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| **Seven times tables**7 x 1 = 77 x 2 = 147 x 3 = 217 x 4 = 287 x 5 = 357 x 6 = 427 x 7 = 497 x 8 = 567 x 9 = 637 x 10 = 707 x 11 = 777 x 12 = 84 | **Ratio & Proportion****Ratio** isa part to part comparison. The ratio of a to b is usually written a : b.You say the ratio 5:2 as “**five to two**”This means for every 5 “**parts**” of one thing there are 2 “**parts**” of another“ **:** “ is called a **colon**“**Proportion**” is when two ratios or fractions are equal.  1:2 2:4“For every one yellow there are two blues”or “There are twice as many blues as yellows”A “**Unit ratio**” is in the form 1:n. Ratios in the form 1:n are useful for making comparisons.“**Factors**” of number are whole numbers that multiply to make that number. e.g. 1,2,3 and 6 are factors of 6 because 1 × 6 = 6 and 2 × 3 = 6 | “**Semi Circle**” is half a circle**Circle**“**Perimeter**” means is the sum of the side lengths of a shape“**Circumference**” is the perimeter of a circle“**Diameter**” is a straight line passing from one side of the circle to the other through the centre”“**Radius**” is the distance from the centre of the circle to the circumference. It is half the diameter.Image result for pi circumference divided by diameter$π$ **Pi** is how many times bigger the circumference is compared to the diameter$π$= **3.14** to two decimal placesImage result for semi circle“**Gradient**” is a measure of how steep a line is |
| “**Similar**” shapes have corresponding sides proportional and corresponding angles equal**Vertical** axis is called the *y-*axis **Horizontal** axis is called the *x*-axisThe **origin** is where the vertical and horizontal axes meet**Multiplicative change**“**Double**” means to multiply by 2“**Treble**” means to multiply by 3“**Currency**” is the money used by a country.“**Sterling**” is the British currency “**Conversion rate**” is the ratio between two currencies. e.g.Image result for similar shapes examplesA “**Variable**” is a quantity that can take on a range of values, often denoted by a letter, x, y etc  | **Fractions 1****“Product”** is the result when you multiply one number by another. Product of 4 and *x* is 4*x*“**Integers**” are whole numbers, eg 4, 270, -6.They are not decimals or fractions$\frac{1}{3}$ , $\frac{1}{100}$ , $\frac{1}{21}$ are examples of “**Unit Fractions**”. This where the numerator is one and the denominator is a positive integerA “**Non unit fraction**” are fractions where the numerator is greater than 1e.g. $\frac{2}{3}$ , $\frac{47}{100}$ , $\frac{6}{21}$**“Commutative”** is where a calculation can be done in any order to give the same result e.g 5 x 4 = 4 x 5 6 + 3 = 3 + 6$\frac{1}{2}$ **Half** $\frac{1}{3}$ **Third** $\frac{1}{4}$ **Quarter** $\frac{1}{5}$ **Fifth**$\frac{1}{6}$ **Sixth** $\frac{1}{7}$ **Seventh** $\frac{1}{8}$ **Eighth** $\frac{1}{9}$ **Ninth**$\frac{1}{10}$ **Tenth**  | **“Equivalent fractions”** are fractions with the same value of each other.**Fractions 2**“**Quotient**” is the answer you get when you divide one number by another“**Reciprocal**” is one of a pair of numbers that when multiplied together equals 1e.g. Reciprocal of 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$ because 3 x $\frac{1}{3}$ = 1**Mixed fraction**” is made up of an integer and a fraction“**Improper fraction**” is where the numeratoris bigger than the denominator C:\Users\Home\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\7278DF50.tmp**“Common denominators”** are when two or more fractions have the same denominator**“Expressions”** are made up of terms which may include letters, number and operators e.g. ab², ab + 5 and 4d -5 |