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ABSTRACT

The bilingual dictionary has been adapted from a dictionary originally developed by Teresa Kow and Euphine Cheung in New York to assist Chinese students in their understanding of mathematics vocabulary and concepts in English. A total of 204 terms and definitions are provided in English with Chinese translations directly below the entries. Each entry has diagram/number representations. Students may use this publication as a dictionary, workbook, and supplement to their English language mathematics textbooks. (YP)

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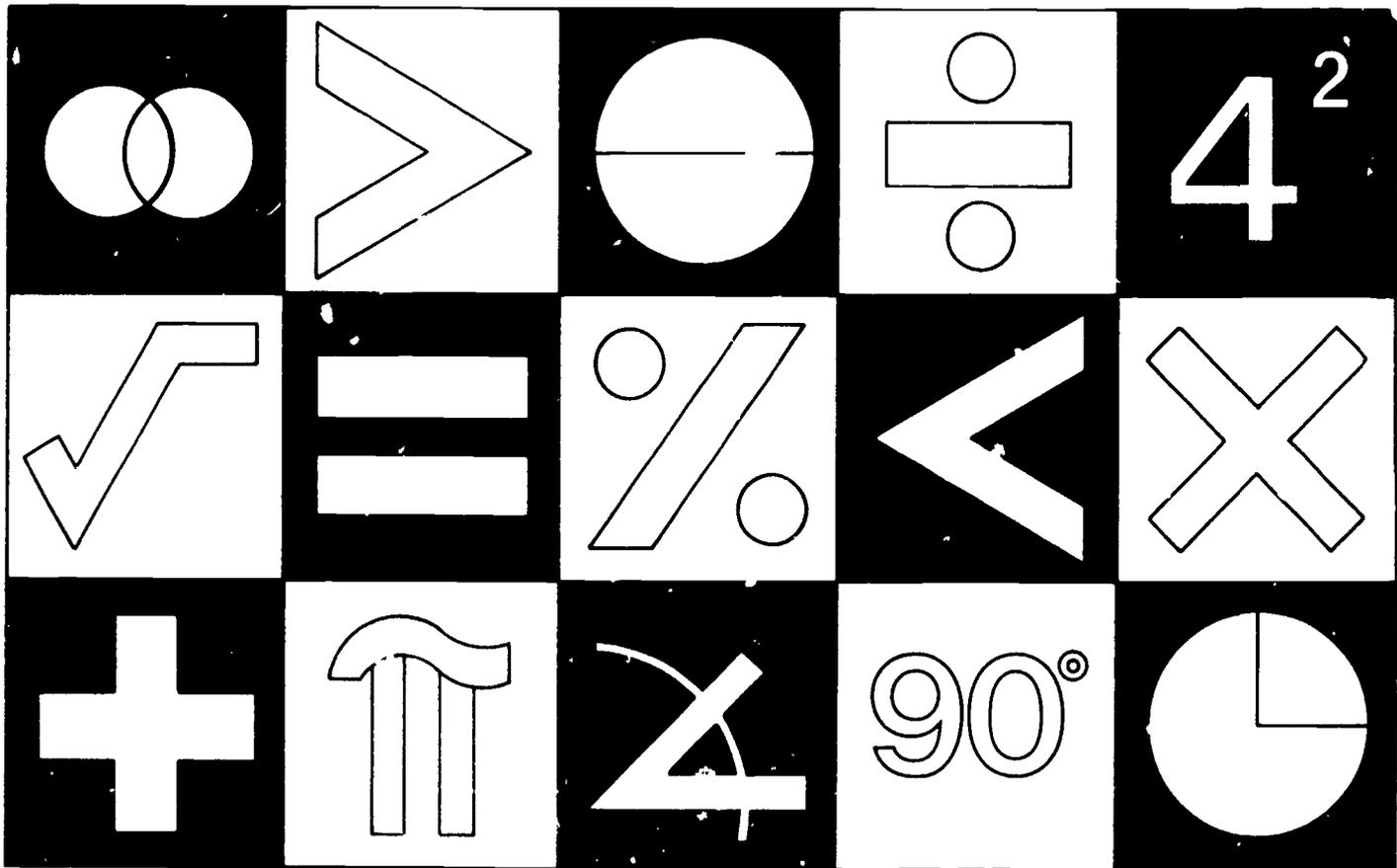
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BILINGUAL DICTIONARY OF MATHEMATICAL TERMS

English - Chinese



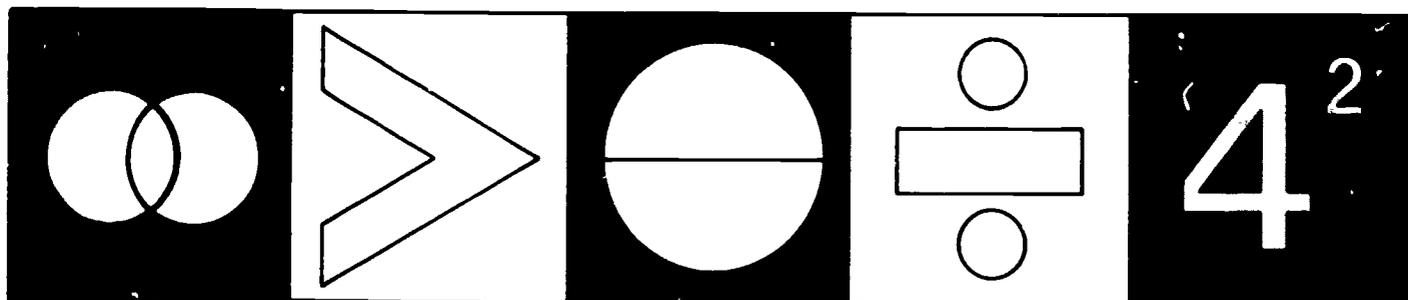
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The *Bilingual Dictionary of Mathematical Terms - English/Chinese* is an adaptation of a dictionary originally developed in 1980 by Teresa Kow and Euphine Cheung, under the direction of Jacob C. Wong, who was then Director, Special Projects and Bilingual Education, Community School District 2, New York City.

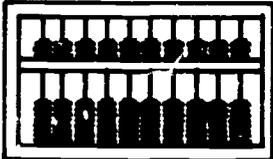
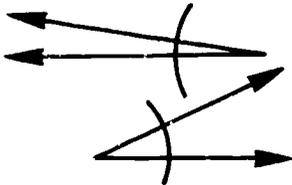
This edition of the dictionary was translated by Zhang Zhanyi, Chinese Curriculum Consultant to the New York State Education Department from the Peoples Republic of China.

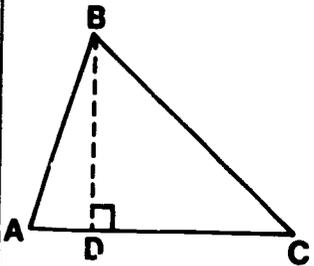
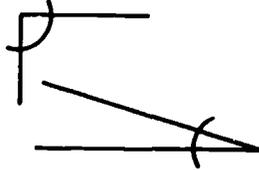
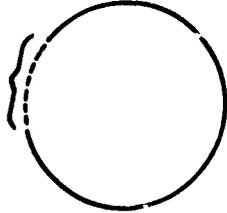
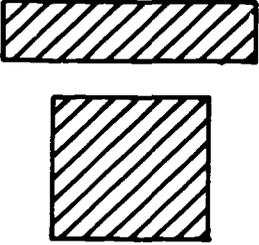
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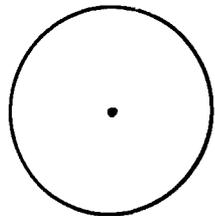
FOREWORD

