

Addition & Subtraction

Multiplication & Division

Metric Units

Sum – The result of an addition.

Difference – The result of a subtraction.

Partition – Breaking down a number into smaller parts.
Example: $174 = 100 + 70 + 4$

Perimeter – The distance around the outside of a 2D shape.

Frequency – The number of times something occurs.

Commutative – Gives the same result regardless of the order
Examples: $2 + 3 = 3 + 2$ so addition is commutative
 $4 \times 5 = 5 \times 4$ so multiplication is commutative

Date	Description	Credit £	Debit £	Balance £
2 nd May	Opening balance			104.50
5 th May	Gift	20		124.50
6 th May	Phone Bill		38.50	86

Credit – Money going into a bank account (income).

Debit – Money going out of a bank account (expenses).

Balance – How much money is in an account.

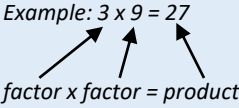
Profit – A financial gain.
Example: Sam bought a bike for £30 and sold it for £100. He made a profit of £70 ($100 - 30 = 70$).

Loss – Losing money.
Example: Kate bought a bike for £30 and sold it for £20. She made a loss of £10 ($30 - 20 = 10$).

Product – The result of a multiplication.

Factor – When a number can be written as a product of two numbers, these numbers are known as factors.

Factors are always **integers (whole numbers)**.

Example: $3 \times 9 = 27$


HCF (Highest Common Factor) – The common factor of two or more numbers which has the highest value.
Example: 4 is the HCF of 12 and 16

Multiple – A number in a specified times table.
Example: multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16, 20...

LCM (Lowest Common Multiple) – The common multiple of two or more numbers that has the lowest value.
Example: 30 is the LCM of 5 and 6.

Metric units are units based on the powers of ten

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

1 metres = 100 centimetres

1 kilometre = 1000 metres

1 kilogram = 1000 grams

1 litre = 1000 millilitres