millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm)

centimetres (cm) in a metre (m)

metres (m) in a kilometre (km)

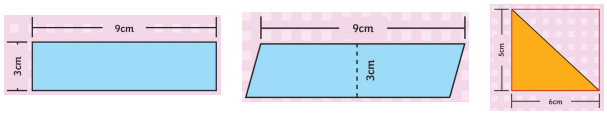
grams (g) in a kilogram (kg)

millilitres (ml) in a litre (l)

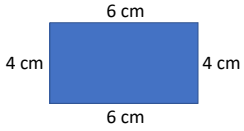
1 mile = ___ kilometres

8 kilometres = _ miles

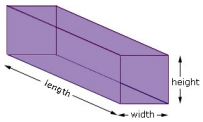
the amount of 2D space something takes up
e.g. length x width = ____ of a rectangle
e.g. base x height = ____ of a parallelogram
e.g. base x height ÷ 2 = ____ of a triangle



the distance around the outside
e.g. a rectangle with longer sides of 6 cm and shorter sides of 4 cm will have a _____ of 20 cm



the amount of 3D space something takes up
e.g. length x width x height = _____ of a cuboid



seconds in a minute

minutes in an hour

hours in a day

September, April, June and November have __ days

January, March, May, July, August, October and December have __ days

February has 28 days or 29 in a _____ _____

degrees in a quarter turn

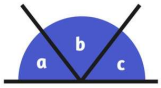
degrees in a half turn

degrees in three quarters of a turn

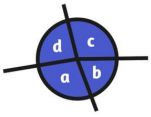
degrees in a whole turn

degrees in a right angle
e.g. on angle diagrams, a right angle is shown with a small square

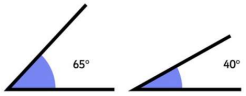
degrees on a straight line
e.g. you can find an unknown angle on a straight line by subtracting the other angle(s) from ___



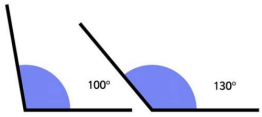
degrees around a point
e.g. you can find an unknown angle on a point by subtracting the other angle(s) from ___



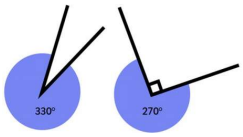
angles less than 90 degrees are _____ angles



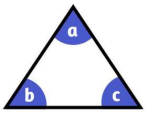
angles greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees are _____ angles



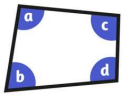
angles greater than 180 degrees are _____ angles



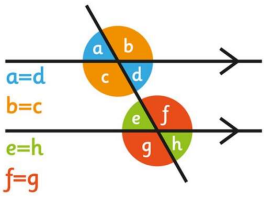
angles in a triangle total ___ degrees
e.g. you can find an unknown angle in a triangle by subtracting the total of the other two angles from ___



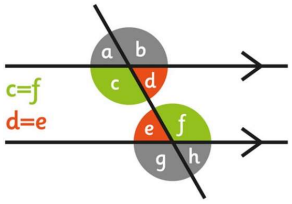
angles in a quadrilateral total ___ degrees
e.g. you can find an unknown angle in a quadrilateral by subtracting the total of the other three angles from ___



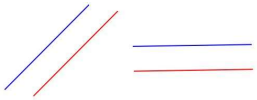
when two straight lines cross, opposite angles are _____



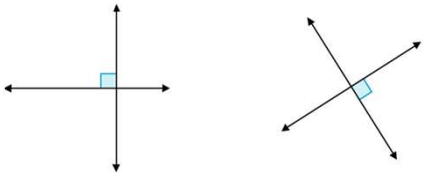
on parallel lines, alternate (Z or backwards-Z) angles are _____



lines would never cross no matter how far we extended them (like train tracks)



lines that cross at right angles or would cross at right angles if we extended them



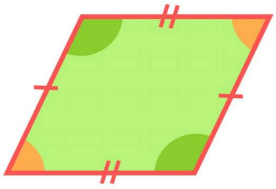
a shape with four sides

a shape with five sides

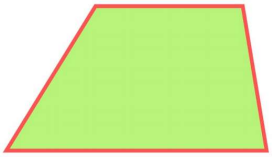
a shape with six sides

a shape with eight sides

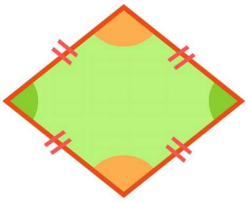
a quadrilateral which has two pairs of parallel lines is called a _____



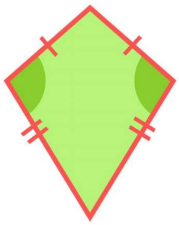
a quadrilateral which has one pair of parallel lines is called a _____