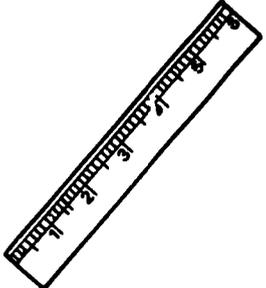
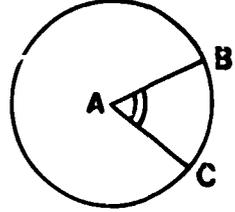
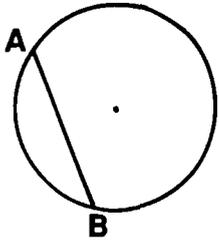
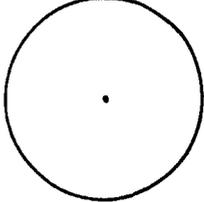
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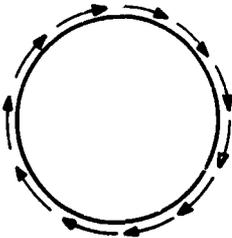
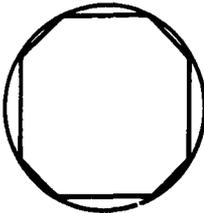
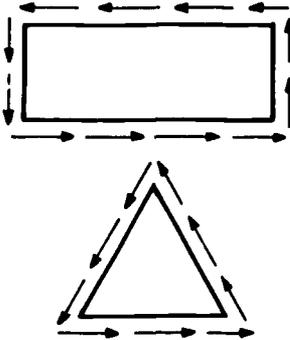
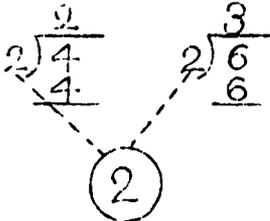
<p>ABACUS</p> <p>算盤</p>	<p>A calculating device that involves the sliding of beads or counters along a bar.</p> <p>一種沿條裝有滑動等碼的計算工具。</p>	
<p>ACUTE ANGLE</p> <p>銳角</p>	<p>An angle smaller than 90 degrees.</p> <p>小於九十度的角。</p>	
<p>ADD</p> <p>加</p>	<p>To combine a set of numbers into a sum.</p> <p>把一組數放在一起，得出和數。 求一組數的和數叫加。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$
<p>ADDEND</p> <p>被加數</p>	<p>Any one of a set of numbers to be added.</p> <p>一組相加數中的任意一數都叫被加數。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \\ + \textcircled{2} \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$
<p>ADDITION</p> <p>加法</p>	<p>An operation that combines various numbers into one number.</p> <p>把許多的數加在一起的運算法。</p>	$\underbrace{1 + 2}_{=} = 3$

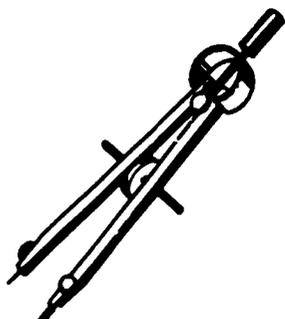
<p>ALTITUDE</p> <p>頂垂線 (高綫)</p>	<p>An altitude of a triangle is the line segment drawn from one vertex and perpendicular to the line that contains the opposite side.</p> <p>一條從三角形的頂點到底邊的垂直綫段。</p>	
<p>ANGLE</p> <p>角</p>	<p>The set of points in the union of two rays which have a common endpoint.</p> <p>有一個共同端點的兩條射綫。</p>	
<p>APPROXIMATION</p> <p>近似值</p>	<p>One number is an approximation of another number if the first number is suitably "close" (according to context) to the other number.</p> <p>一個數與另一個數相近。這個數就是另一個數的近似值。</p>	$\frac{22}{7} \approx 3.14$
<p>ARC</p> <p>弧</p>	<p>A part of the circumference of a circle.</p> <p>圓周的一部分。</p>	
<p>AREA</p> <p>面積</p>	<p>The amount of space inside a closed figure. Area is measured by square units.</p> <p>一個封閉圖形內平面的大小。面積是用平方單位測量的。</p>	

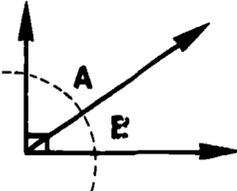
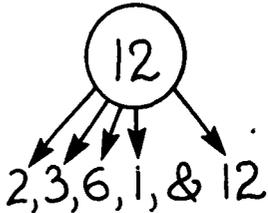
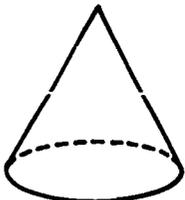
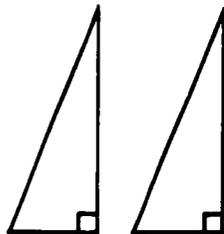
<p>ARRAY</p> <p>列表</p>	<p>A systematic arrangement of numbers or symbols into tabulated form.</p> <p>將數字或符號有系統地列成表格狀。</p>	
<p>ASSOCIATIVE PRINCIPLE</p> <p>結合律</p>	<p>When adding (or multiplying) three numbers, you can change the grouping, and the sum (or product) is the same.</p> <p>三個數相加(或相乘),其得數與相加(或相乘)順序無關。</p>	$\begin{aligned} &[(1+2)+3 = 1+(2+3)] \\ &\rightarrow 3+3 = 1+5 \leftarrow \\ &[(1 \times 2) \times 3 = 1 \times (2 \times 3)] \\ &\rightarrow 2 \times 3 = 1 \times 6 \leftarrow \end{aligned}$
<p>AVERAGE</p> <p>平均數</p>	<p>The number found by first adding all the values in a set and then dividing by the number of values.</p> <p>一組數之和被這組數的個數相除所得的商。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 6 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$
<p>AXIOM</p> <p>公理</p>	<p>A proposition that is so clear and evident that it needs no proof.</p> <p>一個不必證明、顯而易見的命題。</p>	

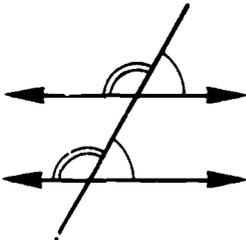
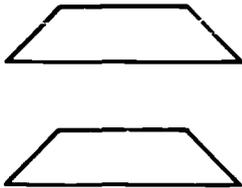
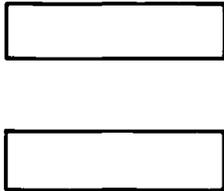
<p>BISECT</p> <p>平分</p>	<p>To divide in half or to find the midpoint.</p> <p>將線段分成兩等份或找出該線段的中點。</p>	
<p>BORROW</p> <p>借</p>	<p>A commonly used term for the regrouping process involved in certain types of subtraction.</p> <p>一個在一些減法計算中為重新組合而普遍使用的術語。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 20 \\ - 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ - 8 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$
<p>CARDINAL NUMBER</p> <p>基數</p>	<p>The cardinal number of a set is the number of elements that a set contains.</p> <p>基數是數字組成成份,包括:</p>	<p>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...</p>
<p>CARRY</p> <p>進位</p>	<p>A commonly used term for the regrouping that is involved in addition.</p> <p>加法計算中為重新組合而普遍使用的一個術語。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 40 \end{array}$
<p>CENTER POINT</p> <p>圓心</p>	<p>A given point in the interior of a circle, such that all the points on the circle are the same distance from the given point.</p> <p>圓周內與圓周上各點等距離的定點。</p>	

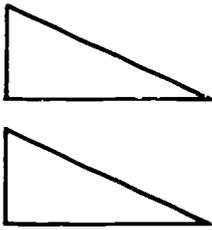
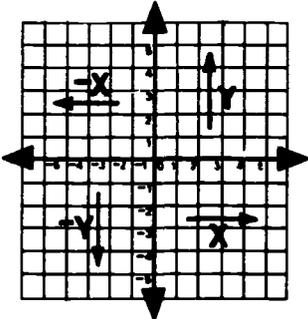
<p>CENTIMETER</p> <p>公分 (釐米)</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure length in the metric system. (A unit of length; one centimeter is 1/100 meter.)</p> <p>公制測量長度的標準單位。 (一釐米等於百分之一米)。</p>	
<p>CENTIMETER RULER</p> <p>公制尺</p>	<p>A ruler marked off in centimeters and millimeters.</p> <p>以釐米和毫米標度的一種量尺。</p>	
<p>CENTRAL ANGLE</p> <p>圓心角</p>	<p>An angle whose vertex is the center of a circle and whose sides contain two radii.</p> <p>頂點在圓心、兩邊為半徑的角。</p>	
<p>CHORD</p> <p>弦</p>	<p>A line segment that has its endpoints on the circumference of a given circle.</p> <p>圓周上任意兩點的連線段叫弦。</p>	
<p>CIRCLE</p> <p>圓(周)</p>	<p>A set of points, all of which are the same distance from a given point called the center or center point.</p> <p>與一個定點(叫中心或圓心)等距離的點的軌迹叫圓。</p>	

