	TERM 1A Number: Place value Key knowledge Key skills		TERM 1B Number: Addition and subtraction Number: Fractions, decimals and percentages		TERM 2A Number: Multiplication and division Measurements		TERM 2B Number: Multiplication and division Geometry: Properties of shapes/position and direction		TERM 3A Number: Fractions, decimals and percentages		TERM 3B Measurement and statistics	
	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills
	To know ten ones are	To be able to read,	To know addition is	To be able to add and	To know a multiple of a	To be able to identify	To know multiplication	To be able to multiply	To know when a whole	To be able to compare	To know a day is the	To be able to solve
	called one ten.	write, order and	commutative;	subtract whole	number is the result of	multiples and factors,	is the inverse of	numbers up to 4 digits	is divided into equal	and order fractions	amount of time it takes	problems involving
	canca one ten.	compare numbers to at	subtraction is not.	numbers with more	multiplying that	including finding all	division. Multiplication	by a one- or two-digit	parts each part is a	whose denominators	the Earth to spin once	converting between
	To know ten tens are	least 1,000,000 and	Sabtraction is not.	than 4 digits, including	number with a whole	factor pairs of a	is both commutative	number using a formal	fraction of the whole.	are all multiples of the	on its axis. This period is	units of time.
								_	iraction of the whole.	· ·	•	units of time.
	called one hundred.	determine the value of	To know the language	using formal written	number.	number, and common	and associative.	written method,		same number.	divided into 24 hours	
		each digit.	of addition: addend	methods (columnar		factors of two numbers.	Division is not.	including long	To know a fraction can		which can be broken	To be able to
	To know ten hundreds		plus addend is	addition and	To know common			multiplication for two-	be expressed as one	To be able to identify,	down into smaller units:	understand and use
	are called one	To be able to count	equivalent to	subtraction).	multiple is a number	To be able to know and	To know the	digit numbers.	number written above	name and write	minutes and seconds.	approximate
	thousand.	forwards or backwards	sum/total.		that is a multiple of two	use the vocabulary of	commutative law states		another ¾. The bottom	equivalent fractions of	These are the units	equivalences between
		in steps of powers of 10		To be able to add and	or more other numbers.	prime numbers, prime	that the order of the	To be able to multiply	part of the fraction is	a given fraction.	used in telling the time.	metric units and
	To know ten thousands	for any given number	To know the whole can	subtract numbers		factors and composite	numbers does not	and divide numbers	the denominator. This			common imperial units
	are called one ten	up to 1,000,000.	be found by adding the	mentally with	To know the lowest	(non-prime) numbers.	affect the result. a x b =	mentally drawing upon	represents the total	To be able to recognise	To know there are 60	such as inches, pounds
	thousand.		parts.	increasingly large	common multiple of		bxa.	known facts.	number of equal parts.	mixed numbers and	minutes in one hour.	and pints.
		To be able to interpret		numbers.	two or more numbers is	To be able to establish			The numerator is the	improper fractions and		•
	To know ten ten	negative numbers in	To know that when the		the smallest number	whether a number up	To know the associative	To be able to divide	top part of the fraction;	convert from one form	To know there are 60	To be able to solve
	thousands are called	context, count forwards	whole and one of the	To be able to use	that is a multiple of	to 100 is prime and	law states that the	numbers up to 4 digits	this represents the	to the other.	seconds in one minute.	comparison, sum and
	one hundred thousand.	and backwards with	parts is known, the	rounding to check	each.	recall prime numbers	grouping of numbers	by a one-digit number	number of parts being			difference problems
	and manarca anousand.	positive and negative	other part can be	answers to calculations.	-20	up to 19.	does not affect the	using the formal	considered.	To be able to add and	To know the 12-hour	using information
	To know ten one	whole numbers.	worked out.	anomers to calculations.	To know a factor of a	~p to 15.	result.	written method of short	considered.	subtract fractions with	clock is a time system in	presented in a line
		WHOLE HUITIDEIS.	WOINEU OUL.	To be able to selve		To be able to recent			To know on inclant		•	· .
	hundred thousands are	To be able to record as	To know the less success	To be able to solve	number is any whole	To be able to recognise	(a x b) x c = a x (b x c).	division and interpret	To know equivalent	the same denominator	which the hours in a	graph.
