

*This booklet has been produced for bilingual pupils whose first language is Albanian.*

*It may be used as a reference book or in bilingual support.*

*Ky liber eshte pregatitur per nxenesit gjuha e pare e te cileve eshte Shqip. Mund te*

*perdoret si liber referimi ose ne ndihme te dygjuhesise.*

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<b>+</b>	<b>ADDITION</b>	<b>MBLEDHJA</b>
	add	shto
	plus	plus
	and	edhe
	total of	totali i
	increase by	me rrit nga
	sum of	shuma e
	altogether	te gjitha se bashku
<b>-</b>	<b>SUBTRACTION</b>	<b>ZBRITJA</b>
	subtract	zbrit
	minus	minus
	take away	heq
	less	me pak
	decrease by	zvogeloj me
	reduce by	reduktoj me
	from	nga
	difference between	diferenca midis
<b>•</b>	<b>MULTIPLICATION</b>	<b>SHUMEZIMI</b>
	multiplied by	shumezo me
	times	here
	by	nga
	the product of ( 3 x 4)	rezultat i (3 x 4)
<b>÷</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>PJESETIMI</b>
	divided by	pjeseto nga
	into	ne
	share	ndaj
<b>=</b>	equals	Barazim (jep)
	is	Eshte
	is the same as	Eshte e njejte me
	makes	Ben
	has the same value as	ka te njejten vlere me

@	is approximately	Eshte perafersisht
	about	Rreth
	close to	afer me
	nearly	Pothuajse
	around	Rreth
	almost the same as	gati e njejte me
>	is more than	Eshte me shume se
	is greater than	Eshte me i madh se
	is bigger than	Eshte me i madh se
<	is less than	Eshte me pak se
	is smaller than	Eshte me i vogel se
	is not as big as	nuk eshte me i madh se
≥	bigger than or equal to	me i madh ose i barabarte me
≤	smaller than or equal to	me i vogel ose i barabarte me
%	per cent	Perqind
:	ratio	Raporti
↻	clockwise	Drejtimi i akrepave te ores
↺	anticlockwise counter clockwise	Drejtimi i kundert i akrepave te ores
√	root	Rrenja
∞	infinity	Infinit

## Area - Siperfaqja

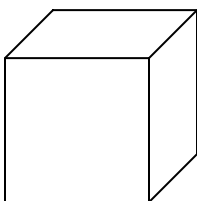
Area means how much space a flat (two dimensional) shape takes up. We measure area in square e.g. square centimeters ( $\text{cm}^2$ ).

Siperfaqja eshte vendi qe ze nje figure e sheshuar (me dy permasa, gjatesi dhe gjeresi). Siperfaqja matet ne katror p.sh. centimeter katror ( $\text{cm}^2$ ).

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

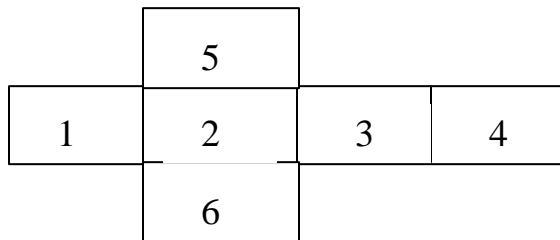
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \text{length} \times \text{width} \\ &= 4\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \\ &= 8 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Siperfaqja} &= \text{gjatesi} \times \text{gjeresi} \\ &= 4\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \\ &= 8 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$



A cube has six faces. The surface area of a cube may be drawn like this:

Nje kub ka gjashte faqe. Siperfaqja e kubit mund te vizatohet keshtu:



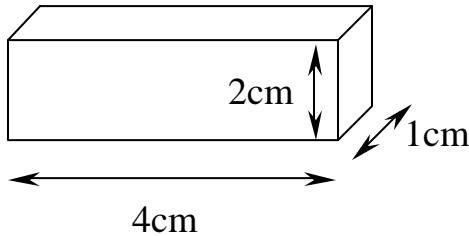
## Volume - Vellimi

Volume means how much space a solid (3 dimensional) shape takes up. We measure volume in cubes. E. g. cubic centimeters ( $\text{cm}^3$ ).

