



Key words in Mathematics (KS3)

A	<p>Acute – an angle less than 90°</p> <p>Add – to join numbers to make one number, represented by the + sign</p> <p>Adjacent – next to</p> <p>Alternate – every other one in a sequence</p> <p>Alternate angle – contained between parallel lines on opposite sides of the transversal</p> <p>Angle of elevation – the angle between a line and a horizontal, looking up</p> <p>Approximation – not exact but close enough to be useful</p> <p>Arc – part of the circumference of a circle</p> <p>Area – measure of the space inside of a 2D shape</p> <p>Arithmetic – study of numbers</p> <p>Ascending order - the arrangement of numbers from the smallest to largest</p> <p>Axes – plural of axis</p> <p>Axis – one of two straight lines on a graph on which measurements are recorded</p>
B	<p>Base – the line or face on which a shape is standing</p> <p>Biased – unfair or favoured towards a particular outcome</p> <p>BIDMAS – order of operations (Brackets, Indices, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction)</p> <p>Bisect – to divide into two equal parts</p> <p>Bisector – a line that divides an angle or line segment into two</p> <p>Brackets – ()</p>
C	<p>Capacity – the amount that something can hold</p> <p>Cartesian – rectangular coordinate system with x- and y-coordinates</p> <p>Centimetre – a metric unit of measurement, cm</p> <p>Certain – definitely will happen</p> <p>Chord – a straight line joining two points on a curve</p> <p>Circle – a 2D shape which has one edge that is always the same distance from the centre</p> <p>Circular – in the shape of a circle</p> <p>Circumference – the perimeter of a circle</p> <p>Coefficient – a number that multiplies a variable</p> <p>Composite number – a number with more than 2 factors</p> <p>Compound Interest – depends on interest previously paid and increases each year</p> <p>Compound Shape – made up of different standard shapes</p> <p>Cone – a 3D shape with a circular base which tapers to a point</p> <p>Congruent – exactly the same shape and size</p> <p>Consecutive – following on immediately from the term before</p> <p>Constant – value that does not change</p> <p>Construction – drawing using ruler and compasses</p> <p>Conversion – changes between units of measurement, e.g. cm to m</p> <p>Co-interior angle – contained between a pair of parallel lines and a transversal</p> <p>Coordinates – a measure of location on a graph</p> <p>Correlation – the degree of relationship between two measures</p> <p>Corresponding angle – on the same side of the transversal but opposite parallel lines</p> <p>Cube – a 3D shape that 6 identical faces</p> <p>Cuboid – a 3D shape that has 6 faces</p> <p>Currency – type of money used</p> <p>Cylinder – a 3D shape that has two circular faces and one curved face</p>
D	<p>Data – set of values</p> <p>Decimal place – the position of a digit to the right of a decimal point</p> <p>Degrees – measure of an angle</p> <p>Denominator – the number on the bottom of a fraction</p> <p>Descending order – the arrangement of numbers from the largest to smallest</p> <p>Diagonal – a line joining two non-adjacent vertices on a shape</p> <p>Diameter – a line segment joining two points on the circumference of a circle going through the centre</p> <p>Difference - By how much a number is bigger or smaller than another</p> <p>Digit – any number from 0 to 9 (inclusive)</p> <p>Dimension – perimeter is one-dimensional, area is two-dimensional, volume is three-dimensional</p> <p>Divide – to share, represented by the \div sign</p> <p>Dodecagon – a 12 sided 2D shape</p>

