Maths

Year 7 | Term 3 | Trinity MAT

Mathematical vocabulary

Let's look at some of the words you'll be using this term...

Key Words	Definition	Examples
Sum	The result of **adding** two or more numbers together.	The sum of 6 and 8 is 14 (because 6 + 8 = 14)
Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another (largest — smallest).	The difference between 6 and 8 is 2 (because 8 – 6 = 2)
Product	The result of **multiplying** two numbers together.	The product of 6 and 8 is 48 (because 6 × 8 = 48)
Commutative	If an operation is commutative then you can swap the numbers around in the calculation and still get the same result. + Addition **is** commutative. – Subtraction **is not** commutative.	**8** + 6 = 14 6 + **8** = 14 commutative **8** – 6 = 2 6 – **8** = -2 not commutative
Associative	If an operation is associative then you can group numbers together in different ways and still get the same result. + Addition **is** associative. – Subtraction **is not** associative.	**8 + 6 + 1** (8 + 6) + 1 = 14 + 1 = 15 And… 8 + (6 + 1) = 8 + 7 = 15 associative **8 – 6 – 1** (8 – 6) – 1 = 2 – 1 = 1 But... 8 – (6 – 1) = 8 – 5 = 3 not associative

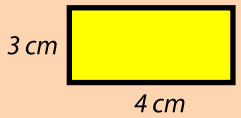
Facts, formulae and procedures

Let's review some of the facts, formulae and procedures that you've learned in the past…

To calculate the area of a rectangle:

Multiply the base by the height

Example:

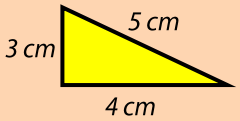


Area = 3 cm × 4 cm
= 12 cm²

To calculate the area of a triangle:

Multiply the base by the height and then half it.

Example:



Area = (3 cm × 4 cm) ÷ 2
= 12 cm² ÷ 2
= 6 cm²

Number Facts

Prime Numbers:

2, 3, 5, 7

11, 13, 17, 19

23, 29

31, 37

41, 43, 49

53, 59

61, 67

71, 73, 79

83, 89

97