Vellimi shpreh vendin qe ze nje figure e plote (me 3 permasat, gjatesi, gjeresi dhe lartesi). Vellimi matet me kub. P.sh. centimeter kub ( $\text{cm}^3$ ).

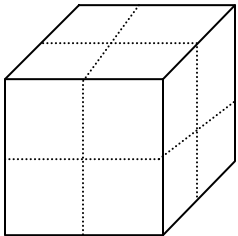
Volume = length x width x height

Vellimi = gjatesi x gjeresi x lartesi



$$V = 4 \times 1 \times 2$$

$$V = 8\text{cm}^3$$



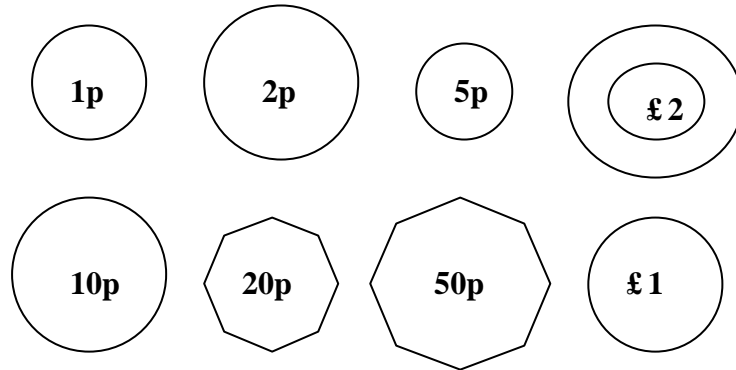
This cube is made of eight centimeter cubes. Its volume is  $8\text{cm}^3$ .

Ky kub eshte i perbere nga tete kube 1 centimetersh. Vellimi i tij eshte  $8\text{cm}^3$ .

## MONEY – MONEDHAT

These are the coins used in Britain:

Keto jane monedhat qe perdoren ne Britani :~

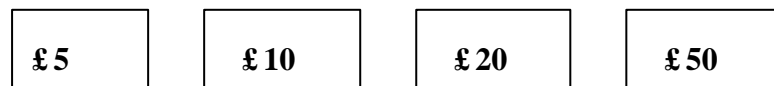


One pound (£1) is 100 pence.

Nje pound (£1) eshte i barabarte me 100 pence.

These are the notes in use:

Keto jane kartmonedhat ne perdorim :



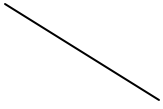
We usually write prices like this:

Cmimet zakonisht shkruhen :

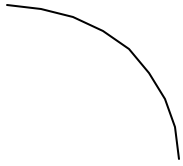
£2.99

£3.25

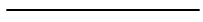
# Lines - Vijat



straight line - drejteza (vije e drejte)



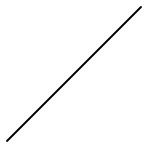
curved line - kurbe (vije e harkuar)



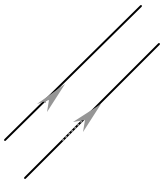
horizontal line - vije horizontale



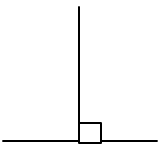
vertical line - vije vertikale



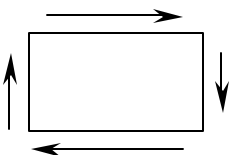
diagonal line - vije diagonale



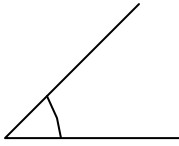
parallel lines - vija paralele



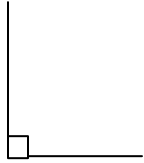
perpendicular lines - vijat pingule



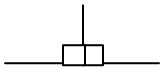
perimeter - perimetri



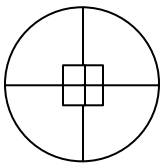
These two lines meet at an angle. An angle is measured in degrees ( $^{\circ}$ ).  
Keto dy vija takohen ne nje kend. Kendi matet me grade ( $^{\circ}$ ).



