

Number

M Millions 1 000 000	Hth Hundred Thousands 100 000	Tth Ten Thousands 10 000	Th Thousands 1000	H Hundreds 100	T Tens 10	O Ones 1	t Tenths 0.1	h Hundredths 0.01	th Thousandths 0.001
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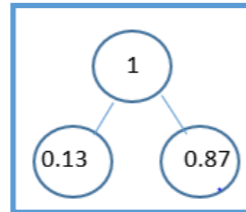
Roman Numerals: 1 - 1000

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

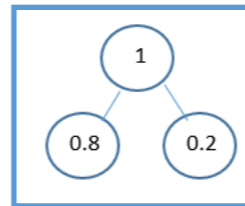
1	I	11	XI	200	CC
2	II	20	XX	300	CCC
3	III	30	XXX	400	CD
4	IV	40	XL	500	D
5	V	50	L	600	DC
6	VI	60	LX	700	DCC
7	VII	70	LXX	800	DCCC
8	VIII	80	LXXX	900	CM
9	IX	90	XC	1000	M
10	X	100	C	1001	MI

Rounded to the nearest...	10	100	1000	10 000	100 000
125 836	125 840	125 800	126 000	130 000	100 000

Nearest...	0.1	1
13.83	13.8	14
2.29	2.3	2



Complements to 1



distributive law, rule or property

6 x 9 is the same as 6 x (4 + 5) which equals (6 x 4) + (6 x 5) which equals 24 + 30 which equals 54

or 6 x 9 = 6 x (4 + 5) = (6 x 4) + (6 x 5) = 24 + 30 = 54

other examples
2 x (4 + 5) = (2 x 4) + (2 x 5)
3 x 12 = (3 x 10) + (3 x 2)
4 x 9 = (4 x 6) + (4 x 3)

multiplying a number is the same as multiplying its addends by the number, then adding the products

square numbers

A square number can end only with digits 0, 1, 4, 6, 9, or 25.

4 = 2² or 2 x 2 = 4

9 = 3² or 3 x 3 = 9

16 = 4² or 4 x 4 = 16

25 = 5² or 5 x 5 = 25

36 = 6² or 6 x 6 = 36

49, 64, 81, 100, 121 and 144

5 digits + 5 digits
5 digits - 5 digits
4 digits x 1 or 2 digits
4 digits ÷ 1 digit

remainders, as fractions, as decimals or by rounding

cube numbers

1³ = 1 x 1 x 1 = 1

2³ = 2 x 2 x 2 = 8

3³ = 3 x 3 x 3 = 27

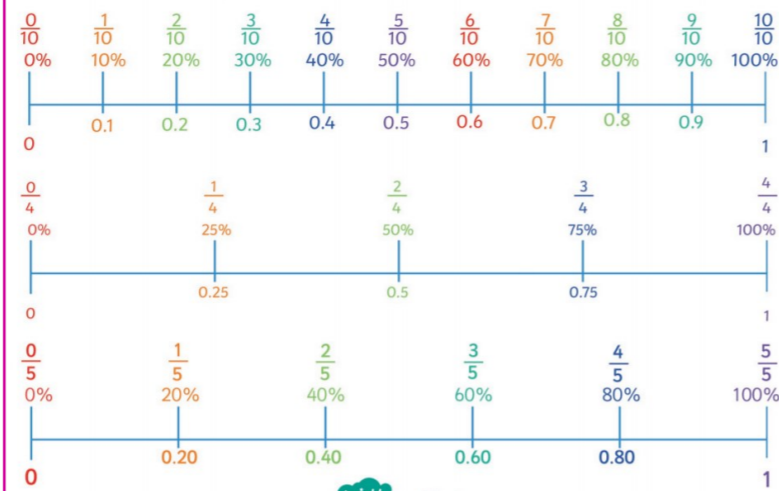
4³ = 4 x 4 x 4 = 64

Ordering fractions

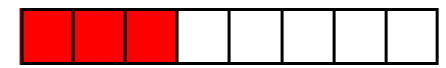
This is the lowest common denominator of 3, 6, and 12.

