millimetres (mm) in a centimetre (cm)

- 10

centimetres (cm) in a metre (m)

- 100

1 m
100 cm

metres (m) in a kilometre (km)

- 1000

grams (g) in a kilogram (kg)

- 1000

25 g

1 g

75 kg

2½ kg

500 g
½ kg

millilitres (ml) in a litre (l)

- 1000

5 ml

500 ml
½ l

80 l

1 mile = ___ kilometres

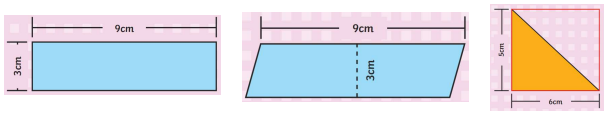
- 1.6

8 kilometres = _ miles

• 5

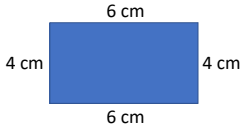
the amount of 2D space something takes up
e.g. length x width = ____ of a rectangle
e.g. base x height = ____ of a parallelogram
e.g. base x height ÷ 2 = ____ of a triangle

• area



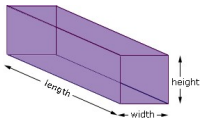
the distance around the outside
e.g. a rectangle with longer sides of 6 cm and shorter sides of 4 cm will have a _____ of 20 cm

• perimeter



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

• volume



seconds in a minute

• 60

minutes in an hour

• 60

hours in a day

- 24

September, April, June and November have __ days

- 30

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

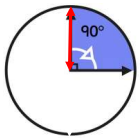
- 31

February has 28 days or 29 in a _____ _____

- leap year

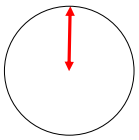
degrees in a quarter turn

- 90



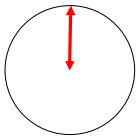
degrees in a half turn

- 180



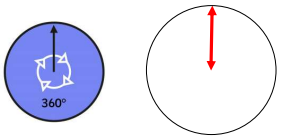
degrees in three quarters of a turn

- 270



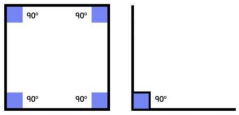
degrees in a whole turn

- 360



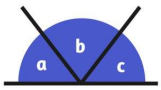
degrees in a right angle
e.g. on angle diagrams, a right angle is shown with a small square

- 90

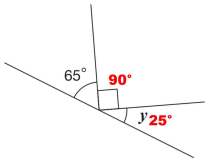


degrees on a straight line
e.g. you can find an unknown angle on a straight line by subtracting the other angle(s) from ___

- 180



Calculate the size of angle y in this diagram.



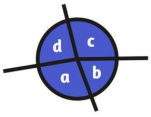
A right angle is 90°.

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°.

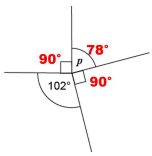
y = 180° - 90° - 65°
y = 180° - 155°
y = 25°

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

- 360



Calculate the size of angle p in the diagram.



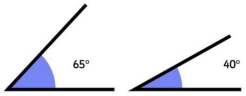
A right angle is 90°.

Angles around a point add up to 360°.

p = 360° - 102° - 90° - 90°
p = 360° - 282°
p = 78°

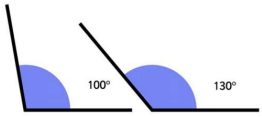
angles less than 90 degrees are _____ angles

- acute



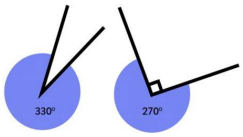
angles greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees are _____ angles

- obtuse



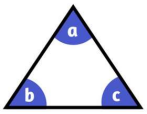
angles greater than 180 degrees are _____ angles

- reflex



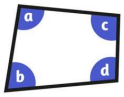
angles in a triangle total ___ degrees
e.g. you can find an unknown angle in a triangle by subtracting the total of the other two angles from ___

- 180



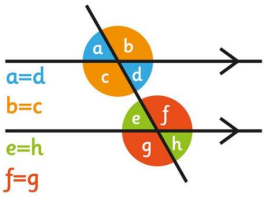
angles in a quadrilateral total ___ degrees
e.g. you can find an unknown angle in a quadrilateral by subtracting the total of the other three angles from ___

- 360



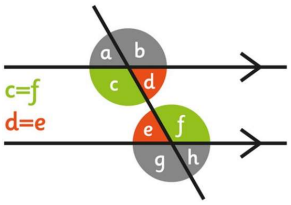
when two straight lines cross, opposite angles are _____

- equal



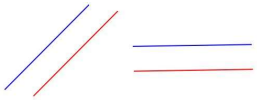
on parallel lines, alternate (Z or backwards-Z) angles are _____

- equal



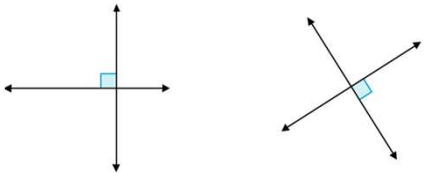
lines would never cross no matter how far we extended them (like train tracks)