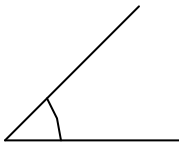
This is a right-angle. It is  $90^{\circ}$ .  
Ky eshte nje kend i drejte. Ai eshte  $90^{\circ}$



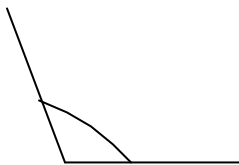
A straight line is made of two right angles. It is  $180^{\circ}$   
Nje vije e drejte eshte e perbere nga dy kende te drejte. Ai eshte  $180^{\circ}$



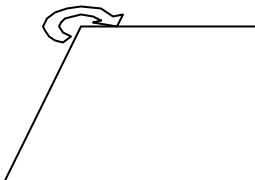
A circle is made of four right angles. It has  $360^{\circ}$   
Nje rreth eshte i perbere nga kater kende te drejta. Ai ka  $360^{\circ}$



An angle which measures less than  $90^{\circ}$  is called an acute angle.  
Kendi qe eshte me i vogel se  $90^{\circ}$  quhet i ngushte.



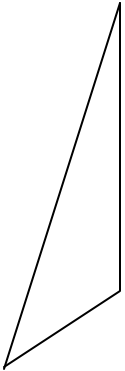
An angle which measures more than  $90^{\circ}$  is called an obtuse angle.  
Kendi qe eshte me i madhe se  $90^{\circ}$  quhet i gjere.



An angle which measures more than  $180^{\circ}$  is called a reflex angle  
Kendi qe eshte me i madh se  $180^{\circ}$  quhet kend reflektimi.



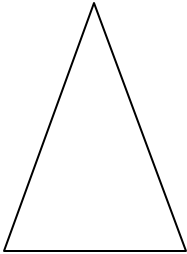
## Triangles - Trekendeshat



A triangle is a shape with 3 straight sides. It also has 3 angles. The points of a triangle are called vertices. Trekendeshi eshte nje figure me tre ane te drejta. Ai ka gjithashtu 3 kende. Pikat e bashkimit te brinjeve te trekendeshit quhen kulme.

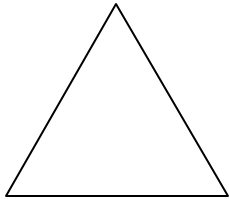
There are different types of triangles:  
Trekendeshat jane te formave te ndryshme:

### Isosceles Dybrinjenjeshem



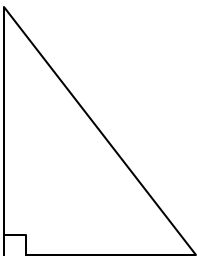
Two sides are the same length. The two angles at the base are equal.  
Dy brinjet kane te njejten gjatesi. Dy kendet e bazes jane te barabarte.

### Equilateral Barabrinjes



All three angles are equal. All three sides are the same length.  
Te tre kendet jane te barabarte. Te tre brinjet jane te barabarta.

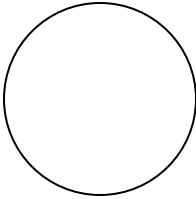
### Right-angled Kenddrejte



One of the angles measures  $90^\circ$ . The longest side is called hypotenuse.  
Nje nga kendet eshte  $90^\circ$ . Brinja me e gjate quhet hipotenuza.

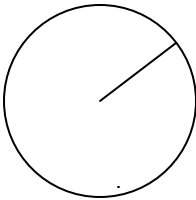
The angles of a triangle always add up to  $180^\circ$ .  
Shuma e kendeve te trekendeshit eshte gjithmone  $180^\circ$ .

## Circles - Rrathet

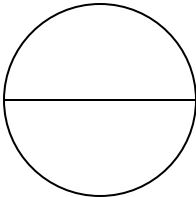


The perimeter of a circle is called the circumference.  
Perimetri i rrethit quhet qark.

