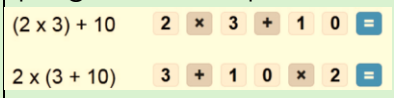
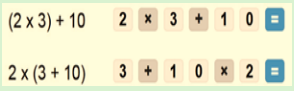
TERMINOLOGY/MAREO

ENGLISH	DEFINITIONS AND / OR EXPLANATION	SETSWANA	MAREO LE DITLHALOSO
12 - hour clock	clock that divides the 24 hours of the day into two 12- hours periods: a.m. and p.m.	tshupanako ya diura-12*)*	tshupanako e e tlhatlhamololang diura di le 24 tsa letsatsi ka dipaka tse pedi tsa diura di le 12: a.m. le p.m.
24 - hour clock	clock for telling time that uses the numbers 00:00 to 23:59; it is also known as a military time that uses four digits, where the first two show the hour and the last two show minutes	tshupanako ya diura-24	tshupanako ya go bolela nako e e dirisang dinomoro tsa 00:00 go ya go 23:59; gape e itsege jaaka nako ya sesole e e dirisang dinomoro di le nne, mo tse pedi tsa ntlha di bontshang ura mme tse pedi tsa bofelo di bontsha metsotso .
2-D shape	closed flat shape that has only two dimensions i.e. length and width (breadth), with no thickness or depth	popego ya 2-D	popego ee gaufi e e sephaphathi e e nang le dilekanyo tse pedi fela ke gore boleele le bophara go se na bokima kgotsa boteng.
A			
a.m.	'ante meridiem', a Latin word for 'before noon' in a 12-hour clock format which shows times after 12 midnight but before 12 noon	mesong/ a.m	'ante meridien', e leng lefoko la selatine le le rayang 'pele ga sethoboloko; e bontsha dinako morago ga 12 bosigogare mme pele ga 12 sethoboloko; e amana le tshupanako ya diura di le 12
accurate measurement	measure of how close a value is to the actual true value	tekanyo e e nepagetseng	selekanyo sa gore boleng bo gaufi go le kana kang le boleng jwa mmatota
actual measurement	true value of a quantity being measured or the value that exists independently of any measurement errors or uncertainties	tekanyo-tota	true value of a quantity being measured or the value that exists independently of any measurement errors or uncertainties

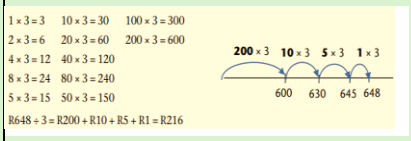
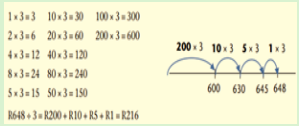
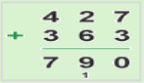
add	combine or join two or more numbers, amounts, or things to get a total	tlhakanya	go tlhakanya dinomoro tse pedi kgotsa go feta go bona boleng jotlhe, jo bo bidiwang nomoro gotlhe.
addend	number that is added to another; if you add 10 to 15, then both10 and 15 are addends	tlaleletsi	nomoro e e okediwang mo go e nngwe; Fa o tlhakanya 10 go ya go 15, 10 le 15 ka bobedi ke dinomoro tse di tlhakanngwang
addition	*act of adding*	*tlhakanyo*	*thulaganyo ya go kopanya dinomoro tse pedi kgotsa go feta go bona nomoro gotlhe e bidiwa nomoro gotlhe.* *tiro ya go tlhakanya*
additive inverse	*number which when added to the original number results to zero*	*aditifi ya tlhanodi*	*nomoro e fa e tsenngwa mo nomorong ya tshimologo e felelang ka lefela*
additive property	*adding zero to any number does not change the value of the number*	*ponagalo ya aditifi*	*go tsenya lefela mo nomoro ng epe fela ga go fetole boleng jwa nomoro*
Afternoon	*time of day that starts at mid-day and ends at sunset*	*thapama*	*nako ya letsatsi e e simololang mo gare ga motshegare e bo e khutla fa letsatsi le phirima*
altogether	*combination of two or more quantities, values, or sets into a single, unified whole*	*gotlhelele*	*kopanyo ya dilekanyo tse pedi kgotsa go feta, boleng, kgotsa disete go nna selo se le sengwe se se kopaneng*
amount	quantity of something often expressed as a numerical value	palo	bontsi jwa sengwe jo gantsi bo tlhalosiwang jaaka boleng jwa dinomoro
analogue clock	clock that has a face with numbers from 1 to 12; it has moving hands that tell time	tshupanako ya analoko/ tshupanako ya manakana	tshupanako e e nang le sefatlhego se se nang le dinomoro go tswa go 1 go ya go 12; e na le manakana tse di tsamayang tse di bolelang nako
angle	measure of the amount of turning between two intersecting lines	sekhutlo	selekanyo sa go retologa fa gare ga mela e mebedi e e kopanang

anticlockwise	direction of rotation that is opposite to the direction of the hands of the clock	thetó-molemeng	tsela e tshupanako e dikologang ka yone e e fapaaneng le tsela e manakana tsa tshupanako di tsamayang ka yone e dikologelang ka fa molemeng
approximate	number or measurement that is close to the actual, but not completely accurate or exact	atametsa	nomoro kgotsa selekanyo se se gaufi le sa mmatota, mme se sa nepagala gotlhelele kgotsa se se tlhomameng
area	how much surface a shape has; it is measured in square units such as square centimetres square metres and square kilometres	aria	gore popego e na le boalogodimo jo bo kana kang; e lekanngwa ka diyuniti tsa sekwere tse di jaaka sekwere sa disentimetara sekwere sa dimitara le sekwere sa dikilometara
arrange	order or organize objects, numbers, or elements in a required order or pattern	rulaganya	Tlhomaganya kgotsa go rulaganya dilo, dinomoro, kgotsa dielemente ka tatelano e e tlhokegang kgotsa ka paterone mokgwa o o tlhokegang
ascending order	arrangement of numbers from smallest to largest; also known as increasing order	thulaganyotlhatlogo	thulaganyo ya dinomoro go tswa go tse dinnye go ya go tse dikgolo; e e itsiweng gape jaaka tatelano e e oketsegang
associative property	when adding or multiplying numbers, the way in which numbers are grouped by brackets, does not affect their sum or product, example: (1 + 7) + 3 = 1 + (7 + 3) = 11	ponagalo ya asošiatife	fa go tlhakanngwa kgotsa go atisa dinomoro , tsela e dinomoro di tlhophilweng ka yone ka masaka, ga e ame kuno ya tlhakano nomoro gotlhe ya tsone kgotsa kuno ya katiso setlhagiswa sa tsone; e dira mo go tlhakanyeng le go atisa, sekao: (1 + 7) + 3 = 1 + (7 + 3) = 11
at least	not less than; at the minimum	bonnye	bonnye (letlhalosi) e seng kwa tlase ga; ka bonnye
B			

balance scale	device used to measure the mass of an object by comparing it to a known weight or mass	sekala sa tekano	sedirisiwa se se dirisediwang go lekanya mase wa selo boima jwa selo ka go se bapisa mase kgotsa weiti le mase kgotsa boima jo bo itsiweng
base ten	place value system that uses decimal numbers; uses ten digits from 0 to 9 to represent any number.	palotheo yalesome	thulaganyo ya boleng jwa kemo lefelo e e dirisang dinomoro tsa tesimale; e dirisa didijiti di le lesome go tswa go 0 go ya go 9 go emela nomoro epe fela
bathroom scale	device that measures the mass of an object or person, typically in units of mass such as kilograms	sekala sa phaposibotlhapelo	sediriswa se se lekanyang mase wa selo kgotsa wa motho, gantsi ka diyuniti tsa mase jaaka dikilogerama
breaking down and building up strategy	maths strategy that involves decomposing numbers or quantities into parts, manipulating those parts, and then reassembling them	malepa a go tlhatlhamolola le go aga	Leano la mmetse le le akaretsang go tlhathlamolola dinomoro kgotsa dilekanyo go nna dikarolo, go dirisa ~~dikarolo tseo ka tsela e e sa siamang~~ (manipulate), le go di kopanya gape
breaking down numbers	splitting numbers into parts	go tlhatlhamolola dinomoro	go tlhatlhamolola dinomoro ka dikarolo
C			
calculate	determine or find a numerical value or answer by performing mathematical operations or using logical reasoning	balela/balakolola	tlhomamisa kgotsa go batla boleng jwa dinomoro kgotsa go dira tiragatsi ya mmetse kgotsa ka go dirisa mabaka a a utlwalang
calculation plan	detailed step-by-step procedure, for performing a calculation or solving a mathematical problem example: rule in a flow diagram	leanopalelo / leanopalakololo	tsamaiso e e tlhalositsweng ka botlalo ya kgato ka kgato, ya go dira dipalelo kgotsa go rarabolola malepa a mmetse sekao: molao mo setshwantshong sa kelelo

calculation rule	mathematical formula, method, or procedure used to perform a specific calculation or solve a particular problem	molaopalelo/ molaopalakololo	fomula ya mmetse, mokgwa, kgotsa tsamaiso e e dirisiwang go dira dipalelo tse di rileng kgotsa go rarabolola malepa a a rileng
calculation technique	systematic method or procedure used to perform mathematical calculations, solve problems, or simplify complex expressions	thekeniki ya palelo/ thekeniki ya palakololo	mokgwa o o rulagantsweng kgotsa tsamaiso e e dirisitsweng go dira dipalelo tsa mmetse, go rarabolola malepa , kgotsa go tlhofofatsa diesepereshene tse di raraaneng
calculator	device that does mathematical calculations quickly	Sebaledi/ sebalakolodi	sediriswa se se balelang ka bonako
calculator keys	buttons on a calculator are called keys; a key is pressed to give instructions to a calculator	dikhii tsa sebaledi/ dikhii tsa sebalakolodi	dikonopo tse di mo khalekhuleiteng di bidiwa dikhii; konopo e tobediwa go naya khalekhuleita ditaelo
calculator sequence	series of numbers or mathematical operations performed in a specific order, typically using a calculator or computer program, example: 	tatelano ya sebaledi tatelano ya sebakolodi	motseletsele wa dinomoro kgotsa ditiragatsi tsa mmetse tse di dirwang ka tatelano e e rileng, gantsi go dirisiwa khalekhuleita kgotsa porokeramo ya khomphiutha, sekao: 
calendar	chart showing time divided into years, months, weeks and days	khalendara	tšhate e e bontshang nako e e kgaogantsweng ka dingwaga, dikgwedi, dibeke le malatsi
calibration weights	standard weight with a known mass, used to calibrate weighing instruments or scales to ensure their accuracy	diweiti tsa khaliboreišene	Weiti e e tlwaelegileng e e nang le mmase o o itsiweng, o o dirisiwang go khaleboreita didirisiwa tsa go kala kgotsa dikala go tlhomamisa gore di dira sentle

