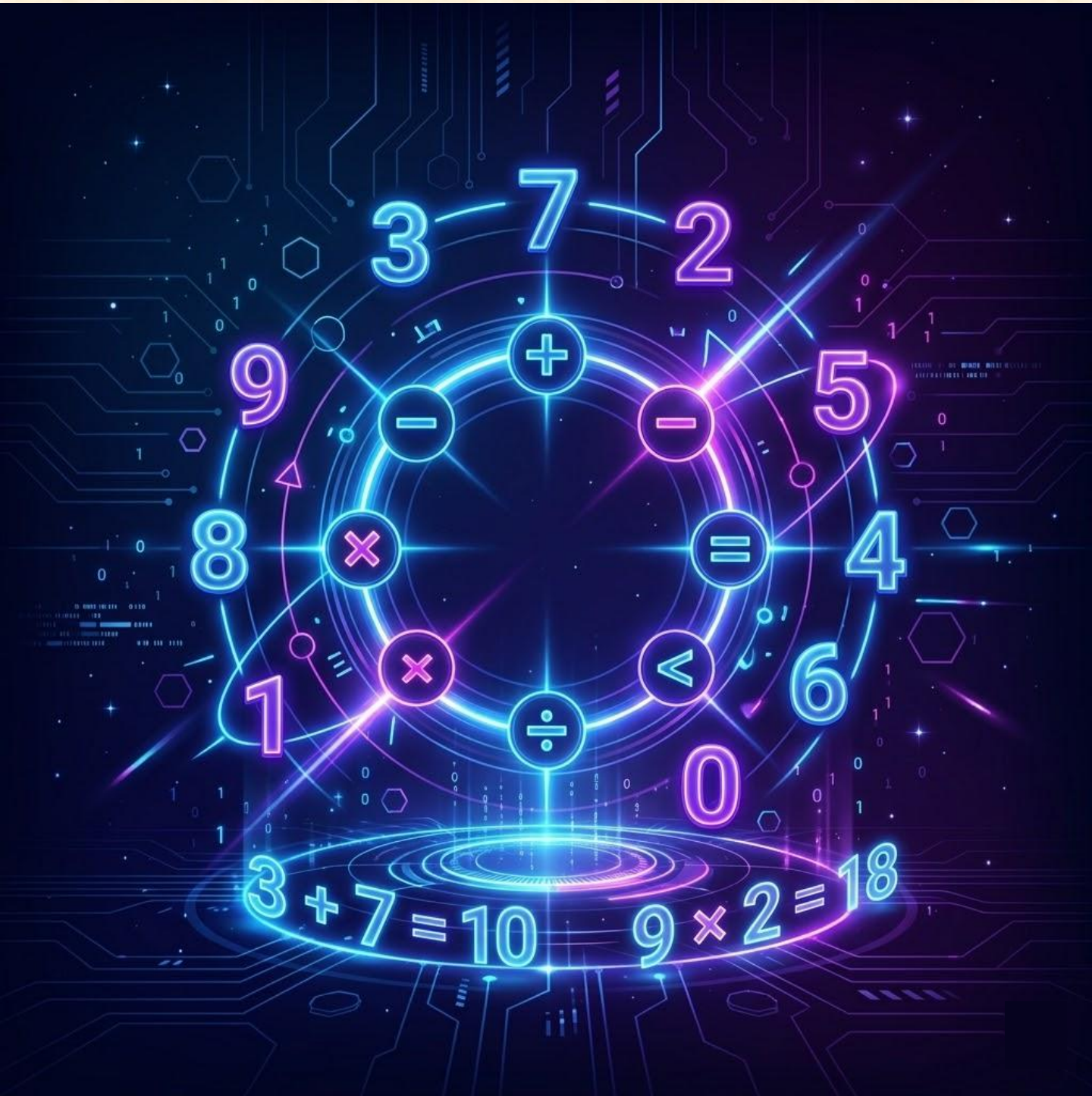
Math Lingual

June 2026

雙語數學誌

Bilingual Mathematics Magazine



A Message from the Dean

I am delighted to share with you the inaugural issue of *MathLingual: Bilingual Mathematics Magazine*.

As Dean of the College of Science at National Taiwan Normal University, I warmly welcome all of our teachers and students to this exciting new journey.

In science, mathematics is the fundamental language we use to understand how the world works. At the same time, English is the key that connects us to the global community. Bilingual education is therefore about much more than learning another language, it leads to develop new ways of thinking.

