Acute – An angle that when measured is less than 90^0.

Addition – Plus the two numbers together, e.g. 1 + 2 = 3.

Algebra – Using letters in the space of unknown numbers.

Approximate – To estimate using a number, amount or total.

Area – The space inside a 2 dimensional shape.

Capacity – The amount a container can hold.

Circumference – The distance around the outside of a circle.

Cube number – A cube number is a number times by itself and then times itself again. E.g. 1 x 1 x 1 = 1, 2 x 2 x 2 = 8 ….

Degree – A unit used for measuring angles.

Denominator – The bottom number of a fraction.

Diameter – The line that passes through a circle, from edge to edge, through the centre.

Discrete – Discrete is a type of data. It can only take certain values. For example, if you are calculating with people, you cannot have ½ of a person.

Equation – Usually seen in Algebra. An equation will always have an equals sign. It is showing that one thing is the same as another.

Equilateral Triangle – A triangle with 3 equal sides and angles.

Factor – A factor is a number that can go into other numbers. E.g. The factors of 6 are; 1,2,3,6 because 1 x 6 = 6 and 2 x 3 = 6.

Factorise – This is the opposite of expanding. Factorise means putting the brackets back in by looking for common factors.

E.g.4x+4 = 4(x + 1).

Heptagon – A 7 sided shape.

Hexagon – A 6 sided shape.

Hypotenuse – The longest side on a right angled triangle.

Isosceles – A triangle that has two equal sides and angles.

Mean – The total of all the numbers divided by the amount of numbers in the data set.

Median – After putting your data in order, the median is the middle value.

Midpoint – In the middle of a line or two points.

Multiple – A number that can be divided by another number without a remainder. The multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20 etc. (TRICK: It's the numbers in its times table!).

Mode – The most common data value.

Numerator – The top number of a Fraction.

Obtuse – An angle that is greater than $90°$ but less than $180°$.

Parallel – This is used to describe two lines that will never meet.

Perimeter – The distance area the outside of a shape.

Perpendicular - A straight line at an angle of $90°$ to another given line. A good example of this is the x and y axis. These 2 lines are Perpendicular to each other.

Pi – An irrational number that is used to calculate the circumference and area of a circle.

Prime – A number that can be divided ONLY by 1 and itself.

Probability – The chance of something happening. This can be written as a fraction, decimal or percentage. All probabilities must add up to 1.

Product – The result when two numbers are multiplied together.

Quadrilateral – A word used to describe a 4 sided shape.

Qualitative Data – Data categories such as food, sport, hobbies.

Quantitative Data – Data that can be counted or measured.

Radius – A line inside a circle. It goes from the centre to the edge of the circle, and is half the diameter.

Range – Measures the spread of a data set. This is calculated by taking the lowest number away from the highest number.

Reflex Angle – A reflex angle is greater than 180°.

Right Angle – A right angle is a 90° angle.

Scalene – A type of Triangle that has 3 unequal sides.

Sector – A part of circle that is made up of 2 radius measurements and a part of the circumference of a circle.

Sequence – An ordered set of numbers. This follows a particular pattern.

Square number – A result of a number multiplied by itself.

Sum – The total when all the parts are added together.

Surface Area – The total area of all the surfaces on a 3D shape.

Volume – The space inside a 3D shape. This is measured in cubic units.