THIRD SPACE LEARNING

Primary Maths Dictionary

A list of key words used in the primary mathematic curriculum with definitions

Whole School

About This Resource

This maths dictionary provides consistent language and definitions to be used across home and school. The maths dictionary ensures all the adults in a child's life - whether that is teachers, tutors, or parents - are using the same mathematical terms and explanations.

The dictionary has been compiled based on the language and concepts found in Third Space Learning's maths interventions and resources.

With this shared understanding, you can support your child's maths learning more effectively, whether at home helping with homework or in school introducing and reviewing key skills.

Contents

# #

Concept	Definition
12-hour time	The 12-hour clock represents time written with numbers from 1 to 12. For example: 12 o'clock, 5 minutes past 8, 10:20pm
24-hour time	The 24-hour clock represents time from 00:00 (midnight) to 23:59 (one minute to midnight).
2-D shape	A 2-D shape is a shape with two-dimensions (or is flat), for example a square, circle or triangle.
3-D shape	A 3-D shape is a shape with three-dimensions, it has volume. For example a cube, cylinder or prism.

A

Concept	Definition
Acute angle	An angle between 0° and 90° (but not equal to 90°).
Add	To bring two or more numbers (or items) together to make a new total.
Addend	Any of the numbers that are added together. addend + addend = sum
Additive	An additive comparison involved comparing two quantities that can be expressed as related to each other through addition.
Adjacent	Next to each other.
Adjust	To change a number or item.
Algebra	Uses letters (such as x or y) or other symbols in place of values, and then plays with them using special rules.
am	The half of the day from midnight to midday, what we call morning. It comes from the Latin "Ante Meridiem".
Analogue clock	A clock or watch is called "analogue" when it has moving hands and (usually) hours marked from 1 to 12 to show you the time. In other words, not a digital clock.
Angle	The amount of turn between two lines around their common point (the vertex).
Angle at a point	The complete angle all the way around a point is 360°.

Concept	Definition
Angle at a point on a line	The sum of the angles at a point on a line is 180°.
Anticlockwise	In the opposite direction from the normal direction of travel of the hands of an analogue clock.
Approximation	Not exact, but close enough to be used.
Area	The amount of space inside the boundary of a flat (two-dimensional) object
Area model	A rectangular diagram or model used for multiplication and division problems, in which the factors or the quotient and divisor define the length and width of the rectangle.
Array	Items (such as objects, numbers, etc.) arranged in rows and/or columns.
Ascending	The arrangement of numbers from smallest to largest.
Associative law (associative property)	Where the product of three or more numbers remains the same regardless of how the numbers are grouped. $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$
Axis	A fixed, reference line from which distances are taken.

THIRD SPACE LEARNING

B

Concept	Definition
Balance	When both sides have the same quantity or mass.
Bar chart	A graph drawn using rectangular bars to show how large each value is. The bars can be horizontal or vertical.
Bar model	A way to pictorially represent a problem using proportionally sized bars.
Base (2-D shape)	The base of a 2-D shape (for example, triangle or parallelogram) is the length of one of the sides.
Base (3-D shape)	The surface a solid object stands on.
Base 10	Another name for the number system that uses 10 digits (0 to 9) to represent any number.
Benchmark numbers	Numbers that are easy to add, subtract, multiply or divide. Any multiple of 10, 100, or multiples of 25 is considered as a benchmark number. Benchmark numbers are also known as “friendly” numbers.
Block diagram	A simplified version of a bar chart. Blocks are used to represent data.
Brackets	Symbols used in pairs to group things together.

C

Concept	Definition
Capacity	The volume of a material (typically liquid or air) held in a vessel or container.
Cardinal numbers	A number that indicates how many of something there are; they refer to a set of objects. This is in contrast to an ordinal number which tells you the position of something in a list, for example first, second, third.
Carroll diagram	A way of organising information and grouping according to what criteria it fits into.
Centre	The middle point for example of a line or a circle.
Circumference	The distance once around the circle (its perimeter.)
Clockwise	In the direction in which the hands of an analogue clock travel.
Column value	The value of the digit within a column. For example, in 28, the digit 2 has a column value of 2 tens.
Combine/ combining	Putting parts together to make a whole.
Common denominator	When two or more fractions have the same denominator (the bottom number).
Common factor	A number which is a factor of two or more other numbers.
Common multiple	A multiple that is common to two or more numbers.

