

# CURRICULUM, PEDAGOGY AND BEYOND



THE MATHEMATICAL  
ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

**MAV24**  
CONFERENCE

# Learning the language of Maths: Unlocking truths through word origins

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# What is a Mathematics teacher?

“**Mathematics** looks and sounds vaguely like **arithmetic**, but the two words have no connection with each other, and the ancestor of **mathematics** had nothing to do with numbers at all. It comes from the Greek word *methema*, which meant ‘science’, and was based on the verb *manthanein* meaning ‘to learn’. Science involves numerical reasoning, and by the time the term came into English in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, as **mathematics**, it was being applied specifically to certain sciences, such as astronomy and physics, in which geometrical calculations played an important part. Over the following hundred years or so it narrowed down to its modern sense, ‘the science of numbers’.”

**Source:** John Ayto's *Oxford School Dictionary of Word Origins* (2013, Oxford UP).



# How do we teach the language of Mathematics?

1. Teach the basics
2. Create a language-rich culture
3. Take (and make) opportunities



**Teach the basics:**  
**Start at the very beginning**

# Teach the Basics: Easy as 1, 2, 3...

	LATIN	GREEK
1	Unum	Ena
2	Duo	Dio
3	Tria (Tres)	Tria
4	Quattor	Tessera
5	Quinque	Pende
6	Sex	Eksi
7	Septem	Epta
8	Octo	Okto
9	Novem	Enea
10	Decem	Deka

Sources: [www.fluentin3months.com/greek-numbers/](http://www.fluentin3months.com/greek-numbers/) and [www.omniglot.com/language/numbers/latin.htm](http://www.omniglot.com/language/numbers/latin.htm)

# What do you notice?

	LATIN	GREEK
1	Unum	Ena
2	Duo	Dio
3	Tria (Tres)	Tria
4	Quattor	Tessera
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6	Sex	Eksi
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# Teach the Basics: Algebra



algebra

/ˈaldʒɪbrə/

Origin



Source: Google.com



# Teach the basics: Area and Perimeter

## Area

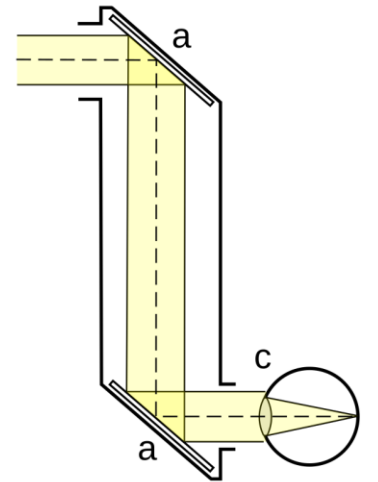
“**area** was originally a Latin word, meaning ‘a piece of ground’.”

## Perimeter

“**perimeter** comes via Latin from Greek *perimetros*, based on the prefix *peri-* meaning ‘around’ and *metron* meaning ‘a measure’.”

## How will this knowledge help your students?

Source: John Ayto's *Oxford School Dictionary of Word Origins* (2013, Oxford UP).





**Create a language-rich culture:**  
**Why is a square called a square?**

# Create a language-rich culture:

Is a rectangle a square? Is a square a rectangle?

## Rectangle

*rectus angulus* (Latin),  
which translates as “straight  
angles” (or right angles).

## Square

“Middle English: shortening of  
Old French *esquare* (noun),  
*esquarre* (past participle, used  
as an adjective), *esquarrer*  
(verb), based on Latin *quadra*  
‘square’.” – Google.com

## How will this knowledge help your students?

# Create a language-rich culture:

Using the given information from the book, I searched for a shape that matches the description; an icosadodecahedron. by dissecting the word into the meaning of it's base word:

$$\frac{\text{icosa}}{20} + \frac{\text{do}}{2} + \frac{\text{deca}}{10} + \frac{\text{hedron}}{\text{face}} = 32 \text{ face}$$





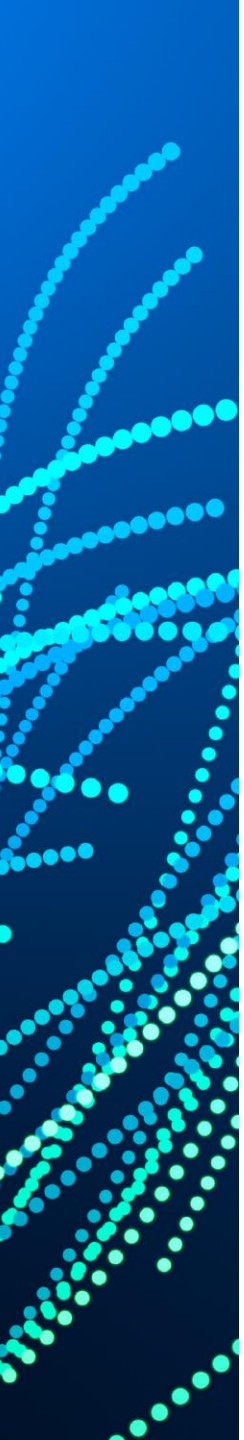
**Take (and make) opportunities...**



# What is a polygon?

**poly = many**

**gon = knee**



# **Take (and make) opportunities: The Gon Game**



# GON

Latin: knee

English: angle





# ACUTE

Latin: Sharpen your focus



# RIGHT

Latin: upright angle



# OBTUSE

Latin: beat against



# STRAIGHT

English: stretch





# REFLEX

Latin: bend back



# GET READY...

Make the angle shown with your knee.  
You're out if you make a wrong move  
or if the slide has moved on.  
The winner is the last one standing!



# What is a diagonal?

**dia = through**

**gon = knee/angle**



**Take (and make) opportunities but...**





...don't forget to teach Maths!

Median = *medius* (Middle Latin), meaning “mid”.

Mean = *medius* (Middle Latin), meaning “mid”.

Mode = *modus* (Latin), meaning “measure”.



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