Find equivalent fractions first

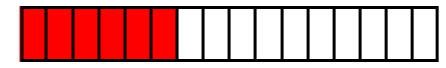
Percentages Decimals and Fractions Numberlines



3/8 + 9/16



3/8 = 6/16



3/8 + 9/16 = 15/16



FACTORS

Numbers that you multiply together to get a product.



Prime Numbers: Only have 2 factors 1 and the number itself
E.g. 7: 7x1, 19: 1x19

Composite Numbers: Have more than two factors
E.g. 12: 1x12, 2x6, 3x4

Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

Factors of 16: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

Common Factors

Improper -> Mixed

An improper fraction is one with its numerator larger than its denominator.

e.g. 15/4, which is the same as 15 quarters, or 15 lots of 1/4.

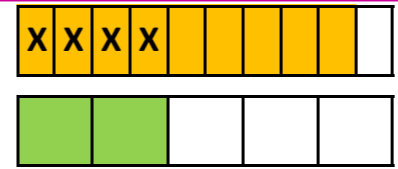
4 quarters make one whole.

There are 15 1/4s altogether here.

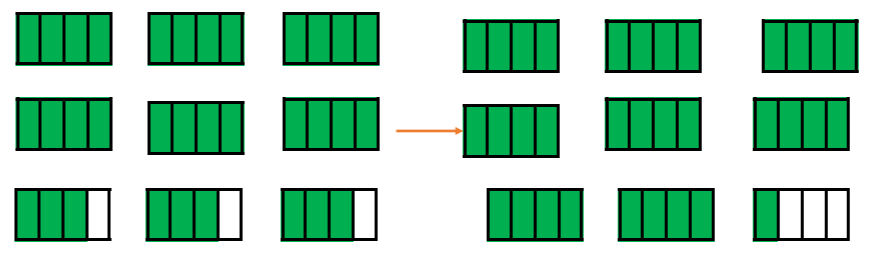
15/4 = 3 3/4

2/3 x 4 = 8/3 = 2 2/3

9/10 - 2/5 = 5/10 = 1/2



2 3/4 x 3 = 8 1/4

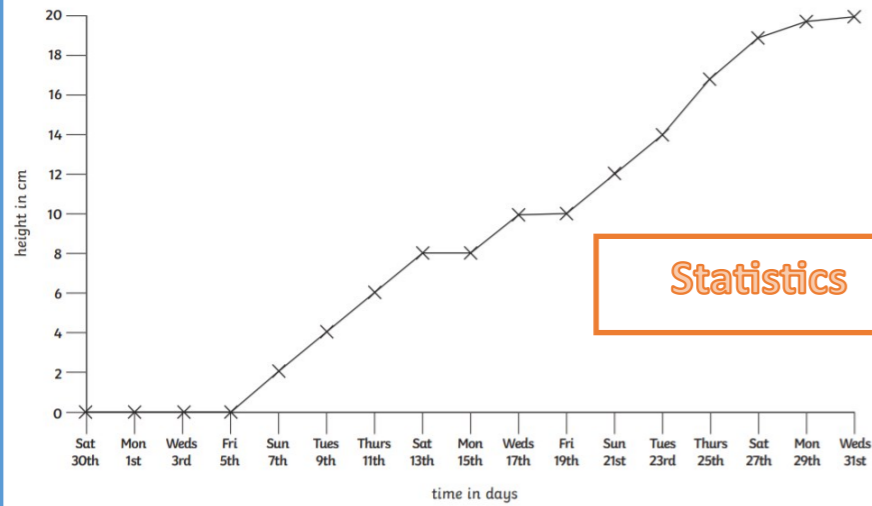


List of Prime Numbers Recall

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Sunflower Line Graph

Here is a line graph showing a sunflower's growth. It was planted on Saturday 30th July and its height was measured every 2 days.