Concept	Definition
Commutative law	The law that says you can swap numbers around and still get the same answer when you add or when you multiply.
Compare	The process of looking for points of mathematical similarity and difference.
Composite number	A number with more than two factors.
Compound shape	A compound, or composite, shape is made up of two or more basic shapes joined together.
Coordinates	A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along (x-axis), and the second number shows the distance up or down (y-axis).
Concave	A polygon is concave when there are "dents" or indentations in it (where the internal angle is greater than 180°.)
Cone	A solid 3-D object that has a circular base joined to a point by a curved surface. The point is called a vertex.
Congruent	The same shape and size, but we are allowed to flip, slide or turn.
Convert	To change a value or expression from one form to another. For example from a fraction to a decimal.
Constant	A fixed amount.
Cube	A three-dimensional box-shaped solid object that has six identical square faces.

Concept	Definition
Cuboid	A three-dimensional figure with six rectangular faces.
Cube number	The result of multiplying a number by itself and then itself again. For example: $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$, so 27 is a cube number.
Cubic centimetre	A volume that is made by a cube that is 1cm on each side (cm^3).
Cubic metre	A volume that is made by a cube that is 1m on each side (m^3).
Curved surface	The curved boundary of a 3-D solid, for example; the curved surface of a cylinder between the two circular faces, or the curved surface of a cone between its circular base and its vertex, or the surface of a sphere.
Column	An arrangement of figures, one above the other.
Cylinder	A solid object with two identical flat ends that are circular or elliptical and one curved surface.

D

Concept	Definition
Data	A collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or descriptions.
Day	The 24-hour period from midnight to the next midnight. Or any 24-hour period.
Decimal	A number that has a decimal point followed by digits that show the fractional part.
Decimal point	A point (small dot) used to separate the whole number part from the fractional part of a number.
Decrease	Make something smaller (in size or quantity).
Degree (accuracy)	How precise a calculation/ measurement is, often shown as the number of decimal places or significant digits.
Degree (angles)	A measure for angles. There are 360 degrees in a full rotation. The symbol for degrees is °.
Degrees (temperature)	A measure of temperature (how hot or cold it is). The symbol for degrees is °. The two most common scales are Celsius (°C) and Fahrenheit (°F).
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction. Shows how many equal parts the whole is divided into.
Descending	The arrangement of numbers from the largest to smallest.
Diagonal (of a polygon)	A line segment joining any two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.

Concept	Definition
Diagonal line	A straight line that slants in any direction except horizontal or vertical.
Diameter	The distance from one point on a circle through the centre to another point on the circle.
Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another. How much one number differs from another.
Digital clock	A clock or watch that shows the time using numbers, not hands.
Direction	Where something is pointing. For example, north, south, east and west are all directions. Up, down, left and right are also directions.
Distributive Law	Multiplying a group of numbers is the same as multiplying each number individually and then adding the products together. e.g. $27 \times 3 = (20 \times 3) + (7 \times 3)$
Divide	To split into equal parts or groups.
Dividend	In division, the number that is divided. For example in $36 \div 6$, 36 is the dividend.
Division	Splitting into equal parts or groups. It is the result of 'fair' or 'equal' sharing.
Divisor	The number we divide by. For example in $36 \div 6$, 6 is the divisor.
Double	To multiply by 2. To have 2 of something.
Duration	The length of time that something lasts.

E

Concept	Definition
Edge	A line segment where two faces meet.
Enlarge	To make bigger.
Equal	Exactly the same amount or value.
Equation	A statement of equality between two expressions (e.g. $3 \times 4 = 6 + 6$).
Equilateral triangle	A triangle that has equal length sides and equal internal angles (always 60°).
Equivalence	The state of being equal. Having the same amount or value.
Equivalent fraction	Fractions with the same value as another. For example: $\frac{4}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{10}$ are equivalent fractions and are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Estimate	To find a value that is close enough to the right answer
Even	Any whole number that can be divided exactly by 2. The last digit is 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 (but not 0 on its own).
Exchange	Changing a number for another of equal value. Exchanging is used in subtraction and division.
Expanded form	Writing a number to show the value of each digit. For example: 234 = 200 + 30 + 4.
Expression	Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and ×) grouped together that show the value of something.