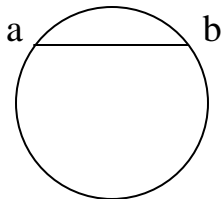
Half of a circle is called a semi-circle.  
Gjysma e nje rrethi quhet gjysemrrethi.



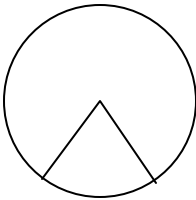
Any line from the center of a circle to the circumference is called radius.  
Cdo vije e hequr nga qendra e rrethit deri tek vija e qarkut quhet rreze e rrethit.



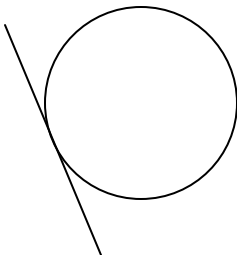
A straight line from one side of a circle to the other side through the center is the diameter.  
Drejteza e hequr nga njera ane e rrethit ne tjetren duke kaluar mespermes qendres se tij quhet diameter.



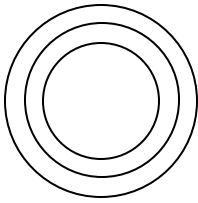
Part of the circumference is an arc. The straight line  $ab$  is a chord. The shaded area is a segment.  
Nje pjese e qarkut quhet hark. Drejteza  $ab$  quhet korde. Siperfaqja e ngjyrosur eshte nje segment.



An area of a circle enclosed by two radii and an arc is a sector.  
Ne nje rreth, siperfaqja ndermjet dy rrezeve dhe nje harku quhet sektor.



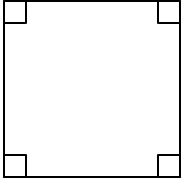
A line which touches the circumference at only one point is a tangent.  
Vija qe e prek qarkun vetem ne nje pike quhet tangente.



Circles which have the same center are called concentric  
Rrathet me qender te njejte quhen rrathe koncentrike.

## Shapes - Figurat - Format

Square  
Katrori



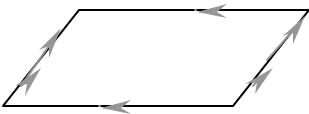
It has four equal sides and four right angles.  
Ka kater brinje te barabarta dhe kater kende te drejte.

Rectangle  
Drejtkeneshi



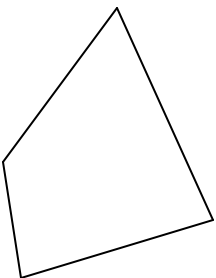
It has four right angles and opposite sides are equal.  
Ka kater kende te barabarta dhe brinjet e kunderta dy e nga dy te barabarta.

Parallelogram  
Paralelogrami

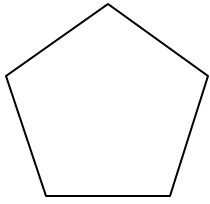


Opposite sides are parallel.  
Brinjet e kunderta jane paralele.

Quadrilateral  
Katerkendershi

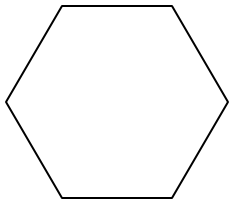


Any shape with four straight sides.  
Cdo figure me kater brinje te drejta.



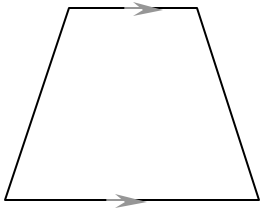
Pentagon  
Pesekendeshi

It has five sides and five angles.  
Ka pese brinje dhe pese kende.



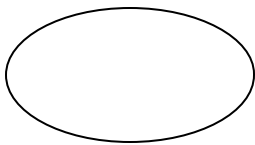
Hexagon  
Gjashtekendeshi

It has six sides and six angles.  
Ka gjashte brinje dhe gjashte kende.



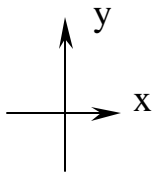
Trapezium  
Trapezi

One set of sides is parallel.  
Vetem dy nga brinjet jane paralele me njera-tjetren.