	called one million.	To be able to round any	To know the language	addition and	number that divides	and use square	To know well-interest	remainders	fractions refer to the	and denominators that	day are broken down	To be oble to constitut
		number up to	of subtraction: minuend	subtraction multi-step	into it exactly. While	numbers and cube	To know multiplication	appropriately for the	same proportion of the	are multiples of the	into two groups of 12	To be able to complete,
	To know ten to the	1,000,000 to the	subtract subtrahend is	problems in contexts,	prime numbers only	numbers.	can be seen as repeated	context.	whole but are written	same number.	hours.	read and interpret
	power of one is 10.	nearest 10, 100, 1,000,	equivalent to	deciding which	have two factors (1 and		addition. 3 x 4 = 4 + 4 +		in different ways.			information in tables,
		10,000 and 100,000.	difference.	operations and	itself), other numbers	To be able to solve	4 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3.	To be able to solve		To be able to multiply	To know the 24-hour	including timetables.
	To know ten to the			methods to use and	can have many factors.	problems involving		problems involving	To know equivalent	proper fractions and	clock is a time system in	
	power of two is 100.	To be able to solve	To know that if 3 ones	why.		multiplication and	To know the language	addition, subtraction,	fractions can be	mixed numbers by	which the 24 hours of	
		number problems and	and 4 ones is 7 ones,		To know any whole	division including using	of multiplication: factor	multiplication and	calculated by	whole numbers.	the day are not	
Mathematics	To know ten to the	practical problems that	then 3 tens plus 4 tens	To be able to read and	number can be written	their knowledge of	x factor = product.	division and a	multiplying or dividing		expressed as am and	
at	power of three is 1,000.	involve all of the above.	is 7 tens; 3 hundreds	write decimal numbers	as a product of its	factors and multiples,		combination of these,	the numerator and	To be able to recognise	pm but are numbered	
Ĕ			and 4 hundreds is 7	as fractions.	factors: factor x factor =	squares and cubes.	To know that the	including understanding	denominator by the	the per cent symbol (%)	straight through from 0	
e E	To know ten to the	To be able to read	hundreds etc.		product.		multiplicand (group	the meaning of the	same amount.	and understand that	– 23 .	
ŧ	power of four is 10,000.	Roman numerals to		To be able to recognise	·	To be able to convert	size) x multiplier	equals sign.		per cent relates to		
Š	•	1,000 (M) and	To know ten tenths is	and use thousandths	To know a common	between different units	(number of groups)		To know when the	'number of parts per	1 inch ≈ 2.5 cm	
	To know ten to the	recognise years written	equivalent to one	and relate them to	factor is a number that	of metric measure (for	equals product.	To be able to solve	numerator and	hundred', and write		
Y 5	power of five is	in Roman numerals.	whole.	tenths, hundredths and	divides exactly into two	example, kilometre and		problems involving	denominator are	percentages as a	1 foot ≈ 30 cm	
	100,000.			decimal equivalents.	or more other numbers.	metre; centimetre and	To know long	multiplication and	divided by the same	fraction with		
	100,000.	To be able to divide	To know ten one	accimal equivalents:		metre; centimetre and	multiplication is a	division, including	number, this is called	denominator 100, and	5 miles ≈ 8 km	
	To know ten to the	1,000, 10,000 and	hundredths is	To be able to round	To know the highest	millimetre; gram and	method of multiplying	scaling by simple	cancelling or	as a decimal.	5 miles 6 mil	
	power of six is one	100,000 into 2, 4, 5 and	equivalent to one	decimals with two	common factor of two	kilogram; litre and	large numbers without	fractions and problems	simplifying.	as a decimal.	2.2 pounds ≈ I kg	
	million.	10 equal parts, and	tenth.	decimal places to the	or more numbers is the	millilitre).	a calculator and done in	involving simple rates.	Simpinying.	To be able to solve	2.2 pourtus 1 kg	
	minon.	read scales/number	tentii.	nearest whole number		Illillillicie).		involving simple rates.	To know one way to	problems which require	1.75 pints ≈ 1 litre	
	To know the value of	lines marked in	To know one bundred		largest number that is a	To be able to measure	stages.	To be able to estimate	To know one way to		1.75 pints ≈ 1 little	
	To know the value of		To know one hundred	and to one decimal	factor of each.	To be able to measure	To know division can be	To be able to estimate	compare and order	knowing percentage	To know a line graph is	