E	<p>East – one of the four compass directions Edge – where two adjacent faces of a solid meet Enlargement – a transformation where size and position are changed but not shape Equal – same value Equation – a statement that two mathematical expressions are equal Equidistant – the same distance from two points Equilateral – having all sides of equal length Equivalent - equal Estimate – a reasoned guess Evaluate – find the value Evens – equal chance of happening or not happening Experimental probability - ratio of the number of times an event occurs to the total number of trials performed Expression – numbers, symbols and operators grouped together</p>
F	<p>Face – a plane surface on a 3D shape Factor – a number which will divide exactly into another number Fair – unbiased Foot – equal to 12 inches or about 30 centimetres Formula – grouping of mathematical symbols that express a relationship Fraction – a number made up of a numerator and a denominator Function – a rule that connects one value with another</p>
G	<p>Gallon – imperial measurement of volume equal to 8 pints or about 4.5 litres Geometry – study of shapes Gradient – the slope of a line Gram – metric measurement of mass, a thousandth of a kilogram Graph – a diagram showing the relationship between two variables Greater than – more than (can be shown using a symbol >)</p>
H	<p>Hemisphere – half a sphere Heptagon – seven sided polygon Hexagon – six sided polygon Highest common factor (HCF) – the HCF of two numbers is the largest number that divides into both Horizontal – side to side Hundred - 100 Hypothesis – a prediction which can be tested</p>
I	<p>Identical – exactly the same shape and size Identity – an equation that is true for all values of its variables Improper fraction – a fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator Inch – imperial measure of length approximately equal to 2.5 centimetres Index – power (shown as a small superscript value eg 2^3 where the 3 is the index) Indices – plural of index Inequality – a statement saying that one quantity is less (or more) than another Integer – whole number Intercept – the point on a graph where a line crosses an axis Interior angle – the angle formed inside a polygon between two adjacent sides Intersect – the point where two lines cross Inverse – the opposite of something, often a function Irregular – a polygon in which at least one side length or angle is not equal to another Isosceles – a triangle with two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size</p>
J	<p>Justify – prove</p>
K	<p>Kilogram – kg, a metric measurement of mass equal to one thousand grams Kilometre – km, a metric measurement of length equal to one thousand metres Kite – a quadrilateral that has 2 pairs of sides that are equal in length & at least 1 pair of opposite angles are equal</p>
L	<p>Length – a measure of distance Less than – smaller than (can be shown using a symbol <) Likelihood – measure of how likely something is to happen Line of best fit – a straight line on a scatter graph that fits the data as closely as possible Line of symmetry – the mirror line through which a shape has been reflected Linear – a straight line Litre – a metric measurement of volume equal to one thousand millilitres Locus – a set of points that fit a given rule Lowest common multiple (LCM) – the LCM of two numbers is the lowest number into which both numbers divide</p>

M	<p>Mass – a measure of how much matter is in an object</p> <p>Mean – a measure of average; the value found by dividing the total by the number of items</p> <p>Median – a measure of average; the middle value of a set of values ordered by size</p> <p>Metre – a metric measurement of length equal to 100 centimetres</p> <p>Midpoint – the point exactly halfway between two others</p> <p>Mile – an imperial measurement of length equal to 1760 yards</p> <p>Milligram – mg, a metric measurement of mass equal to one thousandth of a gram</p> <p>Millilitre – ml, a metric measurement of volume equal to one thousandth of a litre</p> <p>Millimetre – mm, a metric measurement of length equal to one thousandth of a metre</p> <p>Million - 1000 000</p> <p>Mode – a measure of average; the value occurring most often</p> <p>Multiple – 10 is a multiple of 5 because 10 is in the 5 times table</p> <p>Multiply – times, represented by the \times sign</p>
N	<p>Natural number – positive whole number</p> <p>Negative – less than zero</p> <p>Net – 2D shape which can be folded into a 3D shape</p> <p>Nonagon – nine sided 2D shape</p> <p>North – one of the four compass directions</p> <p>Numerator – the number on the top of a fraction</p>
O	<p>Obtuse – an angle between 90° and 180°</p> <p>Octagon – 8 sided 2D shape</p> <p>Odd number – a number when divided by 2 leaves a remainder of 1</p> <p>Operation – for example: $+$, $-$, \times, \div</p> <p>Ounce – oz, an imperial measurement of mass; there are 16 ounces in a pound, one is approximately equal to 28g</p> <p>Outcome – a possible result</p> <p>Origin – the point at the intersection of the x- and y-axes</p>
P	<p>Parallel – always the same distance apart</p> <p>Parallelogram – a quadrilateral with opposites equal & parallel and opposite angles equal in size</p> <p>Percentage – a proportion expressed as a fraction of 100</p> <p>Perimeter – the total distance around the edge of a shape</p> <p>Perpendicular – one line being at right angles to another</p> <p>Pie chart – a diagram used to illustrate a simple frequency distribution</p> <p>Plot – put points on a graph</p> <p>Polygon – many sided 2D shape</p> <p>Pound – lb, an imperial measurement of mass equal to 16 ounces or approximately 454g</p> <p>Power – exponent or index</p> <p>Prime – a number which has exactly two factors</p> <p>Probability – the chance that something will occur compared to the number of possible outcomes</p> <p>Product – the result of multiplication</p>
Q	<p>Quadrant – one of the four sections into which the axes partition a graph</p> <p>Quadrilateral – a 4 sided 2D shape</p> <p>Questionnaire – a form containing a set of questions to gather information</p> <p>Quotient – the result of division</p>
R	<p>Radius – distance from the centre of a circle to the circumference</p> <p>Random – in a random sample each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected</p> <p>Range – a measure of the spread; the difference between the largest and smallest values</p> <p>Ratio – a comparison between two or more quantities</p> <p>Rectangle – a four sided shape with opposite sides equal and parallel and 4 right angles</p> <p>Recurring – a non-terminating decimal with a repeating pattern</p> <p>Reflection – when a shape is reflected in a mirror line</p> <p>Reflex – angle greater than 180°</p> <p>Remainder – the number left over when a division takes place. $11 \div 5 = 2$ remainder 1</p> <p>Right angle – 90°</p> <p>Roman numerals – letters used to represent numbers (I, V, X, L, C, D, M)</p> <p>Root – solution to an equation</p> <p>Rotational symmetry – a shape has rotational symmetry if it looks the same in different positions when rotated about its centre</p> <p>Rounding – an approximation</p>
S	<p>Scale factor – number of times bigger the lengths of a shape have to be</p> <p>Scalene – triangle with three different length sides</p> <p>Scatter graph – a graph used to show two sets of data together</p> <p>Semi-circle – half a circle</p> <p>Sequence – list of numbers</p> <p>Shape – can be 2 or 3 dimensional</p> <p>Side – a straight line joining the vertices of a polygon (2D shape)</p> <p>Significant – only zeros before the first non-zero digit are not significant</p>

