2D shapes

Name	No. of sides
quadrilateral	4
pentagon	5
hexagon	6
heptagon	7
octagon	8
nonagon	9
decagon	10

Regular = all sides/angles the same
Irregular = sides/angles not same

Types of triangle

scalene equilateral isosceles

Types of quadrilateral

Parallelogram Trapezium Rhombus

AREA
is the amount of space inside a 2D shape
usually measured in cm² or m².

Area of a triangle
= (base x height) ÷ 2

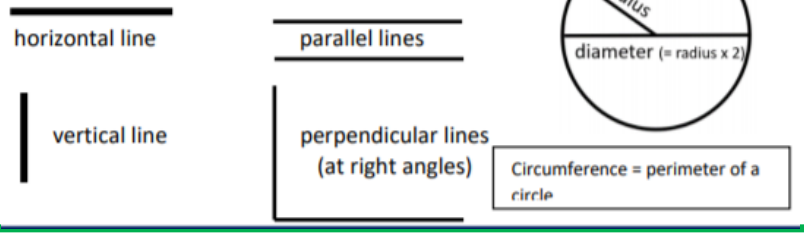
Area of a parallelogram
= base x height

Multiplication and division vocabulary

Term	Definition	Example
factor	a number that divides exactly into another number	factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	factors of two numbers that are the same	common factors of 8 and 12 = 1, 2, 4
prime number	a number with only 2 factors: 1 and itself	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...
prime factor	a factor that is prime	prime factors of 12 = 2, 3
multiple	a number in another number's times table	multiples of 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	multiples of two numbers that are the same	common multiples of 4 and 6 = 12, 24...
square numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 (5^2 = 5x5) 49 (7^2 = 7x7)
cube numbers	the result when a number has been multiplied by itself 3 times	8 (2^3 = 2x2x2) 27 (3^3 = 3x3x3)

Shape vocabulary

Perimeter = measure around the edge of a shape.



Fractions, decimals & percentages

1/100	0.01	1%
1/20	0.05	5%
1/10	0.1	10%
1/8	0.125	12.5%
1/5	0.2	20%
¼	0.25	25%
1/3	0.33	33%
2/5	0.4	40%
½	0.5	50%
¾	0.75	75%
1	1	100%

Measurement conversions

1 **cent**imetre	10mm
1 metre	100cm
1 **kilo**metre	1,000 m
1 mile	1.6 km
8 kilometre	5 miles
1 **kilo**gram	1,000 grams
1 litre	1,000 **milli**litres

Volume of a cuboid =
length x width x height

The mean

The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are. E.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, 4 is 4. (Because 4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16, and 16 ÷ 4 = 4)

Roman numerals

1	I	100	C
5	V	500	D
10	X	1000	M
50	L	Remember – No more than 3 in a row!	

Angles: Full turn = 360° Half turn = 180° Right angle = 90° acute angle = <90° obtuse angle = > 90° reflex angle = >180° angles on a straight line = 180° opposite angles = same angles in a triangle = 180° angles in a quadrilateral = 360°

Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November, all the rest have **thirty-one** except February which has 28.

Co-ordinates

Read co-ordinates along the x axis (horizontal) first, then the y axis (vertical). E.g. (3,-4) = go right 3, down 4.

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Maths