Yeading Junior School

Mathematics Mastery

Mathematics Mastery vocabulary list

Year 3 - multiplication and division	Definition	Example
Array	An arrangement of counters or numbers, in columns and rows, used to represent multiplication and division	This array shows 3 × 4, 4 × 3, 12 ÷ 4 and 12 ÷ 3 
Commutative	A property of addition and multiplication. It does not matter in which order the addends or factors are added or multiplied; the result will be the same.	4 + 6 = 10 6 + 4 = 10 This demonstrates that addition is commutative. Arrays demonstrate the commutativity of multiplication, i.e. 3 × 4 = 4 × 3
Division	The process of partitioning a whole into equal parts.	12 divided by 3 is equal to 4.
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer, for example, 12 is a multiple of 3 and 4 because 3 × 4 = 12.	36 is a multiple of three because three multiplied by 12 is equal to 36. It is also a multiple of 12 for the same reason (and 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 18 and 36)
Multiplication	One of the four mathematical operations. Multiplication can be understood as repeated addition.	The multiplication symbol is ×.
Multiply	To increase a quantity by a given scale factor.	I can multiply 3 by 4 which is equal to 12