



# CAMS<sup>®</sup> **Plus**

Comprehensive Assessment of Mathematics Strategies

# STAMS<sup>®</sup> **Plus**

Strategies to Achieve Mathematics Success

# & Solve<sup>®</sup>

## Mathematics Vocabulary Guide

The *CAMS<sup>®</sup> Plus*, *STAMS<sup>®</sup> Plus* and *Solve<sup>®</sup> Series* is a comprehensive mathematics assessment and instruction program, designed to assist teachers in evaluating and ensuring mastery of fundamental mathematical concepts. Each level in the series spans two year levels of mathematics instruction, and addresses 16 necessary concepts and skills that students need to advance to the next year level.

In each of the *Solve<sup>®</sup> Series* student books (Levels C–H), a glossary of terms that have been introduced throughout the level is included, providing students with a quick-reference guide to the new mathematical terminology they must become familiar with. In doing so, students prepare themselves for more in-depth instruction, and improve their test results by ensuring their knowledge of mathematics terminology is complete.

We have done our best to align the *CAMS<sup>®</sup> Plus*, *STAMS<sup>®</sup> Plus* and *Solve<sup>®</sup> Series* lessons and terminology with Australian Curriculum content descriptions, but some terms in the following document may be different from their counterparts in the Australian Curriculum. In these cases, the term has been listed with its common variations so that teachers can relate it to those used in their own institution in their particular form of standardised testing.

CAT090

### Level A (Years 1–2)

Understand addition and subtraction  
 Fact families  
 Make tens to add and subtract  
 Solve word problems  
 Add three numbers  
 Count to 100  
 Place value  
 Compare numbers  
 Add and subtract ten  
 Add 2-digit numbers  
 Subtract tens  
 Shapes  
 Equal parts  
 Length  
 Time  
 Data

### Level B (Years 2–3)

Counting patterns  
 Place value  
 Compare numbers  
 Mental maths  
 Addition strategies  
 Subtraction strategies  
 Solve word problems  
 Add and subtract to 1000  
 Arrays  
 Equal parts of shapes  
 Length  
 Add and subtract length  
 Time  
 Money  
 Data and dot plots  
 Graphs

### Level C (Years 3–4)

Place value  
 Add and subtract  
 Multiplication concepts  
 Fact strategies  
 More fact strategies  
 Division concepts  
 Fact families  
 Fraction concepts  
 Model equivalent fractions  
 Benchmark fractions  
 Compare fractions  
 Fractions greater than 1  
 Plane figures  
 Length  
 Perimeter  
 Picture graphs and column graphs

### Level D (Years 4–5)

Multiplication properties  
 Multiply mentally  
 Multiply by 1-digit numbers  
 Multiply by 2-digit numbers  
 Relate division to multiplication  
 Divide without regrouping  
 Divide with regrouping  
 Equivalent fractions  
 Simplify fractions  
 Decimal place value  
 Compare and order decimals  
 Relate decimals to fractions  
 Angles  
 Understand area  
 Area of rectangles  
 Dot plots

### Level E (Years 5–6)

Multiply 3-digit numbers  
 Divide mentally  
 Estimate quotients  
 1-digit divisors  
 Zeros in the quotient  
 2-digit divisors  
 Understand mixed numbers  
 Add and subtract like fractions  
 Compare related and unlike fractions  
 Add and subtract related fractions  
 Add and subtract mixed numbers  
 Add and subtract decimals  
 Area  
 Surface area  
 Understand volume  
 Line graphs

### Level F (Years 6–7)

Multiply whole numbers by fractions  
 Multiply fractions  
 Divide whole numbers by fractions  
 Divide fractions by fractions  
 Multiply and divide by powers of ten  
 Multiply decimals  
 Divide decimals by whole numbers  
 Divide by decimals  
 Understand ratios  
 Understand percentage  
 Unit rates  
 Ratios in tables of data  
 Solve equations using number sense  
 Solve equations using inverse operations  
 Use formulas  
 Volume

### Level G (Years 7–8)

Understand integers  
 Add and subtract integers  
 Multiply and divide integers  
 Evaluate expressions  
 Solve linear equations  
 Equations with rational numbers  
 Proportional relationships  
 Solve proportions  
 Rate problems  
 Percentage as a ratio  
 Percentage problems  
 Similarity  
 Circles  
 Cylinders  
 Pie charts  
 Theoretical probability

