

Mean

Average found by adding all the numbers in a list and then dividing the total by the amount of numbers.

Example:

a) $4+5+6+7+8+9+10 = 49$

b) $\text{Mean} = 49 \div 7 = 7$

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Mode

Number that occurs most often.

Example:

a) 4,5,6,7,7,8,9,10,10,7

b) $\text{Mode} = 7$

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Median

The middle number.

Example:

a) 4,5,6,7,8,9,10

b) $\text{Median} = 7$

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Recurring

This means repeating.

A recurring decimal has a number that repeats endlessly and cannot be worked out exactly.

Example:

$0.\overline{333333333}$

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Average

Mean or mode of data.

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Range

The difference between the highest and lowest number.

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Vertex

The corner or tip of something.



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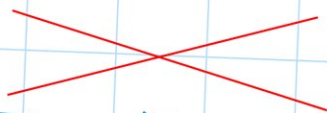
Congruent

When 2 shapes are exactly the same shape and size, they are congruent.

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Intersecting

Lines that cross each other are intersecting.



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Inverse

This means the opposite of something.

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Translation

To move a shape up, down, left or right. Shape must be congruent.

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Approximately

When the answer is not totally exact.

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Radius

The distance from the centre of a circle to its edge.

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Circumference

The distance around the edge a circle.

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Numerator

Top number of a fraction. The numerator tells us how many parts there are out of the total.

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Denominator

Bottom number of a fraction. This tells us how many parts something has been divided in to.

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Equivalent

The same as something else.

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Improper Fraction

A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.

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Percentage

Out of 100.

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Quotient

The number of times a number can be divided in to another.

Example:

a) $12 \div 3 = 4$

b) **Quotient = 4**

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Multiple

Multiples are a sequence of products using the same base number multiplied by different numbers. Example:

$$7 \times 2 = 14, 7 \times 3 = 21$$

14 and 21 are multiples of 7

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Factor

Factors are numbers that divide exactly into another number.

Example: Factors of 21 are 1, 3, 7 and 21.

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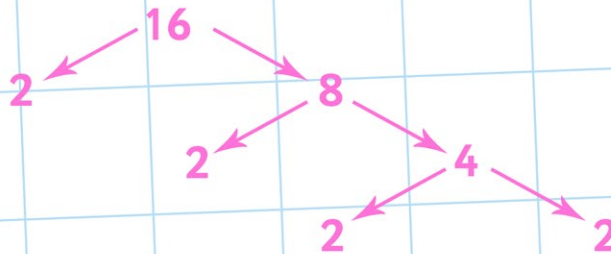
Prime

A prime number is a whole number that can be evenly divided by only two numbers: the number 1 and the prime number itself.

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Prime Factor

Prime factors are prime numbers. It is one of the smallest factors of a number and it can only be divided by 1 and by itself. **Example:**



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Square Number

A number we get after multiplying a whole number by itself. **Example:** $5 \times 5 = 25$ so 25 is a square number.

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Square Root

The square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives a number. **Example:** $5 \times 5 = 25$, so the square root of 25 is 5.

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Horizontal

Parallel to the ground or to the bottom or top edge of something

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Perpendicular

At an angle of 90° to a given line, plane, or surface or to the ground.

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Vertical

Standing or pointing straight up or at an angle of 90° to a horizontal surface or line

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Parallel

Side by side and having the same distance continuously between them.

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Bisect

To divide a line, angle or shape into two equal parts.

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Integer

A positive or negative whole number; not a fraction.

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Mixed Number

A number that exists of an integer and a proper fraction.

Example: $6 \frac{3}{4}$

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Consecutive

Numbers that are in order, one after another.

Example: 4, 5, 6 & 7.

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