

Math terminology

- +** addition 1 plus 1 equals 2 - sum  
 (the sum of) 1 and 1 is 2  
 If you add 1 and 1 you get 2.
- Subtraction 10 minus 5 equals 5  
 10, subtract/deduct 5... difference  
 Take 5 away 10, you get... you're left with...
- x** multiplication 5 times 5 equals 25 -> product  
 multiplied by
- ÷** division 9 divided by 3 equals 3  
 3 goes into 9 3 times quotient  
 10 ÷ 4 = 2 remainder 2

Fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$  - numerator  
 4 - denominator

$\frac{5}{12}$  → five twelfths

$\frac{5}{6}$  → five sixths  
 $x^n$  the n<sup>th</sup>

exponent

② - power  
 x - base

$x^x$  to the x<sup>th</sup> power

√ square root

$x^2$  - squared  
 $x^3$  - cubed

$x^x$  to the power of x

Decimal

0.5

zero point five

0.33

zero point three three

decimal places

$\frac{1}{10}$  one tenth

$\frac{1}{100}$  one hundredth

$\frac{3}{100}$  3 hundredths

Average

mean

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{10} = 20 \div 4$$

median

1 3 7 (11) 17 21 30

$Y > X$

larger greater than more

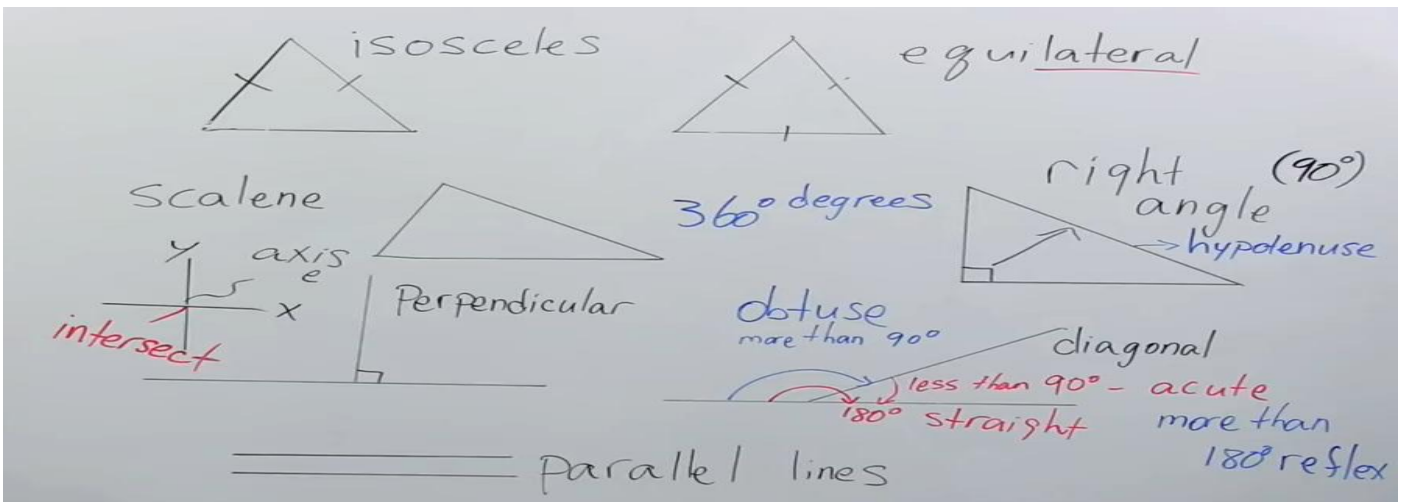
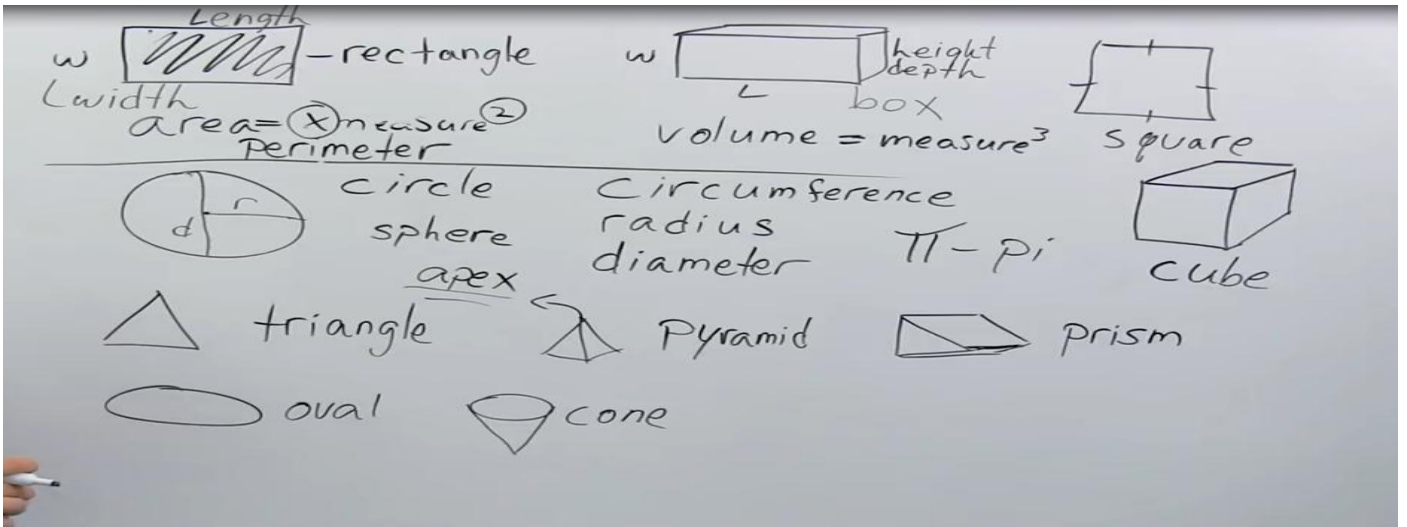
$Y < X$