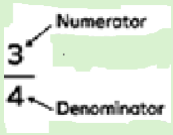
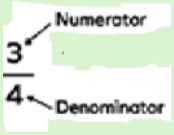
capacity	how much something holds; example: the seating capacity of a room or the largest amount of the liquid that a container can hold	mothamo	gore selo se tshwara go le gokae; sekao: khapasiti ya manno ya phaposi kgotsa selekanyo se segolo sa seedi se setshodi se ka se tsholang
cardinal number	number used for counting; excludes 0	nomore ya khadinale	nomoro e e dirisiwang go bala; ga e akaretse
centimetre	unit to measure length	sentimitara	yuniti ya go lekanya boleele
characteristics	specific feature of a shape or object	diponagalo /	ntlha e e rileng ya popego kgotsa selo
circle	closed shape consisting of points that are all equidistant from a central point called the centre	sediko tshekeletsa	popego e e tswetsweng e e nang le dintlha tse di leng bokgakala jo bo lekanang go tswa mo ntlheng e e fa gare e e bidiwang bogare
circular	shape of a circle	- tshekeletsa/ -sedika	popego ya sekele
circumference	distance around the circle	bodiko// sekhamforense	sekgala go dikologa sekele
clock	tool that measures, keeps and indicate time in units of hours, minutes and seconds	tshupanako	sedirisiwa se se lekanyang, se se bolokang le go supa nako ka diyuniti tsa diura, metsotso le metsotswana
clockface	circular representation of a 12-hour or 24-hour cycle, divided into equal parts, with each part representing a unit of time	sefatla sa tshupanako	setshwantsho sa sekhula sa saekele ya diura di le 12 kgotsa di le 24, se se kgaogantsweng ka dikarolo tse di lekanang, mme karolo nngwe le nngwe e emela yuniti ya nako
clockwise	direction or orientation that follows the rotation of the hands of a clock	thetó-mojeng	Tsela e e latelang go dikologa ga manakana a tshupanako
closed number sentence	mathematical sentence that does not have a variable or a place holder, it is specific and has a clear unique solution, example: 2 + 3 = 5	polelopalo e e tswalegileng	polelo ya mmetse e e senang bariebolo kgotsa poleisi holedara, e tlhamaletse e bile e na le tharabololo e e kgethegileng, sekao: 2 + 3 = 5

clue board	special chart or table that helps you solve a problem by giving you hints or clues, helping you organize information and making it easier to find the answer 	boto ya maele	tšhate e e kgethegileng kgotsa theibole e e go thusang go rarabolola malepa ka go go naya dikakantsho kgotsa dintlha, go go thusa go rulaganya tshedimosetso le go dira gore go nne botlhofo go bona karabo . 
collective	group or set of elements, rather than individually; have properties or operations that apply to the entire collection	*semmogo*	setlhopha kgotsa sete ya dielemente, go na le ka bongwe; di na le diporopati kgotsa opereišene tse di lebisang mo dikopanelong tsotlhe
column	vertical arrangement of numbers, words or shapes	kholomo	thulaganyo e e tsepameng ya dinomoro , mafoko kgotsa dipopego
column method	 mathematical way of adding, subtracting, or multiplying numbers by writing them in columns	Mokgwa wa sekholomo	tsela ya mmetse ya ya go tlhakanya, go ntsha, kgotsa go atisa dinomoro ka go di kwala mo dikholomong
combine	bring separate things together into one group	kopanya	kopanya dilo tse di kgaoganeng go nna setlhopha se le sengwe
common fractions	equal parts of a whole with two parts i.e., numerator (tells how many equal parts you have) and denominator (tells how many parts the whole is divided into), example: $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$	dipalophatlo tsa tlwaelo	dikarolo tse di lekanang tsa nomoro gotlhe e e nang le dikarolo tse pedi i.e., numerator (e bolela gore o na le dikarolo di le kae tse di lekanang) le denominator (e bolela gore nomoro gotlhe e kgaogantswe ka dikarolo di le kae), sekao: 1/2 le 6/7.
commutative property	order of numbers can be changed when adding and multiplying and the answer remains the same.	ponagalo ya khomuthatife	tatelano ya dinomoro e ka fetolwa fa go tlhakanngwa le go atisa mme karabo e nne e tshwana. sekao: 4 + 5

	example: 4 + 5 = 9, and 5 + 4 = 9 also 2 × 3 = 6 and 3 × 2 = 6		= 9, le 5 + 4 = 9 gape 2 × 3 = 6 le 3 × 2 = 6
compare	look for ways in which two or more things are the same and the ways in which they are different	bapisa/ tshwantshanya	batla ditsela tse dilo di le pedi kgotsa go feta di tshwanang ka tsone le ditsela tse di farologaneng ka tsone
compare numbers	determine their relative size or order	bapisa dipalo/tshwantshanya dipalo	tlhomamisa bogolo jwa tsone kgotsa thulaganyo ya tsone
compensate	provide something, usually in the form of payment, reward, or benefit, to offset a loss, injury, or inconvenience or balancing a value or effect by adding or subtracting a corresponding value	busetsa/khomphenseita	go tlamela ka sengwe, gantsi ka mokgwa wa tuelo, tuelo, kgotsa molemo, go duelela tatlhegelo, kgobalo, kgotsa go sa phuthologa . kgotsa go lekalekanya boleng kgotsa ditlamorago ka go tlhakanya kgotsa go ntsha boleng jo bo tsamaelanang
complete	add the missing parts so that nothing is missing	feleletsa	add the missing parts so that nothing is missing
composite numbers	whole numbers with more than two factors, example: the factors of number 4 are 1, 2 and 4	dinomore tsa khomphosite	dinomoro tlalo tse di nang le dinomoro tse di fetang tse pedi, sekao: dinomoro tsa nomoro 4 ke 1, 2 le 4
concept	general thought or idea; something abstract that is precisely defined and described using mathematical language and notation	kgopolo	kakanyokakaretso kgotsa kakanyo ka ; sengwe se se sa tlhaloganyesegeng sentle se se tlhalosiwang sentle le go tlhalosiwa ka go dirisa puo ya dinomoro le go kwala dintlha
consecutive days	days that come after the other with no skipped days in between	malatsi a a latelanang	malatsi a a latelang a mangwe go se na malatsi a a tlotsweng fa gare
consecutive numbers	numbers that follow each other in a pattern / sequential order. e.g, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are consecutive numbers, as are 10, 11, and 12	dinomore/dipalo tse di latelanang	dinomoro tse di latelang ka tatelano ya paterone / tatelano. ka sekao, 1, 2, 3, 4, le 5 ke dinomoro tse di latelanang, fela jaaka 10, 11, le 12

consecutive weeks	weeks that come after the other with no skipped weeks in between	dibeke tse di latelanang	weeks that come after the other with no skipped weeks in between
consecutive years	years that come after the other with no skipped years in between	dingwaga tse di latelanang	dingwaga tse di tlang morago ga tse dingwe go se na dingwaga tse di tlotsweng fa gare ga tsone
constant	anything that stays the same when all other parts do change in a pattern, equation or expression	setlhomami	sengwe le sengwe se se nnang se tshwana fa dikarolo tse dingwe tsotlhe di fetoga mo pateroneng, ikhweišeneng kgotsa mo tlhalosong
constant difference	same number which is added or subtracted in a sequence of numbers	pharologano e e tlhomamameng	nomoro e e tshwanang e e tlhakanngwang kgotsa e ntshiwang mo tatelanong ya dinomoro
constant ratio	same number which is used to multiply or divide the numbers in a seqence of numbers	rašio e e tlhomamen g	nomoro e e tshwanang e e dirisediwang go atisa kgotsa go arola dinomoro mo tatelanong ya dinomoro
container	object or structure that can hold something	setshodi	selo kgotsa popego e e kgonang go tshwara sengwe
conversion	process of changing a value or expression from one unit to another while preserving its mathematical meaning and value, e.g changing metres to kilometres	phetolo	thulaganyo ya go fetola boleng kgotsa polelo go tswa mo yuniting e nngwe go ya kwa go e nngwe fa o ntse o boloka bokao le boleng jwa yone jwa dinomoro , sk. go fetola dimitara go ya go dikilometara
copy and complete	tasks where you replicate a given pattern, sequence, or expression and then fill in the missing parts to make it whole or complete	kopololaotlatse	ditiro tse mo go tsone o boeletsang paterone e e rileng, tatelano, kgotsa polelo o bo o tlatsa dikarolo tse di tlhaelang go e dira gore e nne e e feletseng kgotsa e e feletseng
corner	point where two or more edges, lines, or curves meet, forming an angle	sekhutlo	ntlha e matlhakore a mabedi kgotsa go feta, mela, kgotsa dikhube di kopanang mo go yone, di bopa enkele

correct	solution, answer, or process that adheres to established rules and definitions, resulting in a valid and accurate outcome	- nepagetseng (letlhaodi)	tharabololo, karabo, kgotsa thulaganyo e e ngaparelang melao e e tlhomilweng le ditlhaloso, e e felelang ka dipoelo tse di utlwalang le tse di nepagetseng
count	act of determining the quantity or the total number of objects in a set or a group	bala	tiro ya go tlhomamisa bontsi kgotsa nomoro gotlhe ya dilo mo seteng kgotsa mo setlhopheng
counters	physical objects, often small disks or chips, used to represent numbers or quantities, aiding in visualizing and manipulating mathematical concepts like counting, addition, subtraction, and more	dibadisi	dilo tse di bonalang, gantsi e le didisiki tse dinnye kgotsa ditšhipisi, tse di dirisiwang go emela dinomoro kgotsa bontsi, tse di thusang go bona ka leitlho la mogopolo le go dirisa dikgopolo tsa dinomoro tse di jaaka go bala, go tlhakanya, go ntsha, le tse dingwe
counting backwards	count in descending order, starting from a given number and decreasing by a certain interval each time	balela morago	bala ka tatelano e e fologang, go simolola ka nomoro e e rileng mme o fokotsege ka kgaotso e e rileng nako le nako
cubit	ancient unit of length based on the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger	khubiti	yuniti ya bogologolo ya boleele e e ikaegileng ka sekgala go tswa mo sekgonong go ya kwa ntlheng ya monwana o o fa gare
curved side	boundary or edge of a shape or object that is not straight, but follows a smooth, continuous arc or curve	letlhakore le le kgogoropo	molelwane kgotsa molelwane wa popego kgotsa selo se se sa tlhamalalang, mme se latela areke kgotsa sebopego se se borethe, se se tswelelang pele
D			
date	record showing a given day, month and year, example: 20 March 2025 or 20-03-2025	letlha	rekoto e e bontshang letsatsi le le rileng, kgwedi le ngwaga, sekao: 20 Mopitlwe 2025 kgotsa 20-03-2025
day	unit of time representing a 24-hour period	letsatsi	yuniti ya nako e e emelang paka ya diura di le 24

decimal comma	used to separate the whole part (on the left) from the fractional part (on the right) of a number; In South Africa, a decimal comma is used	desimalekhoma phegelwana ya desimale	e dirisiwa go tlhatlhamolola karolo yotlhe (ka fa molemeng) le karolo ya dinomoro phatlo (ka fa mojeng) ya nomoro ; Mo Aforika Borwa, go dirisiwa phegelwana ya tesimale .
decimal fraction	numbers that are not whole, using a decimal comma to separate the whole number part from the fractional part, example: 3,14 or 12,5	palophatlo ya desimale	dinomoro tse di sa felelang, go dirisiwa phegelwana ya tesimale go tlhatlhamolola karolo ya nomoro e e feletseng le karolo ya dinomoro phatlo, sekao: 3,14 kgotsa 12,5.
decrease	make the amount or quantity smaller or lesser	fokotsa	dira gore selekanyo kgotsa bontsi bo nne bonnye kgotsa bo nnye
degrees Celsius	unit commonly used to measure temparature, example: 21℃	dikerii ya Celsius	yuniti e gantsi e dirisiwang go lekanya themperetšha, sekao: 21°C
denominator	indicates how many equal parts a whole is divided into. 	searodi/dinomineitha	e bontsha gore selo  se se feletseng se kgaogantswe ka dikarolo di le kae tse di lekanang.
deposit	amount of money placed into an account (noun) or put or set down (something or someone) in a specific place (verb)	dipositi/diposita	selekanyo sa madi a a tsenngwang mo akhaontong kgotsa baya kgotsa baya fa fatshe (sengwe kgotsa mongwe) mo lefelong le le rileng
depth	measure of how deep something is, example: you can measure the depth of a box; when you find the distance between one end of the box and another end of the box, you measure the box's depth	boteng	go lekanya gore selo se boteng jo bo kana kang, sekao: o ka lekanya boteng jwa lebokoso; fa o bona sekgala se se fa gare ga ntlha e nngwe ya lebokoso le ntlha e nngwe ya lebokoso, o lekanya boteng jwa lebokoso

