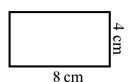


#### Types of Quadrilateral rhombus O right angles O right angles 2 sets of equal sides Opposite sides are parallel Opposite sides are parallei All sides the same length All sides the same length 2 pairs of sides the same length rectangle parallelogram trapezium 4 right angles 4 equal side 2 sets of equal sides Opposite sides are parallel sides can be any length Opposite sides the same length Opposite sides the same length

#### **Perimeters of Shapes**

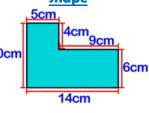
The perimeter is the distance around a shape.

To calculate the perimeter, you add up lengths:



4cm + 4cm + 8cm + 8cm = 24cm

# Perimeter of a compound shape



#### Area of Shapes (eg. cm², mm²)

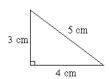
To calculate the area of a parallelogram, rectangle or square:

Length x Width



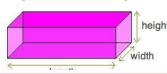
To calculate the area of triangle (eg. cm², mm<sup>2</sup>):

(Base x Height) ÷ 2



#### Volume: (Remember cm³)

Length x Width x Height



# **Maths Revision** made Easy

#### **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.

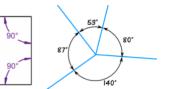
In irregular shapes, the angles or sides are different.





#### **Angle Sums**

Quadrilaterals and about a point = 360°



#### Circles

Radius, Diameter and Circumference





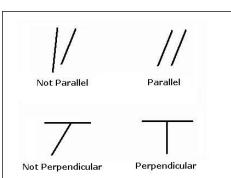


The diameter is double the radius. The circumference is the distance around the circle.

#### **Parallel and Perpendicular**

-Parallel lines or sides stay The same distance apart.

-Perpendicular lines or sides Meet at right angles.



#### Units of Length

1 m

1 cm

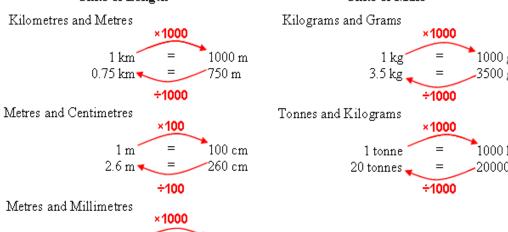
31.5 cm 🔻

Centimetres and Millimetres

÷1000

×10

÷10

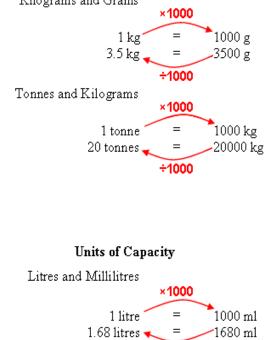


1000 mm

2600 mm

10 mm

## Units of Mass



÷1000

#### **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:**

 $5^3 = 5 \times 5 = 25 \times 5 = 125$ 

#### **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

#### 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**

