| Subject | Maths |
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| Unit/Topic | Year 10 - Trigonometry |


| Key Vocabulary | Definition |
| :---: | :---: |
| Adjacent | Next to or adjoining with something else |
| Hypotenuse | The longest side on a right-angled triangle |
| Right angle | A angle equal to 90 degrees |
| Tangent | A line that touches a curve at one point |
| Formula | A rule or fact written with mathematical symbols. For example, the formula for volume of a cuboid is $V=1 \times w \times h$ |
| Rearrange | When rearranging a formula, items in the formula need to be arranged so a different variable is the subject. |
| Subject | The subject of a formula is the variable that is being worked out. It can be recognised as the letter on its own on one side of the equals sign. |
| Sine | The sine of an angle is equal to the length of the side opposite the angle divided by the hypotenuse. |
| Cosine | The cosine of an angle is equal to the length of the side adjacent the angle divided by the hypotenuse. |
| Acute | An angle less than 90 degrees |
| Obtuse | A angle greater than 90 but less than 180 degrees |
| Inverse | Opposite or reverse of something. |
| Surd | An expression including a square root, cube root or other root. Used to write irrational numbers accurately. |


| Prism | A 3D shape with a uniform cross section at each end and rectilinear faces for the <br> length. |
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| Perpendicular |  |
| When two lines meet or intersect at 90 degrees. |  |

## Red Text - Higher Only

