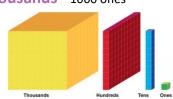
# **Year 3 Key Maths Vocabulary**

### Thousands— 1000 ones



#### **Hundred** more

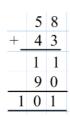
**Hundred less** 

### Recombine: putting the individual digit place values of a number back together to make the original number. 33 30 + 3 = 33



## Column Addition/

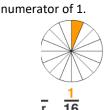
Subtraction Set out in place value columns.



Product: the result when two numbers are multiplied.



Unit Fraction- a fraction with a





**Compare:** to find the difference between numbers, quantities or values to decide if it is greater than, smaller than or equal.







Tenths: An ordinal number, 10th. A fraction, one part of 10 equal





# Millimetres (mm)

Measuring length

The door key is 50 millimetres long



Order: arrangement according to size, amount or value.

10, 20, 30, 40

4 cm



er.

4 cm





Perimeter- distance around the outside of a shape, calculated by

adding the length of all sides togeth-

8th 9th 10th

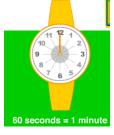
# Twelve/Twenty four hour clock

measuring time by 24 hour intervals to avoid using a.m. and p.m.



### Seconds:

A unit of time measurement.



Roman Numerals I-XII

8 cm

8 cm

P = 4 + 8 + 4 + 8= 24 cm

Numerals invented by the ancient Romans which use seven letters of the alphabet to represent numerical values.

Orientation: the way an object is pointed or angled.

Horizontal lines: parallel to the Perpendicular lines: right

horizon.



angles to the horizon or another

object.



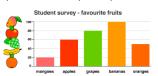
Parallel lines: lines that are always an equal distance apart and do not intersect.



Right angles: an angle measuring 90º (degrees)



Bar Chart: a graph using bars to show quantities or numbers so they can be easily compared.



Carroll Diagram: a sorting diagram named after Lewis Carroll.