- parallel



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

- perpendicular



a shape with four sides

- quadrilateral

a shape with five sides

- pentagon

a shape with six sides

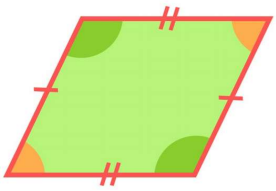
- hexagon

a shape with eight sides

- octagon

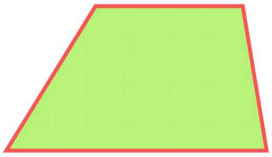
a quadrilateral which has two pairs of parallel lines is called a _____

• parallelogram



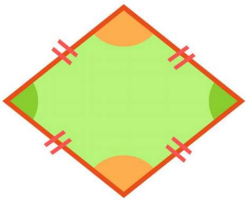
a quadrilateral which has one pair of parallel lines is called a _____

• trapezium



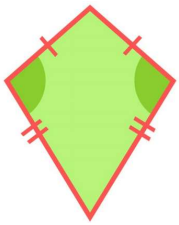
a parallelogram with sides of the same length is called a _____

• rhombus



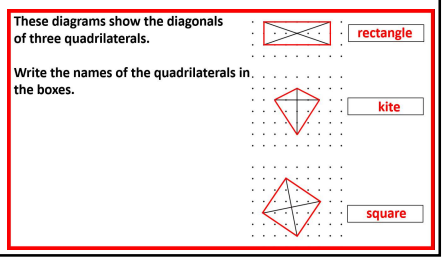
a quadrilateral with two pairs of equal sides adjacent (next) to each other is called a ____

• kite



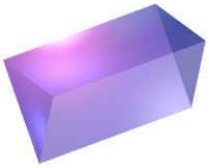
a line drawn from one vertex to the opposite vertex

• diagonal



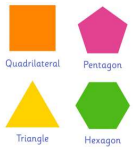
a 2D shape that has been 'stretched out' to make a 3D shape

• prism



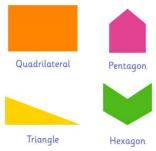
a shape with equal sides and equal angles

• regular



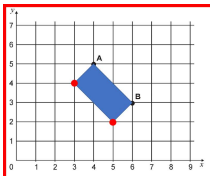
a shape which does not have equal sides and/or equal angles

• irregular



do we write the x or y coordinate first?

• x

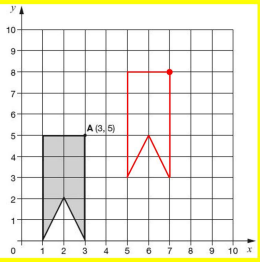


A, B, C and D are the vertices of a rectangle.
A and B are shown on the grid.
D is the point (3, 4).
Write the coordinates of point C. C: (5, 2)

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

• translate

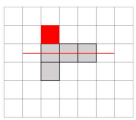
Here is a shape on a grid.
The shape is translated so that point A moves to (7, 8).
Draw the shape in its new position.



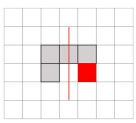
when you have the same reflected on both sides, you have _____

• symmetry

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



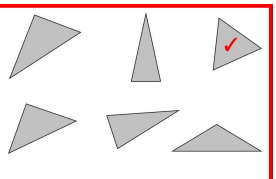
Shade in a different square to make a shape with a line of symmetry.



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

• equilateral

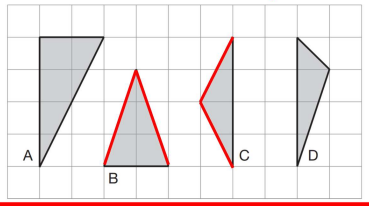
Here are six triangles.
One of them is an equilateral triangle.
Put a tick in the equilateral triangle.



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

• isosceles

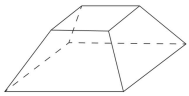
Here are four triangles on a square grid.
Write the letters of the two isosceles triangles. **b, c**



the flat surfaces of a 3D shape are called _____

• faces

Here is a drawing of a 3-D shape.



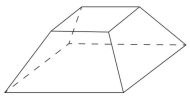
Complete the table.

Number of faces	Number of vertices	Number of edges
6	8	12

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

• edges

Here is a drawing of a 3-D shape.



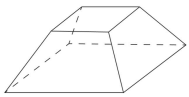
Complete the table.

Number of faces	Number of vertices	Number of edges
6	8	12

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

• vertices

Here is a drawing of a 3-D shape.



Complete the table.

Number of faces	Number of vertices	Number of edges
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

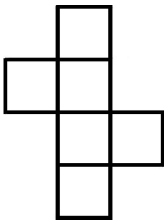
• ratio

with algebra, 3y means 3 _____ y

• multiplied by

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

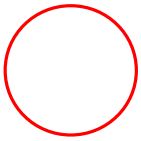
• net



the perimeter of a circle

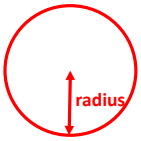
• circumference

circumference



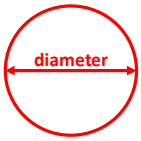
the length from the centre to the edge of a circle

• radius



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

• diameter



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

• mean

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 mean cost of the tickets? £5.50

5 + 5 + 5 + 7 = £22

£ 5.5 0
4 | 2 2 ²0 0