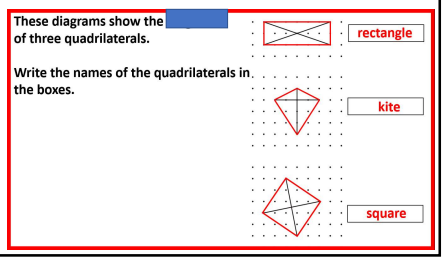
a parallelogram with sides of the same length is called a _____



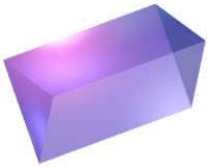
a quadrilateral with two pairs of equal sides adjacent (next) to each other is called a ____



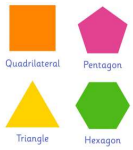
a line drawn from one vertex to the opposite vertex



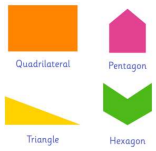
a 2D shape that has been 'stretched out' to make a 3D shape



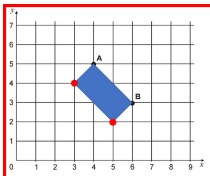
a shape with equal sides and equal angles is _____



a shape which does not have equal sides and/or equal angles is _____



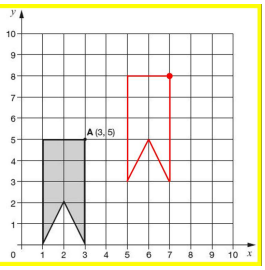
do we write the x or y coordinate first?



A, B, C and D are the vertices of a rectangle.
A and B are shown on the grid.
D is the point (3, 4).
Write the coordinates of point C. C: (5, 2)

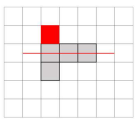
when we _____ a shape we move it to a new position (without changing its size or rotating it)

Here is a shape on a grid.
The shape is _____ so that point A moves to (7, 8).
Draw the shape in its new position.

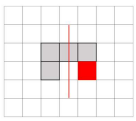


when you have the same reflected on both sides, you have _____

Here is a grid with four squares shaded in.
Shade in one more square to make a shape with a line of _____.

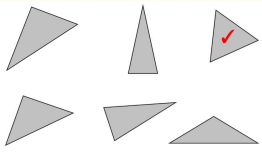


Shade in a different square to make a shape with a line of _____.



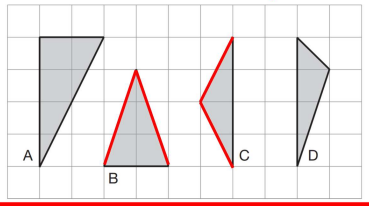
a triangle with sides of the same length and angles of the same size (60 degrees) is called an _____ triangle

Here are six triangles.
One of them is an _____ triangle.
Put a tick in the _____ triangle.



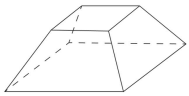
a triangle with two sides of the same length and two angles of the same size is called an _____ triangle

Here are four triangles on a square grid.
Write the letters of the two [redacted] triangles. **b, c**



the flat surfaces of a 3D shape are called _____

Here is a drawing of a 3-D shape.

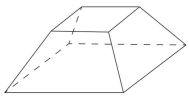


Complete the table.

Number of [redacted]	Number of [redacted]	Number of [redacted]
6	8	12

the 'lines' joining faces of a 3D shape are called _____

Here is a drawing of a 3-D shape.

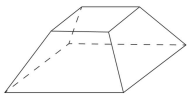


Complete the table.

Number of [redacted]	Number of [redacted]	Number of [redacted]
6	8	12

the 'pointy bits' (where edges meet) of a 3D shape are called _____

Here is a drawing of a 3-D shape.



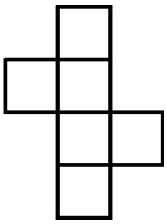
Complete the table.

Number of [redacted]	Number of [redacted]	Number of [redacted]
6	8	12

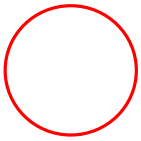
part: part
e.g. a cake is cut into 18 slices. 15 are eaten. 3 are not eaten. The _____ of eaten to uneaten slices is 15:3
e.g. a _____ of 15:3 can be simplified to 5:1

with algebra, 3y means 3 _____ y

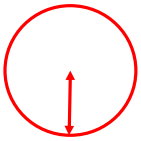
a 2D representation of the faces of a 3D shape



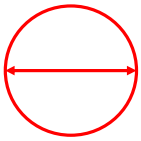
the perimeter of a circle



the length from the centre to the edge of a circle



a line connecting two points on the edge of a circle which passes through its centre



another word for average is the ____
to find the ____, you add up the numbers and divide by how many numbers there are

Last year, Jacob went to four concerts.
- Three of his tickets cost £5 each.
- The other ticket cost £7

£22 total cost on 4 tickets

What was the [redacted] cost of the tickets? £5.50

5 + 5 + 5 + 7 = £22

$$4\overline{)22.00} = £5.50$$