	digits becomes ten	multiples of 1,000 with	hundredths is	place.	To know a mains of the second	and calculate the	To know division can be	and compare acute,	fractions is by	and decimal	To know a line graph is	
	times bigger as digits	2, 4, 5 and 10 equal	equivalent to one	To be able to me.	To know a prime factor	perimeter of composite	thought of as repeated	obtuse and reflex	expressing them with	equivalents of ½, ¼,	a graph where points	
	move to the left.	parts.	whole.	To be able to read,	is a factor which is also	rectilinear shapes in	subtraction. The	angles.	the lowest common	1/5, 2/5, 4/5 and those	are plotted and joined	
	- 1			write, order and	a prime number.	centimetres and	number of times 5 can		denominator (the	fractions with a	by a series of straight	
	To know the value of		To know ten	compare numbers with	L	metres.	be taken away from 40	To be able to draw	lowest multiple of both	denominator of a	lines. The title tells you	
	digits become ten times		thousandths is	up to three decimal	To know a prime		is 8.	given angles, and	denominators).	multiple of 10 or 25.	what the line graph	
	smaller as digits move		equivalent to one	places.	number can only be	To be able to calculate		measure them in			shows. The labels on	
	to the right.		hundredth.		divided by 1 and itself.	and compare the area	To know in division, the	degrees (°).	To know a unit fraction		the axes explain what	
				To be able to solve	The first ten prime	of rectangles (including	remainder is the		has a numerator of one.		they represent and give	
	To know the value of a		To know one hundred	problems involving	numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7,	squares), and including	amount left over when	To be able to identify:			the units that are used	
	digit relies on its place		thousandths is	number up to three	11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.	using standard units,	one number does not	angles at a point and	To know a proper		(as appropriate).	
	in the number.		equivalent to one	decimal places.		square centimetres	divide exactly into the	one whole turn (total	fraction is less than one			
			tenth.		To know a composite	(cm ²) and square	other. Remainder can	360°); angles at a point	whole and has a			
	To know negative			To be able to multiply	number is any number	metres (m²) and	be abbreviated to rem	on a straight line and	numerator that is lower			
	numbers are below		To know one thousand	and divide whole	which is not a prime	estimate the area of	or r.	other multiples of 90.	than the denominator.			
	zero.		thousandths is	numbers and those	number.	irregular shapes.						
			equivalent to one	involving decimals by			To know if a factor is	To be able to use the	To know an improper			
	To know negative		whole.	10, 100 and 1,000.	To know a square	To be able to estimate	made ten times bigger,	properties of rectangles	fraction is more than a			
	numbers are less than			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	number is the result of	volume and capacity.	the product is ten times	to deduce related facts	whole unit; the			
	zero.		To know when a	To be able to divide 1	multiplying a whole		bigger. If a factor is	and find missing lengths	numerator is higher			
			number is multiplied by	into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal	number by itself. This is		made ten times smaller,	and angles.	than the denominator.			
	To know positive		ten, the digits move	parts, and read	called squaring the		the product is ten times	and angles.	chan the denominator.			
	numbers are above		one place to the left.	scales/number lines	number. E.g. 4 x 4 = 16.		smaller.	To be able to	To know a mixed			
			טווב אומכב נט נוופ ופונ.	marked in units of 1	Hullingti. L.g. 4 X 4 - 10.		Jillalici.	distinguish between	number consists of a			
	zero.		To know when a		To know a suba a mb		To know an angle is	_				
			To know when a number is divided by	with 2, 4, 5 and 10	To know a cube number		To know an angle is	regular and irregular	whole number and a			
				equal parts.	is the result of	I .	formed whenever two	polygons based on	fraction; mixed	1		İ
			Transper is divided by	- Calana paran	multiplying a whole		lines meet at a point.		numbers can also be			

To know positive	ten, the digits move	number by itself then	The angle is measured	reasoning about equal	expressed as improper		
numbers are greater	one place to the right.	multiplying by itself	by the amount of turn	sides and angles.	fractions.		
