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Identity 恒等律	$a + 0 = a$, $a \times 1 = a$, $a \times 0 = 0$	$-9 \times 0 = 0$

Exam Tip 考试贴士 The distributive law makes mental sums fast: $99 \times 6 = 100 \times 6 - 1 \times 6 = 594$. 分配律可以帮你快速心算。

1.3 Fractions and decimals 分数与小数 考

A **positive or negative fraction** like $\frac{-3}{4}$ sits between integers on the number line. To add or subtract fractions, make the **denominators the same** first.

正、负分数在数线上的整数之间。分数加减前，先把分母变成相同（通分）。

- To multiply fractions: numerator × numerator, denominator × denominator.
  分数相乘：分子乘分子，分母乘分母。
- To divide by a fraction: **multiply by its reciprocal** (flip it).
  除以一个分数 = 乘以它的倒数。
- Change a mixed number to an improper fraction before × or ÷: $2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$.
  乘除前先把带分数化成假分数。

Example 4 例题

Calculate $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{1}{4}$.

计算 $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{1}{4}$。

> LCM of 3, 6, 4 is 12. 3、6、4 的最小公倍数是 12
>
> $\frac{8}{12} - \frac{10}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{13}{12} = 1\frac{1}{12}$

Example 5 例题

Calculate $-\frac{3}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{5}$.

计算 $-\frac{3}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{5}$。

> $1\frac{1}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$ 化成假分数
>
> $-\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} = -\frac{15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2}$

Example 6 例题

Calculate $-2.4 \times 0.5 + 3.6 \div (-1.2)$.

计算 $-2.4 \times 0.5 + 3.6 \div (-1.2)$。

> $-2.4 \times 0.5 = -1.2$ 先乘除
>
> $3.6 \div (-1.2) = -3$
>
> $-1.2 + (-3) = -4.2$

1.4 Rational, irrational and real numbers 有理数、无理数与实数 考

A **rational number** is a number that can be written as $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$. Integers, fractions, terminating decimals (0.25) and recurring decimals (0.333…) are all rational.

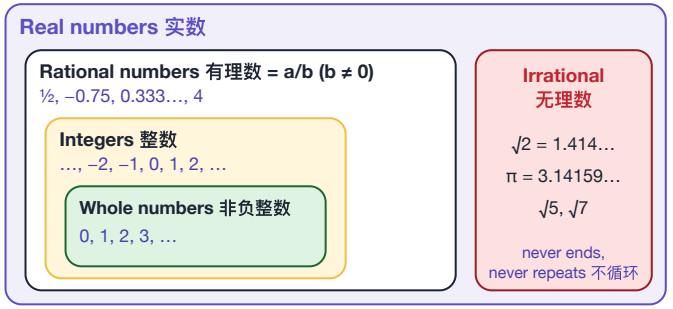
有理数 = 能写成 $\frac{a}{b}$（a、b 是整数，$b \neq 0$）的数。整数、分数、有限小数、循环小数都是有理数。

An **irrational number** cannot be written as a fraction. Its decimal **never ends and never repeats**, e.g. $\sqrt{2} = 1.41421\ldots$, $\pi = 3.14159\ldots$

无理数 = 不能写成分数的数，小数部分无限而且不循环，例如 $\sqrt{2}$、π。

Real numbers = all rational numbers + all irrational numbers. Every point on the number line is a real number.

实数 = 有理数 + 无理数。数线上的每一点都是实数。



Example 7 例题

Show that 0.75 and $-2\frac{1}{3}$ are rational numbers.

证明 0.75 和 $-2\frac{1}{3}$ 是有理数。

> $0.75 = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$ 能写成分数
>
> $-2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{-7}{3}$
>
> Both can be written as $\frac{a}{b}$ with integers a, b ($b \neq 0$), so both are rational. 两个都能写成 $\frac{a}{b}$（a、b 是整数，$b \neq 0$），所以都是有理数

1.5 Squares and square roots 平方与平方根 考

The **square** of a number is the number multiplied by itself: $6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$. A **perfect square** is the square of a whole number: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, …

平方 = 一个数乘以自己。完全平方数 = 整数的平方：1、4、9、16、25……

The **square root** $\sqrt{\ }$ undoes squaring: $\sqrt{36} = 6$ because $6^2 = 36$. Note $(-6)^2 = 36$ too, so 36 has two square roots, 6 and −6; the symbol $\sqrt{36}$ means the positive one.

平方根是平方的逆运算。$\sqrt{36} = 6$，因为 $6^2 = 36$。36 的平方根有 6 和 −6，但符号 $\sqrt{36}$ 只代表正的 6。

- Square of a negative number is positive: $(-7)^2 = 49$, but $-7^2 = -49$.
  负数的平方是正数；注意 $(-7)^2 = 49$，而 $-7^2 = -49$。
- Square of a fraction: $(\frac{2}{3})^2 = \frac{4}{9}$; $\sqrt{\frac{16}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$
  分数的平方：分子分母各自平方
- $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a} = a$, e.g. $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} = 5$
  一个数的平方根乘自己 = 那个数
- $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}$ … (not perfect squares) are **irrational**.

2.1 Factors 因数 (考)

A **factor** of a number divides the number exactly, with **no remainder**. 3 is a factor of 12 because 12 ÷ 3 = 4.

因数 = 能整除一个数（没有余数）的数。12 ÷ 3 = 4，所以 3 是 12 的因数。

Factors come in **pairs** that multiply to the number: 12 = 1 × 12 = 2 × 6 = 3 × 4.

因数成对出现，每一对相乘等于原数。

Example 1 例题

List all the factors of 48.

列出 48 的所有因数。

> Find the pairs: 1 × 48, 2 × 24, 3 × 16, 4 × 12, 6 × 8 成对地找，找到相遇为止
>
> Factors of 48: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48

Divisibility tests 整除检验法

Divisible by 能被…整除	Test 检验方法	Example 例子
2	last digit is even (0, 2, 4, 6, 8) 个位是双数	3 574
3	sum of digits divisible by 3 数字和能被 3 整除	2 115: 2+1+1+5 = 9
4	last two digits divisible by 4 最后两位能被 4 整除	1 316: 16 ÷ 4 = 4
5	last digit 0 or 5 个位是 0 或 5	8 935
6	divisible by 2 AND by 3 同时能被 2 和 3 整除	1 254
9	sum of digits divisible by 9 数字和能被 9 整除	4 572: 4+5+7+2 = 18
10	last digit 0 个位是 0	7 230

2.2 Prime numbers and prime factors 质数与质因数 (考)

A **prime number** has exactly **two** factors: 1 and itself. Primes below 50: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47.

质数 = 只有两个因数（1 和它本身）的数。

- 1 is **not** prime (it has only one factor).
  1 不是质数（只有一个因数）。
- 2 is the only **even** prime.
  2 是唯一的双数质数。

A **prime factor** is a factor that is prime. **Prime factorisation** writes a number as a product of prime factors.

质因数 = 是质数的因数。质因数分解 = 把一个数写成质因数相乘。

Example 2 例题

Write 180 as a product of prime factors.

把 180 写成质因数的乘积。

> Repeated division: 180 ÷ 2 = 90, 90 ÷ 2 = 45, 45 ÷ 3 = 15, 15 ÷ 3 = 5, 5 ÷ 5 = 1 用短除法一直除到 1
>
> 180 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 5 = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5$

Exam Tip 考试贴士 Always divide by the **smallest prime** first (2, then 3, then 5, 7 …). Check: multiply your primes back to get the number. 从最小的质数开始除，最后乘回去检查。

2.3 Common factors and HCF 公因数与最大公因数 (考)

A **common factor** is a factor shared by two or more numbers. The **highest common factor (HCF)** is the biggest of them.

公因数 = 几个数共有的因数；最大公因数（HCF）= 其中最大的一个。

Example 3 例题

Find the HCF of 24 and 60.

求 24 和 60 的最大公因数。

> Method 1 (listing): factors of 24: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24; factors of 60: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60 列举法
>
> Common factors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 → HCF = 12
>
> Method 2 (prime factors): 24 = $2^3 \times 3$, 60 = $2^2 \times 3 \times 5$ 质因数法：取共有质因数的最小次方
>
> HCF = $2^2 \times 3 = 12$

记忆法 **HCF = sharing / cutting into the biggest equal groups.** Words like "largest number of identical packs", "longest equal pieces" → HCF. 「最多可以分成几份一样的」「最长可以剪成多长」→ 用最大公因数。

2.4 Common multiples and LCM 公倍数与最小公倍数 (考)

A **multiple** of a number is the number times 1, 2, 3, … Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, … The **lowest common multiple (LCM)** is the smallest multiple shared by the numbers.

倍数 = 一个数乘以 1、2、3……；最小公倍数（LCM）= 几个数共有的最小倍数。

3.1 Ratio 比 (考)

A **ratio** compares two or more quantities **of the same kind, in the same unit**. The ratio of 6 boys to 10 girls is written 6 : 10 or $\frac{6}{10}$.

比 = 比较两个或以上同类、同单位的量。6 个男生比 10 个女生写成 6 : 10。

- **Equivalent ratios** are equal ratios: 6 : 10 = 3 : 5 = 12 : 20 (multiply or divide every part by the same number).
  等值比：每一项同乘或同除一个数。
- A ratio in its **simplest form** has no common factor except 1: divide by the HCF.
  最简比：用最大公因数去除。
- Order matters: boys : girls = 3 : 5 but girls : boys = 5 : 3.
  次序很重要。

Example 1 例题

Write 45 : 60 in its simplest form.
把 45 : 60 化成最简比。

> HCF of 45 and 60 = 15
> 45 ÷ 15 : 60 ÷ 15 = 3 : 4

Example 2 例题

Find the ratio of 2.5 m to 75 cm in its simplest form.
求 2.5 m 比 75 cm 的最简比。

> Same unit first: 2.5 m = 250 cm 先统一单位
> 250 : 75 = 10 : 3 (divide by 25)

Example 3 例题

Given a : b = 2 : 3 and b : c = 4 : 5, find a : b : c.
已知 a : b = 2 : 3，b : c = 4 : 5，求 a : b : c。

> Make b the same: LCM of 3 and 4 is 12 让共同项 b 相同
> a : b = 8 : 12 and b : c = 12 : 15
> a : b : c = 8 : 12 : 15

Ratio, fraction and percentage 比、分数与百分比

If boys : girls = 3 : 5, there are 3 + 5 = 8 parts. Boys are $\frac{3}{8}$ of the class = 37.5%, girls are $\frac{5}{8}$ = 62.5%.

男 : 女 = 3 : 5 表示一共 8 份，男生占 $\frac{3}{8}$ = 37.5%，女生占 $\frac{5}{8}$ = 62.5%。

3.2 Sharing in a ratio 按比分配 (考)

RM200 shared in the ratio 2 : 3 → 5 units, 1 unit = RM200 ÷ 5 = RM40



Ali 2 units 份　　Bala 3 units 份

Ali = 2 × RM40 = RM80 · Bala = 3 × RM40 = RM120

Example 4 例题

RM200 is shared between Ali and Bala in the ratio 2 : 3. How much does each get?
RM200 按 2 : 3 分给阿里和巴拉，各得多少?

> Total parts = 2 + 3 = 5; one part = RM200 ÷ 5 = RM40 先求一份
> Ali = 2 × RM40 = RM80; Bala = 3 × RM40 = RM120
> Check: RM80 + RM120 = RM200 ✓

Example 5 例题

The ratio of red to blue marbles is 4 : 7. There are 28 blue marbles. How many marbles are there altogether?
红珠与蓝珠的比是 4 : 7，蓝珠有 28 粒。一共有几粒?

> 7 parts = 28, so 1 part = 4 7 份 = 28
> Total = 11 parts = 11 × 4 = 44 marbles

记忆法 **Find ONE part first.** 1 part = known amount ÷ its number of parts. 先求「一份」是多少，其他都容易了。

3.3 Rate 率 (考)

A **rate** compares two quantities of **different kinds**, e.g. km per hour (km/h), ringgit per kilogram (RM/kg), words per minute.

率 = 比较两个「不同种类」的量，例如每小时几公里、每公斤几令吉。

- Speed = distance ÷ time
  速率 = 距离 ÷ 时间
- Price per unit = total price ÷ number of units
  单价 = 总价 ÷ 数量

Example 6 例题

A car travels 270 km in 3 hours. Find its speed. At the same speed, how far does it go in 4.5 hours?
汽车 3 小时走 270 km，求速率。用同样速率，4.5 小时走多远?

> Speed = 270 ÷ 3 = 90 km/h
> Distance = 90 × 4.5 = 405 km

4.1 Variables 变数 考

A **variable** is a letter (like x, y, p) that stands for a number. Its value can **change** (e.g. the temperature t today) or be a **fixed unknown** (e.g. the price p of one pen).

变数 = 用字母代表一个数。它的值可以改变（如每天的气温 t），也可以是一个未知的定值（如一支笔的价钱 p）。

Algebra is like a **secret code**: the letter hides a number, and we use rules to find it.

代数就像「密码」：字母藏着一个数，我们用规则把它找出来。

Example 1 例题

Write an algebraic expression: Ali has x marbles. Ben has 5 more than twice the number of Ali's marbles.

写出代数式：阿里有 x 粒弹珠，本的弹珠比阿里的两倍多 5 粒。

> Twice Ali's = 2x; 5 more → 2x + 5 两倍 = 2x，多 5 = +5
>
> Ben has 2x + 5 marbles.

