THE LANGUAGE OF MATHS

approximation a close estimate – an approximate answer is one that is close to the exact answer
Example 9 × 21 is approximately 10 × 20 = 200

consecutive things that follow one after another in order
Examples 6, 7, 8 and 9 are consecutive numbers
March, April and May are consecutive months

composite number any number that is greater than one and is not a prime number

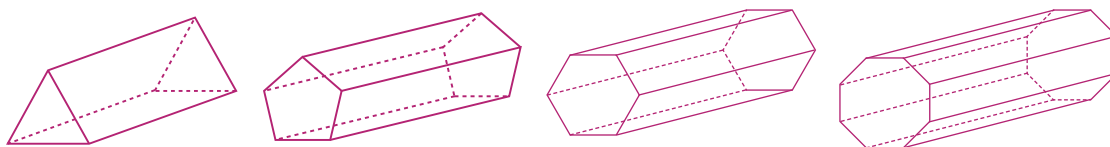**hectare** 10 000 square metres

inclusive including all the things that have been mentioned – the opposite of inclusive is exclusive
Example in the question, 'How many days from 1 March to 8 March inclusive?' you would include both 1 and 8 March in your calculations (making eight days)

multiple the multiple of a number can be divided exactly by that number (without a remainder)
Example 4, 6, 8 and 100 are all multiples of 2 because 2 divides into them with no remainder

negative number a number less than zero – a negative number has a minus sign in front of it
Example −1, −2

prime number a number that divides by itself and 1 only
Example 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29

prism a three-dimensional (3–D) shape with two ends that are the same size and shape

square number any number made by multiplying a whole number by itself
Example 4 is a square number; it has been made by multiplying 2 by itself $2 \times 2 = 4$ or $2^2 = 4$

square root √ a number that has been multiplied by itself to make a square number – a square root is the opposite of a square number
Examples the square root of 4 is 2 because 2 × 2 = 4
the square root of 9 is 3 because 3 × 3 = 9