than zero.		again. This is called	that one line must				
	To know when a	cubing the number. E.g.	travel about this point	To be able to identify,	To know to add		
To know zero is neither	number is multiplied by	4 x 4 x 4 = 64.	to arrive at the position	describe and represent	fractions, express each		
positive or negative.	one hundred the digits		of the other line.	the position of a shape	fraction in terms of the		
positive of flegative.		To know:	of the other line.	following a reflection or	lowest common		
To be see for both	move two places to the		To be seen and a see				
To know for both	left.	1 cm = 10 mm	To know angles are	translation.	denominator and add		
positive and negative		1 m = 100 cm	measured in degrees.		the numerators		
numbers, the larger the	To know when a	1 km = 1000 m		To be able to identify	together.		
value of the number,	number is divided by	1 litre = 1000 millilitres	To know there are	3D shapes including			
the further it is from	one hundred the digits	1 kilogram = 1000	several types of angles,	cubes and other	To know to subtract a		
zero.	move two places to the	grames.	classified by their size.	cuboids from 2D	fraction, express each		
-5.5.	right.	8.2		representations.	fraction in terms of the		
To know when	right.	To know the distance	To know a whole turn	representations.	lowest common		
	To be seemed as a						
rounding to the nearest	To know when a	around the edge of a	(full turn or complete		denominator and		
ten, the ones digit is the	number is multiplied by	shape is its perimeter.	turn) is equal to 360°.		subtract the		
digit to consider. If it is	one thousand the digits				numerators.		
four or less, we round	move three places to	To know the amount of	To know a right angle is				
down to the previous	the left.	space occupied by a 2D	a guarter of a full turn		To know to multiply a		
multiple of 10. If it is		shape is its area.	and equal to 90°. Lines		fraction, multiply the		
five or more we round	To know when a	5.70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	that meet at a right		numerators together		
	number is divided by	To know to find the					
up to the next multiple		To know to find the	angle are described as		and then multiply the		
of 10.	one thousand the digits	perimeter of a polygon,	perpendicular.		denominators together.		
	move three places to	add together the					
To know when	the right.	lengths of all the sides.	To know a straight		To know the % symbol		
rounding to the nearest			angle is half a full turn		is used to represent		
hundred, the tens digit	To know 5NPV-4.	To know to find the	and equal to 180°.		percentage.		
is the digit to consider.		area of a rectangle,					
If it is four or less, we		multiply the length by	To know an acute angle		To know percent means		
round down to the		the width.	is any angle smaller		number of parts per		
		tile width.	, ,				
previous multiple of			than a right angle.		hundred.		
100. If it is five or more		To know the amount of					
we round up to the		solid occupied by a 3D	To know an obtuse		To know a percentage is		
next multiple of 100.		shape is called its	angle is an angle		a way of expressing a		
		volume. This space can	greater than a right		fraction or decimal as		
To know when		be measured by the	angle but smaller than a		parts of a hundred.		
rounding to the nearest		number of unit cubes	straight angle.				
thousand, the hundreds		that can fit inside it.	straight angle.		To know percentages		
			T- 1				
digit is the one to		Common units for	To know a reflex angle		have fraction and		
consider. If it is four or		measuring volume are	is any angle greater		decimal equivalents.		
less, we round down to		cubic centimetres (cm³)	than a straight angle.				
the previous multiple of		and cubic metres (m³).			50% = 0.5 = ½		
1000. If it is five or			To know angles at a		25% = 0.25 = 1/4		
more we round up to		To know the volume of	point are formed when		75% = 0.75 = ¾		
the next multiple of		a cuboid is calculated	any number of lines		10% = 0.1 = 1/10		
1000.		using volume = length x	meet at a point. These		20% = 0.2 = 1/5		
		width x height.	angles add up to 360°.		1% = 0.01 = 1/100.		
Toknowychon		width x height.	angles add up to 500 .		170 - 0.01 - 1/100.		