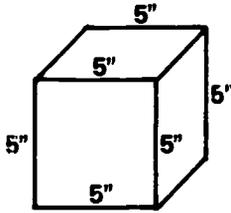
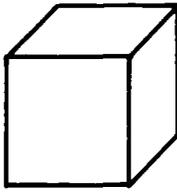
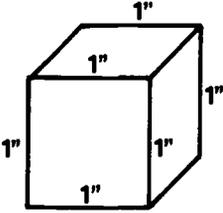
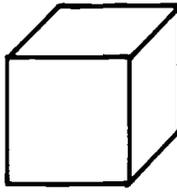
<p>CIRCUMFERENCE</p> <p>周長</p>	<p>The distance around a circle.</p> <p>圓周的長度。</p>	
<p>CIRCUMSCRIBED CIRCLE</p> <p>外接圓</p>	<p>A circle is circumscribed about a polygon when each vertex of the polygon is a point of the circle.</p> <p>一個多邊形的各頂點都在一個圓上。這個圓叫外接圓。</p>	
<p>CLOSED FIGURE</p> <p>封閉圖形</p>	<p>A figure which, if traced from one of its points, one returns to the original point.</p> <p>從任意一點出發，沿圖形都可以回到原出發點的一種圖形。</p>	
<p>COMMON DENOMINATOR</p> <p>公分母</p>	<p>A common multiple of two or more denominators; usually the product of two or more denominators.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上分母的公倍數。它通常是兩個或兩個以上分母的乘積。</p>	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4+3}{12}$ $\underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_X = \frac{7}{12}$
<p>COMMON DIVISOR</p> <p>公約數</p>	<p>When a number is a divider of two different numbers, it is said to be a common divisor of the two numbers.</p> <p>一個數是兩個不同數的約數時，這個數就是公約數。</p>	

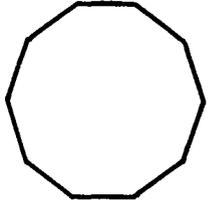
<p>COMMON FACTOR</p> <p>公因子</p>	<p>A factor of two or more numbers.</p> <p>一個因子是兩個或兩個以上數字的因子時，這個因子就叫公因子。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 2 \times 5 = 10 \end{array}$ <p style="text-align: center;">(5)</p>
<p>COMMON MULTIPLE</p> <p>公倍數</p>	<p>A multiple of two or more numbers.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上數字的倍數。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ 2 \times 6 = 12 \\ 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 12 \\ 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 12 \end{array}$
<p>COMMON NAME OF A FRACTION</p> <p>最簡分數</p>	<p>A fraction that is equivalent to the given fraction and is in lowest terms.</p> <p>與某一給定分數等值的、以最小數目表示的分數。</p>	$\begin{array}{c} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \rightarrow \frac{2}{6} \\ \frac{3}{9} \rightarrow \frac{6}{18} \end{array}$
<p>COMMUTATIVE PRINCIPLE</p> <p>交換律</p>	<p>When solving a mathematical problem the order of the elements does not affect the result in multiplication or addition.</p> <p>乘法或加法運算中，其得數與相乘或相加元素的次序無關。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ 2 + 4 = 6 \\ 4 + 2 = 6 \end{array}$
<p>COMPASS</p> <p>圓規</p>	<p>A tool used to draw circles and parts of circles.</p> <p>用來劃圓或圓的部分的工具。</p>	

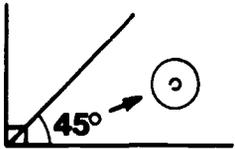
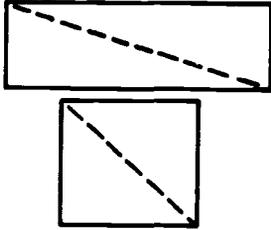
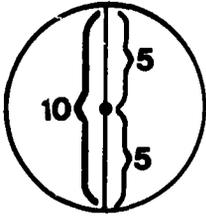
<p>COMPLEX FRACTION</p> <p>繁分(數)</p>	<p>A fraction that has a fraction for its numerator or denominator or both.</p> <p>分子或分母(或兩者)又為分數的分數叫繁分數。</p>	$\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{6}, \frac{\frac{2}{7}}{\frac{3}{4}}$
<p>COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES</p> <p>餘角</p>	<p>Two angles whose sum equals 90°.</p> <p>和為九十度的兩個角互為餘角。</p>	
<p>COMPOSITE NUMBER</p> <p>合數</p>	<p>Any natural number greater than 1, that has more than two factors.</p> <p>任何有二個以上因子的、大於一的自然數,叫合數。</p>	
<p>CONE</p> <p>錐體</p>	<p>A solid with a circle for its base and a curved surface tapering evenly to an apex so that any point on this surface is in a straight line between the circumference of the base and the apex.</p> <p>底面為圓周、其表面上的任何一點都在頂點與圓周的連線上。這個實體叫錐體。</p>	
<p>CONGRUENT</p> <p>全等</p>	<p>Intuitively, two geometric figures are congruent if they have the same shape and size.</p> <p>兩個幾何圖形的形狀、大小都一樣。</p>	

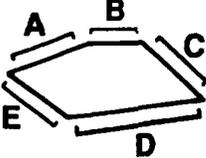
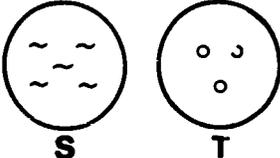
<p>CONGRUENT ANGLES</p> <p>等角</p>	<p>Two angles are congruent if they are the same size.</p> <p>兩個角大小一樣。</p>	
<p>CONGRUENT FIGURES</p> <p>全等圖形</p>	<p>Two or more figures that have the same size and shape.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上形狀、大小一樣的圖形。</p>	
<p>CONGRUENT LINE SEGMENTS</p> <p>等線段</p>	<p>Line segments that have the same length.</p> <p>長度一樣的線段，稱為等線段。</p>	
<p>CONGRUENT RECTANGLES</p> <p>全等矩形</p>	<p>Rectangles with equal lengths and equal widths.</p> <p>長、寬一樣的長方形。</p>	
<p>CONGRUENT SQUARES</p> <p>全等正方形</p>	<p>Squares whose sides are equal.</p> <p>邊長相等的正方形。</p>	

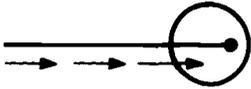
<p>CONGRUENT TRIANGLES</p> <p>全等三角形</p>	<p>Two triangles are congruent if the 3 sides and 3 angles of one are equal to 3 sides and 3 angles of the other.</p> <p>角度和邊相等的兩個三角形叫全等三角形。</p>	
<p>CONSTRUCTION</p> <p>作圖</p>	<p>To draw models of particular geometric figures using rulers and compass.</p> <p>用米尺和圓規畫出一個特定的幾何圖形就叫作圖。</p>	
<p>COORDINATE AXES</p> <p>坐標軸</p>	<p>The coordinate axes in a plane are perpendicular number lines used to match each point in the plane with an ordered pair of numbers. The intersection of the axes is the point $(0,0)$.</p> <p>在一個平面裡，坐標軸是互相垂直的、標有數字的兩條直線。根據數字的順序，它被用來確定一個點在平面內的位置。軸的交點是 $(0,0)$。</p>	
<p>COUNT</p> <p>數</p>	<p>The numbers in regular succession.</p> <p>按規則順序標數。</p>	

<p>CUBE</p> <p>立方體</p>	<p>A solid with six equal, square sides.</p> <p>六個面積相等的正方形圍成的立體。</p>	
<p>CUBE OF A NUMBER</p> <p>立方</p>	<p>The third power of a number.</p> <p>一個數的三次方(幂)。</p>	$3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ $5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
<p>CUBIC CENTIMETER</p> <p>立方釐米</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure volume in the metric system. A cubic centimeter is shaped like a cube and is one (1) centimeter on each edge.</p> <p>公制裡用來測量體積的標準單位。一立方釐米是形狀為各邊一釐米的立方體。</p>	
<p>CUBIC INCH</p> <p>立方英寸</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure volume in the English system. A cubic inch is shaped like a cube and is one (1) inch on each edge.</p> <p>英制裡用來測量體積的標準單位。一立方英寸是各邊為一英寸的立方體。</p>	
<p>CUBIC UNIT</p> <p>立方單位</p>	<p>A unit of measurement shaped like a cube and used to measure volume.</p> <p>一種形狀為立方體的、用來測量體積的單位。</p>	

