

Numbers and shapes

A

Notice how the following are said in English.

28% twenty-eight per cent $10\text{ m} \times 12\text{ m}$ ten metres by twelve metres

10.3 ten point three

Note that decimal fractions are separated by a dot and not a comma in English and this is pronounced *point*.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ one and two thirds

$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths $\frac{9}{13}$ nine thirteenths *or* nine over thirteen

4^2 four squared 7^3 seven cubed 8^4 eight to the power of four

32°C or F thirty-two degrees centigrade/Celsius *or* Fahrenheit

1,623,457 one million, six hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven

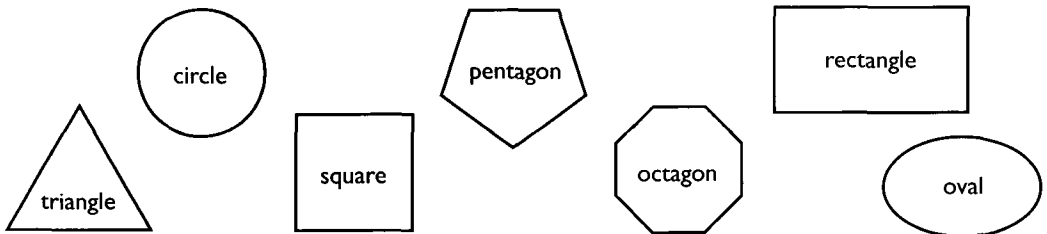
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Note how commas separate each set of three numbers in long numbers.

When saying a long number, you pronounce each set of up to three digits separately with rising intonation, until the last set – where the intonation falls at the end to make it clear that the number is complete.

B

Two-dimensional shapes



A rectangle has four **right angles**.

A **circle** is cut in half by its **diameter**. Its two halves can be called **semi-circles**.

The **radius** of a circle is the distance from its centre to the **circumference**.

C

Three-dimensional shapes



The two halves of a sphere can be called **hemispheres**.

D

Here are the four basic processes of arithmetic.

+ **addition** - **subtraction** \times **multiplication** \div **division**

$2x + 3y - z = 3z/4x$ Two x plus three y minus z equals three z divided by four x . *or* Three z over four x .

$6 \times 7 = 42$ Six **times / multiplied by** seven is forty two. *or* Six sevens are forty two.