descending order	items arranged from highest to lowest or biggest to smallest	thulaganyo-phologelo	dilwana tse di rulagantsweng go tswa go tse di kwa godimo go ya kwa tlase kgotsa tse dikgolo go ya go tse dinnye
describe	provide a detailed account of what something is, example: its properties and functions, using words or pictures	radisa	neelana ka pegelo e e tseneletseng ya gore selo ke eng, sekao: dipharologantsho le ditiro tsa sona, o dirisa mafoko kgotsa ditshwantsho .
design	create shapes, objects and patterns following specific rules or plan	rala	tlhama dipopego, dilo le diphethene o latela melawana kgotsa leano le le rileng
destination	final point of journey or trip	boyo	ntlha ya bofelo ya loeto kgotsa loeto
determine	find out the exact information or the exact answer about something	tlhomamisa	batlisisa tshedimosetso e e tlhomameng kgotsa karabo e e tlhomameng ka sengwe
diagonal	line that connects two vertices of a polygon, that are not on the same line	tshekagany o/daekonal e	mola o o golaganyang dintlha tse pedi tsa khutlontsi, tse di seng mo moleng o le mongwe
diagram	drawing or picture used to visualise something	setshwantsh etso/ daekeramo	setshwantshoPANSal kgotsa setshwantsho se se dirisediwang go bona sengwe ka leitlho la mogopolo
diagram form	visual representation of something using diagrams, graphs, charts or other visual aids	sebopego sa setshwantsh etso/ sebopego sa daekeramo	kemedi ya pono ya sengwe ka go dirisa dithalo, dikerafo, ditšhate kgotsa dithusa-pono tse dingwe
difference	answer when subtracting one number or quantity from another, example: In 26 – 16 = 10, 10 is the difference between 26 and 16 or comparison of anything according to their characteristics	pharologan o (leina)	araba fa o ntsha nomoro nngwe kgotsa bontsi mo go e nngwe, sekao: Mo go 26 - 16 = 10, 10 ke pharologano fa gare ga 26 le 16 . kgotsa papiso ya sengwe le sengwe go ya ka diponagalo tsa sona

digit	any of the symbols (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9) used to represent numbers, especially within our common base-10 (decimal) system	dijite (leina)	epe ya matshwao (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, kgotsa 9) a a dirisiwang go emela dinomoro , segolobogolo mo teng ga thulaganyo ya rona e e tlwaelegileng ya motheo-10 (tesimale)
digital clock	clock displaying time in a numeric format using digits to show the hours and minutes (and sometimes seconds)	tshupanako ya dijitale	tshupanako e e bontshang nako ka fomete ya dinomoro e dirisa didijiti go bontsha diura le metsotso (mme ka dinako tse dingwe metsotswana)
digital time	display of time using numerical digits	nako ya dijitale	pontsho ya nako ka go dirisa dinomoro
dimension	measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height	bolekano/daemenšene	selekanyo se se ka lekanngwang sa mofuta o o rileng, se se jaaka boleele, bophara, boteng, kgotsa bogodimo
distance	measure of how far apart two points are	sekgala	selekanyo sa gore dintlha tse pedi di katogane go le kana kang
distributive property	multiplying the sum of two or more addends by a number will give the same result as multiplying each addend individually by the number and then adding the products together example: $2(3 + 5) = 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 5$; this property also applies to subtraction	ponagalo ya kgaoganyi/ ponogalo ya diseteributifi	go atisa nomoro ya ditlhakanyo tse pedi kgotsa go feta ka nomoro go tla ntsha dipholo tse di tshwanang le go atisa tlhakanyo nngwe le nngwe ka bongwe ka nomoro mme morago ga moo o tlhakanye dikumo mmogo sekao: $2(3 + 5) = 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 5$; sebopego seno gape se dira mo go ntsheng
divide	break up or share a quantity into equal parts or groups or separate or be separated into parts.	arola	tlhatlhamolola kgotsa tlhatlhamolola selekanyo ka dikarolo tse di lekanang kgotsa ka ditlhopha kgotsa kgaogana kgotsa go kgaoganngwa ka dikarolo.
dividend	number being divided in a division problem, example: in the number sentence $\frac{15}{3} = 5$, the number 15 is the dividend	karolwa	nomoro e kgaoganngwa mo nomoro ng ya karolo, sekao: mo polelong ya dinomoro 15/3 = 5, nomoro 15 ke karolo

divisible	describes a number that can be divided by another number without leaving a reminder	-arolegang	e tlhalosa nomoro e e ka kgaoganngwang ka nomoro e nngwe kwantle ga go tlogela segopotso
division	action of dividing	karolo	tiro ya go aroganya
divisor	number that divides another number, example: 12 ÷ 3 = 4, the number 3 is a divisor of 12	karodi	nomoro e e aroganyang tlhatlhamololang nomoro e nngwe, sekao: 12 ÷ 3 = 4, nomoro 3 ke karoganyo ya 12
double	add the same thing to itself, or multiply something by 2, resulting in twice the original, example., double 8 is 16	menagana /dabola	tlhakanya selo se se tshwanang mo go sone, kgotsa atisa sengwe ka 2, go felela ka gore go nne le se se menaganeng gabedi sa ntlha, sekao., 8 e e menaganeng gabedi ke 16 .
doubling and halving strategy	multiplication strategy which involves doubling one factor and halving the other to make the calculation simpler	Malepa a go menagana /dabola le go hafola	leano la go atisa le le akaretsang go menaganya ntlha e le nngwe gabedi le go fokotsa e nngwe ka halofo go dira gore go balelela go nne bonolo
draw	create a picture or diagram by using a pencil, pen or other instrument	tshwantsha	tlhama setshwantsho kgotsa setshwantsho ka go dirisa pensele, pene kgotsa sediriswa se sengwe
E			
each	term used to indicate that a statement or operation applies to every individual element or unit within a set or collection	nngwe le nngwe	lereo le le dirisiwang go supa gore setatamente kgotsa tiro e ama elemente nngwe le nngwe kgotsa yuniti nngwe le nngwe mo teng ga sete kgotsa kokoanyo
earn	get money in exchange for work that you do or receive or gain something as a result of effort, work, or achievement	amogela/ *ungwelwa*	bona madi ka kananyo ya tiro e o e dirang kgotsa go amogela kgotsa go bona sengwe ka ntlha ya maiteko, tiro kgotsa phitlhelelo
eight	cardinal number between 7 and 9; composite number	robedi (	nomoro ya konokono e e fa gare ga 7 le 9; nomoro e e kopantsweng

eighth	ordinal form of the number eight, meaning it indicates position in a sequence example: the eighth day of the month (adjective) or one of 8 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{8}$ (noun)	-borobedi (letlhaodi)/ nngwe-robeding (leina)	sebopego sa tatelano sa nomoro ya borobedi, se se rayang gore e bontsha boemo mo sekaong sa tatelano: letsatsi la borobedi la kgwedi (letlhaodi) kgotsa nngwe ya dikarolo tse 8 tse di lekanang tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka sone, sekao: 1/8 (leina)
enlarge	increase the size of something or increase the size of the shape or figure while maintaining its proportion by multiplying with a contant ratio or scale factor	godisa	oketsa bogolo jwa sengwe kgotsa oketsa bogolo jwa popego kgotsa setshwantsho fa o ntse o boloka selekanyo sa sone ka go se atisa ka rašio e e sa fetogeng kgotsa selekanyo sa sekale
equal	being same in quantity, dimension, degree, or value	-lekalekanang (	go tshwana ka bontsi, tekanyo, selekanyo, kgotsa boleng
equal sharing	concept used to divide a whole quantity into a specific number of equal parts or groups, where each part or group contains the same number of items	kgaoganyo e e lekalekanang	kgopolo e e dirisiwang go tlhatlhamolola selekanyo sotlhe go nna nomoro e e rileng ya dikarolo kgotsa ditlhopha tse di lekanang, mo karolo nngwe le nngwe kgotsa setlhopha se nang le nomoro e e tshwanang ya dilwana .
equal sign	shows equal quantities or numbers, the symbol '=' is used	letshwao la tekatekano	e bontsha dinomoro tse di lekanang kgotsa dinomoro , go dirisiwa letshwao '='
equivalent (adjective)	two or more things that are equal in value, function, or meaning, even if they look different	-tshwanang	dilo tse pedi kgotsa go feta tse di lekanang ka boleng, tiro kgotsa bokao, le fa di lebega di farologane .
equivalent form (adjective)	different ways of representing the same thing such that they have the same value or meaning	mokgwa o o tshwanang	ditsela tse di farologaneng tsa go emela selo se le sengwe gore di nne le boleng kgotsa bokao jo bo tshwanang
equivalent fractions	represent the same value, even though they have		emela boleng jo bo tshwanang, le fa di na le

(noun phrase)	different numerators and denominators; can be found by multiplying or dividing both the numerator and denominator of a fraction by the same non-zero number. example: $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{15}{35}$	dipalophatlo tse di tshwanang	dinomoro le dinomoro tse di farologaneng; e ka bonwa ka go atisa kgotsa go arola nomoro le nomoro e e kwa tlase ya nomoro phatlo ka nomoro e le nngwe e e seng ya lefela. sekao: 3/7 × 5/5= 15/35
estimate *(verb)*	approximate calculation or judgement of the value, number quantity or extent of something	fopholetsa	nomoro e e fopholediwang kgotsa katlholo ya boleng, bontsi jwa nomoro kgotsa bogolo jwa sengwe
estimation *(verb)*	process of making a quick, approximate calculation that is close enough to the exact answer; often used when precise measurements or tools are not available	phopholetso	thulaganyo ya go dira palelo e e bonako, e e fopholediwang e e gaufi thata le karabo e e tlhomameng; gantsi e dirisiwa fa go se na dilekanyo tse di tlhomameng kgotsa didirisiwa
even number *(noun)*	whole number that is exactly divisible by 2, example: 0; 2; 4; 6; 8; 10; …	palo ya karoga-ka-pedi	nomoro e e feletseng e e ka arogannggwang sentle ka 2, sekao: 0; 2; 4; 6; 8; 10; ..
evening *(noun)*	time interval after sunset	maitseboa	kgaotso ya nako morago ga go phirima ga letsatsi
exceed *(verb)*	one quantity is greater or more than another	feta	selekanyo sengwe se segolo kgotsa se feta se sengwe
expanded notation *(noun)*	representing a number as a sum of its place value parts	kwalololo e e atolositswen g (leina)	e e emelang nomoro jaaka nomoro gotlhe ya dikarolo tsa boleng jwa yone
extend (*verb*)	enlarge; expanded to include additional elements or values	atolosa *(lediri)*	godisa; e atolositswe go akaretsa dielemente tse dingwe kgotsa boleng
F			
face *(noun)*	any flat surface of an object	sefatla	boalogodimo bongwe le bongwe jo bo sephaphathi jwa selo

face of the clock *(adjective)*	circular representation of a 12-hour or 24-hour cycle, divided into equal parts, with each part representing a unit of time	sefatla sa tshupanako	setshwantsho sa sekula sa saekele ya diura di le 12 kgotsa di le 24, se se kgaogantsweng ka dikarolo tse di lekanang, mme karolo nngwe le nngwe e emela yuniti ya nako
fact (noun)	*piece of information that is known to be true*	*tshwela(leina)*	*tshedimosetso e e itsiweng e le boammaaruri*
factor *(noun)*	*number that is multiplied by another number to get a product. example: 2 and 4 are factors of 8 because 2 × 4 = 8*	*feketara/seatisetsi (leina)*	*nomoro e e atisiwang ka nomoro e nngwe go bona setlhagiswa. sekao: 2 le 4 ke dinomoro nomoro tsa 8 ka gonne 2 × 4 = 8*
false *(adjective)*	*statement that is incorrect or untrue*	*-fosagetseng (letlhaodi)*	*statement that is incorrect or untrue*
few *(adjective)*	*small quantity of something; not many things*	*-mmalwa (letlhaodi)*	*selekanyo se sennye sa sengwe; ga se dilo tse dintsi*
fifth *(adjective/noun)*	*ordinal form of the number five indicating position in a sequence example: the fifth day of the month (adjective)* *or* *one of 5 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{5}$ (noun)*	*-botlhano (letlhaodi)/ nngwetlhanong (leina)*	*sebopego sa tatelano sa nomoro ya botlhano se se supang maemo mo tatelanong sekao: letsatsi la botlhano la kgwedi (letlhaodi)* *kgotsa* *nngwe ya dikarolo tse 5 tse di lekanang tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka sone, sekao: 1/5 (leina)*
figure *(noun)*	diagram or sketch of an object or shape	setshwantsho *(leina)*	setshwantsho kgotsa seketšhe sa selo kgotsa popego
financial contexts *(noun)*	management, creation, and study of money, banking, credit, investments, assets, and liabilities	makaeloa tsa matlole*(leina)*	go laola, go tlhama, le go ithuta madi, go banka, go adima madi, go beeletsa madi, dithoto le melato
first *(adjective)*	ordinal form of the number one, meaning it indicates a position in a sequence example: the 1st day of the week	-ntlha *(letlhaodi)*	sebopego sa tatelano sa nomoro ya ntlha, se se rayang gore e supa maemo mo tatelanong sekao: letsatsi la ntlha la beke

five *(noun)*	cardinal number between 4 and preceding 6; a prime number	tlhano	nomoro ya konokono e e fa gare ga 4 le e e tlang pele ga 6; nomoro -thata
flow diagram *(noun)*	diagram showing how an input value is transformed into an output value based on a specific rule or an inverse thereof	tshwantshetso ya dikelelano/ daekeramo ya dikelelano	setshwantsho se se bontshang ka moo boleng jwa tsenyo bo fetolelwang go nna boleng jwa dipholo go ikaegilwe ka molao o o rileng kgotsa phetogo ya one
fraction *(noun)*	part of a whole	palophatlo	karolo ya selo se se feletseng
fraction strip *(noun)*	tool used understand fractions by representing them as equal parts of a whole using paper or other materials; and can be used to compare, add, subtract, and find equivalent fractions	pharolo ya dipalophatlo	sediriswa se se dirisitsweng go tlhaloganya dinomoro phatlo ka go di emela jaaka dikarolo tse di lekanang tsa selo se se feletseng o dirisa pampiri kgotsa didirisiwa tse dingwe; mme e ka dirisiwa go bapisa, go tlhakanya, go ntsha le go batla dinomoro phatlo tse di lekanang
G			
general rule *(noun)*	relationship or rule that defines how the elements in the pattern are organised	molawanakakaretso *(leina)*	kamano kgotsa molao o o tlhalosang kafa dielemente tsa paterone di rulagantsweng ka gone
geometric pattern (noun)	pattern represented in lines, shapes and objects that are arranged in a specific manner	paterone ya sejiometeri	paterone e e emetsweng ka mela, dipopego le dilo tse di rulagantsweng ka mokgwa o o rileng
geometric shapes (noun)	closed figures created using points, lines, and curves or a combination of both, example: circles, rectangles, cones, etc.	dipopego tsa sejiometeri	ditshwantsho tse di tswetsweng tse di tlhamilweng go dirisiwa dintlha, mela, le dikhube kgotsa go kopanngwa ga tsone ka bobedi, sekao: didiko, dikhutlonnetsepa, dikhounu, jj.
gram *(noun)*	unit to measure mass equal to one thousandth of a kilogram	gerama	yuniti ya go lekanya boima jo bo lekanang le nngwetharong ya kilogerama
grid *(noun)*	pattern of evenly spaced intersecting lines or dots often used for plotting	boralelo/keriti	paterone ya mela e e kopanang e e katoganeng ka go lekana kgotsa marontho a gantsi a

	points, drawings figures, displaying equations etc.		dirisiwang go rulaganya dintlha, ditshwantsho tsa dinomoro , go bontsha ditekanyetso jj.
group *(noun)*	set or collection of numbers, shapes or objects	setlhopha	sete kgotsa kokoanyo ya dinomoro , dipopego kgotsa dilo
grouping *(verb)*	grouping means combining numbers or objects into sets based on certain criteria	tlhophafatsa	go tlhaola dilo ka ditlhopha go raya go kopanya dinomoro kgotsa dilo go nna disete go ikaegilwe ka ditlhokego tse di rileng
growing pattern *(noun)*	pattern that increases by a specific rule or amount	paterone e e golang	paterone e e oketsegang ka molao o o rileng kgotsa ka selekanyo se se rileng
H			
half *(noun)*	fraction ($\frac{1}{2}$), which means dividing into two equal parts	seripa/halofo *(leina)*	nomoro phatlo (1/2), e e rayang go tlhatlhamolola dikarolo tse pedi tse di lekanang
half past *(adverb)*	30 minutes after the beginning of an hour	seripa morago ga *(letlhalosi)*	ntlha metsotso e le 30 morago ga tshimologo ya ura
halfway between *(adjective)*	midpoint or average of two point or given values	magareng ga *(letlhaodi)*	ntlhagare kgotsa nomoro gare ya dintlha tse pedi kgotsa boleng jo bo neetsweng
halving *(verb)*	dividing a number or quantity by 2 or multiplying by half ($\frac{1}{2}$)	go ripafatsa/ go hafola (lediri)	go arola nomoro kgotsa bontsi ka 2 kgotsa go atisa ka halofo (1/2)
height *(noun)*	measure of vertical distance from a reference point, typically the ground or a base level, to the top or highest point of an object	bogodimo (leina)	selekanyo sa sekgala se se tsepameng go tswa kwa ntlheng ya tshupiso, gantsi fa fatshe kgotsa mo maemong a motheo, go ya kwa ntlheng e e kwa godimo kgotsa e e kwa godimodimo ya selo
hexagon *(noun)*	closed figure with six straight sides	khutlothatarao/hekesaghone (leina)	setshwantsho se se tswetsweng se se nang le matlhakore a le marataro a a tlhamaletseng
horizontal *(adjective)*	something lying flat from side to side, like a line or a	- rapaletseng (letlhaodi)	selo se se rapaletseng sephaphathi go tswa letlhakoreng le lengwe go

	surface that goes left and right, not up and down		ya kwa go le lengwe, jaaka mola kgotsa boalogodimo jo bo yang kafa molemeng le kafa mojeng, e seng go ya kwa godimo le kwa tlase .
hour *(noun)*	unit of measuring time equal to 60 minutes	ura (leina)	yuniti ya go lekanya nako e e lekanang le metsotso e le 60
hour hand (*noun*)	short hand of a clock which shows how many hours have passed in a day	lenaka la ura (leina)	seatla se sekhutshwane sa tshupanako se se bontshang gore go fetile diura di le kae mo letsatsing
hundred (*noun*)	base-10 system representing 10 groups of 10	lekgolo (leina)	thulaganyo ya motheo-10 e e emelang ditlhopha di le lesome tsa di le lesome
I			
identify *(verb)*	establish or indicate what something is	supolola (lediri tlhaola	tlhomamisa kgotsa go supa gore sengwe ke eng
including *(verb)*	having something or someone as a part of a group, list, or amount; adding or counting something in, not leave it out.	akaretsa (lediri)	go nna le sengwe kgotsa mongwe jaaka karolo ya setlhopha, lenaane, kgotsa selekanyo; go oketsa kgotsa go bala sengwe mo teng, e seng go se tlogela.
incorrect *(adjective)*	something that has mistakes in it or false	- fosagetsen g (letlhaodi)	selo se se nang le diphoso mo go sone kgotsa se se seng boammaaruri
increase *(verb)*	make something bigger in size or value	oketsa (lediri)	dira sengwe se segolo ka bogolo kgotsa ka boleng
increasing pattern *(noun)*	pattern that grows by a specific rule or amount	Paterone e e oketsegang (leina)	paterone e e golang ka molao o o rileng kgotsa selekanyo se se rileng
indicate *(verb)*	show, point out, or make clear something, often using symbols or notations	kaya (lediri)	bontsha, supa, kgotsa go tlhalosa sengwe sentle, gantsi o dirisa matshwao kgotsa dintlha tse di kwadilweng
input *(noun)*	value that is entered into a number sentence which is then used to generate an output	kakgelwa (leina)	boleng jo bo tsenngwang mo polelong ya dinomoro jo bo dirisiwang go ntsha dipholo
inspection *(verb)*	looking at a problem and quickly recognizing the		go leba bothata le go lemoga tharabololo ka

	solution without needing to perform extensive calculations or follow a step-by-step process, example: in p + 6 = 10, you can easily see that $p = 4$ by inspection	tlhatlhoba (lediri)	bonako kwantle ga go tlhoka go dira dipalelo tse di tseneletseng kgotsa go latela thulaganyo ya kgato ka kgato, sekao: mo go p + 6 = 10, o ka bona bonolo fela gore p = 4 ka go tlhatlhoba .
inverse operations *(noun)*	pairs of mathematical operations that undo each other, example: addition and subtraction are inverse operations, and multiplication and division are inverse operations, examples: 8 + 9 = 17 and 17 – 9 = 8; 6 × 4 = 24 and 24 ÷ 4 = 6	diopereišene tse di dirololanang (leina)	dipara tsa ditiro tsa dinomoro tse di dirololang tse dingwe, sekao: go tlhakanya le go ntsha ke ditiro tse di boelang morago, mme go atisa le go arola ke ditiro tse di boelang morago, dikai: 8 + 9 = 17 le 17 – 9 = 8; 6 × 4 = 24 le 24 ÷ 4 = 6
investigate *(verb)*	conduct a systematic and thorough examination of a concepts or problems, using various techniques or tools to build a deeper understanding	lhotlhomisa (lediri)	dira tlhatlhobo e e rulagantsweng le e e tseneletseng ya dikgopolo kgotsa mathata, o dirisa dithekeniki tse di farologaneng kgotsa didirisiwa go aga tlhaloganyo e e tseneletseng
investigation *(noun)*	systematic and thorough examination of concepts, relationships, or problems to gather information, identify patterns, and draw conclusions	tlhotlhomiso (leina)	tlhatlhobo e e rulagantsweng le e e tseneletseng ya dikgopolo, dikamano, kgotsa mathata go kokoanya tshedimosetso, go lemoga diphethene, le go dira diphetso
irregular polygon *(noun)*	type of polygon that does not have all sides and angles equal	khutlontsi e e sa tlhomamang/ pholighone e e sa tlhomamang (leina)	mofuta wa polikone e e senang matlhakore otlhe le dikhutlwana tse di lekanang
isometric grid *(noun)*	a grid of equilateral triangles	keriti e e aesometerikii (leina)	keriti ya ekhwilaterale teraenkele tse di nang le matlhakore a a lekanang

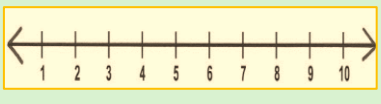
item *(noun)*	general word that is used to refer to a single element or member within a set, list or collection	ntlha (leina)	lefokokakaretso le le dirisiwang go kaya elemente e le nngwe kgotsa tokololo mo teng ga sete, lenaane kgotsa kokoanyo
K			
key *(noun)*	list, legend or note that explains the meaning of the symbols, colors, or other visual elements used in a graph, chart, or diagram	taetsi (leina)	lenaane, tlhamane kgotsa ntlha e e tlhalosang bokao jwa matshwao, mebala, kgotsa dielemente tse dingwe tse di bonwang tse di dirisiwang mo kerafong, mo tšhateng, kgotsa mo setshwantshong
key sequence *(noun)*	specific order of numbers, symbols, or operations that unlocks or solves a mathematical problem, puzzle, or code	tatelano ya taetsi (leina)	tatelano e e rileng ya dinomoro , matshwao, kgotsa ditiro tse di lotlololang kgotsa tse di rarabololang nomoro ya dinomoro , malepa, kgotsa khoutu
kilograms *(noun)*	Standard International (SI) unit of mass equal to 1 000 g	dikilogerama (leina)	yuniti e e tlwaelegileng ya Boditšhabatšhaba (SI) ya mase e e lekanang le 1 000 g
kilolitre *(noun)*	unit to measure volume or capacity; equal to 1 000 ℓ	kilolitara (leina)	yuniti ya go lekanya bolumu kgotsa bokgoni; e lekana le 1 000 ℓ
kilometre *(noun)*	unit to measure length; equal to 1 000 m	kilomitara (leina)	yuniti ya go lekanya boleele; e lekana le 1 000 m
kitchen scales *(noun)*	measuring tool for mass used to measure weight of ingredients in the kitchen	dikeile tsa boapeelo (leina)	sedirisiwa sa go lekanya mase jo bo dirisiwang go lekanya mase jwa metswako mo ntlwaneng ya boapeelo
L			
length *(noun)*	measurement along a line or curve or the longest side of the object or shape	boleele *(leina)*	go lekanya go tsamaelana le mola kgotsa sebopego kgotsa letlhakore le le telele go gaisa la selo kgotsa popego
less than *(adjective)*	means fewer than or smaller than	-tlase ga *(letlhaodi)*	e kaya e nnye go feta kgotsa e nnye go feta
limited to *(adjective)*	indicates that a mathematical concept, object or operation is	- felela go *(letlhaodi)*	e supa gore kgopolo ya mmetshe, selo kgotsa tiro e

