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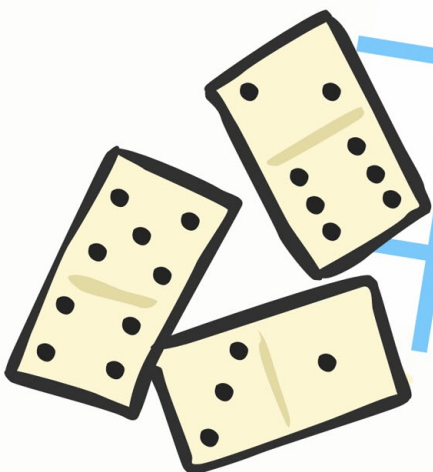
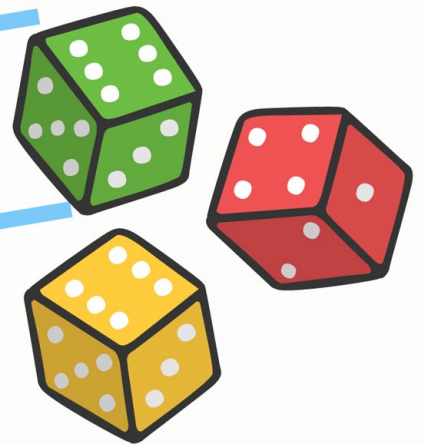
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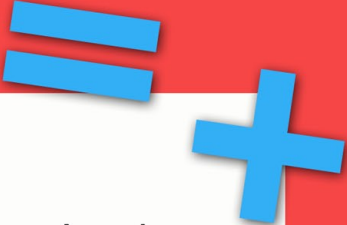
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MY MATHS DICTIONARY





Angles are formed when 2 straight lines meet. Angles of different sizes have different names:

- **Acute:** This type of angle is less than 90° (degrees).
- **Right angle:** This angle is exactly 90° .
- **Obtuse:** An angle that is larger than 90° but smaller than 180° .
- **Reflex:** An angle larger than 180° but smaller than 360° .

Area: the amount of surface in a shape. Area can be measured in squared cm or cm^2 .

Average: this means the same thing as the **mean** of something.

Calculate: this means 'to work something out'.

Capacity: this is the amount that something can hold. Capacity can be measured in millilitres, litres and cubic cm which is written as cm^3 .

Century: this means 100. A century of time is 100 years.



Decade: Ten years.

Degree: a unit of measurement used to measure temperature and angles.

Difference: a subtraction sum is done to 2 numbers, in order to find the difference between them. Example: The difference between 5 and 10 ($10 - 5$) is 5.

Equilateral triangle: a triangle that has sides and angles that are all the same (60°).

Factors: a whole number that will divide exactly into another.

Inverse operation: to solve a calculation where there is a missing part, we can use an inverse operation.

Example: $150 + \underline{\quad} = 300$

Inverse operation: $300 - 150 = \underline{\quad}$




M

ean: The mean is a type of average. To find this average, you need to add up all your results and then divide the total by the number of results.

Example: Here are a set of results of an exam: 50, 60 and 40.
 $50 + 60 + 40 = 150$ so then $150 \div 3 = 50$.

The mean result is **50**.

Median: when data is arranged in size order, the middle result is the median.

Mode: the most common result in data collected.


Multiple: a larger number that can be divided by smaller numbers added together. **Example:** 100 is a multiple of 10.

P

ercentages: this is written as % and it means 'out of 100'. 60% means the same as 60/100. To find 60% of 200, you divide 200 by 100 and then multiply by 60.

Prime numbers: this is a type of number that will divide itself and the number 1 only.

Prime numbers to 50 are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47.



Scalene triangle: This is a triangle with no equal sides.

Square number: the total of when a number is multiplied by itself. Examples:

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

Square numbers up to 100 are:

1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100


Sum: To find the sum of 2 numbers, you add them together.

Triangle: A geometrical shape with 3 sides.

There are 4 basic triangles:

- right angled - one angle equal to 90°
- isosceles - two sides of equal length
- equilateral - all sides of equal length
- scalene - no equality in any of the sides.

Tesselation: when a shape can fit together lots of times without any gaps, it is a tessellating shape.



Unit cube: A cube with edges that are all 1cm long.

Volume: The measurement of space inside a shape.

Venn diagram: A diagram using 2 circles that overlap to group things. The overlapping section in the middle is used to place things that have characteristics of both sets.

Whole number: A 'normal' number that hasn't been divided or split.

X - axis: The horizontal axis on a graph or chart.

Y - axis: The vertical axis on a graph or chart.

THE END