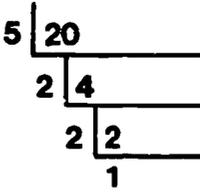
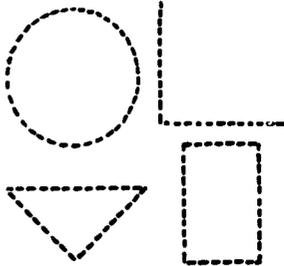
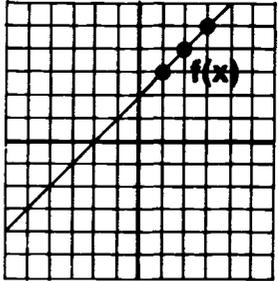
<p>DATA</p> <p>數據</p>	<p>Information; usually a set of numbers.</p> <p>信息; 通常為一組數字。</p>	
<p>DECAGON</p> <p>十邊形</p>	<p>A polygon with ten (10) sides.</p> <p>有十個邊的多邊形。</p>	
<p>DECIMAL</p> <p>(十進位) 小數</p>	<p>A numeral that uses place value to name a fractional number.</p> <p>表示分數值的數字。</p>	$5\frac{1}{2} = 5.5$
<p>DECIMAL POINT</p> <p>小數點</p>	<p>The dot that is used in the decimal numeral.</p> <p>在小數中使用的點。</p>	5.555
<p>DECIMETER</p> <p>分米</p>	<p>One tenth (1/10) of a meter, ten centimeters.</p> <p>十分之一米, 十釐米。</p>	

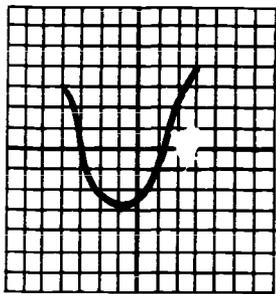
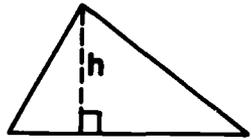
<p>DEGREE</p> <p>度</p>	<p>A standard unit of measuring an angle.</p> <p>測量角度的標準單位。</p>	
<p>DENOMINATOR</p> <p>分母</p>	<p>The bottom numeral of a fraction.</p> <p>分數底部數字。</p>	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}$
<p>DIAGONAL</p> <p>對角綫</p>	<p>A line segment that connects the opposite corners of a rectangle or square.</p> <p>連接方形對角的綫段。</p>	
<p>DIAMETER</p> <p>直徑</p>	<p>A line segment that has both endpoints on a circle and passes through the center of the circle.</p> <p>通過圓心、端點在圓周上的綫段。</p>	
<p>DIFFERENCE</p> <p>差</p>	<p>The number resulting from the subtraction operation.</p> <p>減法運算後的得數。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ - 4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$

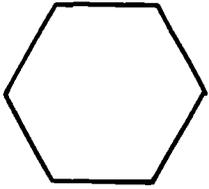
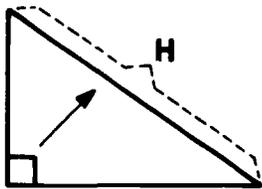
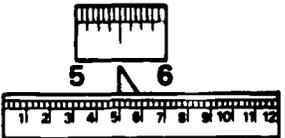
<p>DIGIT</p> <p>數字</p>	<p>One of the symbols used to write numerals.</p> <p>表示數目的一種符號。</p>	<p>540</p>
<p>DIMENSION</p> <p>維數</p>	<p>The lengths of the various sides or parts of a particular geometric figure.</p> <p>一個特定幾何圖形各邊或各部分長度。</p>	
<p>DISJOINT SETS</p> <p>非相交集</p>	<p>Two sets that have no members in common.</p> <p>無相同元素的兩個集合叫非相交集。</p>	
<p>DIVIDEND</p> <p>被除數</p>	<p>A number that is divided by another number; the numerator of a fraction.</p> <p>一個被另外一個數相除的數字叫被除數；一個分數的分子也叫被除數。</p>	$\textcircled{5} \div 6 = \frac{\textcircled{5}}{6}$
<p>DIVISION</p> <p>除法</p>	<p>The operation in which two whole numbers are renamed to give a quotient and remainder; the operation in which two numbers are renamed to give a quotient.</p> <p>用一個整數除另一個整數得出商或商及餘數的運算法。</p>	$10 \div 5 = 2$

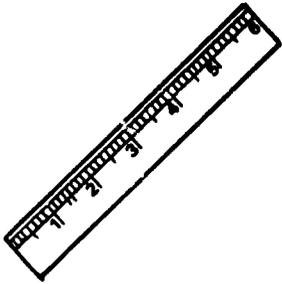
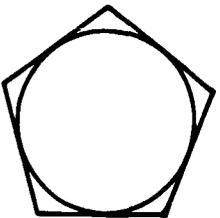
<p>DIVISOR</p> <p>除數</p>	<p>The number by which the dividend is divided to produce the quotient. The denominator of a fraction.</p> <p>用來分割被除數以便得出商數的數字。一個分數的分母也叫除數。</p>	$5 \div \textcircled{6} = \frac{5}{\textcircled{6}}$
<p>ENDPOINT</p> <p>端點</p>	<p>A point at the end of a line segment.</p> <p>一條線段的終點叫端點。</p>	
<p>EQUAL SIGN</p> <p>等號</p>	<p>The sign used to show that two numerals name the same number.</p> <p>表示兩個數相等的符號。</p>	$=$
<p>EQUATION</p> <p>相等式</p>	<p>A statement of equality between two quantities, as shown by the equal sign (=).</p> <p>表示兩個量相同的陳述，通常用等號來表示。</p>	$360 \div 10 = 36$
<p>EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS</p> <p>相等分數</p>	<p>Two or more fractions that name the same fractional number; two fractions that have the same value.</p> <p>表示同一個分數的兩個或兩個以上的分數；具有相同值的兩個分數也叫相等分數。</p>	$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4}{20}$

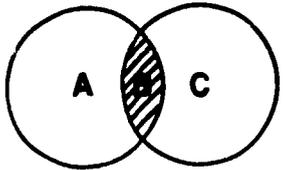
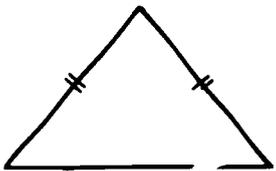
<p>EVEN NUMBER</p> <p>偶數</p>	<p>A multiple of two (2). The first ten even numbers are 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18...</p> <p>二的乘積。前十個偶數是： 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.....</p>	
<p>EXPANDED FORM</p> <p>展式</p>	<p>To expand a numeral is to express it in powers of 10.</p> <p>把一個數字表示為10的冪次形式。</p>	342 $= 300 + 40 + 2$ $= 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$ $= 3 \times 10^2 + 4 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$
<p>EXPONENT</p> <p>指數</p>	<p>The numeral that shows how many times a base is used as a factor.</p> <p>表示某基數作為因子相乘的次數。</p>	$4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4$
<p>FACTOR</p> <p>因子</p>	<p>One of two or more numbers that are multiplied.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上的乘數中的任何一個都叫因子。</p>	$20 = (5) \times (4)$
<p>FACTOR OF A NUMBER</p> <p>一個數的因子</p>	<p>A number that divides into the given number with a remainder of 0.</p> <p>能整除一個給定整數的數叫這個數的因子。</p>	$20 \div (5) = (4)$

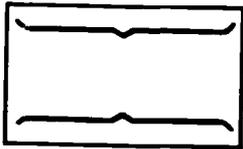
<p>FACTORING</p> <p>因子分解</p>	<p>Finding all the factors of a number.</p> <p>找出一個數的所有因子。</p>											
<p>FIGURE</p> <p>圖形</p>	<p>A set of line segments or points, such as an angle, triangle, rectangle, square, circle, or cube.</p> <p>用線、點構成的組合物， 如：角、三角、矩形、正方形、圓、 立方體。</p>											
<p>FRACTION</p> <p>分數</p>	<p>A number that stands for part of a set or region; the quotient of two numbers.</p> <p>表示某物、某範圍等一部分的 數。兩個數的商。</p>	$2 \div 5 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$										
<p>FUNCTION</p> <p>函數</p>	<p>A relationship between two quantities that is usually shown by a graph, a table, a number pair, or an equation.</p> <p>通常運用圖表、數表、等式 來表示兩個量的相應關係。</p> $f(x) = x + 2$ <table border="1" data-bbox="920 1489 1108 1596"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	0	2	1	3	2	4	3	5	
x	f(x)											
0	2											
1	3											
2	4											
3	5											
<p>GRAM</p> <p>克</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure weight in the metric system. A gram equals 1/1000 of a kilogram.</p> <p>公制裡用來測量重量的標 準單位。一克是千分之一公斤。</p>											