F

Concept	Definition
Face	One of the flat surfaces of a solid shape. For example: a cube has six faces; each face being a square.
Factor	Numbers we can multiply together to get another number.
Factor pair	A set of two numbers that, when multiplied together, produce a specific product.
Factor tree	A special diagram where we find the factors of a number, then the factors of those numbers, etc, until we can't factor any more. The ends are all the prime factors of the original number.
Formal written methods	Setting out working in columnar form. For example, short multiplication or long division.
Formula	A rule or fact written with mathematical symbols. For example area of a rectangle = base × height can be written as $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{h}$
Fraction	The representation of a quantity as parts of a whole.
Function machine	Used to apply operations in a given order to a value known as the input.

G

<table>
<tr><th>Concept</th><th>Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gattegno chart</td><td>A tool to help pupils appreciate the patterns in the counting structure. An example is shown below.
<table>
<tr><td>100</td><td>200</td><td>300</td><td>400</td><td>500</td><td>600</td><td>700</td><td>800</td><td>900</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>40</td><td>50</td><td>60</td><td>70</td><td>80</td><td>90</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.1</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.7</td><td>0.8</td><td>0.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.01</td><td>0.02</td><td>0.03</td><td>0.04</td><td>0.05</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.07</td><td>0.08</td><td>0.09</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Grouping</td><td>The number of equal groups of a given size. For example, 24 can be divided into 6 equal groups of 4.</td></tr>
</table>

H

Concept	Definition
Half	One of two equal parts, written as ½.
Halfway point	The point that is exactly midway between two other points.
Halve	To divide by 2. To divide into two equal parts.
Height	The distance from top to bottom. Or at right angles from any base to the furthest corner.
Heptagon	A polygon with seven sides and seven vertices.
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides and six vertices. Adjective: hexagonal, having the form of a hexagon.
Highest Common Factor	The greatest number that is a factor of all your chosen numbers.
Horizontal	Going side-to-side, like the horizon.
Hour	A unit of time. One twenty-fourth of a day. 1 hour = 60 minutes.
Hour hand	The short hand on a clock that shows the hours. It goes once around the clock every 12 hours (half a day).
Hundredth	One part in a hundred equal parts.

I

Concept	Definition
Identical	Exactly the same. Having the same set of characteristics.
Imperial units	A system of measurement that includes units such as inches, feet, pounds, gallons, and miles
Improper fraction	A fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator.
Increase	Make something bigger (in size or quantity).
Indices	The index of a number says how many times to use the number in a multiplication. It is written as a small number to the right and above the base number. For example 2^3 means $2 \times 2 \times 2$.
Inequalities	Compares two values, showing if one is less than, greater than, or simply not equal to another value. The symbols < (less than), > (greater than) and = (equal to) are used in the primary curriculum.
Integer	An integer is a whole number, either positive or negative. For example, 8 and -1,000 are integers.
Intersection	The intersection of two sets that has the elements common to both sets.
Interval	What is between two values or points.
Inverse	Opposite in effect. The reverse of an operation. For example: The inverse or opposite of addition is subtraction.

Concept	Definition
Irregular	An irregular shape has at least one side different to the other sides, or angle different to the other angles.
Isosceles triangle	A triangle in which two sides have the same length and consequently two angles are equal.

K

Concept	Definition
Kite	A quadrilateral with two pairs of equal, adjacent sides whose diagonals consequently intersect at right angles.

L

Concept	Definition
Least	Smallest.
Length	How far from end to end or from one point to another.
Like fractions	Fractions with the same denominator.
Line graph	A graph where a line connects points, showing how values change over time. For example, a line graph might show the amount of rainfall over six months.
Line of symmetry	Another name for reflection symmetry. One half is the reflection of the other half.
Lowest common denominator	The lowest common denominator of two or more fractions is the smallest number that can be exactly divided by each denominator. For example, 12 is the lowest common denominator of ½, ⅓ and ¼.
Lowest common multiple	The smallest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