	<p>Similar – same shape, different size Slope – gradient of a straight line Solution – reasoned answer Solve – find the answer South – one of the four compass directions Speed – distance travelled over time Sphere – a 3D shape that is perfectly round Square – a 2D shape with 4 sides, all of equal length Square root – $\sqrt{9} = 3, \sqrt{16} = 4$ Standard form – a simpler way of writing big and small numbers; $a \times 10^n$ where $1 \leq a < 10, n$ is an integer Statistics – study of data and its analysis Stem and leaf – diagram for listing data Stone – st, an imperial measurement of mass equal to 14 pounds or approximately 6.35kg Substitute – replace a letter with its number value Subtract – to take one quantity away from another, represented by the – sign Sum – the result of adding numbers together Survey – to gather information Symmetry – can be lines of symmetry or rotational symmetry</p>
T	<p>Tally – a record of items using vertical and diagonal lines to represent each item Tangent – a line that touches a circle Tessellation – shapes fitted together with no gaps or overlaps Ton – an imperial measurement of mass equal to 2000lbs Tonne – a metric measurement of mass equal to 1000kg Translation – when a shape moves from one place to another (can be written as a vector) Trapezium – a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides Triangle – a 2D shape with 3 sides</p>
U	<p>Unbiased – an unbiased sample is one which represents all parts of a population Uncertain – not certain Unit – a unit of measurement, e.g. g, kg, lb, st, oz, m, in Unlikely – less than an even chance of occurring</p>
V	<p>Variable – a quantity which is free to vary Vector – a quantity with a direction as well as a magnitude Venn diagram – multiple, overlapping circles that represent different sets of data Vertex – where two edges meet Vertical – bottom to top/top to bottom Vertices- plural of vertex Volume – a measure of the amount of space inside an object</p>
W	<p>Weight – the downward force caused by gravity on an object Whole – one entity Width – the distance across from one side to the other</p>
X	<p>x-coordinate – the horizontal value in a pair of coordinates x-axis – the horizontal axis</p>
Y	<p>Yard – an imperial measurement of length equal to 3 feet y-axis – the vertical axis y-coordinate – the vertical value in a set of coordinates y-intercept – where a straight line crosses the y-axis</p>
Z	<p>Zero – the digit 0, representing a value of nothing</p>