Place value

The value of the place, or position, of a digit in a number.

✂

Ascending

Arranged from least value to greatest value, eg 1, 2, 3

✂

Descending

Arranged from greatest value to least value, eg 3, 2, 1

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Inequality symbols

The symbol > is used when a value is greater than another, eg 23 > 5. The symbol < is used when a value is less than another, eg 11 < 40

Product

The result of multiplying one number by another, eg the product of 4 and 5 is 20 since 4 × 5 = 20

BIDMAS or BODMAS

An acronym listing the order in which each part of a calculation must be worked out. Brackets, Indices (or pOwers), Division and Multiplication, and Addition and Subtraction.

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Power

How many times to use the number in a multiplication. For example, 3^2 is 3 to the power 2 or 3 x 3 or 3 squared

✂

Divisor

The number by which another is divided, eg in the calculation 30 ÷ 6, the divisor is 6

✂

Fraction

A fraction is one way of showing parts of a whole.

Denominator

Number written on the bottom of a fraction. The denominator is the number of equal parts, eg for $\frac{1}{3}$, the denominator is 3

✂

Numerator

Number written at the top of a fraction. The numerator is the number of parts used, eg for $\frac{1}{3}$, the numerator is 1

✂

Common factor

A whole number which is a factor of two or more numbers. 2, 5 and 10 are common factors of 30 and 20

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Highest Common Factor (HCF)

The greatest factor that will divide into the selected numbers. 10 is the highest common factor of 30 and 20

Mixed number

A number that is written using a whole number and a fraction, eg $3\frac{4}{5}$

Improper fraction

A fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator, eg $\frac{9}{4}$

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