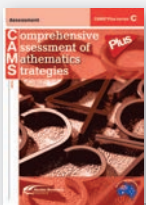
### Level H (Years 8–9)

Exponents  
 Square roots  
 Solve two-step equations  
 Two-step equations with rational numbers  
 Linear and nonlinear equations  
 Gradient  
 Graph linear equations  
 Solve sets of simultaneous equations graphically  
 Solve sets of simultaneous equations algebraically  
 Special pairs of angles  
 Angle sums  
 Triangle similarity  
 Pythagorean theorem  
 Distance formula  
 Mean, median, range  
 Scatter plots

## The CAMS® Plus, STAMS® Plus and Solve® Series

A unique blend of assessment and instruction, this powerful program teaches the fundamental maths skills students need to move on to the next year level and to become independent problem solvers.

### 1 Assessment - CAMS® Plus



Use the pretest, post test and benchmark tests to pinpoint student needs, monitor progress and assess mastery.

### 2 Instruction - STAMS® Plus



Use the results of the pretest to provide targeted instruction on essential maths skills with these highly scaffolded lessons.

### 3 Modelled Instruction (IWB)



Engage students and drive home understanding with interactive lessons to model instruction and bring every topic to life.

### 4 Additional Practice - Solve® (Levels C-H)



Reinforce conceptual understanding with additional practice to promote higher order thinking.

# GLOSSARY for Levels C-H

A a	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Absolute value</b>				✓		
the distance of a number from zero on the number line				✓		
<b>Acute angle</b>						
an angle that measure less than 90°		✓				
<b>Additive inverses</b>						
a pair of numbers whose sum is 0					✓	
<b>Angle</b>						
a figure formed by two rays that share an endpoint, or vertex		✓				
<b>Area</b>						
the number of square units inside a figure		✓		✓		
<b>Area of a parallelogram</b>						
$A = b \times h$ $b$ is the base $h$ is the height			✓			
<b>Area of a rectangle (<math>A = l \times w</math>)</b>						
the number of square units inside a rectangle; area = length x width		✓				
<b>Area of a triangle</b>						
$A = (b \times h) \div 2$ $b$ is the base $h$ is the height			✓			
<b>Array</b>						
a set of objects or symbols arranged in rows of equal size	✓					
<b>Associative Property</b>						
property that allows any grouping of addition/multiplication					✓	
<b>Associative Property of Multiplication</b>						
a rule that states you can change the grouping of 3 or more factors; the product is the same		✓				
<b>Average</b>						
the sum of the values divided by the number of values; the mean				✓		

# B b

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Base</b>						
a bottom side or face of a two-or-three-dimensional figure				✓		✓
<b>Base-ten blocks</b>						
models that represent ones, tens and hundreds			✓			
<b>Basic facts</b>						
mathematical sentences that belong to a fact family		✓	✓			

# C c

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Circumference</b>						
the distance around a circle					✓	
<b>Cluster</b>						
a grouping where most of the data occurs on a dot plot		✓				
<b>Coefficient</b>						
a number that is multiplied by a variable						✓
<b>Coinciding lines</b>						
lines that lie on top of each other						✓
<b>Column graph</b>						
a graph that shows data with columns	✓					
<b>Common denominator</b>						
a denominator shared by two or more fractions, which can be found by finding the lowest common denominator of the denominators			✓			
<b>Commutative Property</b>						
property that allows addition/multiplication in any order					✓	
<b>Commutative Property of Multiplication</b>						
a rule that states you can multiply factors in any order; the product is the same		✓				
<b>Compare</b>						
to decide whether a number is greater than, less than or equal to another number	✓					
<b>Compatible numbers</b>						
numbers that are close in value to the actual numbers, but easier to add, subtract, multiply or divide			✓	✓		

## C c (continued)

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Congruent figures</b>						
figures that have the same size and shape	✓					
<b>Constant</b>						
a value that does not change					✓	
<b>Constant rate</b>						
a rate that does not change				✓		
<b>Corresponding angles (of figures)</b>						
angles in the relative same position within different figures						✓
<b>Corresponding sides</b>						
sides with the same position in different figures					✓	✓
<b>Cross multiplication</b>						
in a proportion, the product of the numerator of one ratio and the denominator of the other ratio					✓	
<b>Cubic unit</b>						
unit of measure that is a 1-by-1-by-1 cube – for example, a cube with each side 1 cm is 1 cm <sup>3</sup>				✓		
<b>Cylinder</b>						
a solid figure with two congruent and parallel circular bases, and a surface that connects them					✓	