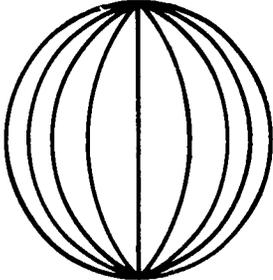
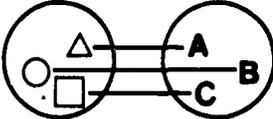
<p>GRAPH</p> <p>圖表</p>	<p>A pictorial representation of data.</p> <p>數據的圖形表示。</p>	
<p>GREATER THAN SYMBOL</p> <p>大於號</p>	<p>The sign used to show that one number is greater than another.</p> <p>用來表示一個數大於另一個數的符號。</p>	<p>$12 > 6$</p>
<p>GREATEST COMMON FACTOR</p> <p>最大公約數</p>	<p>The largest number that is a factor of a given set of numbers.</p> <p>能整除幾個已知數的最大因子。</p>	<p>12 - 2, 3, ④, 6, 12 16 - 2, ④, 8, 16 GCF = 4</p>
<p>GROUPING</p> <p>集合</p>	<p>Any collection of objects.</p> <p>元素的任意匯集。</p>	
<p>HEIGHT (Altitude)</p> <p>高</p>	<p>The height of a triangle is the distance from any vertex to the opposite side. It is also the segment from any vertex of a geometric figure which is perpendicular to the opposite side.</p> <p>一個三角形的高就是從頂點到對邊的距離，即：從頂點到對邊的一段垂直線。</p>	

<p>HEXAGON</p> <p>六邊形</p>	<p>A six-sided polygon.</p> <p>六個邊的多邊形。</p>	
<p>HINDU-ARABIC NUMERAL</p> <p>阿拉伯數字</p>	<p>The numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ...</p> <p>數字, 如: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ...</p>	
<p>HYPOTENUSE</p> <p>弦</p>	<p>The side opposite the right angle in a right triangle.</p> <p>直角三角形的斜邊。</p>	
<p>IMPROPER FRACTION</p> <p>可約分數</p>	<p>A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.</p> <p>分子大於分母的分數, 又叫假分數</p>	$\frac{4}{3}; \frac{7}{6}; \frac{21}{9}$
<p>INCH</p> <p>英寸</p>	<p>A unit of length. One inch is 1/12 foot.</p> <p>長度單位。一英寸為十二分之一英尺。</p>	

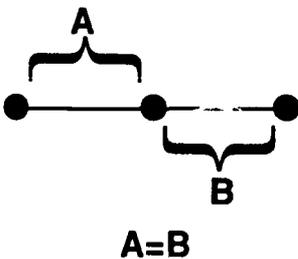
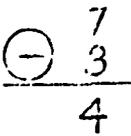
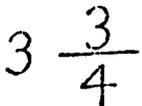
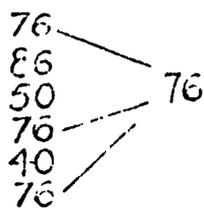
<p>INCH RULER</p> <p>英制尺</p>	<p>A ruler marked off in inches and fractions of an inch.</p> <p>一種標以英寸或一英寸的幾分之幾的量尺。</p>	
<p>INCREASE</p> <p>增加</p>	<p>The process of becoming larger.</p> <p>變大的過程。</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4...</p>
<p>INEQUALITY</p> <p>不等式</p>	<p>In arithmetic a relation indicating that the two numbers are not the same, or that one is greater (or less) than the other.</p> <p>在算術裡，表示兩個數字不相同，或一個比另一個大。</p>	<p>$3 \neq 5$</p> <p>$12 > 6$</p>
<p>INSCRIBED CIRCLE</p> <p>內切圓</p>	<p>A circle totally contained within a polygon.</p> <p>完全包在一個多邊形內的圓</p>	
<p>INTEGER</p> <p>整數</p>	<p>The whole numbers together with their negatives.</p> <p>零和帶正、負號的自然數。</p>	<p>-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4...</p>

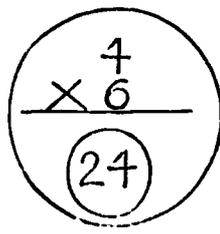
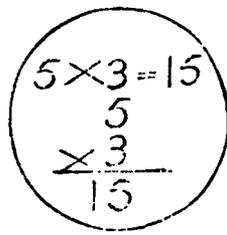
<p>INTERSECTION OF TWO SETS</p> <p>兩集之交</p>	<p>The portion containing objects common to both sets.</p> <p>兩集的公共部分。</p>	
<p>INVERSE OPERATION</p> <p>反運算 (逆運算)</p>	<p>An operation which "undoes" the result of a given operation. e.g. Subtracting a number is the inverse operation of adding that number. Dividing by a number is the inverse operation of multiplying by that number.</p> <p>使一給定運算結果失效的一種運算。例如，減掉一個數是加這個數的反運算；被一個數相除是被該數相乘的反運算。</p>	$8 - 6 = 2$ $2 + 6 = 8$ $10 \div 5 = 2$ $2 \times 5 = 10$
<p>IRRATIONAL NUMBER</p> <p>無理數</p>	<p>A real number which is not rational.</p> <p>不能表示為有理數的數。</p>	$\sqrt{2}, \pi$
<p>ISOSCELES TRIANGLE</p> <p>等腰三角形</p>	<p>A triangle with two equal sides.</p> <p>兩邊相等的三角形。</p>	
<p>KILOGRAM</p> <p>千克(公斤)</p>	<p>A standard unit that is used to measure weight in the metric system. 1 Kg. \approx 2.2 lbs.</p> <p>測量重量的公制標準單位。 一千克(公斤)約 = 二點二磅。</p>	

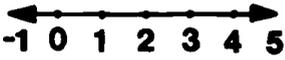
<p>LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR</p> <p>最小公分母</p>	<p>The least common multiple of two or more denominators.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上分母的最小公倍數。</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$</p>
<p>LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE</p> <p>最小公倍數</p>	<p>The smallest common multiple of a set of numbers.</p> <p>一組數的最小的公倍數。</p>	<p>2, 3, 4, 5 LCM is (60)</p>
<p>LENGTH</p> <p>長度</p>	<p>The measure of how long a thing is; measurement of anything from end to end; the greatest of the two or three dimensions of anything.</p> <p>一物多長的量度； 一物兩端的距離； 一物二維或三維的最大量度。</p>	
<p>LESS THAN SYMBOL</p> <p>小於號</p>	<p>The sign used to show that one number is less than another.</p> <p>用來表示一個數比另一個小的符號。</p>	<p>12 < 18</p>

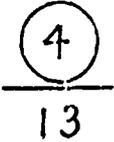
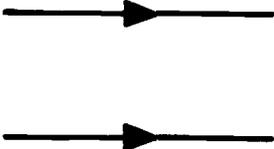
<p>LINE SEGMENT</p> <p>綫段</p>	<p>A part of a straight line having two end points.</p> <p>有兩個端點的直線。</p>	
<p>LITER</p> <p>升</p>	<p>A standard unit that is used to measure capacity in the metric system. 1 L \approx 1.06 qt.</p> <p>公制裡用來測量容積的標準單位。一升約為一點零六夸脫。</p>	
<p>LONGITUDE</p> <p>經度</p>	<p>Length, distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured as an arc of the equator (in degrees up to 180 or by the difference in time) between the meridian passing through a particular place and a standard or prime meridian, usually the one passing through Greenwich, England.</p> <p>地球表面東西距離的度數。以本初子午線為零度(通常以英國格林威治為準),東西各一百八十度。</p>	
<p>LOWEST TERMS</p> <p>最簡式</p>	<p>A fraction is in lowest terms if the numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1.</p> <p>如果一個分數的分子與分母沒有不同於一的公因子,該分數叫最簡式。</p>	$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{11}{31}$
<p>MATCHING LINE</p> <p>對應綫</p>	<p>Lines used to indicate or denote the correspondence between the objects in two sets.</p> <p>用來表示兩個集合之間對應關係的直綫。</p>	