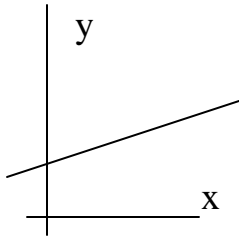
Ellipse  
Elips

## Graphs - Grafiket

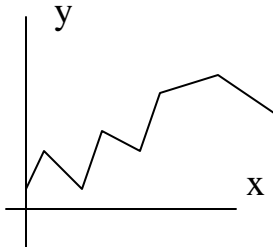


A graph has a vertical axis (y) and a horizontal axis (x).  
Grafiku ka nje bosht vertikal (y) dhe nje horizontal (x).

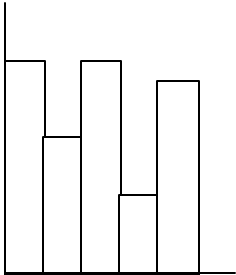
There are many different types of graphs or charts:  
Ka lloje te ndryshme grafikesh ose hartash:



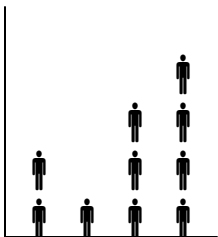
A straight-line graph.  
Grafik i shprehur me nje vije te drejte



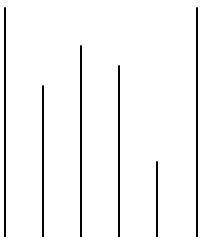
A graph plotting points  
Grafik i shprehur me bashkimin e pikave



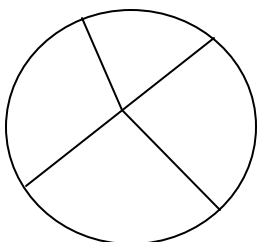
A bar chart or block graph  
Harte me linja vertikale ose grafik bllok



A pictogram  
Nje piktogram



A column graph  
Nje grafik i shprehur me kolona



A pie-chart is a circle divided into different sectors.  
Harta rrethore paraqitet me nje rreth te ndare ne sectore te ndryshem.



## **Decimals**

### **Dhjetoret (presjet dhjetore)**

Parts of a whole number can also be written as decimals:

Pjese te numrave mund te shkruhen gjithashtu edhe si perqindje:

$1/10$  is the same as 0.1

$1/10$  eshte e njejte me 0.1

$1/4$  is the same as 0.25

$1/4$  eshte e njejte me 0.25

$4 \frac{1}{5}$  is the same as 4.2

$4 \frac{1}{5}$  eshte e njejte me 4.2

## **Percentages**

### **Perqindjet**

1% is one every 100

1% eshte 1 ne cdo 100

1% is 1p in every pound

1% eshte 1p ne cdo 1pound (£)

1% is  $1/100$

1% eshte  $1/100$

1% is 0.01

1% eshte 0.01

## Conversion Table

### Tabele konvertimi

	Thyesat	Dhjetoret	Perqindja
Half = gjysma	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
Quarter = cereku	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
three-quarters = tre te kartetat	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
One tenth			
Nje e dhjeta	1/10	0.1	10%
One fifth			
Nje e pesta	1/5	0.2	20%
One third			
Nje e treta	1/3	0.33	33 1/3%
Two thirds			
Dy te tretat	2/3	0.67	66 2/3%
One eighth			
Nje e teta	1/8	0.125	12 1/2

## Distances

### Distancat

## Metric system

### Sistemi metrik

Mm	-	millimetre	-	milimeter
cm	-	centimetre	-	centimeter
m	-	metre	-	meter
km	-	kilometre	-	kilometer

