

NEW

English/Setswana

# Oxford Bilingual Illustrated MATHS Dictionary

Discover



Understand

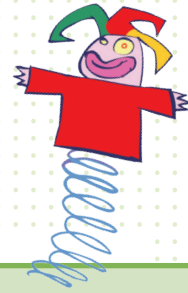


Succeed



OXFORD

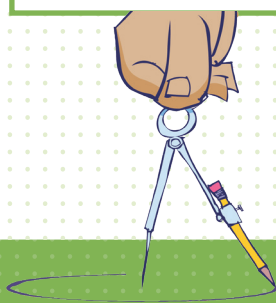
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# Introduction Matseno

The *Oxford Primary Illustrated Maths Dictionary: English–Setswana* contains over 1 000 words and phrases. A wide range of mathematical terms are presented in alphabetical order with clear definitions and related words which help to build subject vocabulary in young learners.

With words from the curriculum and detailed vocabulary associated with graphs, fractions, shapes and measures, this book is designed to be a comprehensive quick reference guide for both the classroom and the home.

*Thanoditshwantsho ya Oxford ya Puopedi ya Dipalotharabolola: Setswana le English di na le mafoko le dipolelwana tse di fetang 1 000. Tlhatlhamano e e sephara ya marena a dipalotharalola e thagisitswe ka thulaganyo ya dialefabete ka dithaloso tse di tlhakileng le mafoko a a amanang ao a thusang go aga tlotlofoko ya serutwa mo barutwaneng.*

*Ka mafoko a a tswang mo kharikhumong le tlotlofoko e e tletseng e e amanang le dikerafo, dipalophatlo, dipopego le dilekanyo, buka e e tlhametswe go nna kaeditshupetso e e bonako e e tsenyetsang ya mo phaposiborutelong le kwa gae.*

## catch words mafoko a a ngokang

show the first and last word on the page and guide you to the correct place to find the word you need

*bantsha lefoko la ntsha le la bofelo mo tsebing go go kaela kwa lefelong le le nepagatseng gore o fitlhele lefoko le o le thokang*

## headword lefokolegolo

is in alphabetical order, in blue e mo thulaganyong ya dialefabete, ka botala jwa legodimo

## cross-reference tshupetso ya kgabaganyo

points you to the main entry which gives you the definition of the word e go supetsa botsenobogolo boo bo go nayang thaloso ya lefoko

## other forms dipopego tse dingwe

show you how to spell different forms of the word, such as plurals or past forms *bantsha ka fao go peletiwang dipopego tse di farologaneng tsa mafoko, jaaka dipopego tsa bantsi kgotsa fetileng*

## Word Build Kago ya Lefoko

shows other words which work together with the headword in the same topic area *bantsha mafoko a mangwe a a dirang mmogo le mafokomagolo mo sethlogong se se tshwanang*

## illustration setswantsho

helps to show the meaning of the word *thusa go bantsha bokao jwa lefoko*

## average to axis

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

### average palogare

The average is a number that best represents a set of numbers. There are different ways of determining a representative number: mean, median and mode.

*Palogare ke palo e e emelang sete ya dipalo. Go na le ditsela tse di farologaneng tsa go supa palo e e emelang tse dingwe: mini, segare / mediane le moudu.*

#### > mean mini (see also range)

Mean is a kind of average. To find the mean, total the quantities then divide by the number of quantities.

*Mini-ke mofuta wa palogare. Go fitlhelela mini, thakanya bokanakang o bone palogotho o bo o arola ka nomere ya bokanakang.*

#### > median segare / mediane (see also range)

Median is a kind of average. To find the median, write out the quantities in order. The median is the quantity that has the middle value.

*Segare / mediane ke mofuta wa palogare. Go fitlhelela mediane, o kwalolola bokanakang ka thulaganyo. Mediane ke bokanakang jo bo nang le palo e e mo gare.*

#### > mode moudu

Mode is a kind of average. The mode is the quantity or number that occurs most often. *Moudu ke mofuta wa palogare. Moudu ke bokanakang kgotsa nomere e e tlhagelelang gangwe le gape.*

### EXAMPLE

Here are five numbers ranging from 3 to 9

3 3 4 6 9

The mean is 5 because  $(3 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 9) \div 5$  equals 5.

The median is 4 because it is the middle value.

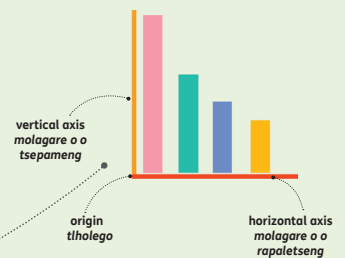
The mode is 3 because it occurs most often.

## average speed see speed

**axis** (plural axes) **molagare** (see also graph, origin, axis of rotation, symmetry)

Many graphs have two axes: a horizontal axis and a vertical axis.

*Dikefaro di le dintsi di na le molagare e mebedi: molagare o o rapameng le molagare o o tsepameng.*



#### > x-axis molagare wa x

The horizontal axis of a graph is called the x-axis. *Molagare wa kerafo o o rapameng o bidiwa molagare wa x.*



Where a word has several meanings, different meanings are numbered and often other related words are listed. This is a great way to build and extend vocabulary. Panels bring together in one place words that are related to the headword or can be used together with it to talk or write about a topic. Illustrations also help to explain the meaning.

The thematic supplement explores in more detail some of the key mathematical terms and concepts in focus areas, as well as the instructional words and phrases that children are likely to find in their maths textbooks, worksheets and tests.

Mo lefoko le nang le dithaloso tse dintsi, dithaloso tse di farologaneng di nomorilwe gape le mafoko a mangwe a amanang a thagisitswe. Se ke tsela ya go aga le go atolosa tlotlofoko. Diphanele di tisa mmogo mo lefelong le le lengwe mafoko a amanang le lefokolegolo kgotsa a ka dirisiwang mmogo le ona go bua kgotsa go kwala ka ga ona.

Tlaleletso e e amanang le morero e upulola mareo le megopolo e e tobileng dikarolwana dingwe tse di bothokwa tsa dipalotharabolole ka dintsha tse di tletseng, mmogo le mafoko le dipolelwana tsa taelo tse bana ba ka di fitlhelelang mo dibukagkakololong tsa bona tsa dipalo, mo mathareng a tiro le mo ditekong.

## radius to rate

# Rr

**radius** see **circle**

**rand ranta**

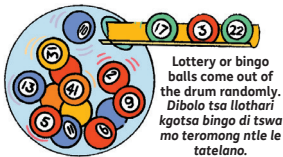
The rand is a unit of money in South Africa, equal to 100 cents. The symbol for rand is R.  
Ranta ke yuniti ya tšhelete mo Afirikaborwa, e lekana le disente di le 100. Letshwao la ranta ke R.

**random ntle le tatelano**

Random means purely by chance. If you choose a number at random you pick any number that you wish. Random numbers do not have an order.  
Ntle le tatelano e kaya kgonego e e thamaletseng. Fa o tlhopho nomore ntle le tatelano o tlhopho nomore nngwe le nngwe e o e batlang. Dinomere tse di se nang tatelano ga di na thulaganyo.

► **randomly ntle le tatelano**

Randomly means at random or purely by chance.  
Ntle le tatelano e kaya ntle le tatelano kgotsa ka kgonego e e thamaletseng.



Lettery or bingo balls come out of the drum randomly. Dibolo tsa llothari kgotsa bingo di tswa mo teromong ntle le tatelano.

**range thathamano** (see also **average**)

The range is the difference between the smallest value and the largest value. You often need to know the range when you are finding averages.  
Thathamano ke pharologano magareng ga boleng jo bonnyenye le jo bogologolo. Ka gale o tlhoka go itse thathamano fa o batla dipaloga.



### EXAMPLE

3 3 4 6 9

Here are five numbers from 3 to 9.

The smallest number is 3, the largest is 9.

The **range** is from 3 to 9 which equals 6.

**rate kelo**

Rate is a measure of how quickly an amount changes compared to another. It is also a measure of how quickly an event happens.

Kelo ke tekanyetso ya gore bokalo bo fetoga ka bonako jang fa bo bapisiwa le jo bongwe. Gape ke tekanyo ya gore tiragalo e diraga ka bonako jo bo kae.



### EXAMPLE

Water flows from a hose at a faster **rate** than from a tap.

If it takes 1 hour to drive 60 km, the **rate** at which the journey was completed is 60 km/h (60 kilometres per hour).



### other related words mafoko a mangwe a amanang

point you to other words that help to explain this word or build more knowledge in this topic area

a go lebisa kwa mafokong a mangwe a thusang go thalosa lefoko le kgotsa go aga kitso mo karolong ya sethogo se

### example sekao

shows how you might use a word and helps you understand the meaning

se go bantsha ka fa o ka dirisang lefoko ka teng le bo le go thusa go thalaganya bokao

### definition thaloso

shows what the word means and if a word has more than one meaning, then each meaning is numbered  
e bantsha se lefoko le se kayang le fa lefoko le na le bokao jo bo fetang bongwe

### derivative letswa

shows you an additional word from the same family as the headword  
e go bantsha lefoko la tlaleletso go tswa mo lesikeng le le tshwanang

### alphabet alefabeto

the alphabet is given on every page with the letter you are in highlighted so you can find your way around the dictionary easily  
alefabeto e neetswe mo tsebing nngwe le nngwe ka tihaka e o leng mo go yona e tshasitswe mmala gore o kgone go fitlhelela tsela ya gago mo thanoding banolo

a  
b  
c  
d  
e  
f  
g  
h  
i  
j  
k  
l  
m  
n  
o  
p  
q  
r  
s  
t  
u  
v  
w  
x  
y  
z

# Symbols and short forms

## Matshwao le dikhutshwafatso

**+** plus, add, positive *thakanyi, thakanya, koketso*

**-** minus, subtract, negative *tloso, ntsha, phokotso*

**×** multiplied by *atisa ka*

**÷** divided by *arola ka*

**√** square root *modiseraro*

**<sup>3</sup>√** cube root *modikhube*

**°** degree *dikerii*

**=** equals *lekana*

**≠** is not equal to *ga e lekane le*

**≈** is approximately equal to *e batlile e lekana le*

**<** is less than *e kwa tlase ga*

**>** is greater than *e kwa godimo ga*

**≤** is less than or equal to *e kwa tlase ga kgotsa e lekana le*

**≥** is greater than or equal to *e kwa godimo ga kgotsa e lekana le*

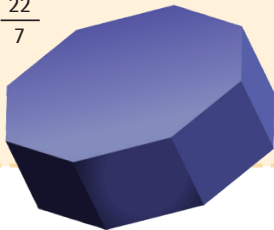
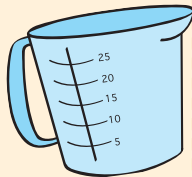
**%** percentage *peresente*

**∞** infinity *bosakhutleng*

**↔** parallel *bapileng*

**⊥** perpendicular *mothaloitsepa*

**π** pi *phae*, 3.142,  $\frac{22}{7}$



**2D** two-dimensional *tlhakorepedi*

**3D** three-dimensional *tlhakoretharo*

**g** gram *kereme*

**kg** kilogram *kilokereme*

**mm** millimetre *milimetara*

**cm** centimetre *sentimetara*

**m** metre *metara*

**dm** decimetre *desimetara*

**km** kilometre *kilometara*

**ml** millilitre *mililitara*

**cl** centilitre *sentilitara*

**l** litre *litara*

**dl** decilitre *decilitara*

**r** remainder, radius *tshalelo, sedikisi*

**°C** degrees Celsius *didikerii tsa Selesias*

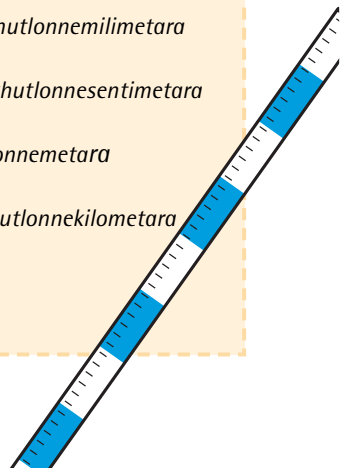
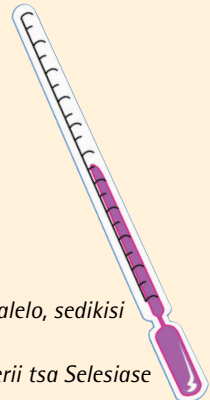
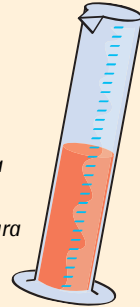
**°F** degrees Fahrenheit *didikerii tsa Farenhaete*

**mm<sup>2</sup>** square millimetres *khutlonnemilimetara*

**cm<sup>2</sup>** square centimetres *khutlonnesentimetara*

**m<sup>2</sup>** square metres *khutlonnemetara*

**km<sup>2</sup>** square kilometres *khutlonnekilometara*

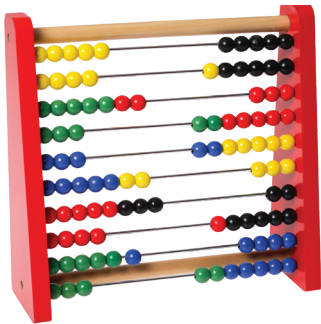


# Aa

**abacus** (plural **abacuses**, **abaci**)  
*kgatlalalama, abakhase*

An abacus is a counting frame with beads or rings used to help count, calculate and read the value of numbers.

