

KS2 Mathematical Vocabulary

Cancel (a fraction)

(KS2/3)

One way to simplify a fraction down to its lowest terms. The numerator and denominator are divided by the same number e.g. $4/8 = 2/4$. Also, to 'reduce' a fraction.

Note: when the numerator and denominator are both divided by their highest common factor the fraction is said to have been cancelled down to give the equivalent fraction to its lowest terms. E.g. $18/30 = 3/5$ (dividing numerator and denominator by 6).

Complement (in addition)

(KS2)

In addition, a number and its complement have a given total.

Example: When considering complements in 100, 67 has the complement 33, since $67 + 33 = 100$

Complementary angles

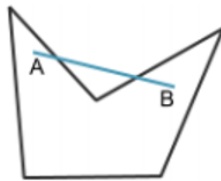
(KS3)

Two angles which sum to 90° . Each is the 'complement' of the other.

Concave

(KS3)

Curving inwards. A concave polygon has at least one re-entrant angle i.e. one interior angle greater than 180° . A line segment joining two points within the polygon may pass outside it.

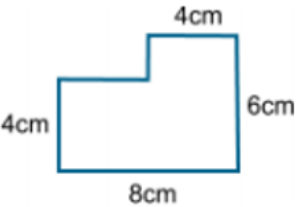


Example:

A concave pentagon. The line segment, joining points A and B within the polygon, passes outside it.

Composite shape

A shape formed by combining two or more shapes.

<p><u>(KS1)</u></p>	
<p><u>Consecutive</u></p> <p><u>(KS1)</u></p>	<p>Following in order. Consecutive numbers are adjacent in a count.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><u>Degree of accuracy</u></p> <p><u>(KS1)</u></p>	<p>A measure of the precision of a calculation, or the representation of a quantity. A number may be recorded as accurate to a given number of decimal places, or rounded to the nearest integer, or to so many significant figures.</p>
<p><u>Dividend</u></p> <p><u>(KS1)</u></p>	<p>In division, the number that is divided. E.g. in $15 \div 3$, 15 is the dividend.</p> <p>See also Addend, subtrahend and multiplicand.</p>
<p><u>Divisible (by)</u></p> <p><u>(KS2)</u></p>	<p>A whole number is divisible by another if there is no remainder after division and the result is a whole number.</p> <p>Example: 63 is divisible by 7 because $63 \div 7 = 9$ remainder 0. However, 63 is not divisible by 8 because $63 \div 8 = 7.875$ or 7 remainder 7.</p>
<p><u>Divisor</u></p> <p><u>(KS2)</u></p>	<p>The number by which another is divided.</p> <p>Example: In the calculation $30 \div 6 = 5$, the divisor is 6. In this example, 30 is the dividend and 5 is the quotient.</p>

<u>Expression</u> <u>(KS2)</u>	A mathematical form expressed symbolically. Examples: $7 + 3$; $a^2 + b^2$
<u>Interval [0, 1]</u> <u>(KS2)</u>	All possible points in the closed continuous interval between 0 and 1 on the real number line, including the end points zero and 1.
<u>Multiplicand</u> <u>(KS1)</u>	A number to be multiplied by another. E.g. in 5×3 , 5 is the multiplicand as it is the number to be multiplied by 3. See also Addend, subtrahend and dividend.
<u>Ordinal number</u> <u>(KS1)</u>	A term that describes a position within an ordered set. Example: first, second, third, fourth ... twentieth etc
<u>Product</u> <u>(KS1)</u>	The result of multiplying one number by another. Example: The product of 2 and 3 is 6 since $2 \times 3 = 6$
<u>Quotient</u> <u>(KS2)</u>	The result of a division. 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.
<u>Subtrahend</u> <u>(KS1)</u>	A number to be subtracted from another. See also Addend, dividend and multiplicand.
<u>Sum</u> <u>(KS1)</u>	The result of one or more additions.