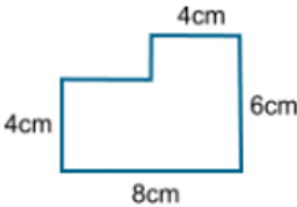


KS1 Mathematical Vocabulary	
Addend (KS1)	A number to be added to another. See also <u>dividend</u> , <u>subtrahend</u> and <u>multiplicand</u> .
Array (KS1)	An ordered collection of counters, numbers etc in rows and columns.
Cardinal number (KS1)	A cardinal number denotes quantity, as opposed to an ordinal number which denotes position within a series. 1, 2, 5, 23 are examples of cardinal numbers First (1 st), second (2 nd), third (3 rd) etc denote position in a series, and are ordinals.
Chronological (KS1)	Relating to events that occur in a time ordered sequence.
Composite shape (KS1)	A shape formed by combining two or more shapes. 
Conjecture (KS1)	An educated guess (or otherwise!) of a particular result, which is as yet unverified.
Consecutive (KS1)	Following in order. Consecutive numbers are adjacent in a count. Examples: 5, 6, 7 are consecutive numbers. 25, 30, 35 are consecutive multiples of 5. In a polygon, consecutive sides share a common vertex and consecutive angles share a common side.
Counter example (KS1)	Where a hypothesis or general statement is offered, an example that clearly disproves it.
Dividend (KS1)	In division, the number that is divided. E.g. in $15 \div 3$, 15 is the dividend. See also <u>Addend</u> , <u>subtrahend</u> and <u>multiplicand</u> .
Generalise (KS1)	To formulate a general statement or rule.

Inequality (KS1)	<p>When one number, or quantity, is not equal to another. Statements such as:</p> <p>$A \neq B$, $A < B$, $A \leq B$, $A > B$ or $A \geq B$ are inequalities</p> <p>The inequality signs in use are: \neq Means 'not equal to'; $A \neq B$ means 'A is not equal to B' $<$ means 'less than'; $A < B$ means 'A is less than B' $>$ means 'greater than'; $A > B$ means 'A is greater than B' \leq Means 'less than or equal to'; $A \leq B$ means 'A is less than or equal to B' \geq Means 'greater than or equal to'; $A \geq B$ means 'A is greater than or equal to B'</p>
Multiplicand (KS1)	<p>A number to be multiplied by another.</p> <p>E.g. in 5×3, 5 is the multiplicand as it is the number to be multiplied by 3.</p> <p>See also <u>Addend</u>, <u>subtrahend</u> and <u>dividend</u>.</p>
Ordinal number (KS1)	<p>A term that describes a position within an ordered set.</p> <p>Example: first, second, third, fourth ... twentieth etc</p>
Product (KS1)	<p>The result of multiplying one number by another.</p> <p>Example: The product of 2 and 3 is 6 since $2 \times 3 = 6$</p>
Quotient (KS2)	<p>The result of a division.</p> <p>Example: $46 \div 3 = 15 \frac{1}{3}$ and $15 \frac{1}{3}$ is the quotient of 46 by 3. Where the operation of division is applied to the set of integers, and the result expressed in integers, for example $46 \div 3 = 15$ remainder 1 then 15 is the quotient of 46 by 3 and 1 is the remainder.</p>
Subtrahend (KS1)	<p>A number to be subtracted from another.</p> <p>See also <u>Addend</u>, <u>dividend</u> and <u>multiplicand</u>.</p>
Sum (KS1)	<p>The result of one or more additions.</p>