregular | Used to describe shapes that are not regular. |  |
| Kilometre | A measurement of length equal to 1000 metres. | |
| Millimetre | A millimetre is a measurement of length equal to 1/1000 of a metre. There are 10mm in 1 cm. |   |
| Numeral | A numeral is a symbol (or group of symbols) used to represent a number. | 1 = I<br>2 = II<br>3 = III<br>4 = IV<br>5 = V |

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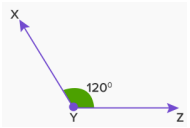
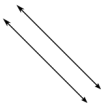
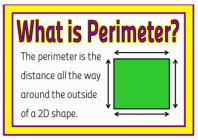
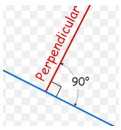
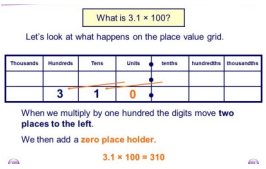
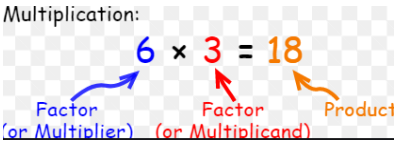
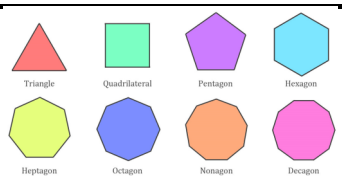
| **Obtuse angle** | **An angle that is greater than a right angle but less than 180 degrees.** |   |
| **Parallel** | **Lines that are parallel always stay the same distance apart and never meet.** |  |
| **Perimeter** | **The perimeter is the edge or boundary of an area.** |   |
| **Perpendicular** | **A perpendicular line is one at right angles to another line.** |   |
| **Place holder** | **The numeral zero is used as a place holder to show that there is no value for a particular place in a decimal number.** |   |
| **Prism** | **A prism is a 3-D solid with two identical, parallel bases and otherwise rectangular faces.** | |
| **Product** | **The result you get when you multiply two numbers.** |   |
| **Regular** | **A regular polygon has sides of equal length and angles of equal size.** |   |

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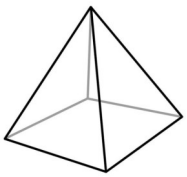
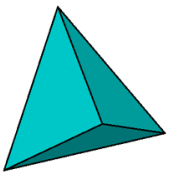
| Roman numeral | Roman numerals are a system of symbols used to represent numbers that were developed and used by the Romans. They do not use a place value system. | X + I = XI = 11 |
| Rounding | Approximate a number, normally to the nearest multiple of ten, to make it easier with which to calculate. | |
| Square based pyramid | A 3D shape with a square base and four triangular faces that meet at the apex. |  |
| Triangular based pyramid | A 3D shape with a triangular base and three triangular faces that meet at the apex. |  |