## Imperial system

### Sistemi imperikal

in	-	inch
ft	-	foot
yd	-	yard
mi	-	mile

## Conversions

### Konvertime

2 1/2 m	=	1 in
1 m	=	1 yd
1 km	=	5/8 mi

12 ins = 1ft

3ft = 1 yd

1760yds = 1 mi



## **Capacity**

### **Vellimi**

## **Metric system**

### **Sistemi metrik**

ml	-	millilitre	-	mililiter
cc	-	cubic centimetre	-	centimeter kubic
l./li	-	litre	-	liter

$$1 \text{ cc} = 1 \text{ ml}$$

$$1 \text{ l} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

## **Imperial system**

### **Sistemi imperial**

fl.oz	-	fluid ounce
pt	-	pint
gal	-	gallon

$$20 \text{ fl oz} = 1 \text{ pt}$$

$$8 \text{ pts} = 1 \text{ gal}$$

## **Conversions**

### **Konvertime**

$$1 \text{ litre} = 1 \frac{3}{4} \text{ pints}$$

$$1 \text{ gal} = 4 \frac{1}{4} \text{ litres}$$

## **Weight**

### **Pesha**

## **Metric system**

### **Sistemi metrik**

mg.	-	milligram	-	miligram
g	-	gram	-	gram
kg	-	kilogram	-	kilogram

$$1000 \text{ mg} = 1 \text{ g}$$

$$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$1000 \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ tonne (ton)}$$

## Imperial system

### Sistemi imperial

oz. - ounce

lb. - pound

st. - stone

16oz = 1lb

14lb = 1st

## Conversions

### Konvertime

1oz = 28g

1kg = 2 1/5 lb

## Time

### Units of time

s	=	second	=	sekond
min	=	minute	=	minut
h	=	hour	=	ore
wk	=	week	=	jave
yr	=	year	=	vit
p.a.	=	per year	=	ne vit, per vit
60s	=	1min	=	1 minut
24h	=	1 day	=	1 dite
52wks	=	1 year	=	1 vit
60mins	=	1 hour	=	1 ore
7days	=	1 week	=	1 jave
12 months	=	1 year	=	1 vit

### Calendar Months

#### Muajt kalendarike

30 days has September, April, June and November

30 dite ka Shtatori, Prilli, Qershori dhe Nentori

All the rest have 31

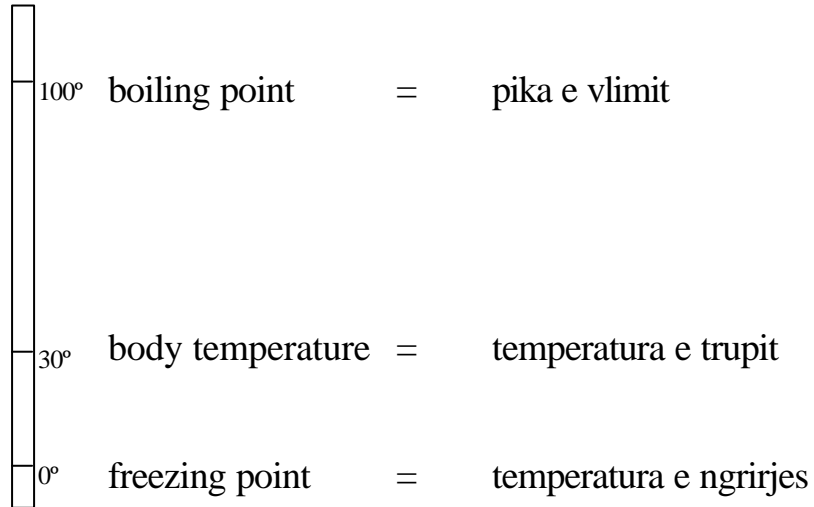
Te gjithe te tjeret kane 31

Except February all alone which has 28 days clear and 29 in each leap year.

Me perjashtim vetem te Shkurtit i cili ka 28 dite ne vit normal dhe 29 ne cdo vit te brishte.

## Temperature

### Temperatura



Temperature is usually measured in °C (degrees Celsius)

Temperatura zakonisht matet me °C (grade celsius)

Sometimes °F (Fahrenheit) is used.

Nganjere perdret °F (Fahrenheit)

$$\begin{aligned} 0^{\circ}\text{C} &= 32^{\circ}\text{F} \\ 100^{\circ}\text{C} &= 212^{\circ}\text{F} \end{aligned}$$