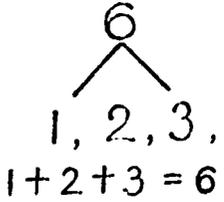
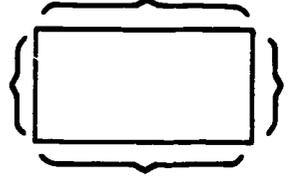
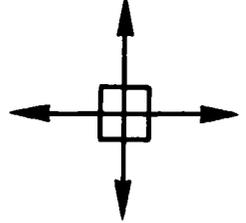
<p>MEAN</p> <p>平均數</p>	<p>An average found by adding all the values in a set and dividing by the number of values.</p> <p>一組數值的和被該組數個數相除所得的商。</p>	<p>$2+4+6 = 12$ $12 \div 3 = 4$</p>
<p>MEASURE</p> <p>度量</p>	<p>1. A number indicating the comparison between a given object and a suitable unit. 2. The process of finding the number described above.</p> <p>一、一個表示一個給定物與一個適當單位相比的數值。 二、找出上述數值的過程。</p>	
<p>MEDIAN</p> <p>中位數</p>	<p>The middle value after a set has been put in order; if there is no middle value, the median is $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the two middle values.</p> <p>一組數按順序排列後的中間值；如果沒有中間值，中位數則為兩個中間值之和的二分之一。</p>	<p>2, 4, 6, 8, 10</p> 
<p>METER</p> <p>米</p>	<p>A standard unit that is used to measure length in the metric system. 1m \approx 39 in.</p> <p>公制裡，用來測量長度的標準單位。</p>	
<p>METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT</p> <p>公制計量</p>	<p>A system of weights and measures in which the gram, the meter and the liter are the basic units of weight, length, and capacity respectively.</p> <p>以‘克’為重量、以‘米’為長度、以‘升’為容量計量基本單位</p>	

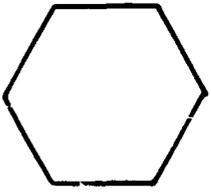
<p>MIDPOINT</p> <p>中點</p>	<p>A point that divides a line segment into two congruent parts.</p> <p>把一條綫段分為相等兩份的點。</p>	
<p>MILLIMETER</p> <p>毫米</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure length in the metric system.</p> <p>A millimeter is equal to 1/1000 of a meter.</p> <p>公制裡，用來計量長度的標準單位。一毫米等於千分之一米。</p>	
<p>MINUS SIGN (-)</p> <p>減號</p>	<p>(-) used to indicate the subtraction operation, as in $7 - 3 = 4$. Read, "7 minus 3 equals 4"</p> <p>用於減法的運算符號，如： $7 - 3 = 4$。讀作七減三等於四。</p>	
<p>MIXED NUMBER</p> <p>帶分數</p>	<p>A numeral made up of a whole number and a fraction and used to name a fractional number.</p> <p>一個整數和一個分數一起組成的分數。</p>	
<p>MODE</p> <p>眾數</p>	<p>The number which occurs most frequently in a given set of numbers.</p> <p>在一組已知數中出現次數最多的數。</p>	

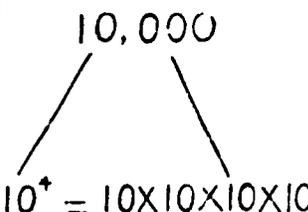
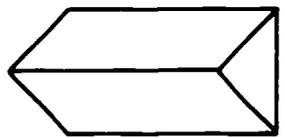
<p>MULTIPLE OF A NUMBER</p> <p>一個數的乘積</p>	<p>The product of the given number and a whole number.</p> <p>給定數與一個整數的積。</p>	
<p>MULTIPLICATION</p> <p>乘法</p>	<p>The operation in which two numbers are renamed to give a product.</p> <p>得出兩個數乘積的運算。</p>	
<p>DISTRIBUTIVE PRINCIPLE FOR MULTIPLICATION OVER ADDITION</p> <p>乘法對加法的分配律</p>	<p>(Distributive Principle) This principle is sometimes described in terms of "breaking apart" a number before multiplying.</p> <p>$6 \times (20 + 4) = (6 \times 20) + (6 \times 4)$</p> <p>一個數與一組數的和相乘時，有時用該數與各組分別相乘再相加的形式來表示。</p>	
<p>MULTIPLY</p> <p>相乘</p>	<p>To rename two numbers as a product.</p> <p>求兩個數的積。</p>	<p>$5 \times 2 = 10$</p>
<p>NATURAL NUMBER</p> <p>自然數 (真數)</p>	<p>Any number in the following set of numbers: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, ...)</p> <p>一面任何一個數都是自然數 (也叫真數): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, ...</p>	

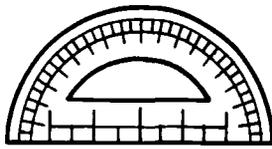
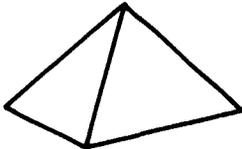
<p>NEGATIVE INTEGER</p> <p>負整數</p>	<p>Any negative whole number.</p> <p>任何一個帶負號的整數。</p>	<p>-1, -5, -10, -81..</p>
<p>NEGATIVE NUMBER</p> <p>負數</p>	<p>A number less than 0.</p> <p>小於零的數。</p>	<p>-1, $-\frac{1}{2}$, -2, $-3\frac{1}{2}$</p>
<p>NUMBER LINE</p> <p>數軸</p>	<p>A line with points labeled by numerals. The numbers are in counting order.</p> <p>其點用數字表示的綫。 數字是按大小排列的。</p>	
<p>NUMBER SENTENCE</p> <p>數示語句</p>	<p>A sentence made up of numerals and a symbol such as the equal sign, the "greater than" symbol, or the "less than" symbol.</p> <p>用數字和符號,如“等於號”,“大於號”,“小於號”,組成的語句。</p>	<p>$5 > 2$ $5 = 5$ $5 < 6$ $5 \neq 4$</p>
<p>NUMERAL</p> <p>數字</p>	<p>A symbol for a number.</p> <p>表示數目的符號。</p>	<p>7 $4 + 3$ $5 + 2$</p>

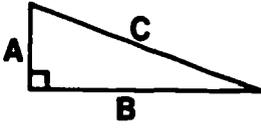
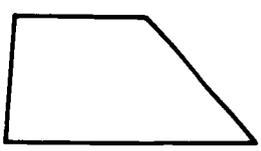
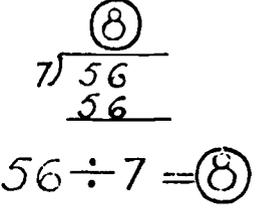
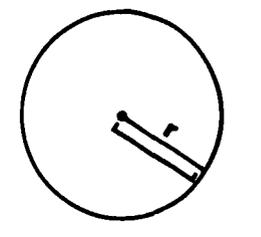
<p>NUMERATOR</p> <p>分子</p>	<p>The term above the line in a fraction, indicating how many of the specified parts of a unit are taken.</p> <p>一個分數中，在橫線上方的數。它表示除數的多少。</p>	
<p>OBTUSE ANGLE</p> <p>鈍角</p>	<p>One which is greater than 90° but less than 180°.</p> <p>大於九十度，小於一百八十度的角。</p>	
<p>ODD NUMBER</p> <p>奇數</p>	<p>A whole number that is not even.</p> <p>不是偶數的整數。</p>	<p>1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11...</p>
<p>ORDINAL NUMBER</p> <p>序數</p>	<p>A number used to show order or position, such as first, second, third.</p> <p>表示次序的數，如：第一，第二，第三……</p>	
<p>PARALLEL LINES</p> <p>平行綫</p>	<p>Two lines that are in the same plane and do not intersect.</p> <p>在同一平面兩條不相交的直綫。</p>	