Statistics

Afternoon Service

Montville to Clapham

Monday to Friday

Montville	1432	1502	1532	1602
Burleigh	1454	1524	1554	1624
Green Lake	1501	1531	1601	1631
Charlie St	1510	---	1610	1640
Woodford	1516	1544	1616	1646
Newark	1528	1556	---	1658
Dover St	1535	1603	1633	1705
Clapham	1553	1621	1651	1723

Read

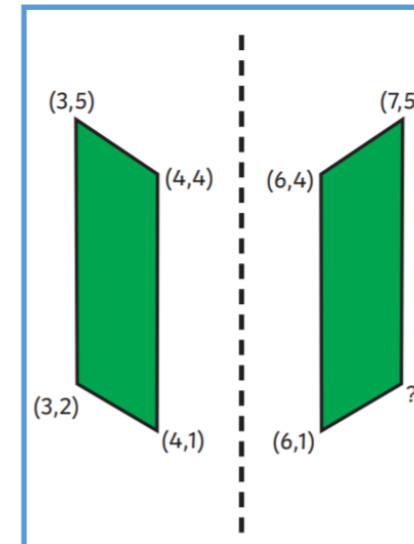
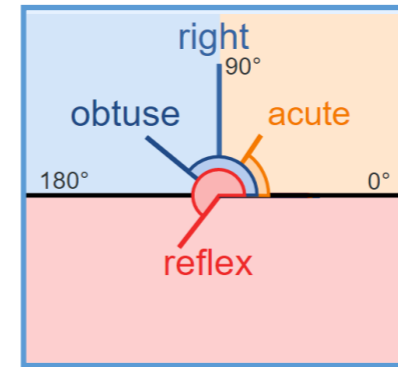
Underline

Choose

Solve

Answer

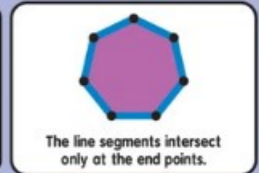
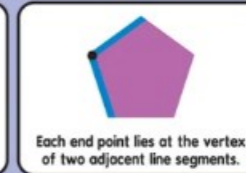
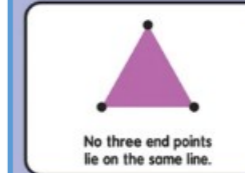
Check



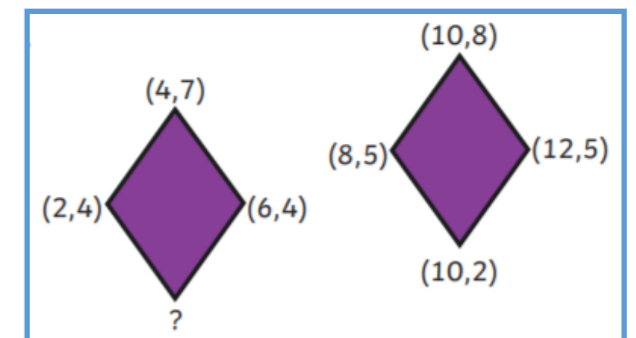
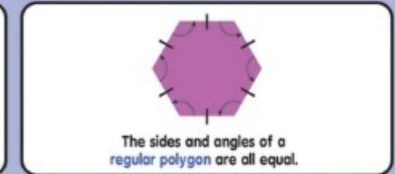
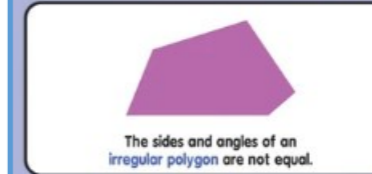
Reflection