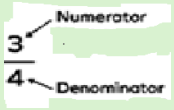
	restricted, constrained or bounded		thibetswe, e a thibelwa kgotsa e lekanyeditswe
line *(noun)*	set of points that extend infinitely in two directions, with all points on the line lying in a single plane	mola *(leina)*	sete ya dintlha tse di atologang ka tsela e e sa feleng go ya kwa matlhakoreng a mabedi, mme dintlha tsotlhe mo moleng di rapaletse mo sefofaneng se le sengwe
line segment *(noun)*	part of a line that has two endpoints; or a straight path that connects two points and has a fixed length	karolo ya mola*(leina)*	karolo ya mola o o nang le dintlha tse pedi tsa bokhutlo; kgotsa tsela e e tlhamaletseng e e golaganyang dintlha tse pedi mme e na le boleele jo bo tlhomameng
litre (ℓ)(noun)	Standard International (SI) unit for capacity or volume; equal to 1 000 ml	litara (ℓ) (leina)	Yuniti ya Boditšhabatšhaba e e tlwaelegileng (SI) ya bokgoni kgotsa bolumu; e lekana le 1 000 ml
long division *(noun)*	strategy for dividing numbers into smaller groups or parts, it helps to break down a problem into simple and easy steps	karolotelele (leina)	leano la go tlhatlhamolola dinomoro ka ditlhopha tse dinnye kgotsa ka dikarolo, le thusa go tlhatlhamolola bothata ka dikgato tse di bonolo le tse di bonolo
M			
mass *(noun)*	a measure of how heavy or light an object is	boima/mmase *(leina)*	selekanyo sa gore selo se mase go le kana kang kgotsa se botlhofo go le kana kang
match *(verb)*	identifying or connecting similar objects or elements based on shared characterics, such as size, shape or number	nyalanya	go supa kgotsa go golaganya dilo kgotsa dielemente tse di tshwanang go ikaegilwe ka dipharologantsho tse di tshwanang, tse di jaaka bogolo, popego kgotsa nomoro
measure *(verb)*	find the size of one or more features, such as length, breadth, height, capacity, mass, etc.	lekanya	batla bogolo jwa ntlha e le nngwe kgotsa go feta, jaaka boleele, bophara, bogodimo, bokgoni, mase, jj
measurement *(noun)*	process of determining the size of one or more features of something, typically involving	selekanyo/ tekanyo	thulaganyo ya go tlhomamisa bogolo jwa karolo e le nngwe kgotsa go feta ya sengwe, gantsi e

	comparing it to a known standard or unit		akaretsa go se bapisa le selekanyo se se itsegeng kgotsa yuniti
measurement contexts *(noun)*	application of measurement concepts and skills to real-world situations, including length, area, volume, mass, time, and temperature, often involving estimation, comparison, and calculation	Makaelo a dilekanyo	tiriso ya dikgopolo le bokgoni jwa go lekanya mo maemong a mmatota, go akaretsa le boleele, bogolo, bolumu, boima, nako le themperetšha, gantsi go akaretsa go fopholetsa, go bapisa le go bala .
measuring instrument *(noun)*	device used to measure a physical quantity, such as length, mass, time, temperature, or pressure	*sediriswa sa tekanyo*	sedirisiwa se se dirisediwang go lekanya selekanyo se se bonalang, se se jaaka boleele, boima, nako, themperetšha kgotsa kgatelelo
mental calculation *(noun)*	involves performing arithmetic operations (like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) solely using your mind, without relying on external tools like calculators or paper or pencil	go balela mo tlhogong	e akaretsa go dira ditiro tsa dinomoro (tse di jaaka go tlhakanya, go ntsha, go atisa, le go arola) o dirisa mogopolo wa gago fela, kwantle ga go ikaega ka didirisiwa tsa kwa ntle tse di jaaka dikhalekhuleita kgotsa pampiri kgotsa pensele .
mental maths *(noun)*	broader term that involves a range of mathematical skills and applications which involves a rapid recall of number facts and the development of calculation strategies that can be applied quickly	*Mmetshe wa menthele*	lereo le le anameng le le akaretsang bokgoni jo bo farologaneng jwa dinomoro le ditiriso tse di akaretsang go gakologelwa ka bonako dintlha tsa dinomoro le go tlhama maano a go balelela a a ka dirisiwang ka bonako
method *(noun)*	step-by-step way of doing something such as solving a problem, constructing an object or calculating an answer	mokgwa	tsela ya kgato ka kgato ya go dira sengwe jaaka go rarabolola nomoro , go aga selo kgotsa go balela karabo
metre stick *(noun)*	measuring instrument with equally spaced markings to measure lengths, widths, and heights in units of metres (m) and sub-units	rula ya mitara	sediriswa sa go lekanya se se nang le matshwao a a katoganeng ka go lekana go lekanya boleele, bophara, le bogodimo ka diyuniti tsa dimitara (m) le

	such as centimetres (cm) and millimetres (mm)		diyunitipotlana tse di jaaka disentimetara (cm) le dimilimitara (mm)
metre *(noun)*	Standard International (SI) unit of length equal to 100 cm	mitara (leina)	Yuniti e e tlwaelegileng ya Boditšhabatšhaba (SI) ya boleele jo bo lekanang le 100 cm
midday *(noun)*	middle of the day, exactly 12:00 noon	motshegare/ sethoboloko (leina)	mo gare ga letsatsi, ka 12:00 motshegare
millilitre *(noun)*	unit of measurement in a matric system to measure smaller capacity or volume	mililitara *(leina)*	yuniti ya go lekanya mo thulaganyong ya materiki go lekanya bokgoni jo bonnye kgotsa bolumu
millimetre *(noun)*	unit of measurement in a matric system for short length or distance	milimitara *(leina)*	yuniti ya go lekanya mo thulaganyong ya materiki ya boleele jo bokhutshwane kgotsa sekgala
minimum temperature *(noun)*	lowest value of temperature recorded or measured within a given time period or data-set	seelo sa bonnye sa themphereitšha (leina)	boleng jo bo kwa tlase thata jwa themphereitšha e e kwadilweng kgotsa e e lekanyeditsweng mo pakeng e e rileng kgotsa mo seteng ya tshedimosetso
minuend *(noun)*	quantity or a number from which a number is to be subtracted, example:10 – 3 = 7, the minuend is 10	minuente (leina)	bontsi kgotsa nomoro e nomoro e tshwanetseng go ntshiwa mo go yone, sekao:10 – 3 = 7, minuend ke 10
minus (–) *(noun)*	operation sign used to indicate subtraction	letshwao la ntsha (-) (leina)	letshwao la tiriso le le dirisiwang go supa go ntsha
minute hand *(noun)*	long hand on a clock face which shows how many minutes have passed in each hour	lenaka la metsotso *(leina)*	seatla se seleele mo sefatlhegong sa tshupanako. E bontsha gore go fetile metsotso e le kae mo ura nngwe le nngwe
minute *(noun)*	unit of time which is 60 seconds	motsotso *(leina)*	yuniti ya nako e leng metsotswana e le 60
minutes before *(noun)*	certain number of minutes have passed before a specific time, for example:5 minutes before 8 o'clock means it is 07:55	metsotso pele ga *(leina)*	nomoro e e rileng ya metsotso e fetile pele ga nako e e rileng, sekao: metsotso e le 5 pele ga ura ya bo 8 e raya gore ke 07:55
minutes past *(noun)*	certain number of minutes have passed after a specific time, example: 5	metsotso morago ga *(leina)*	nomoro e e rileng ya metsotso e fetile morago ga nako e e rileng, sekao:

	minutes past 8 o'clock means it is 08:05		metsotso e le 5 morago ga ura ya bo 8 go raya gore ke 08:05.
month *(noun)*	period of time which is approximately 28 - 31 days	kgwedi *(leina)*	paka ya nako e e ka nnang malatsi a le 28 - 31
more than *(adjective)*	greater quantity or value in size or amount, represented by a symbol >	go feta *(letlhaodi)*	selekanyo se segolo kgotsa boleng ka bogolo kgotsa selekanyo, se se emelwang ke letshwao >
morning *(noun)*	part of the day from midnight until midday	moso*(leina)*	karolo ya letsatsi go tloga bosigogare go fitlha motshegare
multiple *(noun)*	product that we get when one number is multiplied by another number example, if we say 4 × 5 = 20, here 20 is a multiple of 4 and 5	katiswa (leina)	setlhagiswa se re se bonang fa nomoro e le nngwe e atisiwa ka nomoro e nngwe sekao, fa re re 4 × 5 = 20, fano 20 ke katiso ya 4 le 5 .
multiplicand (	number being multiplied, example, in $3 \times 6 = 18$, 3 is the multiplicand	katisegwa	nomoro e e atisiwang, sekao, mo go 3 × 6 = 18, 3 ke katiso
multiplicatio n fact	mathematics problem that shows the result of multiplying two numbers together, example: 2 × 3 = 6	tshwela ya katiso	nomoro ya dinomoro e e bontshang dipholo tsa go atisa dinomoro tse pedi mmogo, sekao: 2 × 3 = 6
multiplicatio n table	structured way to present the products of multiplying numbers	lenane la katiso	tsela e e rulagantsweng ya go tlhagisa dipoelo tsa go atisa dinomoro
multiplicatio n	mathematical operation that represents the reapeted addition of a number example, $4 \times 3 = 12$, which means $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$	katiso	tiro ya dinomoro e e emelang go tlhakanya gangwe le gape ga sekao sa nomoro , 4×3=12, se se rayang gore 4+4+4=12
multiplicativ e inverse	number(reciprocal) that when multiplied by the original number, results in a product of 1, example: 2 $\times \frac{1}{2} = 1$	tlhanolo ya katiso	nomoro (e e boelang morago) e fa e atisiwa ka nomoro ya ntlha, e felelang ka setlhagiswa sa 1, sekao: 2 $\times \frac{1}{2} = 1$
multiplier	number that multiplies another number, example: in 3 × 6 = 18, 6 is the multiplier	katisi	nomoro e e atisang nomoro e nngwe, sekao: mo go 3 × 6 = 18, 6 ke sekatisi
multiply	perform a mathematical calculation to find a	atisa	dira palelo ya dinomoro go bona maduo a dinomoro

