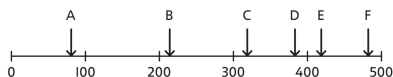


# estimate

to use clues to make a guess, with reasons

An **estimate** does not have to be exactly right.



I estimate that B is 210 because B is closer to 200 than 300.

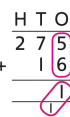
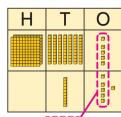
I estimate F is 475 because F is just less than 500.



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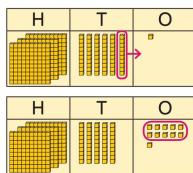
# exchange

to swap a number for another of equal value when adding or subtracting



I have **exchanged** 10 ones for 1 ten in this addition.

I **exchanged** a ten for 10 ones in this subtraction.

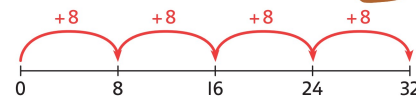


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# multiple

All the numbers in a times-table are **multiples**.

These are **multiples** of 8. I could keep counting in 8s to find more.



I am counting in 4s. These are **multiples** of 4. I could keep going.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



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# remainder

what is left over after a division



$13 \div 4 = 3$  remainder 1

I divided 13 by 4. There was 1 left over at the end. The **remainder** is 1.



$18 \div 4 = 4$  r 2

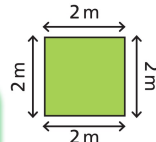
The **remainder** can be more than 1. But it cannot be more than the number you divide by.



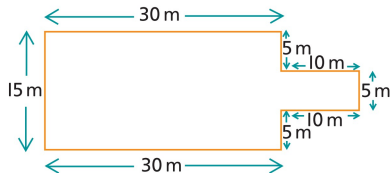
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# perimeter

the total length of the sides of a shape



$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$   
The **perimeter** of the square is 8m.



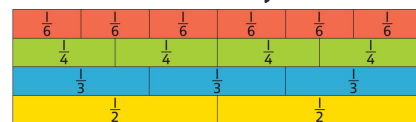
**Perimeter** is the length all the way around a shape. I will add up all the lengths until I get back to the start.



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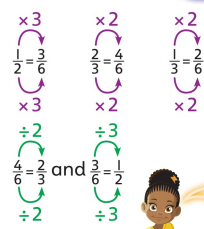
# equivalent fractions

fractions that are of equal size



$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

I can see **equivalent fractions** on a fraction wall.



I work out **equivalent fractions** by multiplying or dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number.



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# acute and obtuse

An **acute** angle is less than a right angle.

An **obtuse** angle is greater than a right angle.



The roof has a right angle.



The roof has an **acute** angle.



The roof has an **obtuse** angle.

I used an angle measurer to check the angles

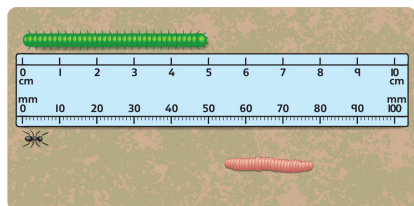
I thought about turns.



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# millimetre

There are 10 millimetres (mm) in 1 centimetre.



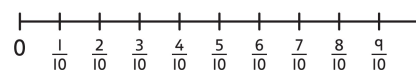
1 millimetre is a very small length.



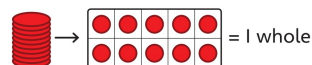
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# tenths

There are 10 **tenths** in 1 whole.



One **tenth** written as a fraction is  $\frac{1}{10}$ .



One counter on the ten frame represents  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the stack of 10 counters.



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