



Place Value

Integer	A whole number	
Digits	The numerals used to form a number. E.g. 932 has the digits 9, 3 and 2	
Place Value	The value each digit of a number holds. See the table to the right	
Partition	Break a number into smaller parts based on its place value	
Place Holder	A zero digit that is used to hold the value of a column when no other digit goes in that position.	
Estimate	Give an approximate answer	
Round	To give an approximate value of a number that is easy to use	
Power	How many times you use the number or letter in multiplication	
Significant Figure	The first significant figure in any number is the first non-zero digit e.g. in 653 it is 6 for 600	
Inequality	Symbols used to compare values and show which is greater and which is smaller.	<div>→ is less than</div> <div>→ is greater than</div> <div>→ is less than or equal to</div> <div>→ is greater than or equal to</div>
Set of data	A group of numbers	
Range	The difference between the greatest value and the smallest value in a set of data. The range shows the spread of data	Therefore the range of the above list is 8
Median	The middle number in a set of data, when the set is arranged in ascending or descending order.	The median in the above list is 10

Decimals	1000000 1 Hundredths of Thousands				
	100000 1 Tens of Thousands				
	10000 1 Thousands				
	1000 1 Hundreds				
	100 1 Tens				
	10 1 Units				
Units	1000 1 Thousands				
	100 1 Hundreds				
	10 1 Tens				
Thousands	1000000 1 One Millions				
	100000 1 Hundred Thousands				
	10000 1 Tens of Thousands				
Millions	1000000 1 One Millions				
	100000 1 Hundred Thousands				
	10000 1 Tens of Thousands				



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Fractions, Decimal and %

Tenths	One whole split into 10 equal parts
Hundredths	One whole split into 100 equal parts
Per cent	Parts per hundred
Pie Chart	A graph in which a circle is divided into sectors
Proportion	A part, share or number considered in relation to a whole
Sector	A part of a circle. The sections of a pie chart
Fraction	A number that represents equal parts of a whole. It also represents a division. The numerator is divided by the denominator
Numerator	The top number in a fraction. It tells us how many parts we have
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction. It shows how many parts the item has been split into
Proper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator
Improper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator
Mixed Number	A number presented as an integer and a proper fraction

Mixed Number to Improper Fraction	Improper fraction to Mixed Number
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FDP Conversions

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage