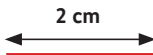
*Kgatlalalama/abakhase ke foreime e e nang le ditalama tse di dirisediwanng go thusa go bala, go balela le go buisa boleng jwa dinomere.*



**accurate** *nepagetse*

When you are accurate you are exactly right without any mistakes or errors.

*Fa o nepagetse o a bo o siame go se na diphoso dipe.*



This measurement is accurate to the nearest cm.  
*Go lekanyetsa go go nepagetse bogaufi jwa cm.*

► **accuracy** *nepagalo*

The accuracy of something is how exactly right it is. When you use measuring instruments you measure to a certain accuracy. For example, you might measure to the nearest millimetre, gram or millilitre.

*Nepagalo ya sengwe ke ka fao e leng se se siameng ka teng. Fa o dirisa didiriswa tsa go lekanya, o lekanyetsa go fitlha mo nepagalong e e rileng. Sekao, o ka lekanyetsa go fitlha bogaufi jwa milimitara, kereme kgotsa mililitara.*

**acute angle** see **angle**

**acute-angled triangle** see **triangle**

**addend** *palotlhakanngwa*

Addends are any numbers that are added together to make a total.

*Dipalotlhakanngwa ke dinomere dingwe le dingwe tse di tlhakantsweng mmogo go dira palogotlhe.*



**EXAMPLE**

$$8 + 6 = 14$$

8 and 6 are **addends**.

**addition** *tlhakanyo* (see also **operation**, **plus**, **sum**, **total**)

Addition is combining two or more numbers together to make a new number called the sum. The symbol for addition is +. This is called the plus sign.

*Tlhakanyo ke go kopanya mmogo dinomere di le pedi kgotsa go feta go dira nomere e ntšhwa e e bidiwang palogotlhe. Letshwao la tlhakanyo ke +. Se se bidiwa letshwao la tlhakanyo.*

► **add** *tlhakanya*

To add numbers together is to combine them to make a new number called a sum.

*Go tlhakanya dinomere mmogo ke go di kopanya go dira nomere e ntšhwa e e bidiwang palogotlhe.*

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i

j

k

l

m

n

o

p

q

r

s

t

u

v

w

x

y

z



A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z



**EXAMPLE**

These are all the same **addition**.

$$4 + 7 = 11$$

The sum of 4 and 7 is 11.

Four plus seven equals eleven.

Four add seven equals eleven.

The total of 4 and 7 is 11.

7 added to 4 makes 11.

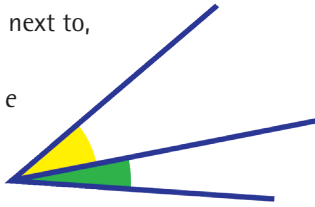
Adding 7 to 4 totals 11.

**adjacent** *bapile, mabapi*

(see also **parallel**)

Adjacent means lying next to, or side by side.

*Bapileng e kaya gore e robetse go bapa le kgotsa di bapile ka mathakore.*



These two angles are adjacent to each other.

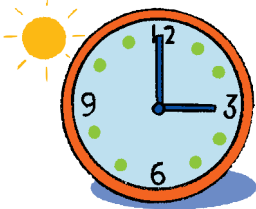
*Dikhutlo tse pedi tse di bapile.*

**afternoon** *tshokologo*

(see also **evening**, **morning**, **p.m.**)

The time between noon and evening is called the afternoon.

*Nako e e magareng ga sethoboloko le maitseboa e bidiwa tshokologo.*



3:00 p.m.

three o'clock in the afternoon  
*ura ya boraro tshokologo*

**algebra** *alejibora* (see also **equation**, **formula**)

Algebra is a type of mathematics that uses symbols or letters to represent numbers.

*Alejibora ke mofuta wa dipalotharabololo o o dirisang matshwao kgotsa ditlhaka go emela dinomere.*

► **algebraic** *sealejibora*

An algebraic equation or formula is one that uses algebra.

*Tekatekanyo kgotsa sekaelo sa sealejibora ke o o dirisang alejibora.*



**EXAMPLE**

We can use **algebra** to work out the area of different sized rectangles.

The area (a) of rectangles is length (l) multiplied by width (w).

The formula for the area of rectangles is  $a = l \times w$ .

**algorithm** *alekorithamo*

(see also **calculation**)

An algorithm is the method you use to work out the answer to a calculation.

*Alekorithamo ke mokgwa o o o dirisang go batla karabo ya palelo.*



**EXAMPLE**

$$53 \times 5$$

- Multiply the tens first:  $50 \times 5 = 250$
- Then multiply the ones:  $3 \times 5 = 15$
- Then total the two parts:  $250 + 15 = 265$