Words 文字	Algebra 代数
7 more than n 比 n 多 7	n + 7
8 less than y 比 y 少 8	y – 8
3 times k k 的三倍	3k
half of m m 的一半	$\frac{m}{2}$
the square of p p 的平方	p^2
RM x shared equally by 4 people RM x 平分给 4 人	$\frac{x}{4}$

Exam Tip 考试贴士 "8 less than y" is **y – 8**, not 8 – y! 「比 y 少 8」是 y – 8，不是 8 – y。

4.2 Algebraic terms 代数项 考

An **algebraic term** is a number, a variable, or numbers and variables **multiplied** together: 5, x, –3ab, $4p^2$.

代数项 = 一个数、一个变数，或数与变数相乘：5、x、–3ab、$4p^2$。

- In 6mn, the **coefficient** of m is 6n; the coefficient of mn is 6.
  6mn 中，m 的系数是 6n，mn 的系数是 6。
- In –x, the coefficient of x is –1.
  –x 中 x 的系数是 –1。
- **Like terms** have the **same variables with the same powers**: 3ab and –7ab; $2x^2$ and $9x^2$.
  同类项 = 变数和次方都一样。
- **Unlike terms**: 3x and $3x^2$ (different powers); 4ab and 4a (different variables).
  非同类项 = 变数或次方不同。

记忆法 **Like terms are like twins**: same letters, same little numbers (powers). Only the coefficient may differ. 同类项像双胞胎：字母一样、次方一样，只有系数可以不同。

4.3 Algebraic expressions 代数式 考

An **algebraic expression** is two or more terms joined by + or –: 3x + 2y – 5 has **3 terms**.

代数式 = 用 + 或 – 连接的几个代数项。3x + 2y – 5 有 3 项。

Finding the value (substitution) 求值（代入）

Example 2 例题

Find the value of $3p^2 – pq$ when p = –2 and q = 3.

当 p = –2，q = 3 时，求 $3p^2 – pq$ 的值。

> Replace each letter with its number IN BRACKETS: $3(–2)^2 – (–2)(3)$ 代入时加括号
>
> = 3(4) – (–6) = 12 + 6 = 18

Adding and subtracting 加减

Only **like terms** can be added or subtracted. Collect them, then add the coefficients.

只有同类项能相加减：把同类项集合，再加减系数。

Example 3 例题

Simplify 5a – 3b + 2a + 7b.

化简 5a – 3b + 2a + 7b。

> Group like terms: (5a + 2a) + (–3b + 7b) 集合同类项
>
> = 7a + 4b

Example 4 例题

Simplify (3x – 2y) – (x – 5y).

化简 (3x – 2y) – (x – 5y)。

> A minus sign before brackets changes EVERY sign inside: 3x – 2y – x + 5y 括号前是减号，括号内每一项都变号
>
> = 2x + 3y

4.4 Multiplying and dividing terms 代数项的乘除 考

Multiply the numbers, then multiply the letters (same letters: add the powers by counting).

先乘数字，再乘字母（相同字母相乘：数一数一共几个）。

Chapter 1 — Uncovering the World of Real Numbers 揭开实数世界的秘密

1. Which of the following is the smallest?
以下哪一个最小?

A. −2　　B. −9
C. 0　　D. −5

2. Calculate $-15 + 8 - (-4)$.
计算 $-15 + 8 - (-4)$。

3. Calculate $(-6) \times 4 \div (-8)$.
计算 $(-6) \times 4 \div (-8)$。

4. Calculate $18 - 4 \times (-3 + 5)$.
计算 $18 - 4 \times (-3 + 5)$。

5. Calculate $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-5}{6}$.
计算 $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{-5}{6}$。

Chapter 2 — Tracking Factors, Hunting Multiples 追踪因数，寻找倍数

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor of 54?
以下哪一个不是 54 的因数?

A. 6　　B. 9
C. 12　　D. 18

2. List all the prime numbers between 20 and 40.
列出 20 到 40 之间的所有质数。

3. Write 72 as a product of prime factors.
把 72 写成质因数的乘积。

6. Calculate $-1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{9}$.
计算 $-1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{9}$。

7. A diver is 12.5 m below sea level. She rises 4.8 m, then goes down 7.3 m. Where is she now?
潜水员在海平面下 12.5 m，上升 4.8 m 后再下降 7.3 m。她现在在哪里?