## D d

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Data</b>						
facts about people or things	✓	✓				
<b>Decimal</b>						
a number that has a whole-number part and a part less than 1		✓				
<b>Decimal number</b>						
a number containing a decimal point that separates a whole from a fraction expressed in tenths, hundredths, thousandths and so on			✓	✓		
<b>Decimal point</b>						
a dot in a decimal number that separates the whole-number part from the part less than 1			✓	✓		
<b>Degree (°)</b>						
the unit of measurement for angles		✓				
<b>Denominator</b>						
the bottom number in a fraction; it tells the total number of equal parts in a whole	✓	✓	✓	✓		

## D d (continued)

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Diameter</b>						
the distance across a circle through the centre of the circle					✓	
<b>Difference</b>						
the answer to a subtraction problem		✓				
<b>Digit</b>						
any one of the ten symbols used to write numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9	✓					
<b>Distance formula</b>						
the distance between two points $(x_1, y_1)$ and $(x_2, y_2)$ is $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$						✓
<b>Divide</b>						
to separate an amount into equal groups		✓				
<b>Dividend</b>						
a number that is being divided into equal groups in a division problem	✓	✓	✓			
<b>Division</b>						
an operation that separates an amount into equal-sized groups and finds the number in each group or the number of groups	✓	✓				
<b>Divisor</b>						
the number that divides another number in a division problem	✓	✓	✓			
<b>Double</b>						
make twice as great or twice as many	✓					

## E e

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Equivalent fractions</b>						
two or more fractions that name the same amount of a whole	✓	✓				
<b>Equivalent rates</b>						
two or more rates that are equal to one another				✓		
<b>Equivalent ratios</b>						
two or more ratios that are equal to one another				✓		
<b>Expand</b>						
to perform all possible multiplications in an expression in order to write it as a sum						✓
<b>Exponent</b>						
a number that tells how many times a base is used as a factor						✓

# F f

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Face</b>						
a plane figure that is a surface of a solid or three-dimensional figure			✓			
<b>fact family</b>						
related number sentences that use the same 3 numbers	✓					
<b>Factor</b>						
a number that is multiplied by another number		✓		✓	✓	
<b>Factors</b>						
numbers that are multiplied together to find a product	✓					
<b>Favourable outcomes</b>						
the outcome of interest					✓	
<b>Formula</b>						
an equation that shows the relationship among quantities				✓		
<b>Fraction</b>						
a number that names part of a whole that is divided into equal parts	✓			✓		
<b>Function</b>						
a relationship in which there is only one $y$ -value for each $x$ -value						✓

# G g

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Gradient</b>						
the slope of a line is the ratio of the vertical change (rise) to the horizontal change (run)						✓
<b>Gradient-intercept form</b>						
the form $y = mx + b$ of an equation of a line, where $m$ is the gradient and $b$ is the $y$ -intercept						✓
<b>Greater than (&gt;)</b>						
having a higher value	✓					
<b>Greatest common factor (GCF)</b>						
the greatest number that divide each number in a set of numbers evenly		✓				
<b>Greatest possible quotient</b>						
the greatest possible number relating from the division of two numbers			✓			

# H h

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Hundreds</b>						
groups of a hundred: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900	✓					
<b>Hundredths</b>						
in a decimal number, two places to the right of the decimal point; 1 hundredths = 0.01		✓				
<b>Hypotenuse</b>						
the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle						✓

# I i

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Improper fraction</b>						
a fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator, such as $\frac{5}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$	✓		✓	✓		
<b>Integer</b>						
a whole number or its opposite						✓
<b>Integers</b>						
the set of whole numbers and their opposites..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3,....				✓	✓	
<b>Interior angles</b>						
angles formed by two adjacent sides of a polygon						✓
<b>Intersecting lines</b>						
lines that meet						✓
<b>Inverse operations</b>						
operations that undo each other; for example, addition and subtraction or multiplication and division				✓	✓	

# K k

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Key</b>						
the part of a picture graph that shows the value of each picture	✓					