M

Concept	Definition
Mass	A measure of how much matter is in an object. Mass is measured in grams, kilograms and tonnes (metric) or ounces and pounds (imperial).
Mean	The average of a set of numbers. The sum of the values in a set of data divided by the total number of items in that set.
Metric unit	Unit of measurement in the metric system. Metric units include metre, centimetre, millimetre, kilometre, gram, kilogram, litre and millilitre.
Minute	A unit of time equal to 60 seconds. There are 60 minutes in an hour.
Minute hand	The long hand on a clock that points to the minutes. It goes once around the clock every 60 minutes (one hour).
Mirror line	A line that can be drawn through the centre of a shape or picture to show that both sides are exactly the same.
Minuend	The first number in a subtraction calculation. The number from which another number (the subtrahend) is to be subtracted. For example, in 34 – 9, 34 is the minuend.
Minus	Subtract. Take away. Decrease by. Also means in a negative direction.
Mixed number	A number that includes both a whole number and a fraction, such as $8\frac{2}{3}$ or $5\frac{10}{12}$.
Month	One of the twelve parts of the year.

Concept	Definition
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by another number.
Multiply	The basic idea of multiplying is repeated addition.
Multiplier	The number that you are multiplying by. For example in 5 × 7, 5 is the multiplier.
Multiplicand	The number that gets multiplied. For example in 5 × 7, 7 is the multiplicand.
Multiplicative	A comparison where one quantity is multiplied by a specified number to produce another quantity.
Multiplication grid	A grid that shows the results of multiplying two numbers, with set of numbers along a row and the other set of numbers down a column. The results are shown where a row and column meet.

N

Concept	Definition
n^{th} term	An expression that gives the value of each term in a sequence when the position number is substituted in.
Natural number	The whole numbers from 1 upwards: 1, 2, 3, and so on. No negative numbers and no fractions.
Negative number	A number less than zero.
Net	A pattern that you can cut and fold to make a model of a solid shape.
Non-unit fraction	A fraction with a numerator greater than 1.
Number bond (or number pair)	Pairs of numbers that add together to make a given number. For example, 2 + 8 and 4 + 6 are number bonds to 10.
Number sentence	How a calculation is written, using numbers and symbols. For example, 5 + 7 = 12 is an addition number sentence.
Numeral	A symbol or name that stands for a number. 3, 49, and twelve are all numerals.
Numerator	The top number in a fraction. Shows how many parts we have.

O

Concept	Definition
Obtuse angle	An angle between 90° and 180°.
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides and eight angles.
Odd	Any whole number that cannot be divided exactly by 2. The last digit is 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Operation	A rule for combining numbers in a set to produce another number also in the set. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of real numbers are examples.
Opposite	Being in a position on the other side; facing.
Order of Operation	The order in which different mathematical operations are applied in a calculation. BIDMAS (Brackets, Indices, Division/ Multiplication, Addition/ Subtraction) or BODMAS (Brackets, Orders, Division/ Multiplication, Addition/ Subtraction) can be used to remember the correct sequence.
Ordinal number	An ordinal number tells us what position something is in a list, often taught using dates or the results of races. For example, Ben finished in 1^{st} place, Chris in 2^{nd} and Alex in 3^{rd}. The contrast of this is a cardinal number.
Origin	A fixed point from which measurements are taken.

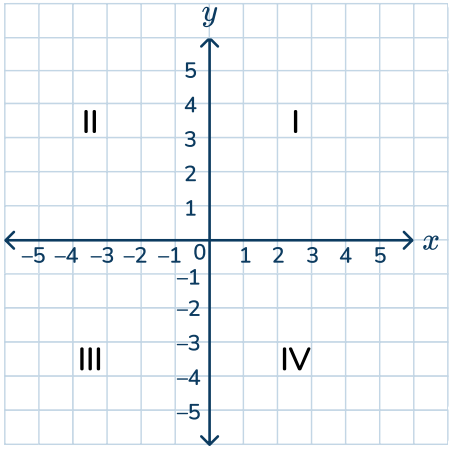
P

Concept	Definition
Pair	Two together, often with something in common.
Parallel	Always the same distance apart and never touching.
Parallel lines	Lines on a plane that never meet and are always the same distance apart.
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.
Partial Product	Any of the multiplication results obtained leading up to an overall multiplication result.
Partition	To split a number into component parts.
Part-whole model	A simple pictorial representation of a problem that helps pupils see relationships between numbers.
Pattern	Things arranged following a rule or rules.
Pentagon	A five-sided polygon (a flat shape with straight sides).
Percent	Parts per hundred.
Percentage	The number of parts per 100.
Perimeter	The distance around a two-dimensional shape.