<p>PERCENT %</p> <p>百分率</p>	<p>A ratio to one-hundred.</p> <p>對一百的比率。</p>	$7\% = \frac{7}{100}$
<p>PERFECT NUMBER</p> <p>完備數</p>	<p>A number that equals the sum of all its factors except itself.</p> <p>其值等於除自身之外的所有因子之和的數。</p>	
<p>PERIMETER</p> <p>周長</p>	<p>The distance around a polygon.</p> <p>一個多邊形的周距。</p>	
<p>PERPENDICULAR LINES</p> <p>垂直線</p>	<p>Two intersecting lines that form four right angles.</p> <p>兩條相交形成四個直角的直線。</p>	
<p>PI (π)</p> <p>圓周率</p>	<p>The number found by dividing the circumference of a circle by its diameter.</p> <p>用直徑除周長所得的數。</p>	

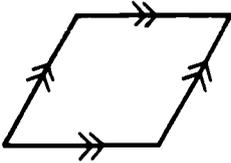
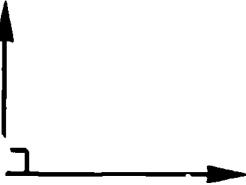
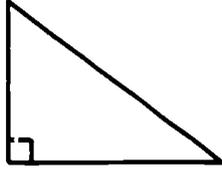
<p>PICTOGRAPH</p> <p>圖畫圖表</p>	<p>A diagram or graph using pictured objects to convey ideas, information, etc.</p> <p>用圖形實物表達意思、信息等的圖形或圖表。</p>	<p>In the pictograph below, one house represents 1,000 actual houses.</p> 
<p>PLUS SIGN (+)</p> <p>加號</p>	<p>The sign used to show addition.</p> <p>表示加法的符號。</p>	
<p>P.M.</p> <p>下午</p>	<p>The second part of a day, from noon to midnight.</p> <p>一天的後半部分(從中午到午夜)。</p>	
<p>POLYGON</p> <p>多邊形 (多角形)</p>	<p>A simple closed figure made up of line segments.</p> <p>由綫段圍成的封閉圖形。</p>	
<p>POSITIVE NUMBER</p> <p>正數</p>	<p>A number greater than 0.</p> <p>比零大的數。</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5....</p>

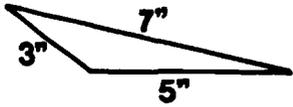
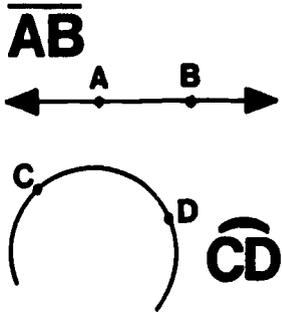
<p>POUND</p> <p>磅</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure weight in the English system. 1 lb. = 16 oz.</p> <p>英制中用來測量重量的標準單位。</p>	
<p>POWER</p> <p>乘方(幂)</p>	<p>A number multiplied by itself any number of times. (10,000 is the fourth power of 10)</p> <p>表示一個數自乘若干次的數。(一萬是十的四次乘方)。</p>	<p>10,000</p> <p>$10^4 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$</p> 
<p>PRIME NUMBER</p> <p>質數</p>	<p>A number that has only two factors - itself and 1.</p> <p>只能被一和本身整除的數。</p>	<p>3, 7, 11, 17, ...</p>
<p>PRISM</p> <p>棱柱體</p>	<p>A solid figure whose ends are parallel, polygonal, and equal in size and shape, and whose sides are parallelograms.</p> <p>兩端平面大小、形狀一樣，並且相互平行，各側面為平行四邊形的幾何體。</p>	
<p>PROBABILITY</p> <p>概率(幾率)</p>	<p>The fraction made up of the number of favorable possibilities over the total number of ways an event can occur.</p> <p>某事件在同一條件下可能發生，也可能不發生。表示發生可能性大小的量叫概率或幾率。</p>	

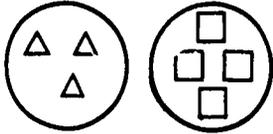
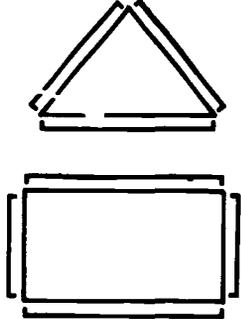
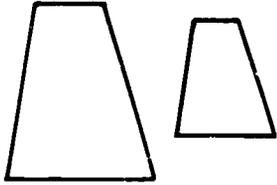
<p>PRODUCT</p> <p>(乘)積</p>	<p>The answer to a multiplication problem; two or more numbers multiplied together.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上的數相乘的所得數。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$
<p>PROPER FRACTION</p> <p>真分數</p>	<p>A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator.</p> <p>分子小於分母的分數。</p>	$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{7}$
<p>PROPORTION</p> <p>分比</p>	<p>An equation that shows two ratios are equal.</p> <p>表示兩個比率相等的等式。</p>	$6:2 = 9:3$ <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{9}{3}$
<p>PROTRACTOR</p> <p>量角器 (分度規)</p>	<p>A device used for measuring angles.</p> <p>測量角度的工具。</p>	
<p>PYRAMID</p> <p>角錐體 (棱錐體)</p>	<p>A solid whose base is a polygon and whose sides are triangles, having a common vertex.</p> <p>由一個多邊形和若干個同一頂點的三角形圍成的形體。</p>	

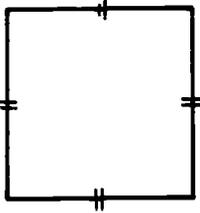
<p>PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM</p> <p>勾股定理</p>	<p>For any right angle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the two legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse.</p> <p>一個直角三角形的斜邊的平方與其餘兩邊的平方和相等。</p>	 $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$
<p>QUADRILATERAL</p> <p>四邊形 (四角形)</p>	<p>A four-sided polygon.</p> <p>四個邊的多角形。</p>	
<p>QUOTIENT</p> <p>商</p>	<p>The answer to a division problem; one number divided by another yields a quotient.</p> <p>除法的得數。 一個數被另一個除，得數為商。</p>	
<p>RADIUS (PLURAL-RADII)</p> <p>半徑</p>	<p>The distance from the center of a circle to a point on the circle, half a diameter.</p> <p>從圓心到圓周的距離 (是直徑的二分之一)。</p>	
<p>RANGE</p> <p>值域 (變程)</p>	<p>The difference between the largest and smallest values in a set.</p> <p>一個數集中，最大與最小數的差為值域或變程。</p>	<p>set of numbers</p> <p>{2, 7, 9, 11}</p> <p>smallest number largest number</p> <p>11 - 2 = 9 Range</p>

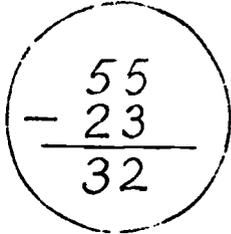
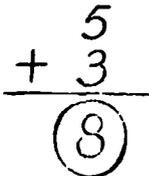
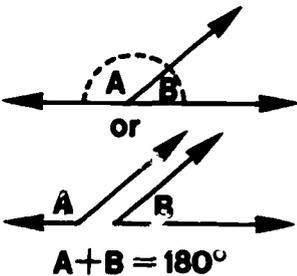
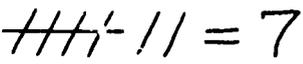
<p>RECIPROCAL OF A NUMBER</p> <p>一個數的倒數</p>	<p>The number found by dividing the given number into 1. The product of a number and its reciprocal is 1.</p> <p>用一除這個數本身； 一個數與它的倒數相乘為一。</p>	$8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$
<p>RECTANGLE</p> <p>矩形</p>	<p>A figure with four sides and four right angles. Squares are also rectangles.</p> <p>一個有四個邊、四個直角的圖形。正方形也是矩形。</p>	
<p>RELATIVELY PRIME NUMBERS</p> <p>互質</p>	<p>Two or more numbers that have no common factor other than 1.</p> <p>除一以外，沒有共同因子的兩個或兩個以上的數字叫相對質數。</p>	<p>5, 7, 9...</p>
<p>REMAINDER</p> <p>餘數</p>	<p>Part of the answer to a division problem; the difference between the dividend and the product of the quotient and the divisor.</p> <p>整數除法中，被除數未被除盡的剩餘部分。它是商的一部分。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 3 \overline{) 38} \\ \underline{3} \\ 3 \\ \underline{3} \\ 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$
<p>REPEATING DECIMAL</p> <p>循環小數</p>	<p>A decimal with a group of digits that repeat infinitely to the right of the decimal point.</p> <p>十進位小數點後重複出現一組數字叫循環小數。</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 6.66 \\ 3 \overline{) 20} \\ \underline{18} \\ 20 \\ \underline{18} \\ 20 \end{array}$

