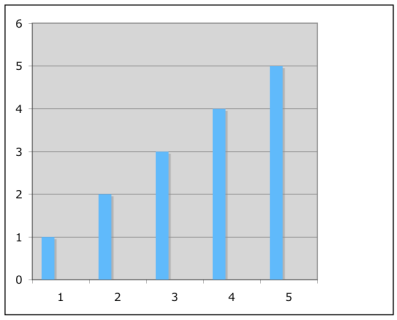
Fractions Glossary - Hmong

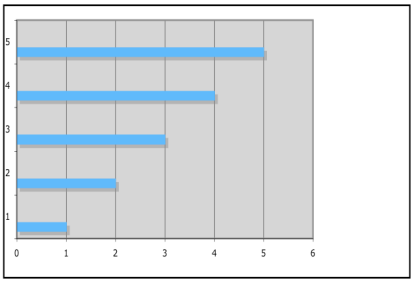
Lus Txhais rau cov Zauv Feem (Fractions)

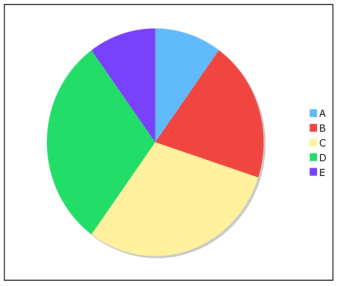
1) **bar graph / daim phiaj uas muaj tej kab tuab tsawv uas txhua txoj kab ntawd qhia saib muaj npaum li cas**
a chart with bars where the lengths of each bar represents an amount



2) **canceling / kev tshem ob tug zauv zoo sib xws ntawm ib tug zauv feem**
removing common factors from a fraction
Example: 2 is a common factor in the numerator and denominator of $\frac{4}{6}$ and can be cancelled. $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{2}{3}$

3) **chart / daim phiaj**
a graph with lines or shapes representing numbers





4) **common denominator / tus zauv tuaj hauv qab uas ob tug zauv feem siv**
the bottom number that 2 or more fractions share
Example: $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ have the common denominator 5

5) **conversion / kev hloov**
changing from one unit of measurement to another, changing from one form of a number to another
Examples: 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers. 7 miles x 1.6 = 11.2 kilometers.
You can convert the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$ to the mixed number $1\frac{1}{2}$.

6) **decimal / lub cim cais zauv**
a fraction expressed with a period to show tenths, hundredths etc.
Examples: The decimal .25 is the same as $\frac{25}{100}$.

7) **denominator / tus zauv tuaj hauv qab**
the bottom number in a fraction
Example: In the fraction $\frac{3}{7}$, 7 is the denominator.

8) **factors / ob tug tseem zauv uas muab xam ua npaug ua ke kom tau lwm tus zauv**
whole numbers that can be multiplied to equal another number
Example: 2 x 3 = 6, so both 2 and 3 are factors of 6.

9) **fraction / tus zauv feem**
a part of a whole, shown as one number over another
Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ represents 3 parts of the whole 4.

10) **How much of / pes tsawg ntawm**
asking the fraction or percentage of the total
Example: If I spend 8 hours a day working, how much of the day do I work?
I spend $\frac{8}{24}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of my day working.

11) **improper fraction / tus zauv feem uas tus zauv tuaj saum toj loj dua tus zauv tuaj hauv qab**
A fraction with a numerator larger than its denominator.
Example: $\frac{4}{3}$ is an improper fraction because number on top is larger than the number on the bottom.

12) **interest / paj laum**
money that is added to an amount over time
Example: If you borrow $10,000 from the bank for a year, you must pay back the principal $10,000 plus 6% interest for a total of $10,600.00.