# L I

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Least to greatest</b>						
from smallest to largest	✓	✓				
<b>Length</b>						
the distance from one point to another point	✓					
<b>Less than (&lt;)</b>						
having a lower value	✓					
<b>Like fractions</b>						
fractions that have the same denominator		✓	✓			
<b>Line graph</b>						
a graph that plots points on a grid representing change in data over time			✓			
<b>Line symmetry</b>						
if you can fold a figure along a line so that the two parts match exactly, the figure has line symmetry	✓					
<b>Linear equation</b>						
an equation whose graph is a straight line						✓
<b>Long division</b>						
an algorithm for division where each step is written out			✓	✓		
<b>Lowest common denominator (LCD)</b>						
the lowest multiple shared by two or more numbers			✓			

# M m

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Mean</b>						
the sum of the values divided by the number of values			✓	✓		✓
<b>Median</b>						
the middle value in an ordered list if the number of values is odd; the mean of the two middle values if the number of values is even				✓		✓
<b>Mixed numbers</b>						
a number that has a whole-number part and a fraction part, such as $1\frac{1}{2}$	✓		✓	✓		
<b>Multiple of 10</b>						
the product of 10 and a whole number			✓			

# M m (continued)

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>multiple of 100</b>						
the product of 100 and a whole number			✓			
<b>Multiplication</b>						
an operation used to find the total number of items in equal-sized groups	✓	✓				
<b>Multiplier</b>						
one of the factors in a multiplication problem		✓				

# N n

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Negative integers</b>						
integers to the left of zero on the number line. They are shown using a negative sign (-).					✓	
<b>Nonlinear equation</b>						
an equation whose graph is not a straight line						✓
<b>Numerator</b>						
the top number in a fraction; it tells the number of parts in a whole that are being described	✓	✓	✓	✓		

# O o

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Obtuse angle</b>						
an angle that measures greater than $90^\circ$		✓				
<b>Ones</b>						
single-digit numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	✓	✓				
<b>Opposites</b>						
numbers that are the same distance from zero on the number line					✓	
<b>Ordered pair</b>						
a pair of $x$ -coordinates and $y$ -coordinates giving the location of a point on the Cartesian plane						✓
<b>Outlier</b>						
a data value that is much greater or much less than most of the other values in the data set				✓		✓
<b>Overestimate</b>						
an estimate that is greater than the actual answer				✓		

# P p

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Parallelogram</b>						
a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides				✓		
<b>Partial product</b>						
the result of multiplying a digit of one factor by one or more digits of another factor		✓				
<b>Partial products</b>						
the result of multiplying one place value of a 2- or 3- digit number			✓			
<b>Per</b>						
for 1; for each				✓		
<b>Percentage</b>						
a ratio that compares a number to 100; a fraction expressed in hundredths using the symbol for percent				✓	✓	
<b>Perfect square</b>						
a number whose square roots are integers						✓
<b>Perimeter</b>						
the distance around a polygon	✓					
<b>pi (<math>\pi</math>)</b>						
a number representing the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle; its common approximation is 3.14					✓	
<b>Picture graph</b>						
a graph that uses pictures to show data	✓					
<b>Pie chart (also known as a pie graph or circle graph)</b>						
a graph that represents categories of data as sections of a circle; it is also known as a pie chart or a circle graph					✓	
<b>Place value</b>						
the value of the place of a digit in a number	✓					
<b>Polygon</b>						
a closed figure with 3 or more straight sides		✓				
<b>Positive integers</b>						
integers to the right of zero on the number line. They are shown using a positive sign (+) or no sign					✓	
<b>Power</b>						
an expression formed by a base with its exponent, or the value of such an expression						✓

## P p (continued)

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Power of ten</b>						
10 raised to some power, such as $10^1$ , $10^2$ , $10^3$ and so on			✓	✓		
<b>Product</b>						
the result of multiplying numbers together	✓	✓	✓			
<b>Proportion</b>						
an equation that shows two ratios are equivalent				✓	✓	
<b>Proportional</b>						
when the ratio of two quantities is constant					✓	
<b>Pythagorean theorem</b>						
in any right-angled triangle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the sides $a$ and $b$ is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse, $c$ : $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$						✓

## Q q

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Quadrilateral</b>						
a polygon with four sides					✓	
<b>Quotient</b>						
the result of dividing a number	✓	✓	✓			

## R r

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Radius</b>						
the distance from the centre of a circle to any point on the circle					✓	
<b>Range</b>						
the difference between the greatest value and the least value				✓		✓
<b>Rate</b>						
a ratio that compares two quantities measured in different units				✓	✓	
<b>Ratio</b>						
a comparison of two quantities by division; can be part to part, part to whole or whole to part				✓	✓	
<b>Reciprocal</b>						
the multiplicative inverse of a number; a fraction with the numerator and denominator switched			✓	✓		

