Percentages, Fractions & Decimals

	100%	=	$^1/_1$	=	1.0
	75%	=	$^3/_4$	=	0.75
	66%	=	$^2/_3$	=	0.666
	50%	=	$^1/_2$	=	0.5
	33%	=	$^1/_3$	=	0.333
	25%	=	$^1/_4$	=	0.25
	10%	=	$^1/_{10}$	=	0.1

2D Shapes

Flat figures are called two dimensional

Square Rectangle Trapezium Parallelogram

Kite Triangle Pentagon Circle Ellipse

3 sides – triangle
4 sides – quadrilateral
5 sides – pentagon
6 sides – hexagon
7 sides – heptagon
8 sides – octagon
9 sides – nonagon
10 sides – decagon

PRI-NUM-01

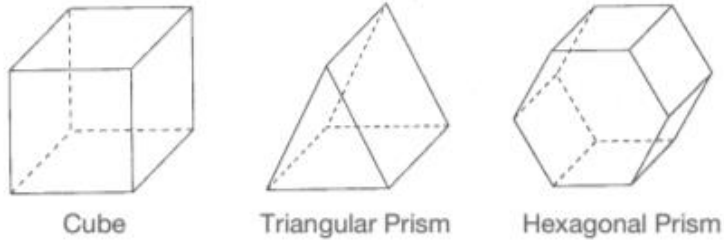
3D Shapes

Solid figures are called three-dimensional figures. A solid figure has length, width and height.

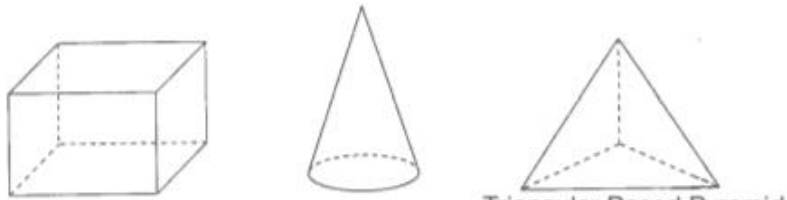
Parts of a solid figure include the following:

Faces: the flat surface of a three-dimensional figure.
Edges: the intersection of two faces of a three-dimensional figure.
Vertices: the intersection of two or more edges of a three-dimensional figure; a corner.

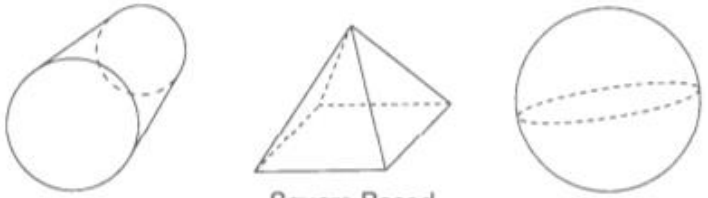
Three-Dimensional Shapes



Cube Triangular Prism Hexagonal Prism



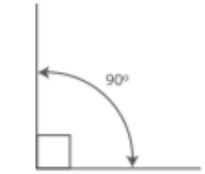
Rectangular Prism Cone Triangular Based Pyramid or Tetrahedron



Cylinder Square Based Pyramid Sphere

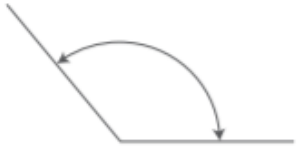
PRI-NUM-02

Angles



A **right angle** is 90°

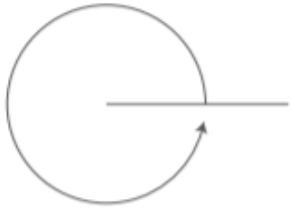
An **acute angle** is less than 90°



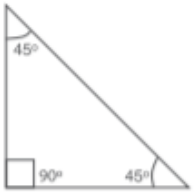
An **obtuse angle** is more than 90° and less than 180°

A **reflex angle** is more than 180° but less than 360°

A **straight line** is 180°



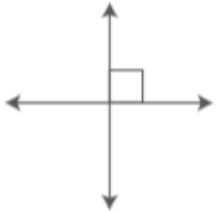
A **circle** is 360°



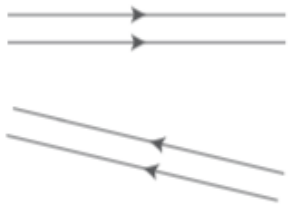
The angles in a **triangle** always add up to 180°

Lines

Perpendicular lines make a right angle



Parallel lines never meet



PRI-NUM-03

Metric Measurements

Length

millimetre	mm
centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
10 millimetres =	1 centimetre
100 centimetres =	1 metre
1000 metres =	1 kilometre

Area

millimetre squared	mm^2
centimetre squared	cm^2
metre squared	m^2
kilometre squared	km^2
hectare	ha

Capacity

millilitre	ml
litre	l
kilolitre	kl
1000 millilitres =	1 litre
1000 litres =	1 kilolitre

Mass

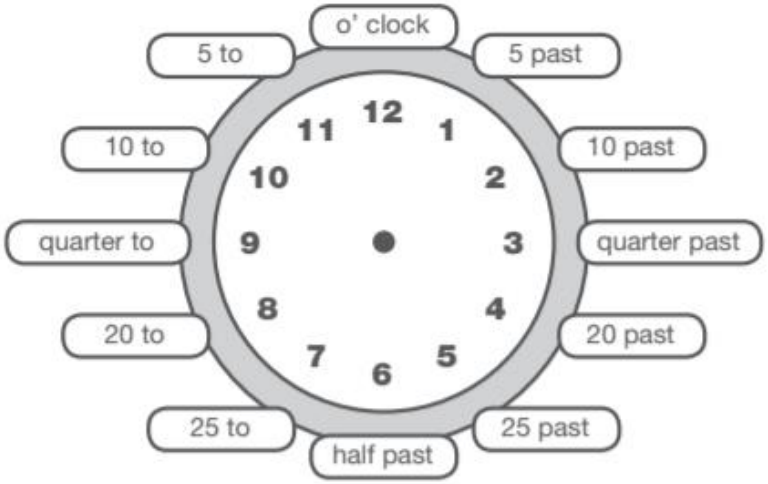
gram	g
kilogram	kg
tonne	t
1000 grams =	1 kilogram
1000 kilograms =	1 tonne

Temperature

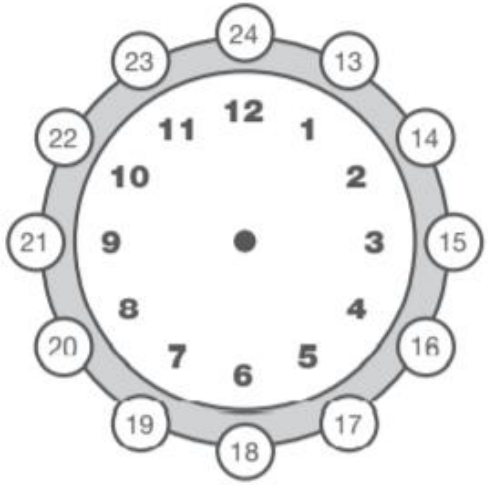
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F

PRI-NUM-04

12 Hour Clock



24 Hour Clock



Units of Time

1 minute	=	60 seconds	1 hour	=	60 minutes
1 day	=	24 hours	1 week	=	7 days
1 year	=	52 weeks (365 days)			

PRIMMS

Mathematics

Number Square

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Prime Numbers

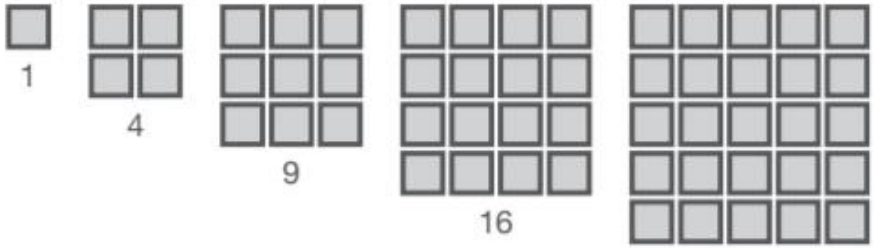
A prime number can be divided evenly only by 1, or itself. It must also be a whole number greater than 1.

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37	41
43	47	53	59	61	67	71	73	79	83	89	97	101

PRIMMS

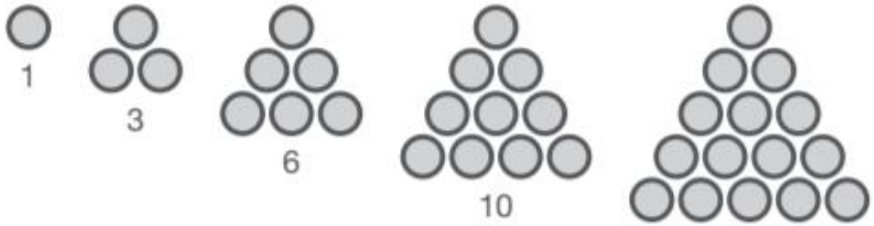
Square Numbers

Square numbers are formed by multiplying a number by itself.



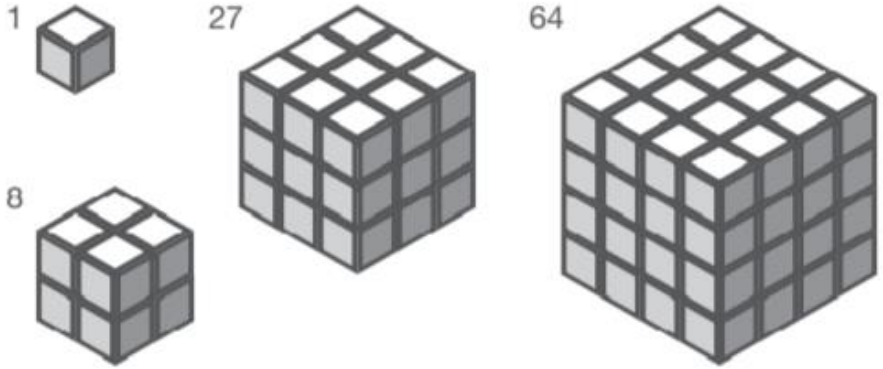
Triangle Numbers

Triangle numbers can be represented as a triangle of dots.



