

ERRATA

MATHEMATICS 7 MYP 2 (3rd edition)

Third edition - 2023 second reprint

The following errata were made on 04/Oct/2023

page 32 **SECTION 2G** blue box should read:

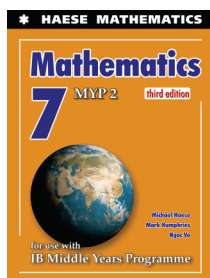
A **prime** number is a **counting** number which has exactly two different factors, 1 and itself.
A **composite** number is a **counting** number which has more than two different factors.

page 33 **SECTION 2G** third line on page should read:

The number 1 is special since its only factor is itself.

The number 1 is neither prime nor composite.

Every **counting** number greater than 1 is either prime or composite.



ERRATA

MATHEMATICS 7 MYP 2 (3rd edition)

Third edition - 2022 first reprint

The following erratum was made on 17/Jul/2023

page 354 SECTION 18C EXAMPLE 4 solution to part a should read:

Example 4

Self Tutor

All of the Year 7 students at a school were asked to choose different countries to write about in a project.

The table alongside shows the continents of the countries they chose.

- Draw a pie chart to display the data.
- What fraction of the students chose a country in Europe?

Continent	Frequency
Europe	15
Africa	18
Asia	16
North America	2
South America	9

- In total there are $15 + 18 + 16 + 2 + 9 = 60$ students.

$$\frac{1}{60} \text{ of } 360^\circ = \frac{360^\circ}{60} = 6^\circ$$

so each **student** corresponds to an angle of 6° at the centre of the circle.

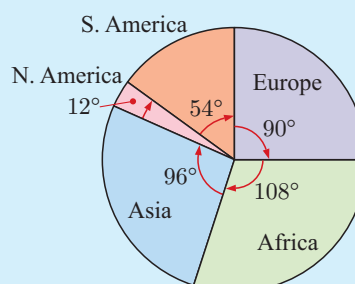
$$\text{The Europe sector has angle } 15 \times 6^\circ = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{The Africa sector has angle } 18 \times 6^\circ = 108^\circ.$$

$$\text{The Asia sector has angle } 16 \times 6^\circ = 96^\circ.$$

$$\text{The North America sector has angle } 2 \times 6^\circ = 12^\circ.$$

$$\text{The South America sector has angle } 9 \times 6^\circ = 54^\circ.$$



- The fraction of students who chose a country in Europe = $\frac{15}{60} = \frac{1}{4}$.

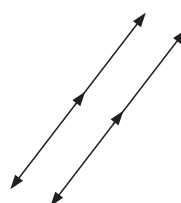
The following erratum was made on 05/Dec/2022

page 50 SECTION 3C should show example of perpendicular lines:

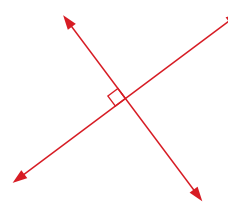
C

PARALLEL AND PERPENDICULAR LINES

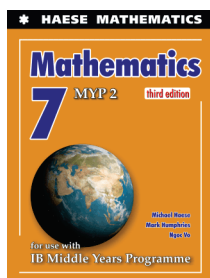
- Two lines are **parallel** if they never meet.
We use the symbol $\parallel$ to mean “is parallel to”.
- Two lines are **perpendicular** if they intersect at right angles.
We use the symbol $\perp$ to mean “is perpendicular to”.



parallel lines



perpendicular lines



ERRATA

MATHEMATICS 7 MYP 2 (3rd edition)

Third edition - 2021 first print

The following errata were made on 18/Nov/2021

page 74 **SECTION 4D** should read:

D DIVISION STRATEGIES

In any division we can identify a **dividend**, a **divisor**, and a **quotient**.

$$\text{dividend} \div \text{divisor} = \text{quotient}$$

Our strategies for division are based on recognising factors and multiples.

Strategy	Examples
1. Divide both the dividend and divisor by a common factor.	$4800 \div 80$ $= 480 \div 8$ $= 60$
2. Look for an easily recognisable multiple of the divisor which is close to the dividend , then add or subtract to compensate.	$98 \div 14$ $= 49 \div 7$ $= 7$
	$153 \div 3$ $= 150 \div 3 + 3 \div 3$ $= 50 + 1$ $= 51$
	$147 \div 3$ $= 150 \div 3 - 3 \div 3$ $= 50 - 1$ $= 49$

page 75 **EXERCISE 4D** should read:

- Find by first dividing both the **dividend** and **divisor** by a common factor which is a power of 10:
- Find by first dividing both the **dividend** and **divisor** by a common factor:
- Find by using a multiple of the **divisor** which is close to the **dividend**, then adding or subtracting to compensate:

ACTIVITY 1

LONG DIVISION

If the division strategies we have seen do not help perform a division, we can use **long division**.

To find $456 \div 19$ by long division, we follow these steps:

- Starting from the left, consider as many digits of the **dividend** as necessary to form a number greater than the **divisor**.
- Find the largest multiple of the **divisor** which is less than or equal to this number.

$$19 \overline{) 456}$$

45 is greater than 19.

$$19 \overline{) 456} \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The largest multiple of 19 less than or equal to 45 is $19 \times 2 = 38$. We write the 2 above the line, and 38 below the 45.

- Bring the next digit of the **dividend** down. Repeat the process until all digits of the **dividend** have been considered.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 19 \overline{) 456} \\ \underline{-38} \\ 76 \\ \underline{-76} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

The largest multiple of 19 less than or equal to 76 is $19 \times 4 = 76$.

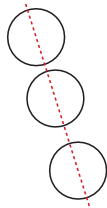
The following erratum was made on 21/Jun/2021

page 379 **INVESTIGATION** Example 1 should only have 1 line of symmetry:

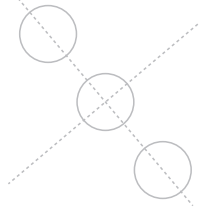
• 0



• 1



• 2



• 3

