

# I- Modulo CLIL di matematica in inglese

## Esempi di GLOSSARIO

$N;Z;Q;R$	=	Set of Natural, Integer, Rational, Real numbers
$a$	=	element
$:$ or $/$	=	such that
$a \in N$	=	$a$ belongs to $N$ ( $a$ is an element of $N$ )
$a \notin N$	=	$a$ does not belong to $N$
$a = b$	=	$a$ equals $b$ ( $a$ is equal to $b$ )
$a \neq b$	=	$a$ different from $b$
$a + b$	=	$a$ plus $b$
$a - b$	=	$a$ minus $b$
$a \cdot b$	=	$a$ times $b$
$a : b$	=	$a$ divided by $b$
$a / b$	=	$a$ over $b$
$2/3$	=	two thirds ( two over three )
$1/3$	=	one third
$3/4$	=	three quarters
$1/2$	=	one half ( a half )
$-3$	=	minus three ( the opposite of plus three )
$a < b$	=	$a$ less than $b$
$a \leq b$	=	$a$ less than or equal to $b$
$a > b$	=	$a$ greater than $b$
$a \geq b$	=	$a$ greater than or equal to $b$
$a > 0$	=	$a$ greater than zero ( $a$ is a positive number )
$a < 0$	=	$a$ less than zero ( $a$ is a negative number )
$2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \dots$	=	prime numbers
$0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$	=	even numbers
$1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$	=	odd numbers
$0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, \dots$	=	square numbers
$a^n$	=	$a$ raised to the power $n$ ( $a$ to the $n$ , $a$ to the $n$ th )
$a^2$	=	$a$ squared ( the square of $a$ )
$a^3$	=	$a$ cubed ( the cube of $a$ , $a$ to the power three )
$( )$	=	bracket
$[ ]$	=	square bracket
$\{ \}$	=	brace
unknown	=	incognita
variable	=	variabile
left hand side	=	primo membro (membro a sinistra )
right hand side	=	secondo membro ( membro a destra )
to add to	=	aggiungere a
to subtract from	=	sottrarre a
to multiply by	=	moltiplicare per
to divide by	=	dividere per
Axis	=	asse
Boundary	=	frontiera, contorno.
Cartesian plane	=	piano cartesiano
Degree	=	grado
Equation	=	equazione
Function	=	funzione
Gradient	=	gradiente,coefficiente angolare della retta $y=mx+q$
Graph	=	grafico
Half-plane	=	semipiano
Horizontal axis	=	asse delle ascisse (x-axis )
Inequality	=	disequazione
Intercept	=	intercetta,termine noto $q$ nell'equazione della retta $y=mx+q$
Linear	=	lineare,di primo grado
Parallel	=	parallela
Plane	=	piano
Slope	=	pendenza
Solution	=	soluzione
Solution set	=	insieme delle soluzioni
Straight line	=	retta
Unknown	=	incognita
Variable	=	variabile
Vertical axis	=	asse delle ordinate ( y-axis )

## II-Modulo CLIL di matematica in inglese

### Ripasso di un argomento già studiato in italiano: Le equazioni lineari in due variabili

*L'utilizzo dell'inglese per concetti già noti aiutano gli studenti a familiarizzare con la funzione strumentale-operativa della lingua straniera.*

*Alla fine della spiegazione viene consegnato il seguente riepilogo sintetico.*

### **LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES**

A first degree equation in two variables is an equation that can be written in the standard form  **$y = mx + q$  or  $ax + by + c = 0$** .

First degree means that  $x$  and  $y$  appear to the first power.

Linear refers to the graph of the solutions  $(x, y)$  of the equation, which is a straight line.

If you want to graph the line  $y = mx + q$ , **first** choose any two points (select two values of  $x$  and find the value of each corresponding  $y$ ), **then** plot the points on a coordinate system and draw a line through the points and extend it in both directions.

Given the equation  **$y = mx + q$** , the  $x$ -coefficient  **$m$**  is called **gradient** and  **$q$**  is called the **intercept** on the  $y$ -axis.

If  $m > 0$  the line rises from left to the right.

If  $m < 0$  the line falls.

If  $m = 0$  the line is parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

Lines with the same  $m$  are parallel lines (lines that never meet).

Lines with different  $m$  have one point of intersection.

If  $q > 0$  the line crosses the  $y$ -axis above the origin.

If  $q < 0$  the line crosses the  $y$ -axis below the origin.

If  $q = 0$  the line crosses at the origin.

The equation for any line parallel to the  $y$ -axis is  $x = k$ .