Cube Numbers

Cube numbers are formed by multiplying a digit by itself 3 times.



Multiplication Grid

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Mathematics Symbols & Words

+	−	×	÷	=
add plus sum	subtract minus take away	multiply times product	divide share separate	equals total same as

Times Tables

The learning of times tables begins in Year 1 along with practical and associated tasks which aid the understanding of multiplication. Short, sharp spells of learning are the best way to master times tables, in addition there are plenty of free apps for phones and tablets to support learning in this area.

EXAMPLE DIVISION FACTS: 6 x 8 = 48 / 48 ÷ 6 = 8 / 48 ÷ 8 = 6

Two Times Table				
1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18
10	x	2	=	20

Three Times Table				
1	x	3	=	3
2	x	3	=	6
3	x	3	=	9
4	x	3	=	12
5	x	3	=	15
6	x	3	=	18
7	x	3	=	21
8	x	3	=	24
9	x	3	=	27
10	x	3	=	30

Four Times Table				
1	x	4	=	4
2	x	4	=	8
3	x	4	=	12
4	x	4	=	16
5	x	4	=	20
6	x	4	=	24
7	x	4	=	28
8	x	4	=	32
9	x	4	=	36
10	x	4	=	40

Five Times Table				
1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15
4	x	5	=	20
5	x	5	=	25
6	x	5	=	30
7	x	5	=	35
8	x	5	=	40
9	x	5	=	45
10	x	5	=	50

Six Times Table				
1	x	6	=	6
2	x	6	=	12
3	x	6	=	18
4	x	6	=	24
5	x	6	=	30
6	x	6	=	36
7	x	6	=	42
8	x	6	=	48
9	x	6	=	54
10	x	6	=	60

Seven Times Table				
1	x	7	=	7
2	x	7	=	14
3	x	7	=	21
4	x	7	=	28
5	x	7	=	35
6	x	7	=	42
7	x	7	=	49
8	x	7	=	56
9	x	7	=	63
10	x	7	=	70

Eight Times Table				
1	x	8	=	8
2	x	8	=	16
3	x	8	=	24
4	x	8	=	32
5	x	8	=	40
6	x	8	=	48
7	x	8	=	56
8	x	8	=	64
9	x	8	=	72
10	x	8	=	80

Nine Times Table				
1	x	9	=	9
2	x	9	=	18
3	x	9	=	27
4	x	9	=	36
5	x	9	=	45
6	x	9	=	54
7	x	9	=	63
8	x	9	=	72
9	x	9	=	81
10	x	9	=	90

Ten Times Table				
1	x	10	=	10
2	x	10	=	20
3	x	10	=	30
4	x	10	=	40
5	x	10	=	50
6	x	10	=	60
7	x	10	=	70
8	x	10	=	80
9	x	10	=	90
10	x	10	=	100

Eleven Times Table				
1	x	11	=	11
2	x	11	=	22
3	x	11	=	33
4	x	11	=	44
5	x	11	=	55
6	x	11	=	66
7	x	11	=	77
8	x	11	=	88
9	x	11	=	99
10	x	11	=	110

Twelve Times Table				
1	x	12	=	12
2	x	12	=	24
3	x	12	=	36
4	x	12	=	48
5	x	12	=	60
6	x	12	=	72
7	x	12	=	84
8	x	12	=	96
9	x	12	=	108
10	x	12	=	120

TOP TIP: When multiplying by 5, x by 10 and halve the answer.

Number Bonds

Number Bonds to 10

0	+	10	=	10	6	+	4	=	10
1	+	9	=	10	7	+	3	=	10
2	+	8	=	10	8	+	2	=	10
3	+	7	=	10	9	+	1	=	10
4	+	6	=	10	10	+	0	=	10
5	+	5	=	10					

Number Bonds to 20

0	+	20	=	20	11	+	9	=	20
1	+	19	=	20	12	+	8	=	20
2	+	18	=	20	13	+	7	=	20
3	+	17	=	20	14	+	6	=	20
4	+	16	=	20	15	+	5	=	20
5	+	15	=	20	16	+	4	=	20
6	+	14	=	20	17	+	3	=	20
7	+	13	=	20	18	+	2	=	20
8	+	12	=	20	19	+	1	=	20
9	+	11	=	20	20	+	0	=	20
10	+	10	=	20					

Number Line