

## Vocabulary from Year 7 (need to maintain)

- Acute angle** – small angle, less than 90 degrees
- Area** – a measurement of the surface of an object
- Anti-clockwise** – opposite direction to the way a clock hand moves.
- Circumference** – outside edge of a circle
- Compass** - used to draw circles. Other type of compass is used for direction.
- Clockwise** – the direction a clock hand moves
- Co-ordinate** - numbers written in brackets (x, y) to show position on a grid
- Continuous data** – data you measure
- Cube number** – numbers to the power of 3 e.g.  $1^3=1$ ,  $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ ,
- Decagon** - a shape with 10 straight sides
- Diameter** – line through middle of circle, touches both sides of the circle
- Difference** – another word for subtract
- Discrete data** – data you count
- Factor** – numbers that multiply to a number e.g. factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, 8
- Frequency** – the total or how many
- Full-turn** - a  $360^\circ$  turn
- Half turn** – 180 degrees
- Hexagon** – six sided shape
- Horizontal** – when you lie down you are horizontal
- Input** – the number you stick into a rule
- Kilogram** – measurement of mass – one thousand grams
- Kilometre** – measurement of length - one thousand metres
- Kite** – a special four sided polygon
- Line symmetry** – the line where you fold and the shape looks the same on both sides
- Mean** – Type of average. Add up all the numbers and divide by how many numbers there are
- Metre** – Measurement of length - one hundred centimetres
- Minus** – Another word for subtract
- Mode** – Type of average. The most common value.
- Multiple** – The answers to your times tables e.g. multiples of 4 = 4, 8, 12, 16.....
- Obtuse angle** – angle bigger than 90 degrees but less than 180
- Octagon** - a shape with 8 straight sides
- Output** – the answer that comes out of a rule
- Parallel** – lines that are the same distance apart the whole way, like train tracks
- Pentagon** - a shape with 5 straight sides
- Perimeter** – the distance around the outside of a shape
- Perpendicular** – lines that are at 90 degrees to each other
- Polygon** – shapes that have straight sides
- Prime number** – numbers with only two factors, themselves & 1 e.g. 13
- Product** – the answer when you multiply
- Protractor** - used to measure angles
- Quadrilateral** – shapes with four straight sides e.g. square, kite, rectangle
- Quarter turn** – 90 degree turn
- Radius** – line from centre of circle to edge
- Reflex angle** – angle greater than 180 degrees
- Revolution** – full turn.
- Right angle** – 90 degrees (Note: no such thing as a left angle!)

**Semi-circle** – *half a circle*

**Square** – *a 4 sided shape with all sides and all angles equal*

**Square Number** – *a number multiplied by itself e.g.  $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$*

**Stem & leaf graph** – *a graph used to help organise numerical data*

**Straight angle** – *180 degrees*

**Subtract** – *another word for minus*

**Sum** – *the answer when you add*

**Tally** – *little sticks used for recording in statistics, kept in bundles of 5*

**Three-quarter turn** – *270 degrees*

**Time series graph** – *graph used for seeing how things change over time*

**Trapezium** – *a special four sided shape with one pair of parallel sides- e.g.*



**Triangle** - *shapes with 3 straight sides*

**x-axis** - *“x to the decks!”*

**y-axis** – *“y to the sky”*

**Vertical** – *when you are standing up you are vertical*

**Vertices** – *another word for corners (One corner is called a vertex)*

**Optional words (some classes cover, others don't):**

**Congruent** - *Shapes are congruent if they are the same shape and size*

**Median** – *Type of average. The middle number once data is put in order.*

**Range** – *Highest data value minus lowest data value*

**Palindrome** – *number that reads the same forwards & backwards*

## **New Words in Year 8 – Term 1**

All the above Yr 7 words plus:

**Angle bisector** – *cuts an angle in half*

**Arc** – *part of a circumference*

**Chord** – *line that touches two sides of the circumference*

**Concentric circles** – *circles with the same centre*

**Diagonal** – *a line from one corner of a shape to the opposite corner*

**Equilateral triangle**– *all sides the same length*

**Heptagon** – *seven sided polygon*

**Isosceles triangle** – *two sides same length*

**Nonagon** – *nine sided polygon*

**Quadrant** – *quarter of a circle*

**Scalene triangle** – *all sides different length*

**Sector** – *the area between two radii and an arc*

**Segment** – *the area between a chord and an arc*

**Tangent** – *line touching the circumference of a circle at one point only*