13) **lowest common denominator** (LCD) / **tus zauv tuaj hauv qab uas qis tshaj thiab uas ob peb tug zauv feem siv**
The lowest common multiple of the denominators of 2 or more fractions
Example: If you add $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ you need to convert fractions to a common denominator of 12.
$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$ so $\frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

14) **mean / qhov nruab nrab**
the average of a set of numbers.
Example: The mean of the set (4, 5, 6) is 5, because the sum of 15 divided by 3 is 5.

15) **median / tus zauv nruab nrab**
the middle number in a series of numbers, smallest to largest
Examples: In the set (3, 5, 6, 8,10) the median is 6 because there are 5 numbers in the set and six is the middle number.
In the set (2, 4, 6, 8) the median is 5. Because there is no middle number, the median is the average of the 2 numbers closest to the middle.

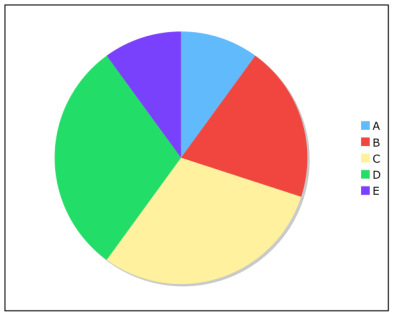
16) **mixed number / tus zauv feem uas loj tshaj tus zauv 1**
a fraction that is greater than 1
Example: $1\frac{1}{2}$ is a mixed number.

17) **mode / tus zauv uas tshwm ntau tshaj hauv ib pawg zauv**
the number that appears the most often in a set of numbers
Example: In the set (1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 7, 7, 9), 3 is the mode because it appears more than any other number.

18) **numerator / tus zauv feem tuaj saum toj**
the top number in a fraction
Example: In $\frac{3}{4}$ the numerator is 3.

19) **percent / feem pua**
a fraction expressed as parts of 100
Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ is the same $\frac{75}{100}$ or 75%.

20) **pie chart / daim phiaj uas muaj duab ua ib lub voj voog uas muab faib ua tej daim duab peb fab**
a circular chart divided into triangular areas proportional to the percentages of the whole



21) **prime number / tus zauv uas faib tau rau nws tus kheej thiab tus zauv 1 xwb**
a number whose only 2 factors are 1 and itself
Example: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are all prime numbers.

22) **principal / qhov nyiaj txais tag nrho**
the total loan amount
Example: If you borrow $10,000 to buy a car, the principal is $10,000. You will have to pay back the principal plus interest.

23) **proper fraction / tus zauv feem uas tus zauv tuaj saum toj me dua tus zauv tuaj hauv qab**
a fraction with a numerator smaller than its denominator
Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ is a proper fraction because the top number is smaller than the bottom number.

24) **proportion / thaum ob qho kev txheeb ze ntawm ob tug zauv feem zoo ib yam**
when two ratios are equal
Example: 10:20 = 1:2. This is a proportion because the two ratios are equal.

25) **rate / tus nqi paj laum ua feem pua**
the interest on a loan as a percentage.
Example: You will have to pay 6% interest on the loan. So for $10,000 the interest is $600 for a year.

26) **ratio / kev txheeb ze ntawm ob tug zauv thaum ib tug faib tawm ntawm ib tug**
the relationship between numbers expressed as a fraction, or a number divided by another
Example: The number 10 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 or $\frac{10}{20}$.

27) **reduce / ua kom tsawg**
change a fraction to express the lowest denominator
Example: $\frac{2}{4}$ can be reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$.

28) **simple interest / paj laum yooj yim xam**
principal x rate x time
Example: If you borrow $10,000 at 6% for a year, you will pay back 10,000 x .06 x 1 year for a total of $600 simple interest.

29) **unit of measurement / qhov qhia saib yuav ntsuas li cas**
how items are measured
Example: Miles and kilometers are both units of measurement.

30) **what fraction of / qhov feem ntawm**
what part of something when divided
Example: If there are 10 students in class and 4 of them are women, what fraction of the class are women? The answer is $\frac{4}{10}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$.