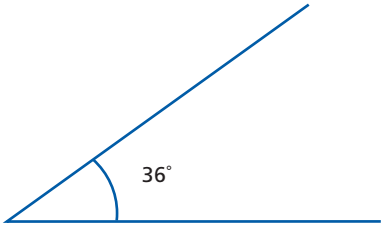
THE LANGUAGE OF MATHS

acute angle an angle of less than 90 degrees (90°) – degrees are shown by the symbol °



ascending order from smallest to largest, increasing in size

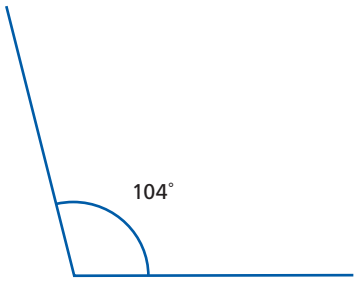
algebra number sentences that include letters in place of some numbers
Example In the sum 6 + ☐ = 10, you know that the missing number is 4 because 6 + 4 = 10. Algebra replaces the missing number with a letter, so the sentence might say 6 + y = 10. The answer would still be 4 because y = 4.

equation a number sentence
Example In an equation, everything in front of the equals sign is worth the same as everything after it, so both sides of the equation equal one another. 5 = 3 + 2 or 2 × 6 = 12

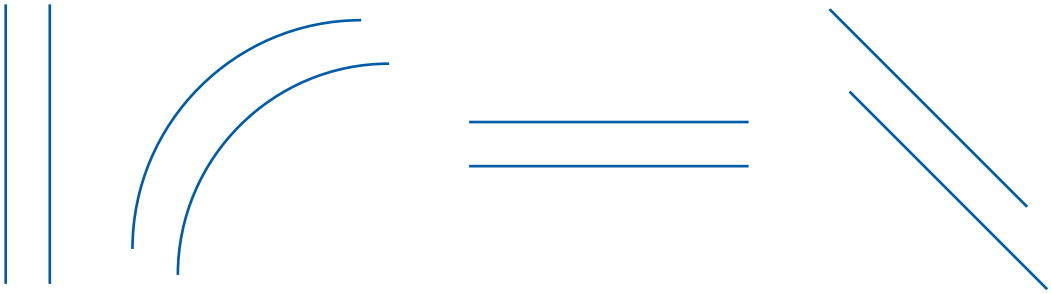
equivalent two or more things that have the same value, even if they look different
Example $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and 0.5 are equivalent as they are all worth one half

multiple the multiple of a number can be divided exactly by that number
Example 4, 6, 8 and 100 are all multiples of 2 because they can be divided by 2 with no remainder

obtuse angle an angle of more than 90 degrees (90°) – degrees are shown by the symbol °



parallel lines lines that are the same distance apart from one another all the way along their length



Roman Numerals numbers written using the letters I, V, X, L, C – as they were in Roman times
Example I is worth 1, V is worth 5, X is worth 10 and so on. By combining the letters, numbers can be shown without using anything to represent zero. 106 is written as CVI.