	product of two or more numbers which is also called repeated addition or increase or grow something rapidly; reproduce or breed; combine or duplicate something		tse pedi kgotsa go feta tse gape di bidiwang go tlhakanya gangwe le gape kgotsa go oketsa kgotsa go godisa sengwe ka bonako; go tsala kgotsa go tsala; kopanya kgotsa go boeletsa sengwe
N			
natural numbers	set of numbers that are greater than zero; also known as counting numbers example: 1, 6, 89, 345, …	dinomore tsa tlholego	sete ya dinomoro tse di fetang lefela; e e itsegeng gape jaaka go bala dinomoro sekao: 1, 6, 89, 345, ...
non-polygons *(noun)*	geometric figures that don't have straight sides or are not closed	eseng-khutlontsi/ eseng-pholighone	ditshwantsho tsa jometeri tse di senang matlhakore a a tlhamaletseng kgotsa tse di sa tswalwang
not limited to	mathematical concept, object or operation is general, extensive or open-ended	-sa feleleng go	kgopolo ya dinomoro , selo kgotsa tiro ke ya kakaretso, e e tseneletseng kgotsa e e bulegileng
note	written or recorded; worth paying attention to; important or significant	ntlha (leina) ela tlhoko	e e kwadilweng kgotsa e e rekotilweng; e e tshwanetseng go elwa tlhoko; botlhokwa kgotsa botlhokwa
number	mathematical object used to represent the quantity of objects or items; express the size, length, or amount of something; identify or classify objects, events, or positions.	nomore/palo	selo sa dinomoro se se dirisiwang go emela bontsi jwa dilo kgotsa dilwana; tlhagisa bogolo, boleele kgotsa selekanyo sa sengwe; supa kgotsa go tlhaola dilo, ditiragalo kgotsa maemo.
number line	straight line with numbers marked on it at equal intervals. 	molapalo	mola o o tlhamaletseng o o nang le didijiti tse di tshwailweng mo go one ka dikgaotso tse di lekanang.
number name	word representation of a numerical value, example:	leina la nomore	kemedi ya lefoko ya boleng jwa dinomoro , sekao:

	one for 1, two for 2, and twenty-five for 25		nngwe ya 1, tse pedi tsa 2, le masome a mabedi le botlhano tsa 25
number range	group of numbers that starts from one number and ends at another number.	mogotlhelo wa dinomore	setlhopha sa dinomoro se se simololang ka nomoro e le nngwe mme se felela ka nomoro e nngwe.
number sentence	statement that expresses a mathematical relationship between numbers, using quantities or values, operations or symbols	polelopalo	polelo e e tlhalosang kamano ya dinomoro fa gare ga dinomoro , e dirisa dilekanyo kgotsa boleng, ditiro kgotsa matshwao
number symbol	numbers represented by symbol called numeral, such as 5 for the number five	letshwaopalo	didijiti tse di emelwang ka letshwao le le bidiwang nomoro , jaaka 5 mo nomoro ng ya botlhano
number value	worth of each digit in that number which depends on its place value	bolengpalo	boleng jwa nomoro nngwe le nngwe mo nomoro ng eo e e ikaegileng ka boleng jwa lefelo la yone
numerator	indicates how many equal parts are there 	nyumereitha (leina)	e bontsha gore go na le dikarolo di le kae tse di lekanang
numeric pattern	sequence of numbers that follows a certain rule or order	Paterone ya senyumeriki	tatelano ya dinomoro e e latelang molao kgotsa tatelano e e rileng
O			
odd number	whole number that cannot be divided evenly by 2	nomore ya setlhotsi	palo e e feletseng e e ka se kgoneng go aroganngwa ka go lekana ka 2
one	first cardinal number; multiplicative identity	nngwe	palo ya ntlha ya motheo; boitshupo jwa katiso
ones	place value of the rightmost digit in a whole number, representing the value of the digit, example, in the number 37, the 7 is in the ones place, representing 7 ones	bo-nngwe	boleng palo e e kwa mojeng thata mo palong e e feletseng, e e emelang boleng palo, sekai, mo palong ya 37, 7 e mo lefelong la bongwe, e emela bongwe jo bo 7
operation sign	mathematical symbols that denote basic operations, example: (+) for addition: (−) for subtraction, × for multiplication, ÷ for division	letshwao la oporeišene	matshwao a dipalo a a bontshang ditiro tsa motheo, sekao: (+) fa go tlhakanngwa: (-) fa go ntsha, × fa go atisa, ÷ fa go arolwa
mathematical operation	process performed on numbers , such as addition,	oporeišene ya	thulaganyo e e dirwang mo dipalong , tse di jaaka go

	subtraction, multiplication and division. example, $4 \div 2 + 6 \times 2 + 3(5 - 2)$	semathematihiki	tlhakanya, go ntsha, go atisa le go arola. sekao, $4 \div 2 + 6 \times 2 + 3(5 - 2)$
ordering data	arranging data in a specific sequence, example: ascending order, descending order, most occuring, ...	*thulaganyo ya dinewane*	go rulaganya tshedimosetso ka tatelano e e rileng, sekai: tatelano e e tlhatlogang, tatelano e e fologang, e e diragalang thata, ...
ordinal number	indicates an opposition or rank of something	~~palo tatelano~~ palokemo-tatelano	supa kganetso kgotsa maemo a sengwe
output	result or value that is produced when a specific input is processed	dipholo/ntsho	dipholo kgotsa boleng jo bo tlhagisiwang fa go dirisiwa tshedimosetso e e rileng
own creation	ability to design and develop patterns, objects or shapes based on own ideas and rules	boitlhamelo/ itlhamelo	bokgoni jwa go tlhama le go tlhama diphethene, dilo kgotsa dipopego tse di ikaegileng ka dikgopolo le melao ya gago
P			
p.m.	'post meridien', a Latin word for 'after midday' in a 12-hour clock format which shows times after 12 noon but before 12 midnight	tshokologo/thapama/p.m.	'post meridien', lefoko la Selatine le le rayang 'morago ga motshegare wa sethoboloko' ka sebopego sa tshupanako ya diura di le 12 e bontshang dinako morago ga ura ya bo 12 sethoboloko mme pele ga ura ya bo 12 ya bosigogare
palm of hand	old measuring unit which is equal to a width of a hand and it does not include the thumb	bogare jwa seatla	yuniti ya bogologolo ya go lekanya e e lekanang le bophara jwa seatla mme e sa akaretse monwana wa kgonope
pattern	arrangement of numbers, lines or shapes that follows a specific rule or sequence	paterone	thulaganyo ya dipalo, mela kgotsa dipopego tse di latelang molao o o rileng kgotsa tatelano
pentagon	closed figure with five straight sides	khutlotlhano /phenthagh one	setshwantsho se se tswaleging se se nang le matlhakore a matlhano a a tlhamaletseng
percent	means per 100 or out of 100.	peresente	e kaya mo go 100 kgotsa mo go 100.

percentage (noun)	way of expressing a fraction as hundredths represented by symbol (%)	peresente	tsela ya go tlhagisa palophatlo jaaka dikarolo tsa lekgolo tse di emelwang ka letshwao (%)
perimeter (*noun*)	primarily applies to 2D shapes, measuring the distance around the shape.	perimita modiko	e dira thata mo dipopegong tsa 2D, e lekanya sekgala se se dikologileng popego.
physical form	tangible representation of a mathematical concepts or objects such as geometric objects, counting blocks, etc	popego ya sebele	kemedi e e bonalang ya dikgopolo tsa mmetshe kgotsa dilo tse di jaaka dilo tsa jometeri, diboloko tsa go bala, jalo le jalo
place holder	symbol or character (□) used to represent an unknown value	seemela	letshwao kgotsa tlhaka (□) e e dirisiwang go emela boleng jo bo sa itsiweng
place value	value of every digit in a number depending on its position	boleng jwa kemo (leina)	boleng jwa nomoro nngwe le nngwe mo palong go ikaegile ka boemo jwa yone
plus (+)	operation sign used to indicate addition	tlhakanya (+)	letshwao la tiriso le le dirisiwang go supa tlhakantsho
polygon	2-dimensional closed figure with straight sides	khutlontsi/ pholighone	setshwantsho se se tswalegileng sa tlhakorepedi se se nang le matlhakore a a tlhamaletseng
price	amount of money required in exchange for goods and services or symbolize the cost or sacrifice required to achieve or acquire something, beyond just monetary value	tlhwatlhwa	selekanyo sa madi a a tlhokegang go refosana dithoto le ditirelo kgotsa tshwantshetsa ditshenyegelo kgotsa setlhabelo se se tlhokegang go fitlhelela kgotsa go bona sengwe, se se fetang fela boleng jwa madi
problem situation	in mathematics, a "problem situation" or a "word problem" presents a real-life scenario requiring mathematical understanding and calculation to solve	Maemo a bolepa	mo dipalong, "boemo jwa bothata" kgotsa "bothata jwa mafoko" bo tlhagisa boemo jwa mmatota jo bo tlhokang go tlhaloganya dipalo le go balela go bo rarabolola
problem solving	involves applying logical thinking and established	tharabololo ya malepa	e akaretsa go dirisa mogopolo o o utlwalang le

	mathematical concepts to find solutions to various problems		dikgopolo tse di tlhomameng tsa dipalo go batla ditharabololo tsa mathata a a farologaneng
product	result obtained when two or more quantities are multiplied together or the output or result of a process, effort, or activity	setlhagiswa	dipholo tse di bonwang fa dilekanyo di le pedi kgotsa go feta di atisiwa mmogo kgotsa dipholo kgotsa dipholo tsa thulaganyo, maiteko, kgotsa tiro
profit	financial gain derived from a business transaction or activity or any benefit or gain, not just financial	poelo	poelo ya matlole e e tswang mo kgwebisanong kgotsa mo tirong kgotsa mosola ope kgotsa poelo, e seng fela ya madi
properties of whole numbers	an understand of how whole numbers behave when we perform operations like addition and multiplication	diponagalo tsa dipalotlalo	go tlhaloganya kafa dipalotlalo di itshwarang ka gone fa re dira ditiro tse di tshwanang le go tlhakanya le go atisa
proper fraction		Palophatlo e e lolameng	
property	characteristic or rule that consistently applies to a set of numbers, operations, shapes or objects. A property is a characteristic that always remains true or often mean a house, apartment, or land that is owned or rented.	ponagalo	semelo kgotsa molao o o dirang ka tlhomamo mo setlhopheng sa dipalo, ditiro, dipopego kgotsa dilo. Sebopego ke popego e e nnang e le boammaaruri ka metlha kgotsa gantsi di kaya ntlo, folete, kgotsa lefatshe le le nang le mong kgotsa le le hirisiwang.
protractor	geometric measuring instrument used to measure and construct angles in degrees 	Tekanyadikhutlo/porotketara	sediriswa sa go lekanya sa jometeri se se dirisiwang go lekanya le go aga dikhutlwana ka didikirii
purchase	buy something	reka	reka sengwe
Q		**Q**	

quadrilateral	closed shape with four straight sides	tlhakorenne/ khwadirelete rale	popego e e tswetsweng e e nang le matlhakore a mane a a tlhamaletseng
quantity	measurable attribute or amount, typically expressed numerically with a unit of measurement , and can be anything from a length, mass, time, or a number of items	khwanthiti/ bontsi	tshwano kgotsa selekanyo se se ka lekanngwang, se gantsi se tlhagisiwang ka dipalo ka yuniti ya go lekanya , mme e ka nna sengwe le sengwe go tswa go boleele, bokete, nako, kgotsa palo ya dilwana .
quarter past	15 minutes after an hour	kotara morago ga	metsotso e le 15 morago ga ura
quarter to	15 minutes before the next hour	kotara pele ga	metsotso e le 15 pele ga ura e e latelang
quarter	one of four equal parts of a whole; symbol ($\frac{1}{4}$)	kotara	one of four equal parts of a whole; symbol ($\frac{1}{4}$)
quotient	number resulting from the division of one number by another	khoušiente	palo e e bonwang ke go kgaoganya palo nngwe ka e nngwe
R		**R**	
rand	unit of money in South Africa; symbol (R)	ranta	yuniti ya madi mo Aforika Borwa; letshwao (R)
rate	comparison of quantities of different kinds, which have different units; symbol (per or /)	kelo/reiti	papiso ya bongata ba mefuta e fapaneng, tse nang le diyuniti tse sa tšoaneng; letshwao (ka kgotsa /)
ratio	way of comparing two or more quantities of the same kinds; symbol (:)	rašio	tsela ya go bapisa dilekanyo tse pedi kgotsa go feta tsa mefuta e e tshwanang; letshwao (:)
receive	get something that is sent, delivered or given	amogela	bona sengwe se se rometsweng, se gorosiwang kgotsa se se neilweng
recognise	identify and understand mathematical symbols, concepts, patterns, or relationships	lemoga	lemoga le go tlhaloganya matshwao a dipalo, dikgopolo, diphethene, kgotsa dikamano
record	collection of data or information (noun) or	rekoto(leina) / rekota	kokoanyo ya tshedimosetso kgotsa tshedimosetso (leina) kgotsa