8. Which of the following is an irrational number?
以下哪一个是无理数?

A. $\sqrt{49}$　　B. 0.125
C. $\sqrt{7}$　　D. $-\frac{2}{9}$

9. Calculate $\sqrt{144} - \sqrt[3]{-64}$.
计算 $\sqrt{144} - \sqrt[3]{-64}$。

10. A square floor has an area of 225 m^2. Find the length of one side.
一块正方形地板面积 225 m^2，求边长。

4. Find the HCF of 18 and 45.
求 18 和 45 的最大公因数。

5. Find the LCM of 8 and 14.
求 8 和 14 的最小公倍数。

6. Find the HCF and the LCM of 12, 20 and 30.
求 12、20、30 的最大公因数和最小公倍数。

7. Which number is a common multiple of 4 and 6?
哪一个是 4 和 6 的公倍数?

A. 18　　B. 30
C. 36　　D. 42

Set A · Chapter 5 — Linear Balance in One Variable

1. A has power 2; B has two variables; D has two variables
   Answer 答案: **C**

2. $4x = 24$
   $x = 6$
   Answer 答案: **x = 6**

3. $5y - 2y = -12 - 3$
   $3y = -15$, $y = -5$
   Answer 答案: **y = –5**

4. $3p - 12 = 2p + 1$
   $p = 13$
   Answer 答案: **p = 13** 先展开括号

5. $\frac{x}{4} = 5$
   $x = 20$
   Answer 答案: **x = 20**

6. Let the number be n: $n + 3n = 56$
   $4n = 56$, $n = 14$
   Answer 答案: **14**

7. $2x < 8$
   $x < 4$
   Answer 答案: **x < 4**

8. Divide by –4 and flip the sign
   Answer 答案: **m ≤ –5** 除以负数要反转

9. Include –3 (≤), exclude 2 (<)
   Answer 答案: **–3, –2, –1, 0, 1**

10. "At least" means ≥
    Answer 答案: **h ≥ 120** 至少 = ≥

Set A · Chapter 6 — Tracing Lines and Angles

1. $90° < 128° < 180°$
   Answer 答案: **B**

2. $90° - 27°$
   Answer 答案: **63°**

3. $180° - 115°$
   Answer 答案: **65°**

4. $x + 2x + 3x = 180° \rightarrow 6x = 180°$
   Answer 答案: **x = 30°**

5. $y = 360° - 90° - 85° - 105°$
   Answer 答案: **y = 80°** 一点周围的角和 = 360°

6. Vertically opposite angle = 48°
   Each angle next to it = $180° - 48° = 132°$
   Answer 答案: **48°, 132°, 132°**

7. Corresponding angles are equal
   Answer 答案: **72°** 同位角相等

8. Interior angles add up to 180°: $180° - 105°$
   Answer 答案: **75°**

9. Alternate angles are equal: $4x - 10 = 70$
   $4x = 80$
   Answer 答案: **x = 20** 内错角相等

10. Angle of elevation = angle of depression (alternate angles)
    Answer 答案: **40°**

Set A · Chapter 7 — Meeting the Geometry Family

1. 7 sides = heptagon
   Answer 答案: **Heptagon** 七边形

2. $y = 180° - 47° - 68°$
   Answer 答案: **65°**

3. $180° - 2 \times 52°$
   Answer 答案: **76°**

4. $360° - 75° - 110° - 95°$
   Answer 答案: **80°**

5. Rhombus, rectangle and square have two pairs of parallel sides.
   Answer 答案: **C**

6. $2(15 + 8) = 2 \times 23$
   Answer 答案: **46 cm**

7. $\frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 9$
   Answer 答案: **63 cm²**

8. 12×7
   Answer 答案: **84 cm²**

9. $\frac{1}{2} \times (9 + 15) \times 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 6$
   Answer 答案: **72 cm²**

10. Side = $36 \div 4 = 9$ cm
    Area = 9×9
    Answer 答案: **81 cm²**

Set A · Chapter 8 — Data Detective

1. Mass is measured, so it can be any value
   Answer 答案: **B** 量出来的是连续数据

2. 2 appears 3 times (most often)
   Answer 答案: **2**

3. In order: 3, 4, 5, 7, 9
   Middle (3rd) value = 5
   Answer 答案: **5** 先排序

4. Total = 12 + 15 + 9 + 18 + 11 = 65
   Mean = $65 \div 5$
   Answer 答案: **13**

5. $60 - 28$
   Answer 答案: **32**

6. $\frac{15}{60} \times 360°$
   Answer 答案: **90°**

7. Change over time → line graph
   Answer 答案: **B**

8. 6.5×4
   Answer 答案: **26 pupils**

9. Stem = tens digit, leaf = ones digit
   Answer 答案: **50, 53, 53, 58**

10. Total = 3 + 8 + 6 + 3 = 20
    Highest frequency is 8 (size 5)
    Answer 答案: **20 pupils; size 5** 众数是频数最高的那个值，不是 8

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