When we explore mathematics through a different language, we gain a fresh perspective on its logic, structure, and beauty. We begin to see that mathematical ideas transcend borders and that language can serve as a bridge to deeper understanding.

This monthly magazine was created to provide a meaningful and inspiring learning opportunity. For teachers, it offers a new way to engage and motivate students. For students, it opens a window to a broader world of knowledge and discovery.

I hope that *MathLingual* will encourage you to look beyond the classroom, broaden your horizons, and experience the unique intersection where mathematics and language come together.

May you enjoy every issue and continue to explore the wonderful world of knowledge with curiosity, confidence, and an international vision.

Jein-Shan Chen
Dean, College of Science,
National Taiwan Normal University

院長的話

欣逢《*MathLingual* 雙語數學誌》發行，本人謹以學術研究者與教育推動者的身分，向讀者致上誠摯祝賀。

在現代科學體系中，數學是解構宇宙邏輯的本質語言；而在全球化浪潮下，英語則是連結國際學術社群的關鍵工具。雙語教育的趨勢，不僅是語言能力的轉化，更是一種思維角度的切入。透過不同的語言媒介，我們能從異質的文化視野中，重新審視數學邏輯的嚴謹與美感。

本刊的推出，旨在為師生建構一個跨領域的學習契機。對於教師，這是探索數位與語文整合教學的創新實驗；對於學生，這是一扇通往廣闊世界的窗。我期許讀者能藉此跳脫單一學科的框架，在數學與語言的交匯處，培養出更具深度與廣度的國際視野。

願這本月刊，能引領各位走進更為寬廣的知識殿堂。

國立臺灣師範大學
理學院 院長
陳界山

From the Editorial Team

Welcome to the very first issue of **MathLingual: Bilingual Mathematics Magazine**!

We created this magazine to show you that math and English can be learned together in a fun and meaningful way.

Many students think of math as a subject full of numbers and formulas, while English may seem like a completely different skill. But math has its own language too! Words like *positive*, *negative*, *difference*, and *quotient* are essential for understanding mathematical ideas. As you learn these words in English, you'll not only strengthen your understanding of math, but also build the language skills that help you connect with the world.

Although this first issue focuses on junior high school mathematics, this magazine is for anyone interested in learning math and English. Future issues will explore a wide range of topics from both junior high and high school mathematics.

We also hope this magazine will be a helpful resource for teachers who want to bring math and language together in their classrooms.

Thank you for joining us on this exciting journey. We invite you to explore, practice, and enjoy the fascinating world where mathematics and language come together.

Complete our feedback survey for the first two issues (June and July) for a chance to win useful stationery prizes in our special reader drawing. We'd love to hear what you think!

Scan the QR code here to share your feedback.

Magazine Feedback

編輯團隊的話

歡迎閱讀《MathLingual：雙語數學誌》的創刊號！

我們創辦這本雜誌，是想讓你發現：數學和英文其實可以一起學，而且還可以很有趣！

很多學生認為，數學是一門充滿數字和公式的學科，而英文看起來似乎是完全不同的能力。其實，數學本身也有自己的語言！像是 *positive*（正數）、*negative*（負數）、*difference*（差）和 *quotient*（商）這些詞，都是理解數學概念的重要工具。當你學會這些英文數學詞彙時，不但能加深對數學的理解，也能培養與世界接軌的英語能力。

雖然本期內容以國中程度的數學主題為主，但這本雜誌適合所有對數學和英文有興趣的讀者。未來的每一期，我們將介紹更多來自國中與高中數學的精彩主題。

我們也希望這本雜誌能成為老師們在課堂上結合數學與語言教學的實用資源，帶來更多靈感與想法。

謝謝你加入這段充滿探索與發現的旅程。邀請你一起探索、練習，並享受數學與語言結合所帶來的樂趣！

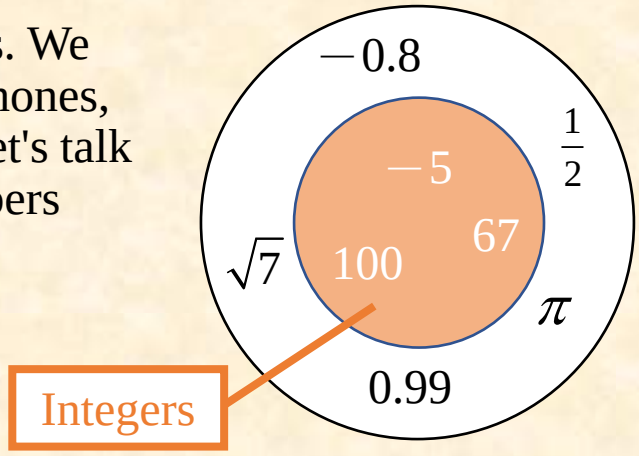
填寫前兩期（6 月與 7 月）的讀者回饋問卷，就有機會參加抽獎，獲得實用的文具小禮物！我們非常期待聽到你的想法與建議！

