Maths— Place Value and Proportion

Year 7 **Term 2**

Trinity Academy Bradford

Integer place value and rounding

Digit	A single symbol used to make a number. E.g. 932 has the digits 9, 3 and 2.
Integer	A whole number. E.g 17, - 4
Place value	The value each digit of a number holds.

HM	TM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O

Place holder	A zero digit that is used to hold the value of a column when no other digit goes in that position.
One billion	1, 000, 000, 000
Rounding	Writing a number to a required degree of accuracy e.g. 543 rounded to the nearest 10 is 540
Approximation	A number that is not exact but is close to the actual number for it to be useful.
Significant figure	The first significant figure in any number is the first non-zero digit e.g. in 653 it is 6 for 600
Leading digit	The first digit (from the left) that holds a value. This is used when comparing numbers.
=	Equal to
<	Less than
>	Greater than
≠	Not equal to

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Decimal place value, median and range

Decimal	A part of a whole.
Terminating decimals	Have an end point. e.g. 0.63 or 3.127
Recurring decimals	Do not have an end point e.g. 0.33333…. would be written as $0.\dot{3}$
Decimal place	Each column after the decimal point is known as a decimal place.
Ascending order	Writing numbers smallest to biggest.
Descending order	Writing numbers biggest to smallest.
Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another number.
Greatest	The largest number in a list.
Least	The smallest number in a list.
Range	The difference between the largest and smallest number. The range shows the spread of data in a set.
Median	The middle number in a set of data, when the set is arranged in ascending or descending order.
Average	A single value that is used to represent many values in a set of data.
Set of data	A collection of numbers, words, measurements or information.

Fractions, decimals and percentages

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.
Fractions	Fractions are a representation of a division. The numerator is divided by the denominator.
Proper fraction	A fraction with a numerator less than the denominator.
Improper fraction	A fraction with a numerator greater than the denominator.
Mixed number	Contain an integer and a proper fraction.
Percent	A fraction of 100 e.g. 15% can be written as 15 / 100
Equivalent	The same value e.g. 0.25 and 25%
Convert	To change an amount from one form to another e.g. convert from a decimal to a fraction

One tenth	$\frac{1}{10}$	Unit fraction	Proper fraction
One hundredth	$\frac{1}{100}$	Unit fraction	Proper fraction
One fifth	$\frac{1}{5}$	Unit fraction	Proper fraction
One quarter	$\frac{1}{4}$	Unit fraction	Proper fraction
One eighth	$\frac{1}{8}$	Unit fraction	Proper fraction
Three fifths	$\frac{3}{5}$	Non-unit fraction	Proper fraction
Five thirds	$\frac{5}{3}$	Non-unit fraction	Improper fraction
Two and three quarters	$2\frac{3}{7}$	Non-unit fraction	Mixed number