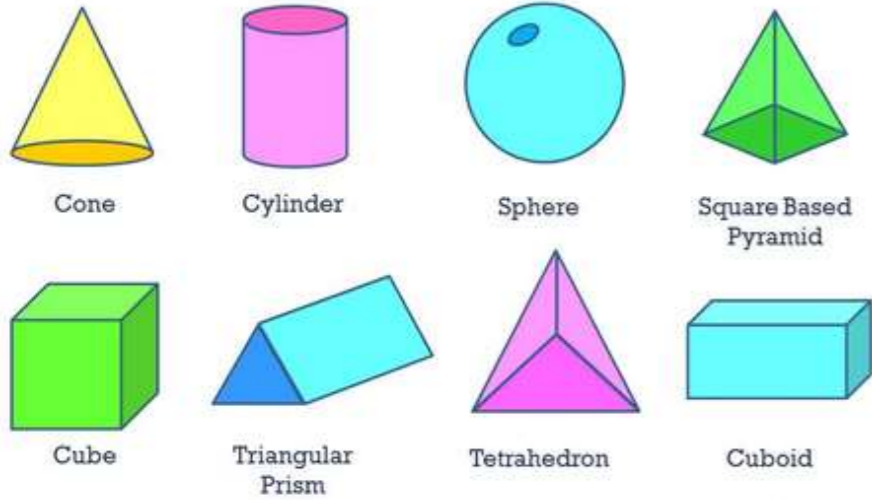
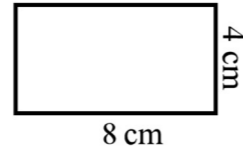


3D shapes



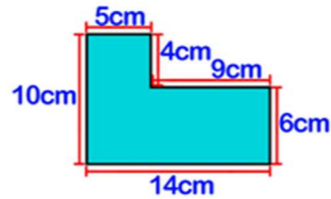
Perimeters of Shapes

The perimeter is the distance around a shape.
To calculate the perimeter, you add up lengths:



$$4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} = 24\text{cm}$$

Perimeter of a compound shape



Area of Shapes (eg. cm², mm²)

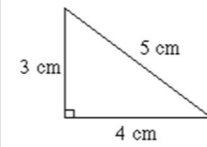
To calculate the area of a parallelogram, rectangle or square:

Length x Width



To calculate the area of triangle (eg. cm², mm²):

$$(\text{Base} \times \text{Height}) \div 2$$

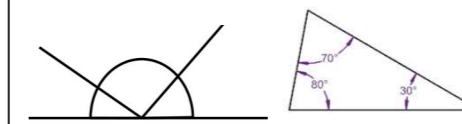


Volume: (Remember cm³)

Length x Width x Height



Angle Sums



Straight Line and a triangle = 180°

Regular/ Irregular

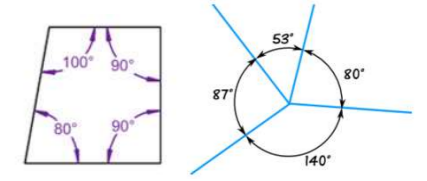
In regular shapes, all of the angles are the same and all the sides are the same length.

In irregular shapes, the angles or sides are different.



Angle Sums

Quadrilaterals and about a point = 360°



Circles

Radius, Diameter and Circumference



The diameter is double the radius.
The circumference is the distance around the circle.

Types of Quadrilateral

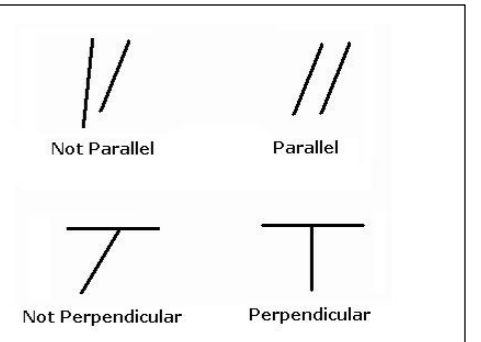
| square | rhombus | kite |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4 right angles | 0 right angles | 0 right angles |
| 4 equal sides | 4 equal sides | 2 sets of equal sides |
| Opposite sides are parallel | Opposite sides are parallel | No sides are parallel |
| All sides the same length | All sides the same length | 2 pairs of sides the same length |
| rectangle | parallelogram | trapezium |
| 4 right angles | 0 right angles | 0 right angles |
| 4 equal sides | 2 sets of equal sides | 2 sets of equal sides |
| Opposite sides are parallel | Opposite sides are parallel | 1 set of sides are parallel |
| Opposite sides the same length | Opposite sides the same length | sides can be any length |

Maths Revision made Easy

Parallel and Perpendicular

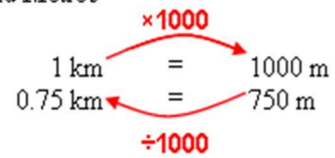
-Parallel lines or sides stay the same distance apart.

-Perpendicular lines or sides meet at right angles.

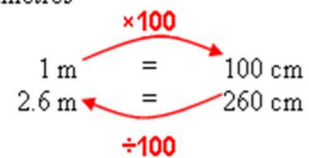


Units of Length

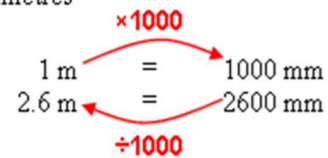
Kilometres and Metres



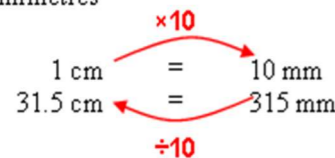
Metres and Centimetres



Metres and Millimetres

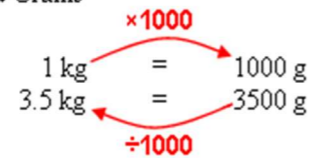


Centimetres and Millimetres

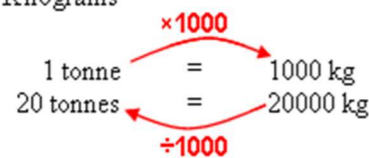


Units of Mass

Kilograms and Grams

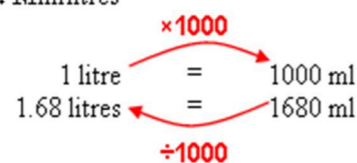


Tonnes and Kilograms



Units of Capacity

Litres and Millilitres



Roman Numerals

| Symbol | Value |
|--------|-------|
| I | 1 |
| V | 5 |
| X | 10 |
| L | 50 |
| C | 100 |
| D | 500 |
| M | 1000 |

Prime Numbers

A number that is only divisible by itself and 1.
2, 3, 5, 7 (not 9) 11

Factors:

Factors divide into a number exactly.

Eg. The factors of 6 are: 1, 6, 2 and 3

Multiples

Think Times tables.
Multiples of 3 are: 6, 9, 12, 15 etc.

Squared Numbers

$$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

Cubed Numbers:

$$5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$$

Averages

Hey Diddle, Diddle,

The median's the Middle,

You Add and Divide for the Mean,

The Mode is the one that Appears the Most, And the Range is the Difference Between

Days in a Month

30 days have September, April, June and November,
All the rest have 31,
Except February alone,
It has 28 days clear,
And 29 in each leap year.

Remember, in a year, there are: 52 weeks, 12 months or 365 days.

Types of Angles