請掃描下方 QR Code，與我們分享你的意見。

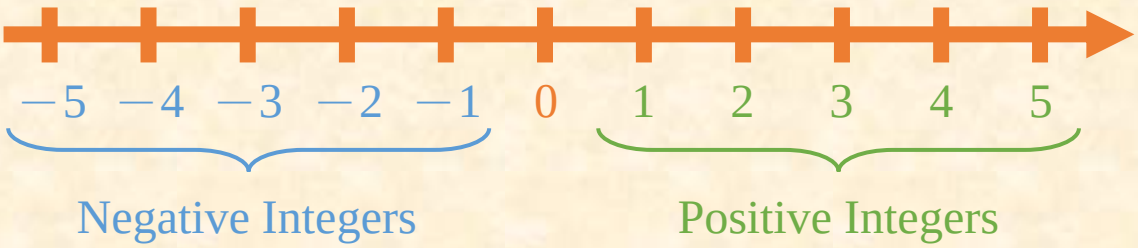
意見回饋

The World of Integers
整數的世界與四則運算

Numbers are all around us. We see them on our clocks, our phones, and even our money. Today, let's talk about a special group of numbers called **integers**.



If an integer is greater than zero, it is called a **positive integer**. For example, 5 and 100 are positive. If an integer is less than zero, we call it a **negative integer**. In English, −3 is read as "**negative three**." It is very easy to remember.



4245371230

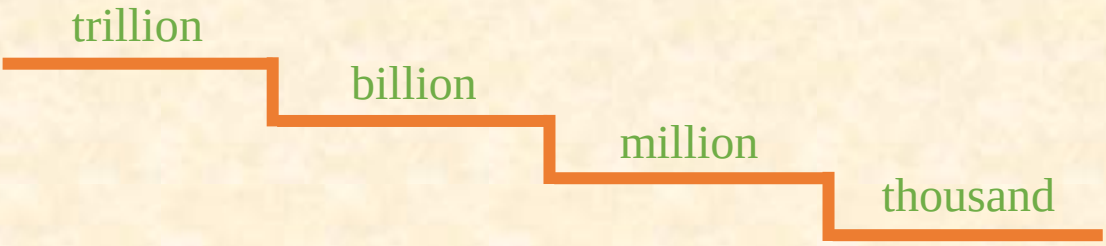
↓

4,245,371,230

Reading very large numbers can be difficult. That is why we use a **comma (,)** every three digits. This helps us see the groups more quickly. In English, we have special words for these groups.

- 1,000 is one **thousand**.
- 1,000,000 is one **million**.
- 1,000,000,000 is one **billion**.
- 1,000,000,000,000 is one **trillion**.

Watch video here



Let's see how to read these numbers:

- **1,258**: We see one comma. We read it as "**one thousand, two hundred fifty-eight**."
- **24,500,000**: There are two commas here. The left one is for "million" and the right one is for "thousand." We read it as "**twenty-four million, five hundred thousand**."

Just remember to look at the commas from the right. Each comma has its own name: thousand, million, billion, and trillion. Next time you see large numbers in daily life, try reading them in English.

Word Bank			
integer	整數	thousand	千
positive	正	million	百萬
negative	負	billion	十億
comma	逗號	trillion	兆

The Four Basic Math Operations

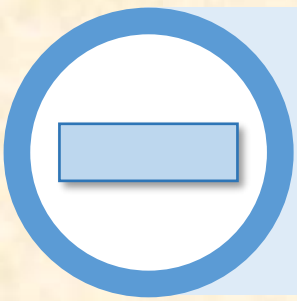
In math, we see many symbols. Let's learn how to read the four basic math signs: +, −, ×, and ÷.

When you go shopping, you often add up the prices. It is called **Addition** (+). We use the word **plus,** and the answer is called the **sum**. It's the "total" of everything.

