

## Maths Vocabulary

symbol	vocabulary				
<b>+</b>	add	plus	total	sum of	increase
<b>-</b>	take away	subtract	minus	difference	decrease
<b>x</b>	groups of	lots of	times	multiply	product
<b>÷</b>	group	share	share equally	divide	divided by
<b>=</b>	the same as	equals	equal to	leaves	balances
<b>&gt;</b>	greater than	more than	larger than	is bigger than	
<b>&lt;</b>	less than	fewer than	smaller than	is smaller than	

symbol	unit	length	symbol	unit	volume
<b>m</b>	metre	1 metre	<b>l</b>	litre	1 litre
<b>dm</b>	decimetre	1m = 10dm	<b>dl</b>	decilitre	1l = 10dl
<b>cm</b>	centimetre	1m = 100cm	<b>cl</b>	centilitre	1l = 100cl
<b>mm</b>	millimetre	1m = 1000mm	<b>ml</b>	millilitre	1l = 1000ml

prefix	means	example	prefix	means	example
<b>uni-</b>	1	unicycle	<b>hex-</b>	6	hexagon
<b>bi-</b>	2	bicycle	<b>hept-</b>	7	heptagon
<b>tri-</b>	3	triangle	<b>oct-</b>	8	octagon
<b>quad-</b>	4	quadrilateral	<b>non-</b>	9	nonagon
<b>pent-</b>	5	pentagon	<b>dec-</b>	10	decagon

	2	5	3	2	4	3	2	1	5
<b>mode</b>	The number which appears most often in a set of data.								
	<i>In the above set of numbers the number 2 appears more than any other. <b>The mode is 2.</b></i>								
<b>mean</b>	The average number in a set of data. Add the numbers and divide by the amount of numbers in the set. In the above numbers the mean is 3.								
	$2 + 5 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 5 = 27$			$27 \div 9 = 3$			<b>The mean is 3.</b>		
<b>median</b>	The number which appears mid way or in the middle of a set of numbers when they have been placed in order.								
	1 2 2 2 <u>3</u> 3 4 5 5			The middle number is 3.			<b>The median is 3.</b>		
<b>range</b>	The range is the difference between the highest and lowest number in a set of data.								
	The highest number is 5 and the lowest number is 1. $5 - 1 = 4$						<b>The range is 4.</b>		

<b>square (²)</b>	A number timed by itself. The square of 6 is 36 because $6 \times 6 = 36$ . $(6^2) = 36$									
square numbers:	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	100
<b>square root (√)</b>	A number which when timed by itself will equal a given number.									
	<i>The square root of 36 is 6 because <math>6 \times 6 = 36</math>.</i>									
<b>factor</b>	Numbers that can times together to make a given number.									
factors of 12:	1 and 12 ( $1 \times 12 = 12$ ),			2 and 6 ( $2 \times 6 = 12$ ),			3 and 4 ( $3 \times 4 = 12$ )			
<b>prime number</b>	A number that has no factors other than 1 and itself.									
Prime numbers:	2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29