Year 3 and 4 Number and Place Value

Vocabulary	Definition
Numbers to one thousand	Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and words.
Tenths	The first digit after a decimal point. A fraction, one part of 10 equal parts.
Hundredths	The second digit after a decimal point. One part of one hundred divided into 100 parts.
Decimal places	The number of digits after the decimal point. E.g 3.4 is written to one decimal place
Round(to nearest)	to change a number to a more convenient value. E.g nearest ten, hundred or thousand.
Thousand more/less than	Adding or subtracting 100 more or less using place value knowledge.
Negative integers	A number less than zero, but not a fraction or a decimal fraction. Written with a minus sign.
Count through zero	Counting backwards and forwards crossing 0.
Roman numerals (I to C)	Numerals invented by the ancient Romans which use seven letters of the alphabet to represent numerical values. I V X L C D M

Year 3 and 4 Addition and Subtraction

Vocabulary	Definition
Column addition and subtraction	Addition and subtraction set out in place value columns.

Year 3 and 4 Multiplication and Division

Vocabulary	Definition
Product	The result when two numbers are multiplied. • 2 x 2, product = 4.
Multiples of four, eight, fifty and one hundred	Multiples are a sequence of products using the same base number multiplied by different numbers. A number made by multiplying two whole numbers larger than one.
Scale up	A ratio between two sets of measurements. • In size transformation – a ratio expressing the amount of magnification. • In scale drawings – the ratio of the measurement on the drawing compared to the measurement of the original subject. • When comparing two similar geometric figures –the ratio of any two corresponding edge lengths.
Multiplication facts (up to 12 x 12)	A mathematical operation where a number is added to itself a number of times. The answer is called the product or multiple. Multiplication is commutative, that is, numbers may be multiplied in any order.
Division facts	To divide or division is sharing or grouping a number into equal parts.
Inverse	Opposite, reverse operations. Addition and subtraction are inverse operations and multiplication and division are inverse operations.
Derive	To get facts from a known fact. E.g. 3 x 4 = 12, therefore 12 ÷4 = 3 or 4 x 3 = 12, so 4 x 30 = 120

Year 3 and 4 Measure	
Vocabulary	**Definition**
Leap year	A leap year occurs every 4th year and has 366 days instead of 365. February has 29 days instead of 28 in a leap year.
Twelve hour clock/twenty-four hour clock	measuring time by dividing each day into two twelve-hour sections as shown on 12-hour clocks. Time before midday is called ante meridiem or a.m. From midday to midnight is called post meridiem or p.m. Measuring time by 24 hour intervals to avoid using a.m. and p.m. To tell the time after midday, take away 12 hours, for example, 14:00 = 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Roman Numerals I to XIII	Numerals invented by the ancient Romans which use seven letters of the alphabet to represent numerical values. I V X L C D M
Convert	A number or formula used to convert quantities to equivalent amounts in a different system.

Year 3 and 4 Geometry (position and direction)

Vocabulary	Definition
Greater/less than ninety degrees	Acute angle - an angle measuring less than 90 degrees. Obtuse angle - any angle between 90º and 180º.(not including 90 degrees)
Orientation (same orientation/different orientation)	The angle of an object compared to compass points
Coordinates	Coordinates are written as ordered pairs of numbers or letters and numbers with brackets and a comma to separate e.g. (4,6) The first term denotes the horizontal position. The second term denotes the vertical position. Used on coordinate planes, grids or maps.
Translation	Move an item in any direction without rotating it
Quadrant	Any quarter of a plane divided by an x and y axis.
X-axis, y-axis	X axis - the horizontal axis of a graph. Y axis - the vertical axis of a graph
Perimeter	Distance around the outside of a shape, calculated by adding the length of all sides together.
Area	The size a surface takes up. Area is measured in square units.

Year 3 and 4 Geometry (properties of shapes)

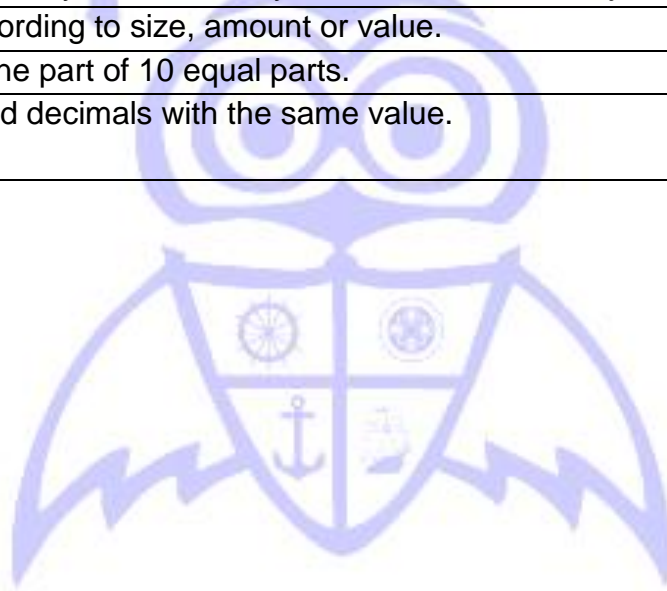| Vocabulary	Definition
Horizontal lines	Parallel to the horizon. Lines that go across the page.
Vertical lines	At right angles to the horizon. Lines that go from top to bottom/up and down.

Perpendicular lines	At right angles to the horizon or another object.
Parallel lines	Lines that are always an equal distance apart and never meet/intersect.
Quadrilaterals	A polygon with four angles and four sides.
Triangles	A polygon with three angles and three sides. Scalene – all three angles and sides are different. Isosceles – three equal angles and three equal sides. Equilateral – all three angles and sides are the same. Right angled – one angle of 90 degrees.
Right angle	Triangle with one right angle. A right angle measures 90º.
Acute angles	Angles measuring less than 90º.
Obtuse angles	Any angle between 90º and 180º.

Year 3 and 4 Fractions, decimals

Vocabulary	Definition
Numerator	Number above the line of a fraction, showing the number of parts of the whole.
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction showing the number of parts the whole is divided into.
Unit fraction	A fraction with a numerator of 1 e.g ¼
Non-unit fraction	A fraction where the numerator (the number on the top half of the fraction) is greater than 1 e.g ¾
Compare	Note the similarity or dissimilarity between 2 or more objects, numbers, shapes, groups etc.
Order	Arrange according to size, amount or value.
Tenths	A fraction, one part of 10 equal parts.
Equivalent decimals and fractions	Fractions and decimals with the same value.

Year 3 and 4 Data/statistics	
Vocabulary	**Definition**
Chart	Information in the form of a table, graph or diagram.
Bar chart	A graph using bars to show quantities or numbers so that they can be easily compared.
Frequency table	A table used in statistics that organises data as an ordered list of scores and their frequency. A tally may be used to record event frequency.
Carroll diagram	A Carroll diagram is used to sort items according to the attributes of two or more categories.
Venn diagram	A diagram using circles or other shapes, to show the relationship between sets.
Axis/axes	A real or imaginary reference line.
Diagram	A simplified drawing showing the appearance, structure, or workings of something; a schematic representation.
Continuous data	Continuous data is quantitative data that can be measured. It has an infinite number of possible values within a selected range e.g. temperature range.
Line graph	Uses lines to join points which represent a data set.