To know when							
rounding to the nearest		To know the volume of	To know vertically				
ten thousand, the		an object is closely	opposite angles are on				
thousands digit is the		related to its capacity –	opposite sides of the				
digit to consider. If it is		that is the amount it	point where two lines				
four or less we round		can contain. Capacity is	cross. These pairs of				
down to the previous		measured in litres (I)	angles are always				
multiple of 10,000. If it		and millilitres (ml).	equal.				
is five or more we			2400				
round up to the next			To know a rectangle is a				
I I							
multiple of 10,000.			quadrilateral in which				
			opposite sides are				
To know when			equal and parallel. All				
rounding to the nearest			interior angles are right				
one hundred thousand,			angles. The diagonals of				
the ten thousands digit			a rectangle are equal in				
is the digit to consider.			length.				
If it is four or less, we							
round down to the			To know a nebrasa is -				
			To know a polygon is a				
previous of 100,000. If			shape formed from				
it is five or more we			three or more points				
round up to the next			joined by three or more				
multiple of 100,000.			straight lines. The				
			points are known as				
To know values of			vertices (each point is a				
Roman numerals up to			vertex) and the lines				
1,000: I = 1; V = 5, X =			are called sides.				
	The state of the s		I I	I	1	1	
10, L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1000.					l l		

				To know a regular					
To know 10,000 and				polygon has equal sides					
100,000 can be divided				and equal interior					
into two, four, five and				angles. An irregular					
ten equal parts and				polygon does not.					
these units are used in				l					
graphing and measure				To know a translation is					
contexts.				where an object is					
				moved to a new					
				position without being					
				turned or reflected. The					
				translated image is the					
				same size and shape as					
				the original object.					
				To know a reflection is					
				where each point is					
				mapped to a					
				corresponding point.					
				These are an equal					
				distance and at right					
				angles to a mirror line.					
				The size and angles of					
				the reflected image stay					
				the same as the original					
				object; its sense has					
				changed in that the					
				image is back to front.					
				iniage is such to incine					
Key vocabulary (tier 2) Key vocabulary (tier 3)	Key vocabulary (tier 2) Key vocabulary (tier 3)	Key vocabulary (tier 2)	Key vocabulary (tier 3)	Key vocabulary (tier 2)	Key vocabulary (tier 3)	Key vocabulary (tier 2)	Key vocabulary (tier 3)	Key vocabulary (tier 2)	Key vocabulary (tie
ascending	add	area	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	acute angle	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	cancel	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	12-hour clock	imperial
compare	addend	capacity		angle		denominator		24-hour clock	metric
descending	altogether	centimetre (cm)		degrees		equivalent fraction		day	
	commutative	common factor						foot	
digit	decimal	common multiple		diagonal		fraction		hour	
equivalent	decrease	composite number		full turn		improper fraction		inch	
estimate	difference			irregular		lowest common		IIICII	
greater than									
hadaaad Abaaaaaada		cube number		obtuse angle		denominator		mile	
hundred thousands	equation	factor		obtuse angle				mile minute	
	equation equivalence	factor highest common factor		obtuse angle origin		denominator		mile minute pint	
hundreds	equation equivalence equivalent	factor highest common factor kilometre (km)		obtuse angle origin parallel		denominator mixed number numerator		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than	equation equivalence equivalent exchange	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (l)		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular		denominator mixed number numerator part		mile minute pint	
hundreds less than millions	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (l) lowest common		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (l) lowest common multiple metre (m)		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI)		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm)		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order partition place value	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus more	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter prime number		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular right angle side		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order partition place value round	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus more operation	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter prime number product		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular right angle side straight angle		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order partition place value round ten thousands	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus more	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter prime number		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular right angle side straight angle translation		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order partition place value round ten thousands tens	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus more operation	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter prime number product		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular right angle side straight angle translation coordinates		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order partition place value round ten thousands tens thousands	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus more operation plus	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter prime number square number		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular right angle side straight angle translation coordinates vertex		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
hundreds less than millions negative numeral ones order partition place value round ten thousands tens thousands	equation equivalence equivalent exchange expression hundredth increase inverse less minuend minus more operation plus regroup	factor highest common factor kilometre (km) litre (I) lowest common multiple metre (m) millilitre (mI) millimetre (mm) multiple perimeter prime number square number		obtuse angle origin parallel perpendicular polygon quarter turn reflection reflex angle regular right angle side straight angle translation coordinates vertex vertices		denominator mixed number numerator part percentage proper fraction proportion simplify unit fraction		mile minute pint pounds	
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