THE LANGUAGE OF MATHS

area the amount of surface space inside the perimeter of a shape – area is often measured in square centimetres (cm^2) or square metres (m^2)

ascending order from smallest to largest, increasing in size

capacity the amount that something will hold – for example, the capacity of a glass or the capacity of a bath

descending order from largest to smallest, decreasing in size

distance how far it is from one place to another. One way of finding out a distance is to measure it using a ruler or tape measure. To calculate a longer distance (for example, one that you would travel on a bike or in a car) you can use the formula: distance = time x speed.

negative number a number less than zero – a negative number has a minus sign in front of it (–1, –2, –3)

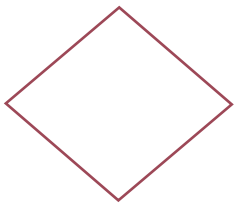
parallel lines that are the same distance away from each other, all along their length

perimeter the distance all the way round the edge of something

perpendicular a line is perpendicular to another line if they meet at right angles

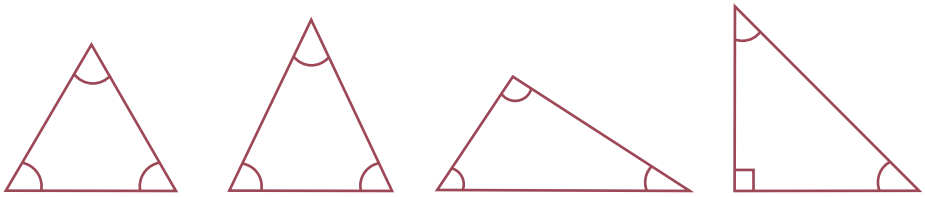
quadrilateral a two-dimensional (2–D) shape with four straight sides and with internal (inside) angles that add up to 360 degrees (360°). Some quadrilaterals have special names (for example, 'square' or 'parallelogram').

rhombus a two-dimensional (2–D) shape. It has four sides that are equal in length. Its opposite sides are parallel.



squared a number that is squared is multiplied by itself (for example, '7 squared' is 7 × 7). '7 squared' is written as '7^2'.

triangle a two-dimensional (2–D) shape with three straight sides and three angles that always add up to 180 degrees (180°). There are many different types of triangle (equilateral, isosceles, scalene, right-angled).



24-hour clock the clock format used for timetables. The 24-hour clock uses four digits. The first two are for hours and the second two are for minutes.
Example 1.30 p.m. is shown as 13:30 on the 24-hour clock