Concept	Definition
Perpendicular height	A line drawn directly from the base to the opposite side of a 2-D shape at a right angle to the base.
Perpendicular lines	Lines that are at right angles (90°) to each other.
Pie chart	A special chart that uses "pie slices" to show relative sizes of data, with each sector representing a relative size of each value.
Pictogram	A way of showing data using images, where each image stands for a certain number of things.
Place holder	Zero is used as a place holder to write a numeral properly. For example forty is written using 4 tens and the place holder of 0 to represent 0 ones (40).
Place value	Indicates the position of a numeral.
Place value chart	A table used to determine the value of each digit in a number based on its position.
Polygon	A closed 2-D shape made of straight lines.
Position	Where something is located, often in relation to something else.
Positive number	A number greater than zero.
Power of ten	Multiplying ten by itself a certain number of times.
Prime numbers	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors, itself and 1.

Concept	Definition
Prism	A solid object with two identical ends and flat sides. The shape of the ends gives the prism its name, for example: triangular prism.
Product	The answer when two or more values are multiplied together. For example, in $2 \times 3 = 6$, 6 is the product.
Proportion	A part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.
Proper fraction	A fraction where the numerator is less than the denominator. For example, $\frac{5}{9}$ is a proper fraction but $\frac{9}{5}$ is not.
Property	Any attribute. For example: One property of a square is that all its sides are equal.
Pyramid	A solid object where the sides are triangular faces that meet at the top (the apex), and the face of the base is a polygon (a flat shape with straight sides).
pm	The half of the day from midday to midnight, covering afternoon and evening. Derived from the Latin "Post Meridiem" for "after midday."

Q

Concept	Definition
Quadrants	Any of the 4 areas made when a plane is divided by an **x**- and **y**-axis. They are usually numbered I, II, III, and IV. 
Quadrilateral	A flat shape with four straight sides.
Quarter	One of four equal parts, written as ¼.
Quantity value	The value of each partitioned part in a number. For example: 28 = 20 + 8.
Quotient	The answer after dividing one number by another, where dividend ÷ divisor = quotient. For example, in 18 ÷ 2 = 9, 9 is the quotient.

R

Concept	Definition
Radius	The distance from the centre to the circumference of a circle.
Range	A measure of spread in statistics, defined as the difference between the greatest and least values in a set of numerical data.
Rate	A comparison of two related quantities.
Ratio	The relative sizes of two or more values.
Ratio table/Ratio grid	A table of values that shows the relationship between two quantities.
Rectangle	A four-sided flat shape with straight sides and right angles (90°). Opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.
Reciprocal	1 divided by the number. For example, the reciprocal of 8 is ⅛.
Reflection	An image or shape as it would appear in a mirror, reflected on the opposite side of a line (mirror line).
Reflex angle	An angle that is more than 180° but less than 360°.
Regular	A shape where all sides and all angles are equal.
Relative size	The size of items or numbers when compared to each other.

Concept	Definition
Remainder	An amount left over after division when one number does not divide exactly by another.
Rhombus	A flat shape with four equal-length sides. Opposite sides are parallel, and opposite angles are equal. It is a type of parallelogram.
Right angle	Exactly 90° angle.
Right-angled triangle	A triangle that includes a right angle (90°).
Roman numerals	A numeral system from ancient Rome using Latin letters for certain values. For example, V = 5, X = 10, C = 100, M = 1,000.
Rotation	A circular movement around a central point, with that point staying fixed while everything else rotates around it.
Rounding	An approximation used to express a number in a simpler or more convenient form.
Row	Items, such as objects, people, or numbers, arranged in a horizontal line.
Rule	A procedure for carrying out a process; in patterns and sequences. A rule describes the pattern, often in words or algebraically, to generate or extend it.
Regrouping	The process of making groups of tens in calculations. Used in addition and multiplication.