smaller less

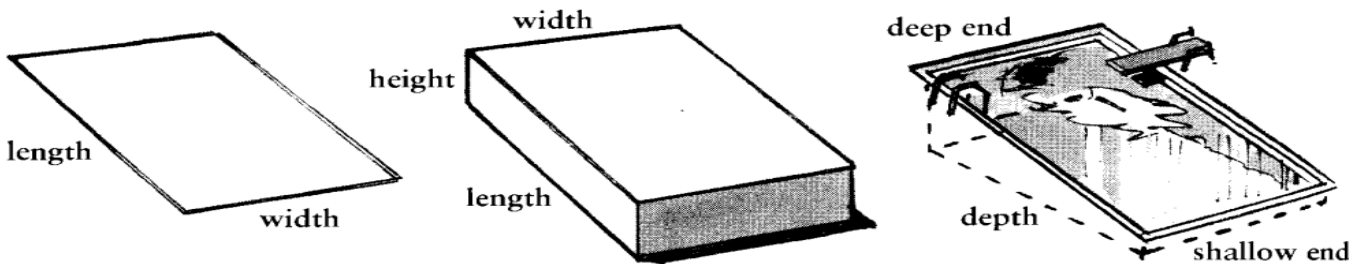
$\approx$

approximately

not equal

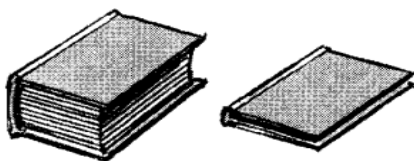


**Size and dimension**

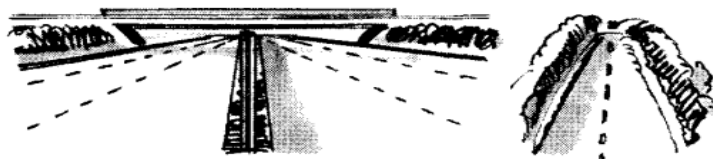


We use different words to describe the size of people and things:

- a tall girl (≠ a short girl)
- a fat person (≠ a thin person) See Unit 43 for more details.
- a long book (= many pages) (≠ a short book)
- a deep lake (= many metres) (≠ a shallow lake)



a thick book (≠ a thin book)



a wide road (≠ a narrow road)

Note: We can use big or large to describe size in English, but not great. For English speaking people, great (informal) = fantastic. But we can use great before big to say that something is very big, e.g. I saw a great big dog in the park.

If you want to ask about size in clothes, you say: What size are you? or What size (shoes) do you take? If you don't know, then you need someone to measure you.