Vocabulary

"Boring but essential"

Not even math (although it might be)

This is an non-exhaustive list.

symbol	English
.	period
,	comma
;	semicolon
:	colon
/	slash
—	dash (similar to parentheses)
( ),[ ],{ }	parentheses, brackets, (curly) braces

Comparison symbols

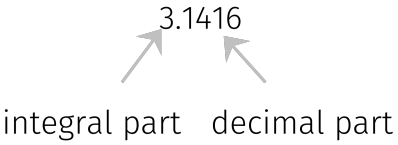
symbol	English
=	equal sign
<	lower than
>	greater than
⩽	lower or equal than
≈	almost equal to

Arithmetic operations

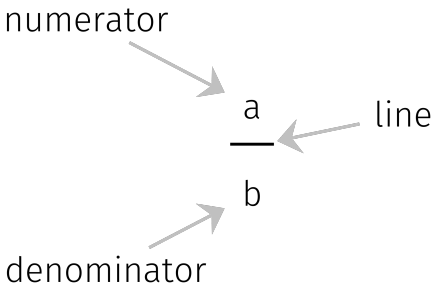
Math	English
$+, -, \times, \div$	addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
$3 + 1 = 4$	equation
$1 + 1 = 2$	"One plus one equals two". "The sum of one and one is two." "One and one is two." "if you add one and one you get two."
$10 - 2 = 8$	"Ten minus two equals eight." "Ten, subtract two, gives you eight." "Ten, deduct two, gives you eight." "Take two away from ten, the difference's eight." "Take two away from ten, you're left with eight."
$2 \times 7 = 14$	"Two times seven equals fourteen." "Fourteen is the product of two and seven." "Two multiplied by seven is fourteen."
$10 \div 2 = 5$	"Ten divided by two equals five." "Five is the quotient of ten divided by two." "2 goes into 10 five times."
$11 = 5 \times 2 + 1$	"Eleven divided by two gives you five remainder one".

Decimals and fractions

A decimal comprises an *integral part* and a *decimal part*, separated by a *point*.



Math	English
1.2	one point two
3.142	three point one four two



A fraction comprises a *numerator*, a *denominator* (both of which are integer and *b* is not zero) and a line and is read "*a* over *b*".
If *a* or *b* is not an *integer* then it is called a *quotient*.
Only the most common of fractions have a particular naming.

Math	English
$\frac{1}{2}$	one half
$\frac{2}{3}$	two thirds
$\frac{3}{4}$	three quarters
general case $\frac{11}{128}$	eleven one hundred and twenty-eighth
$\frac{31}{65}$	thirty one sixty-fifth

Exponents and roots

Math	English
x^n	*x* is the base *n* is the power *x* to the power of *n* *x* to the *n*th power
x^2	*x* squared
x^3	*x* cubed
$\sqrt{30}$	square root of thirty