



Multiplying and Dividing Fractions			Representing Data	
Integer	A whole number		Correlation	A connection between two or more things
Fraction	A number that represents equal parts of a whole. It also represents a division. The numerator is divided by the denominator		Outlier	A value that differs significantly from the others in a set of data
Numerator	The top number in a fraction that shows the number of parts	<div><div>3</div><div>5</div><div>← numerator</div><div>← denominator</div></div>	Discreet	Data that can only take certain values
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction that shows how many equal parts one whole has been split into		Continuous	Data that is measured
Proper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator		Qualitative	Data that describes characteristics
Improper Fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator		Quantitative	Numerical Data
Mixed Number	A number presented as an integer and a proper fraction		Frequency	The number of times something happens
Equivalent	Numbers or expressions that are written differently but are equal in value		Grouped Data	Data that has been ordered and sorted in-
Reciprocal	The result of dividing 1 by a given number. The product of a number and its reciprocal is always 1	The reciprocal of is as The reciprocal of is as	Class Interval	The range of data in each group
Algebraic Fraction	A fraction that contains algebraic expressions		Two-way Tables	This displays two sets of data in rows and columns
Unit Fractions	A fraction with a numerator of 1			
Non-unit Fractions	A fraction with a numerator that is not 1			



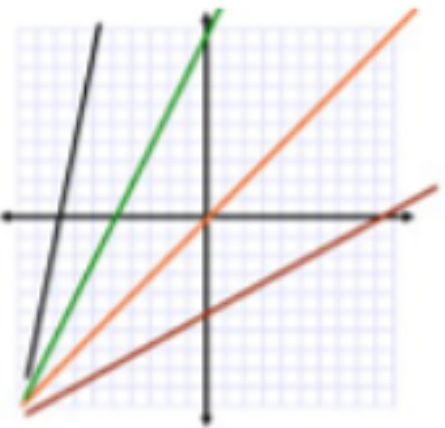
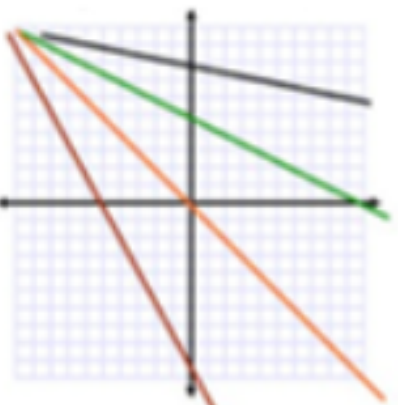
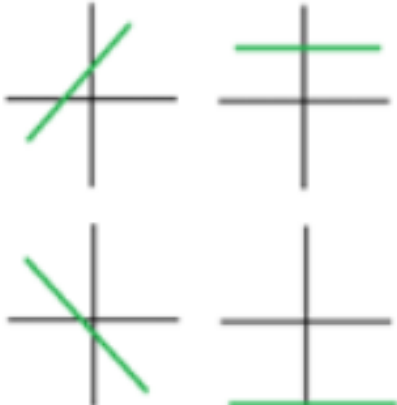
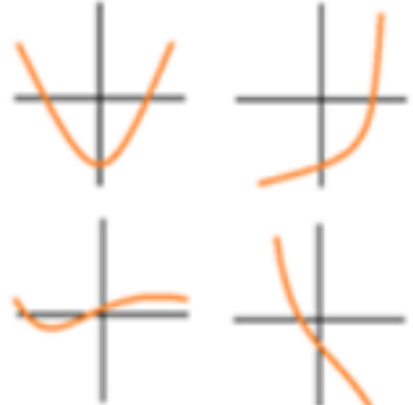
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Trinity TV > Year 8 > Maths

Maths— Representations

Cartesian Plane	
Axis	A line on a graph that you can read values from
Quadrant	One of the four sections made by dividing an area with an x-axis and y-axis
Origin	The point where the x-axis and y-axis meet
Coordinate	A point on a grid reference given by the position on the x-axis and y-axis . They are written in the form (x,y)
Linear	Forming a straight line
Horizontal Lines	Lines that go in a left—right direction. Their equations are in the form $y = n$
Vertical Lines	Lines that go in an up—down direction. Their equations are in the form $x = n$
Gradient	The steepness of a line
Y-intercept	The point at which a graph crosses or intersects the y-axis
Parallel Lines	Straight lines that are of equal distance apart. They will never cross each other. They will have the same gradient
Perpendicular Lines	Straight lines that intersect (cross over) at a right angle. (90°)
Non Linear	A graph that does not form a straight line. It is usually curved
Line Segment	Part of a line that connects two points

Positive Gradient	Negative Gradient
	
Linear Graphs	<u>Non Linear</u> Graphs
	
Parallel Lines	Perpendicular lines