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

Seven **plus** eight **equals** fifteen.

What if you lose something? That's **Subtraction** (−). We use the word **minus**, and the answer is the **difference**. It shows how different the two numbers are.



$$20 - 5 = 15$$

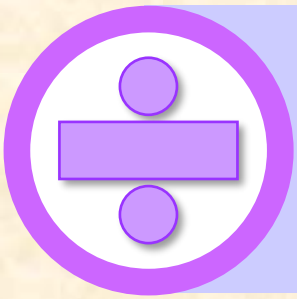
Twenty **minus** five **equals** fifteen.

When we add equal groups, we use **Multiplication** (×). The easiest way to say it is **times**, and the answer is the **product**. Think of a factory making a "product"—it's the final result.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

Four **times** three **equals** twelve.

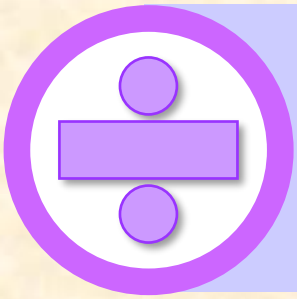
Sharing cookies evenly? You need **Division** (÷). We use the phrase **divided by**, and the answer is the **quotient**.



$$28 \div 4 = 7$$

Twenty-eight **divided by** four **equals** seven.

Sometimes, we cannot share things equally. Imagine you have **13 cookies** and **4 friends**. Each friend gets 3 cookies, and there is **1 cookie left**. In math, this "leftover" is the **remainder**.



$$13 \div 4 = 3 \ldots 1$$

Thirteen **divided by** four equals three **with a remainder of** one.

Do you like sports or video games? Math is there too! When you play basketball, the **sum** of the points tells you who wins. What is the **difference** between the two teams' scores? Whether you are checking your game level or watching a match, try to say the numbers and signs in English. Math is not just a school subject—it is a cool way to talk about your favorite hobbies!

Word Bank					
addition	加法	plus	加	sum	和
subtraction	減法	minus	減	difference	差
multiplication	乘法	times	乘	product	積
division	除法	divided by	除	quotient	商
symbol	符號	equal	等於	remainder	餘數

Daily Brain Teasers：Rearrange the Words

Level 1: Starter Round

Use all the words in each puzzle to form a mathematically correct sentence.

1. is | eight | two | plus | six

2. equals | twelve | fifteen | minus | three

3. is | twenty | four | times | five

4. equals | six | twelve | divided | by | two

5. equals | sixteen | eight | plus | four | times | two

6. is | ten | twenty | divided | by | four | plus | five

Level 2: Power Up

Can you make a mathematically correct sentence by using all the cards in each puzzle?

1. equals fourteen six plus sixteen divided by four

☐ YES ☐ NO

2. equals ten five plus five

☐ YES ☐ NO

3. is twenty twelve plus sixteen divided by four

☐ YES ☐ NO

4. is equals ten five plus five

☐ YES ☐ NO

5. is eight twenty divided by four plus five

☐ YES ☐ NO

Answer Key

Level 1

1. Two plus six is eight. OR Six plus two is eight.
2. Fifteen minus three equals twelve.
   OR Fifteen minus twelve equals three.
3. Five times four is twenty. OR Four times five is twenty.
4. Twelve divided by two equals six.
   OR Twelve divided by six equals two.
5. Two times four plus eight equals sixteen.
   OR Four times two plus eight equals sixteen.
   OR Eight plus two times four equals sixteen.
   OR Eight plus four times two equals sixteen.
6. Twenty divided by four plus five is ten.
   OR Five plus twenty divided by four is ten.

Level 2

1. NO.
2. YES. Five plus five equals ten.
3. NO.
4. NO.
5. YES. Twenty divided by five plus four is eight.
   OR Four plus twenty divided by five is eight.

Audio Answer Key

Part 1 Part 2

Editorial Team & Additional Resources
編輯團隊與延伸資源

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Discover More！探索更多！

If you enjoyed this issue, you can find many more bilingual math learning materials on our website. Whether you are a student who wants extra practice or a teacher looking for classroom ideas, we invite you to explore!

如果你喜歡這一期的內容，歡迎到我們的網站看看更多雙語數學學習資源！無論你是想多學一點的學生，還是尋找教學靈感的老師，都歡迎你來探索。

掃描 QR Code 或造訪網站：
中學數學領域教學研究中心雙語數學教學資源

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