S

Concept	Definition
Same difference rule	Adding or subtracting the same number from both numbers in a pair conserves the difference between them.
Scaling	To enlarge or reduce a number, quantity, or measurement by a given amount.
Scale	A measuring device usually consisting of points on a line with equal intervals.
Scale factor	For two similar geometric figures, the ratio of corresponding edge lengths.
Scalene triangle	A triangle with all sides of different lengths and all angles different.
Sector	A "pie-slice" part of a circle, defined by the area between two radii and the connecting arc.
Seconds	A unit of time. There are 60 seconds in 1 minute.
Sequence	A succession of terms formed according to a rule, with a definite relation between one term and the next.
Sharing	Dividing into equal parts or groups.
Short division	A formal written method of dividing numbers, often used when dividing numbers with up to four-digits by a one-digit number.
Similar	When one shape can become another after a resize, flip, slide, or turn.

Concept	Definition
Simplify (fraction)	To make a fraction as simple as possible by reducing it.
Skip Counting	Counting forwards or backwards by a number other than 1.
Sphere	A three-dimensional object shaped like a ball, with every point on the surface equidistant from the centre.
Square	A flat shape with four equal sides and all interior angles as right angles (90°); it is a quadrilateral and a regular polygon.
Square centimetre	The area equal to a square that is 1cm on each side, used for measuring small areas. The symbol is cm^2.
Square number	The result of multiplying a whole number by itself. For example: "4 squared" is $4 \times 4 = 16$.
Straight line	A line that does not curve.
Subitising	Instantly recognizing the number of objects in a small group without counting.
Substitute	To put in the place of another; in algebra, substitution means replacing letters with numbers.
Subtract	To take one number away from another.
Subtrahend	The second number in a subtraction calculation, representing the amount to be subtracted. For example, in 34 – 9, 9 is the subtrahend.
Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers. addend + addend = sum

Concept	Definition
Symmetrical	When two or more parts are identical, facing each other or around an axis.
Systematic	Having a pattern or order to the way something is completed.

T

Concept	Definition
Tally chart	A chart that uses marks instead of numbers to represent information, with one vertical mark per unit, and five shown by crossing a fifth line through the first four.
Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is.
Tens frame	A two-by-five rectangular frame where counters are placed to illustrate numbers up to ten. Useful for developing number sense.
Term	A single number or variable in a sequence or expression.
Term-to-term rule	An algebraic rule to generate successive terms of a sequence, based on the immediately preceding term(s), with starting terms needed to set the sequence.
Tenth	One part in ten equal parts.
Tenths, hundredths, thousandths	Place values representing fractions of a whole: tenths ($\frac{1}{10}$), hundredths ($\frac{1}{100}$), and thousandths ($\frac{1}{1,000}$).
Thousandth	One part in a thousand equal parts.
Times	Another term for multiply.
Total	The result of adding two or more numbers together.

Concept	Definition
Translation	Sliding: moving a shape without rotating or flipping it, so it looks exactly the same in a different location.
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.
Triangle	A polygon with three sides.
Triangular number	A number that forms a triangular dot pattern, such as 1, 3, 6, 10, etc.
Turn	To rotate about a point, with "one turn" being a full rotation (360°).

U

Concept	Definition
Unit fraction	A fraction where the top number (numerator) is 1. For example: ¼ (one quarter).
Unit of measurement	A quantity used as a standard of measurement.
Unitise	Taking each part in turn.
Unknown	A value that is not yet known.
Unlike fractions	Fractions with different denominators.

V

Concept	Definition
Value	How much something is worth.
Venn diagram	A visual way of sorting objects or numbers into overlapping circles based on rules, with anything in the overlapping part sharing both rules.
Vertex	The point at which two or more lines intersect. Plural: vertices.
Vertically opposite angles	The pair of equal angles formed between two intersecting straight lines.
Vertical	In an up-down direction or position; upright.
Vinculum	The horizontal line in a fraction separating the numerator from the denominator.
Volume	The amount of three-dimensional space something occupies.

W

Concept	Definition
Week	A time period of 7 days.
Whole	All of something; complete.
Whole number	Any numbers {0, 1, 2, 3, ...} with no fractional or decimal part. Also known as an integer.
Width	The distance from side to side.

X

Concept	Definition
x-axis	The line on a graph that runs horizontally (left-right) through zero.

Y

Concept	Definition
y-axis	The line on a graph that runs vertically (up-down) through zero.
Year	The period of time it takes Earth to complete one orbit around the Sun, with 365 days in a normal year and 366 days in a leap year.

Z

Concept	Definition
Zero	The whole number between −1 and 1, symbolised as 0, representing no amount.

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