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) Mean = 49 ÷ 7 = 7

Mode

Number that occurs most often.

Example:

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

b) Mode = 7

Median

The middle number.

Example:

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

b) Median = 7

Recurring

This means repeating.
A recurring decimal has a number that repeats endlessly and cannot be worked out exactly.
Example:
0.333333333

Average

Mean or mode of data.

Range

The difference between the highest and lowest number.

Vertex

The corner or tip of something.

Congruent

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

Intersecting

Lines that cross each other are intersecting.

Inverse

This means the opposite of something.

Translation

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

Approximately

When the answer is not totally exact.

Radius

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

Circumference

The distance around the edge a circle.

Numerator

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

Denominator

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

Equivalent

The same as something else.

Improper Fraction

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

Percentage

Out of 100.

Quotient

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

Example:

a) $12 \div 3 = 4$

b) Quotient = 4

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

Factor

Factors are numbers that divide exactly into another number.

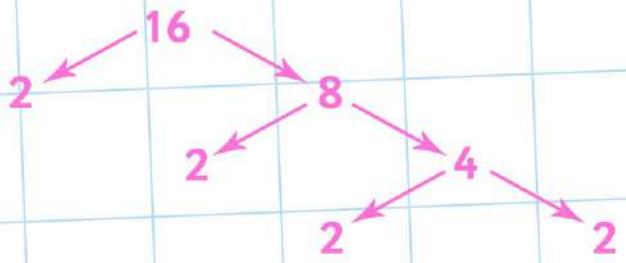
Example: Factors of 21 are 1,3,7 and 21.

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.

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:



Square Number

A number we get after multiplying a whole number by itself. Example: 5 × 5 = 25 so 25 is a square number.

Square Root

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

Horizontal

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

Perpendicular

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

Vertical

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

Parallel

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

Bisect

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

Integer

A positive or negative whole number; not a fraction.

Mixed Number

A number that exists of an integer and a proper fraction.
Example: $6\ \frac{3}{4}$

Consecutive

Numbers that are in order, one after another.
Example: 4, 5, 6 & 7.