	put something down in writing or other permanent form (verb)		baya sengwe fa fatshe ka mokwalo kgotsa ka sebopego se sengwe sa leruri (lediri)
rectangle	a quadrilateral with four right angles and two pairs of opposite sides equal	khutlonne	khutlonne e e nang le dikhutlo di le nne tse di siameng le dipara tse pedi tsa matlhakore a a fapaaneng a a lekanang
reduce (	make something smaller in quantity or size or decrease the size of the shape or figure while maintaining its proportion by dividing with a constant ratio or scale factor	Fokotsa/ nyenyefatsa	dira sengwe se sennye ka bontsi kgotsa ka bogolo kgotsa fokotsa bogolo jwa popego kgotsa setshwantsho fa o ntse o boloka selekanyo sa sone ka go se kgaoganya ka selekanyo se se sa fetogeng kgotsa selekanyo sa sekale
regular polygon	straight-sided closed shape with all sides and all angles equal.	khutlontsi e e tlhomameng / pholighone e e tlhomameng	sebopego se se tswetsweng se se tlhamaletseng se se nang le matlhakore otlhe le dikhutlwana tsotlhe di lekana.
relationship	connection or association between two or more things	kamano	kgolagano kgotsa kamano fa gare ga dilo di le pedi kgotsa go feta
remainder	amount left over after performing a division operation where the dividend is not perfectly divisible by the divisor or what is left after something has been taken away or used up	tshalo	selekanyo se se setseng morago ga go dira tiro ya karoganyo moo karolelo e sa kgaoganngweng ka botlalo ke karoganyo kgotsa se se setseng fa sengwe se sena go tsewa kgotsa se sena go dirisiwa
repeated addition (	method of performing multiplication where you add the same number to itself a certain number of times, example: 3 × 4 is the same as 4 + 4 + 4.	tlhakanyo-poeletso	mokgwa wa go dira katiso mo o tsenyang palo e e tshwanang mo go yone makgetlo a a rileng, sekai: 3 × 4 e tshwana le 4 + 4 + 4.
repeating pattern	sequence of patterns that repeats over and over, the	paterone e e ipoeletsang	tatelano ya diphethene tse di ipoeletsang gangwe le

	patterns can be represented in numbers, shapes, or objects, example: Δ ; ■ ; Δ ; ■; Δ ; ■ ; Δ ; ■; …		gape, diphethene di ka emelwa ka dipalo, dipopego, kgotsa dilo, sekai: Δ ; ■ ; Δ ; ■; Δ ; ■ ; Δ ; ■; …
represent (	signifies using models, symbols, or notation to express or illustrate mathematical ideas, relationships, or concepts.	emela	e kaya go dirisa dikai, matshwao, kgotsa go kwala go tlhagisa kgotsa go tshwantsha dikgopolo, dikamano kgotsa dikgopolo tsa dipalo.
round off	approximation of a number to make it simpler while remaining close to its original value, based on a particular place value or degree of accuracy	kgaufetso	go fopholetsa palo go dira gore e nne bonolo fa e ntse e le gaufi le boleng jwa yone jwa ntlhantlha, go ikaegilwe ka boleng jo bo rileng jwa lefelo kgotsa selekanyo sa go nepagala
rounding off and compensating	involves working with simplified numbers to make calculations easier, and then adjusting the answer to make it more accurate, example: 256 + 98 = 256 – 2 + 98 + 2 = 254 + 100 = 354 23 × 48 23 × (48 + 2) = 23 × 50 = 1 150 Compensating: = 1 150 – (23 × 2) = 1 150 – 46 = 1 104	kgaufetso le pusetso	e akaretsa go dira ka dipalo tse di nolofaditsweng go dira gore go nne motlhofo go bala, mme morago ga moo go fetolwe karabo gore e nne e e nepagetseng, sekai: 256 + 98 = 256 – 2 + 98 + 2 = 254 + 100 = 354 23 × 48 23 × (48 + 2) = 23 × 50 = 1 150 Compensating: = 1 150 – (23 × 2) = 1 150 – 46 = 1 104
row	horizontal arrangement of numbers, words or shapes	*lothetho*	thulaganyo e e rapaletseng ya dipalo, mafoko kgotsa dipopego
rule	a statement or principle that guides or governs behaviour, action, or decision-making	molawana	polelo kgotsa molaomotheo o o kaelang kgotsa o o laolang boitshwaro, tiro, kgotsa go tsaya ditshwetso
ruler	measuring tool used to measure length	rula	sediriswa sa go lekanya se se dirisiwang go lekanya boleele

S			
scale	instrument used to measure mass or a way to measure or show how big or small something is, compared to something else	sekala	sedirisiwa se se dirisiwang go lekanya boima kgotsa tsela ya go lekanya kgotsa go bontsha gore selo se segolo kgotsa se sennye go le kana kang, fa se bapisiwa le se sengwe
scale calibration	process of adjusting the readings of a weighing scale to ensure its accuracy	tshwao ya sekala/ khaliboreišen e ya sekala (	thulaganyo ya go baakanya dipalo tsa sekale go netefatsa gore se nepile
scale factor	number that is used to enlarge or reduce a figure while maintaining its shape	feketara ya sekala/ seatisetsi sa sekala	palo e e dirisediwang go godisa kgotsa go fokotsa setshwantsho mme se ntse se ntse se ntse se ntse jalo
second	the ordinal form of the number two which indicates position in a sequence example: the second day of the month	-bobedi	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo ya bobedi se se supang boemo mo tatelanong sekao: letsatsi la bobedi la kgwedi
seconds	smallest unit of time counted from 1 to 60 to make a minute.	metsotswana/ disekonte	yuniti e nnye ya nako e e balwang go tswa go 1 go ya go 60 go dira motsotso.
seconds hand	thinnest hand on a clock face which shows how many seconds have passed in each minute	lenaka la metsotswana/disekonte	seatla se se sesane thata mo sefatlhegong sa tshupanako se se bontshang gore go fetile metsotswana e le kae mo motsotsong mongwe le mongwe
sequence	an ordered list of objects, numbers or elements	tatelano	lenaane le le rulagantsweng la dilo, dinomoro kgotsa dielemente
seven	cardinal number between 6 and 8; a prime number	supa	palo ya konokono e e fa gare ga 6 le 8; palo-thata
seventh	the ordinal form of the number seven, meaning it indicates position in a	-bosupa nngwe-supeng	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo ya bosupa, se se rayang gore e supa maemo

	sequence example: the seventh day of the month or one of 7 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{7}$		mo tatelanong sekao: letsatsi la bosupa la kgwedi kgotsa nngwe ya dikarolo tse 7 tse di lekanang tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka tsone, sekai: 1/7.
sharing	dividing a quantity among a certain number of people or groups	kgaoganya	go kgaoganya bontsi mo palong e e rileng ya batho kgotsa ditlhopha
side	line segment that forms part of the outline or boundary of a shape	letlhakore	karolwana ya mola e e bopang karolo ya tlhaloso kgotsa molelwane wa popego
six	cardinal number following 5 and preceding 7; composite numbers	thataro	palo ya konokono e e latelang 5 le e e tlang pele ga 7; dipalo tse di kopantsweng
sixth	ordinal form of the number six, meaning it indicates position in a sequence example: the sixth day of the month OR one of 6 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{6}$	-borataro (letlhaodi) nngwe-thatarong	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo thataro, se se rayang gore e supa maemo mo tatelanong sekao: letsatsi la borataro la kgwedi KGOTSA nngwe ya dikarolo tse 6 tse di lekanang tse karolo yotlhe e kgaoganngwang ka yone, sekai: 1/6.
skill	one's proficiency in solving problems, applying concepts accurately, and using mathematical reasoning and strategies, including numerical operations, problem-solving strategies, and logical reasoning or learned ability or talent that helps you do something well or efficiently	bokgoni	bokgoni jwa motho jwa go rarabolola mathata, go dirisa dikgopolo ka nepo, le go dirisa go ntsha mabaka le maano a dipalo, go akaretsa le go dirisa dipalo, maano a go rarabolola mathata le go ntsha mabaka ka tsela e e utlwalang . kgotsa bokgoni jo o bo ithutileng kgotsa talente e e go thusang go dira sengwe sentle kgotsa ka botswerere
solution	answer to a mathematics problem or	tharabololo	karabo ya palo ya dipalo kgotsa

	an answer, a remedy, or a fix that addresses a challenge or an issue.		karabo, pheko, kgotsa paakanyo e e rarabololang kgwetlho kgotsa kgang.
solve	find an answer or a solution	rarabolola	batla karabo kgotsa tharabololo
solving problems	apply knowledge and skills to find solutions to various problems	rarabolola malepa	dirisa kitso le bokgoni go bona ditharabololo tsa mathata a a farologaneng
sort	arranging or grouping items in a specific order or based on shared characteristics	rulagany	go rulaganya kgotsa go rulaganya dilwana ka ditlhopha ka tatelano e e rileng kgotsa go ikaegilwe ka dipharologantsho tse di tshwanang
span	unit of measurement of distance between two points or length of the time between two events	sekgala/sebaka	yuniti ya go lekanya sekgala magareng ga dintlha tse pedi kgotsa boleele jwa nako fa gare ga ditiragalo tse pedi
square	special type of a rectangle with all sides equal	Khutlonnetsepa/sekwere	mofuta o o kgethegileng wa khutlonnetsepa e matlhakore otlhe a lekanang
square grid	set of horizontal and vertical lines that form squares of equal sizes	keriti ya dikhutlonnetsepa/ Keriti ya dikwere boralelo jwa dikhutlonnetsepa/ boralelo jwa dikwere	sete ya mela e e rapaletseng le e e emeng e e bopang disekwere tsa bogolo jo bo lekanang
stopwatch	instrument used to measure the elapse of time of an event or activity.	tshupanako e e emisang	instrument used to measure the elapse of time of an event or activity.
study	focused investigation or exploration of a specific concept, theory, or problem	tlhotlhomisa	patlisiso e e tsepameng kgotsa go sekaseka kgopolo e e rileng, kgopolo, kgotsa bothata

substitute	replace a variable or a placeholder with a specific value or something or someone that takes the place of another when the original is unavailable, unsuitable, or being replaced	emisetsa*)*	emisetsa selo se se fetogang kgotsa setshwara-lefelo ka boleng jo bo rileng kgotsa selo kgotsa mongwe yo o tsayang boemo jwa se sengwe fa sa ntlhantlha se seyo, se sa tshwanela kgotsa se emisediwa ka se sengwe .
subtract	take a number or amount away from another.	ntsha	ntsha nomoro kgotsa selekanyo go tswa mo go e mongwe.
subtraction	the act of subtracting	ntsho	tiro ya go ntsha
sum	result or answer after adding two or more numbers or terms.	*palelo* ya tlhakanyo/ kuno ya tlhakanyo	dipholo kgotsa karabo morago ga go tlhakanya dipalo kgotsa mareo a mabedi kgotsa go feta.
symbol	figure, sign or a combination of figures that is used to represent an object, operation and relationship	letshwao/sekai	setshwantsho, letshwao kgotsa kopano ya dipalo tse di dirisiwang go emela selo, tiro le kamano
T			
table	organize and present data using rows and columns, like a grid, often used for displaying relationships between values or summarizing information 	lenane/theibole	rulaganya le go tlhagisa tshedimosetso o dirisa mela le dikholomo, jaaka keriti, e gantsi e dirisediwang go bontsha kamano fa gare ga boleng kgotsa go sobokanya tshedimosetso
tape measure	flexible, portable tool used to measure distance, lengths, widths and heights in mm, cm, m, ...	theipi ya tekanyo	sedirisiwa se se kgonang go fetofetoga, se se rwalwang se se dirisiwang go lekanya sekgala, boleele, bophara

