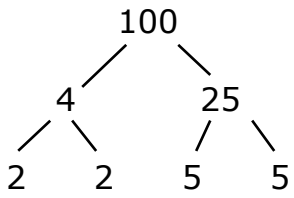
Whole Numbers	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 …
Integers	… –3, –2, –1, 0, 1, 2, 3, …
Prime Numbers	Has only 1 and itself as factors
Factor	A number that divides exactly into another
Multiple	A number multiplied by a whole number
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The largest number that divides exactly into both given numbers
Lowest Common Multiple (LCF)	The smallest number that is a multiple of both given numbers

Multiples of 4	4, 8, 12, 16, 20 …
Factors of 20	1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20
Prime Numbers	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 …
Prime Factorisation	How a number breaks into a series of prime numbers multiplied together
Prime Factorisation of 100	
Rational Number	Any number that can be written as a fraction or decimal
Digit	The symbols 0, 1, … 9 we use to make numbers

Numerator	Top line of a fraction
Denominator	Bottom line of a fraction
Decimal Place	A digit after the decimal point
Equivalent Fractions	Two fractions that are the same number written differently e.g. $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
Improper Fraction	When the numerator is bigger than the denominator e.g. $\frac{15}{8}$
Mixed Number	A number written as combination of whole number and fraction e.g. $3\frac{5}{8}$
Product	The result of multiplying two numbers

Square Number	The result of a whole number multiplied by itself e.g. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 …
Square Root	The number which multiplied by itself gives the number e.g. $\sqrt{100} = 10$
Maximum and **Minimum**	Largest and Smallest
Less than symbol and **Greater than symbol**	$<$ and $>$ $3 < 5$ $2 > -5$
Exponent	The power a number is raised to 10^{4} ←
Y10 **Standard Form** (or Scientific Notation)	3.2×10^4
Y10 **Significant Figure**	The digits counting from the first non-zero one