# R r (continued)

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Rectangular prism</b>						
a solid figure formed by 3 pairs of opposite, congruent rectangles called faces			✓	✓		
<b>Regroup</b>						
to use place value to write a whole number in a different way	✓	✓				
<b>Related fractions</b>						
fractions in which one denominator is a multiple of another denominator			✓			
<b>Remainder</b>						
the amount left over that will not divide equally into groups		✓	✓			
<b>Repeated addition</b>						
addition of the same number a certain amount of times	✓					
<b>Repeated subtraction</b>						
subtraction of the same number a certain amount of times	✓					
<b>Right angle</b>						
an angle that measures $90^\circ$					✓	
<b>Rise</b>						
the vertical change, or change in $y$ -coordinates, found when determining the gradient of a line						✓
<b>Rounding</b>						
finding a number close to an original number that is easy to work with				✓		
<b>Run</b>						
the horizontal change, or change in $x$ -coordinates, found when determining the gradient of a line						✓

# S s

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Sample space</b>						
all the possible outcomes of an event					✓	
<b>Scale</b>						
the numbers on a column graph that show how many each column stands for	✓					
<b>Scale factor</b>						
the ratio of a pair of corresponding sides of similar figures					✓	

# S s (continued)

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Scatter plots</b>						
a graphical representation of a set of data measured on two variables						✓
<b>Set of simultaneous equations</b>						
a set of two or more linear equations						✓
<b>Short division</b>						
an algorithm for division where each step is condensed			✓			
<b>Similar figures</b>						
figures that have exactly the same shape but may be of different sizes					✓	✓
<b>Simplest form</b>						
a fraction in which the numerator and denominator can both be divided evenly only by the number 1		✓				
<b>Skip count</b>						
counting by a number other than 1	✓					
<b>Square (verb)</b>						
raise a number to the second power						✓
<b>Square root</b>						
a number, that when multiplied by itself, gives the original number						✓
<b>Square unit</b>						
a square that is 1 unit long and 1 unit wide		✓				
<b>Substitute</b>						
to replace an unknown with a value				✓	✓	
<b>Substitution</b>						
method of solving sets of simultaneous equations by substituting equivalent terms						✓
<b>Sum</b>						
the answer to an addition problem		✓				
<b>Supplementary angles</b>						
a pair of angles whose measures have a sum of $180^\circ$ (the angles form a straight line)						✓
<b>Surface area</b>						
total area of the surface of a solid figure			✓		✓	
<b>Surface area of a rectangular prism</b>						
total area of the surface of a rectangular prism; the sum of the areas of its 6 faces			✓			

# T t

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Table</b>						
a way to show data that uses columns and rows	✓					
<b>Tens</b>						
groups of ten: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90	✓	✓				
<b>Tenths</b>						
in a decimal number, the place immediately to the right of the decimal point; one tenth = 0.1		✓				
<b>Theoretical probability</b>						
a mathematical way to describe the likelihood of an event using a number, based on expected results					✓	
<b>Transversal</b>						
a line that crosses two or more lines, which may be parallel						✓
<b>Trend line</b>						
a line that approximates the relationship of the data points on a scatter plot						✓

# U u

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Underestimate</b>						
an estimate that is less than the actual answer				✓		
<b>Unit price</b>						
a ratio that gives the price for one unit					✓	
<b>Unit rate</b>						
a rate that shows how much for 1				✓		
<b>Unlike fractions</b>						
fractions that do not have the same denominator			✓			

# V v

	BOOKS					
	C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Variable</b>						
a letter or symbol that stands for an unknown				✓	✓	
<b>Vertically opposite angles</b>						
equal angles formed when two lines intersect						✓
<b>Vinculum (fraction bar)</b>						
the horizontal line between the numerator and denominator in a fraction						✓
<b>Volume</b>						
the amount of space a solid figure takes up			✓	✓	✓	
<b>Volume of a rectangular prism</b>						
$V = l \times w \times h$ where $l$ is length, $w$ is width and $h$ is height			✓			

# X x

BOOKS					
C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>X-axis</b>					
		✓			

# Y y

BOOKS					
C	D	E	F	G	H
<b>Y-axis</b>					
		✓			
<b>Y-intercept</b>					
					✓

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