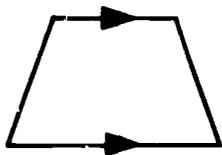
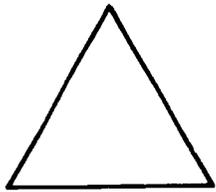
<p>RHOMBUS</p> <p>菱形</p>	<p>A parallelogram with four congruent sides.</p> <p>一個四邊全等的四邊形。</p>	
<p>RIGHT ANGLE</p> <p>直角</p>	<p>An angle that has the measurement of 90°.</p> <p>九十度的角。</p>	
<p>RIGHT TRIANGLE</p> <p>直角三角形</p>	<p>A triangle that has one right angle.</p> <p>含一個直角的三角形。</p>	
<p>ROMAN NUMERAL</p> <p>羅馬數字</p>	<p>A numeral made up of some of these symbols: I, V, X, L, C, D, M.</p> <p>用下列符號組成的數字： I, V, X, L, C, D, M.</p>	<p>I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX</p>
<p>ROUNDING A NUMBER</p> <p>近似數</p>	<p>Giving an approximation for a number.</p> <p>一個數的相近數。</p>	<p>3.934 → 3.93 3.937 → 3.94</p>

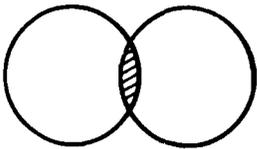
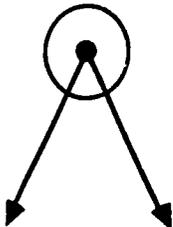
<p>SCALE DRAWING</p> <p>等比伸長</p>	<p>A drawing in which each ratio between a real length and the drawn length is equal to every other such ratio.</p> <p>實際長度與增加的長度之比不變的一種伸長。</p>	
<p>SCALENE TRIANGLE</p> <p>不等邊三角形</p>	<p>A triangle which does not have a pair of congruent sides.</p> <p>三條邊各不相同的三角形。</p>	
<p>SCIENTIFIC NOTATION</p> <p>數字的冪級表示</p>	<p>A number is said to be written in scientific notation if it is indicated as a product of a number between 1 and 10, and a power of 10.</p> <p>一個數如果被寫成一個與十之間的某數和十的冪之積，這個數就被稱為冪級表示。</p>	<p>$5,000 = 5 \times 10^3$</p>
<p>SECOND</p> <p>秒</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure time in the English and metric systems.</p> <p>在英制和公制中，用來表示時間的標準單位。</p>	
<p>SEGMENT</p> <p>弧線段</p>	<p>Two points on a line and all the points on that line that are between the two points.</p> <p>連接任意兩點之間的弧線。(直線是弧線的一種特殊情況。)</p>	

<p>SEQUENCE</p> <p>序列</p>	<p>A collection or set of numbers given in a specific order. Such numbers are commonly given according to some rule or pattern.</p> <p>按某種次序排列的一組已知數。</p>	
<p>SET</p> <p>集</p>	<p>A collection of objects.</p> <p>一些元素的集合。</p>	
<p>SIDE</p> <p>邊</p>	<p>One of two or more line segments that are part of an angle, triangle, or other straight-sided figure.</p> <p>兩條或兩條以上用來組成角、三角或方形的綫段。</p>	
<p>SIMILAR FIGURES</p> <p>相似圖形</p>	<p>Two or more figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.</p> <p>兩個或兩個以上形狀一樣，但大小不一定相等的圖形。</p>	
<p>SIMPLEST FORM OF A FRACTION</p> <p>分數的最簡式</p>	<p>A fraction is in its simplest form if its numerator and denominator are relatively prime.</p> <p>如果分子和分母互質，這個分數為最簡式。</p>	

<p>SQUARE</p> <p>正方形</p>	<p>A figure with four right angles and with four sides of equal length.</p> <p>邊長全等、四角為直角的四邊形。</p>	
<p>SQUARE CENTIMETER</p> <p>平方釐米</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure area in the metric system. A square centimeter is shaped like a square and measures 1 centimeter on each side.</p> <p>公制中用來計量面積的標準單位。一平方釐米是邊為一釐米的正方形。</p>	
<p>SQUARE INCH</p> <p>平方英寸</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure area in the English system. A square inch is shaped like a square and measures 1 inch on each side.</p> <p>英制中，用來測量面積的標準單位。一平方英寸是邊為一英寸的正方形。</p>	
<p>SQUARE NUMBER (PERFECT)</p> <p>平方數</p>	<p>Any number which is product of a number times itself.</p> <p>可以表示為某數與它本身之積的數。</p>	<p>The first twelve perfect square numbers are....</p> <p>1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144.....</p>
<p>SQUARE UNIT</p> <p>平方單位</p>	<p>A unit of measurement shaped like a square and used to measure area.</p> <p>形為正方形的測量面積的單位。</p>	

<p>STANDARD UNIT OF MEASUREMENT</p> <p>標準測量單位</p>	<p>A measurement unit whose size everyone has agreed upon.</p> <p>其大小為人們所公認的計量單位。</p>	
<p>SUBTRACTION</p> <p>減法</p>	<p>The operation in which two numbers are renamed to give a difference.</p> <p>得出兩數之差的運算法。</p>	
<p>SUM</p> <p>和</p>	<p>The answer to an addition problem: two or more numbers added together.</p> <p>加法運算的得數。 兩個或兩個以上數字加在一起。</p>	
<p>SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES</p> <p>補角</p>	<p>Two angles (not necessarily adjacent) whose sum is equal to a straight angle or 180°.</p> <p>兩個角(不一定非是鄰角不可)的總和是平角或一百八十度。</p>	
<p>TALLY MARK</p> <p>計數符</p>	<p>A simple system of writing numerals in which one mark stands for each object counted.</p> <p>一種計數的簡單系統。在該系統內，每個符號都表示被計數的一個實物。</p>	

<p>THEOREM</p> <p>定理</p>	<p>A statement which needs proof. Postulates and other theorems can be used for proof.</p> <p>需要證明的陳述。基本定理和其他定理可以同為證據。</p>	
<p>TIMES SIGN (x)</p> <p>乘號</p>	<p>The sign used to show multiplication.</p> <p>表示乘法的符號。</p>	<p>$4 \otimes 7 = 28$</p>
<p>TRAPEZOID</p> <p>梯形</p>	<p>A quadrilateral which has only two parallel sides.</p> <p>只有兩邊平行的四邊形。</p>	
<p>TRIANGLE</p> <p>三角形</p>	<p>A three-sided polygon.</p> <p>有三個邊的多角形。</p>	
<p>UNION OF TWO SETS</p> <p>兩集之和</p>	<p>A set which contains all the members of two sets and no other members.</p> <p>一個只包含兩個集中所有元素的集合，叫這兩個集的和。</p>	

<p>UNIT</p> <p>單位</p>	<p>An amount or quantity adopted as a standard of measurement.</p> <p>作為計量標準的特定的量。</p>	
<p>VENN DIAGRAM</p> <p>VENN 圖形</p>	<p>Diagrams which use circles to represent sets.</p> <p>用圓表示集的圖形。</p>	
<p>VERTEX</p> <p>頂點</p>	<p>The point that the two rays of an angle have in common.</p> <p>一個角的两條射線的公共點。</p>	
<p>VOLUME</p> <p>容量</p>	<p>The amount of space inside a solid figure. Volume is measured in cubic units.</p> <p>立方體內的空間量。它是用立方單位來計量的。</p>	
<p>WHOLE NUMBER</p> <p>整數</p>	<p>A number that belongs to the set $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$</p> <p>$0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ 數集中的任何一個數。</p>	

<p>YARD</p> <p>碼</p>	<p>A standard unit of measurement that is used to measure length in the English system. 1 yd. = 3 ft.</p> <p>英制中用來測量長度的標準單位。</p>	