			le bogodimo ka mm, cm, m, ...
task	activity designed to engage learners in exploring and applying mathematical concepts and skills, fostering deeper understanding and problem-solving abilities or a specific job, duty, or activity that needs to be completed, often within a certain timeframe	tirwana	tiro e e diretsweng go dira gore baithuti ba nne le seabe mo go batlisiseng le go dirisa dikgopolo le bokgoni jwa dipalo, go rotloetsa go tlhaloganya ka tsenelelo le bokgoni jwa go rarabolola mathata kgotsa tiro e e rileng, tiro, kgotsa tiro e e tlhokang go wediwa, gantsi mo nakong e e rileng
technique	method or procedure used to solve problems, perform calculations, or prove theorems	thekeniki	mokgwa kgotsa thulaganyo e e dirisiwang go rarabolola dipalo, go dira dipalelo, kgotsa go supa ditheoreme
temperature	degree of heat present in a substance or object measured in degrees Celsius (°C) in South Africa	thempereitšhara	selekanyo sa mogote se se leng teng mo selong kgotsa mo selong se se lekanyediwang ka didikirii tsa Celsius (°C) mo Aforikaborwa
ten	represents a quantity or value of ten (10) and is the base of the decimal system (base 10), where each place value is a power of ten	lesome	e emela selekanyo kgotsa boleng jwa lesome (10) mme ke motheo wa thulaganyo ya ditesimale (motheo wa 10), mo boleng bongwe le bongwe jwa lefelo e leng maatla a lesome .
tens	group of ten units and forms the second place value position from the right, after the ones place, in a two-digit number like 23 (2 tens and 3 ones)	masome	setlhopha sa diyuniti di le lesome mme se bopa boemo jwa boleng jwa lefelo la bobedi go tswa ka fa mojeng, morago ga lefelo la bongwe, mo palong ya dinomoro tse pedi jaaka 23 (2 tens le 3 ones)
tenth	ordinal form of the number ten, meaning it indicates position in a sequence example: the tenth day of the month or	-bolesome *nngwesomeng*	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo ya lesome, se se rayang gore e supa maemo mo tatelanong sekao: letsatsi la bolesome la kgwedi

	one of 10 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{10}$		kgotsa nngwe ya dikarolo di le 10 tse di lekanang tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka tsone, sekai: 1/10 .
term	an individual element or number in a sequence, which follows a specific pattern or rule or word or expression that has a specific meaning in a particular context	palotatedi/ lereo *(leina)*	elemente kgotsa palo ka bongwe mo tatelanong, e e latelang mokgwa o o rileng kgotsa molao kgotsa lefoko kgotsa polelwana e e nang le bokao jo bo rileng mo bokaong jo bo rileng
thermometer	instrument used to measure temperature	themomitara *(leina)*	sedirisiwa se se dirisiwang go lekanya mogote
thickness	measure of distance from one surface of an object to the opposite surface.	bokima (leina)	tekanyo ya sekgala go tswa mo boalogodimong bongwe jwa selo go ya kwa boalogodimong jo bo fapaaneng.
third	ordinal form of the number three, meaning it indicates position in a sequence example: the 3rd day of the month (adjective) or one of 3 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{3}$ (noun)	-boraro (letlhaodi) nngwetharong(leina)	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo ya boraro, se se rayang gore e bontsha boemo mo sekaong sa tatelano: letsatsi la bo3 la kgwedi (letlhaodi) kgotsa nngwe ya dikarolo tse 3 tse di lekanang tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka sone, sekai: 1/3 (leina)
thousand	numerical value representing 10 groups of 100	sekete *(leina)*	boleng jwa dipalo jo bo emelang ditlhopha di le 10 tsa 100
hundred	numerical value representing 10 groups of 10	lekgolo *(leina)*	boleng jwa dipalo jo bo emelang ditlhopha di le 10 tsa di le 10
Hundreds	base-10 system representing 10 groups of 10	makgolo *(leina)*	thulaganyo ya motheo-10 e e emelang ditlhopha di le 10 tsa di le 10
Hundredths	ordinal form of the number hundred, meaning it indicates position in a sequence example: the 100th day of the year (adjective)	-bolekgolo (letlhaodi) nngwekgolong (leina)	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo ya lekgolo, se se rayang gore e bontsha boemo mo sekaong sa tatelano: letsatsi la bo 100 la ngwaga (letlhaodi)

	or one of 100 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{100}$ (noun)		kgotsa nngwe ya dikarolo di le 100 tse di lekanang tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka sone, sekai: 1/100
thousands	base-10 system representing 10 groups of 100 or 100 groups of 10	dikete *(leina)*	thulaganyo ya base-10 e e emelang ditlhopha di le 10 tsa 100 kgotsa ditlhopha di le 100 tsa 10
thousandth	ordinal form of the number thousand, meaning it indicates position in a sequence, example: Zodwa was the 1 000th baby to be born in 2023 (adjective) or one of 1 000 equal parts into which a whole is divided, example: $\frac{1}{1\,000}$ (noun)	-bosekete (letlhaodi) nngwe-seketeng	sebopego sa tatelano sa palo ya sekete, go kaya gore e supa maemo mo tatelanong, sekai: Zodwa e ne e le lesea la bo 1 000 le le tshotsweng ka 2023 (letlhaodi) kgotsa nngwe ya dikarolo tse di lekanang di le 1 000 tse selo se se feletseng se kgaoganngwang ka sone, sekai: 1/(1 000) (leina)
three	cardinal number between 2 and 4; a prime number	tharo	palo ya konokono e e fa gare ga 2 le 4; palo-thata
time	measure of the duration or period	nako	selekanyo sa nako kgotsa paka
time intervals	period between two points in time	paka	paka fa gare ga dintlha tse pedi tsa nako
today	current day	gompieno	letsatsi la ga jaana
total amount	sum or whole amount resulting from adding two or more numbers or quantities together	palogotlhe	palogotlhe kgotsa selekanyo se se feletseng se se bonwang ke go tlhakanya dipalo di le pedi kgotsa go feta kgotsa dilekanyo mmogo
total length	sum of all lengths or the overall extent of something from one end to the other	boleele-gotlhe	palogotlhe ya boleele jotlhe kgotsa bogolo jotlhe jwa sengwe go tswa kwa ntlheng e nngwe go ya kwa go e nngwe
trial and improvement	problem-solving strategy that involves repeatedly testing possible solutions or guesses and refining them based on the results to arrive at the correct or an	tekeletso le tokafatso	leano la go rarabolola malepa le le akaretsang go leka gangwe le gape ditharabololo tse di kgonegang kgotsa diphopholetso le go di

	approximate answer, especially when an exact solution is difficult to find directly		tokafatsa go ikaegilwe ka dipholo go fitlhelela karabo e e nepagetseng kgotsa e e fopholediwang, segolobogolo fa go le thata go bona tharabololo e e tlhomameng ka tlhamalalo .
triangle	closed shape with three straight sides	khutlotharo	popego e e tswetsweng e e nang le matlhakore a le mararo a a tlhamaletseng
trundle wheel	Sometimes called a metre wheel, a device for measuring distances that are long for a tape measure, or not always in a straight line; units include m, km	*mitara wa leotwana*	ka dinako tse dingwe e bidiwa leotwana la mitara, sedirisiwa sa go lekanya dikgala tse di telele tsa theipi ya go lekanya, kgotsa e seng ka metlha mo moleng o o tlhamaletseng; diyuniti di akaretsa m, km
twice	two times or double (add)	gabedi	makgetlo a le mabedi kgotsa gabedi (tlhakanya)
two	cardinal number between 1 and 3; prime number	pedi	palo ya konokono e e fa gare ga 1 le 3; palotlalo
U			
uncalibrated scale	weighing scale that has not been verified for accuracy	sekala se se sa tshwaiwang/ sekala se se sa khaliboreitiwang	Sekale sa bokete se se iseng se netefadiwe go nepagala
unit	a single, distinct, and well-defined entity that serves as a standard or reference for measurement, quantity, or classification, example: metre, thousands; quarters; ...	yuniti	selo se le sengwe, se se tlhaolegileng, le se se tlhalositsweng sentle se se dirang jaaka seelo kgotsa tshupiso ya go lekanya, bontsi, kgotsa go tlhaola, sekai: metara, diketekete; dikotara;
unit of measurement	standard of measurement used to quantify or express a specific quantity or magnitude, such as meters for length, kilograms for mass, or seconds for time	yuniti ya tekanyo	selekanyo sa go lekanya se se dirisiwang go lekanya kgotsa go tlhalosa selekanyo se se rileng kgotsa bogolo, jo bo jaaka dimitara tsa boleele, dikilogerama

			tsa boima, kgotsa metsotswana ya nako .
V		**V**	
value	a worth of something which can be a specific number, a variable or a constant	boleng	boleng jwa sengwe se e ka nnang palo e e rileng, se se fetogang kgotsa se se sa fetogeng
verbally	expressed or communicated using words, either spoken or written	ka mafoko	tlhagisiwa kgotsa tlhaeletsano ka go dirisa mafoko, e ka nna a a buiwang kgotsa a a kwadilweng
vertex	point at which two or more lines meet in an object or shape	ntlhakopanelo	ntlha e mela e mebedi kgotsa go feta e kopanang mo go yone mo selong kgotsa mo sebopegong
vertical	something standing straight up and down, like a line or a surface that goes from top to bottom.	- tsepaletseng	selo se se emeng se tlhamaletse kwa godimo le kwa tlase, jaaka mola kgotsa boalogodimo jo bo tswang kwa godimo go ya kwa tlase.
volume	amount of space an object or substance takes up; measured in cubic units or litres	volumo/ *boatlhamo*	selekanyo sa sebaka se selo kgotsa selo se se tsayang; e lekanngwa ka diyuniti tsa dikhubiki kgotsa dilitara
W			
watch	tool that measures, keeps and indicate time in units of hours, minutes and seconds; designed to be won on the wrist or carried in the pocket	tshupanako/ watšhe	sediriswa se se lekanyang, se bolokang le go supa nako ka diyuniti tsa diura, metsotso le metsotswana; e diretswe go gapiwa mo seatleng kgotsa go rwalwa mo kgetsaneng
week	unit or period of time equal to seven days	beke	yuniti kgotsa paka ya nako e e lekanang le malatsi a le supa
whole number	collection of all the basic counting numbers and 0; in mathematics, counting numbers are called natural numbers	palotlalo	kgobokanyo ya dinomoro tsohle tsa motheo tsa go bala le 0; mo dipalong, go bala dipalo go bidiwa dipalo tsa tlholego
width	horizontal measurement or distance measured from side to side; sometimes called breadth	bophara	tekanyo e e rapaletseng kgotsa sekgala se se lekanngwang go tswa mo letlhakoreng le lengwe go

			ya kwa go le lengwe; fa gongwe e bidiwa bophara
word problem	mathematical exercise presented in a narrative or story format, requiring the reader to extract the relevant information, represent it as a number sentence and apply mathematical concepts and operations to solve it	malepa a mafoko	thutiso ya dipalo e e tlhagisiwang ka sebopego sa kanegelo kgotsa sa kgang, e e tlhokang gore mmuisi a ntshe tshedimosetso e e maleba, a e emele jaaka polelo ya dipalo le go dirisa dikgopolo le ditiro tsa dipalo go e rarabolola
X			
Y			
year	a period of twelve months	ngwaga	paka ya dikgwedi di le lesomepedi
Z			
zero	additive identity (adding zero to any number results in the same number) and a placeholder in our number system; forms the foundation for various mathematical concepts and calculations	lefela	boitshupo jwa tlaleletso (go oketsa lefela mo palong epe fela go felela ka palo e e tshwanang) le setshwara-lefelo mo thulaganyong ya rona ya dipalo; e bopa motheo wa dikgopolo tse di farologaneng tsa mmetshe