A polygon is a closed figure with three or more sides

PROPERTIES OF POLYGONS



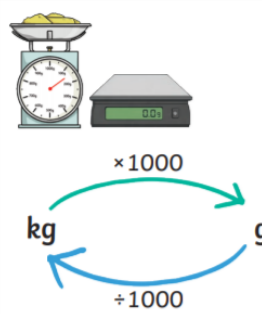
TYPES OF POLYGONS



Translation

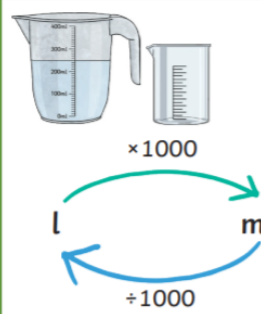
Geometry

Converting Mass



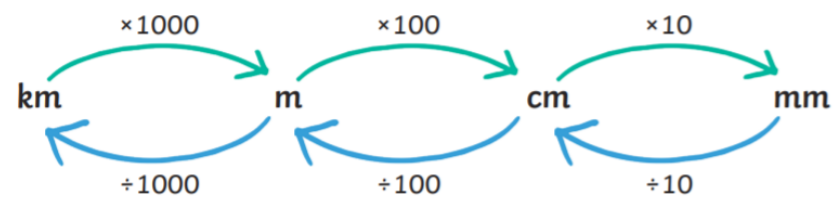
1000g = 1kg
 $\frac{1}{10}$ kg = 0.1kg = 100g
 $\frac{1}{4}$ kg = 0.25kg = 250g
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 0.5kg = 500g
 $\frac{3}{4}$ kg = 0.75kg = 750g

Converting Capacity



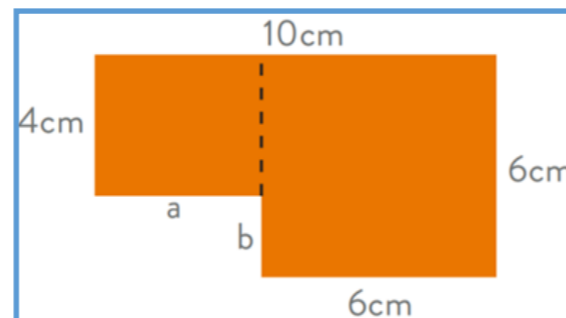
1000ml = 1 litre
 $\frac{1}{10}$ l = 0.1l = 100ml
 $\frac{1}{4}$ l = 0.25l = 250ml
 $\frac{1}{2}$ l = 0.5l = 500ml
 $\frac{3}{4}$ l = 0.75l = 750ml
 $\frac{1}{100}$ l = 0.01l = 10ml

Converting Length



1000 metres = 1 kilometre
 100cm = 1m
 10mm = 1cm
 $\frac{1}{10}$ km = 0.1km = 100m
 $\frac{1}{4}$ km = 0.25km = 250m
 $\frac{1}{2}$ km = 0.5km = 500m
 $\frac{3}{4}$ km = 0.75km = 750m

Measurement



$$a = 10\text{cm} - 6\text{cm} = 4\text{cm}$$

$$b = 6\text{cm} - 4\text{cm} = 2\text{cm}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2(10 + 6) = 32\text{cm}$$

$$\text{Area} = (4 \times 4) + (6 \times 6) = 16 + 36 = 52\text{cm}^2$$

Metric \rightarrow Imperial Imperial \rightarrow Metric

$$1 \text{ inch} = 2.54 \text{ cm}$$

To convert inches to cms: multiply by 2.54
 To convert cms to inches: divide by 2.54

$$1 \text{ gallon} = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ litres}$$

To convert gallons to litres: multiply by 4.5
 To convert litres to gallons: divide by 4.5

$$1 \text{ Km} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ mile}$$

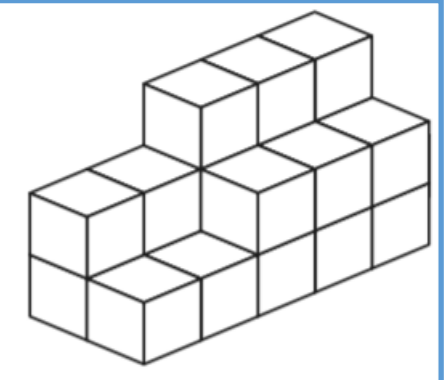
To convert Kilometres to miles: multiply by $\frac{5}{8}$ (0.625)
 To convert miles to Kilometres: divide by $\frac{5}{8}$ (0.625)

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

To convert litres to pints: multiply by $1\frac{3}{4}$ (1.75)
 To convert pints to litres: divide by $1\frac{3}{4}$ (1.75)

$$1 \text{ Kg} = 2.2 \text{ lbs}$$

To convert Kilograms to pounds: multiply by 2.2
 To convert pounds to Kilograms: divide by 2.2



Estimate volume

Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations.