

1. Times Tables	2. Ratio	3. Circles
$7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	<p>Ratio - a part to part comparison <i>The ratio of a to b is written as a:b</i></p> <p>Parts - You say the ratio 2:5 as “two to five” <i>This means for every 2 parts of one thing, there are 5 of another</i></p> <p>“:” is called a colon</p> <p>Unit ratio - in the form 1:n <i>Unit ratios are useful for making comparisons</i></p> <p>In ratios, all parts are of equal size This allows us to share quantities into given ratios</p> <p>Proportion – when two ratios or fractions are equal</p>	<p>Perimeter - the sum of all sides of a 2D shape</p> <p>Circumference - the perimeter of a circle. It is the length around the edge of a circle.</p> <p>Arc - a section of the circumference</p> <p>Diameter - a straight line passing from one side of the circle to the other through the centre</p> <p>Radius - the distance from the centre of the circle to the circumference. It is half the diameter.</p> <p>π Pi - how many times bigger the circumference is compared to the diameter</p> <p>$\pi = 3.14$ to two decimal places</p> <p>Semi-circle - half of a circle</p>
4. Proportion	5. Fractions 1	6. Fractions 2
<p>Double - to multiply by 2 Treble - to multiply by 3</p> <p>Currency - the money used by a country. <i>Sterling is the British currency</i></p> <p>Conversion rate - the ratio between two currencies. <i>e.g. £1 = \$1.20</i></p> <p>Similar shapes - have corresponding sides that are proportional and corresponding angles are equal</p> <p>Scale factor - the ratio of two corresponding sides <i>e.g. the scale factor between these two rectangles is 3, as $15 \div 6 = 3$ and $6 \div 2 = 3$</i></p>	<p>Numerator - the top number in a fraction. It tells us how many parts we have</p> <p>Denominator - the bottom number in a fraction. It shows how many parts the item has been split into.</p> <p>Unit fractions - have the numerator as 1 e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>Non-unit fractions - have a numerator that is greater than 1 e.g. $\frac{5}{7}$</p> <p>Mixed number - has a whole part and a fractional part <i>e.g. $5\frac{3}{7}$</i></p> <p>Improper fraction - has a numerator is greater than the denominator e.g. $\frac{7}{4}$</p> <p>Equivalent fractions - have the same value. E.g. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$</p>	<p>Product - when you multiply two or more numbers the answer is the product e.g. $5 \times 7 = 35$ 35 is the product</p> <p>Square the product of a number and itself <i>e.g. $7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$</i></p> <p>Commutative - where a calculation can be done in any order to give the same result <i>Multiplication is commutative as $3 \times 5 = 15$, and $5 \times 3 = 15$</i></p> <p>Quotient - the result of a division <i>e.g. $70 \div 10 = 7$, 7 is the quotient</i></p> <p>Reciprocal - one of a pair of numbers that when multiplied together equals 1 <i>e.g. the reciprocal of 3 is $\frac{1}{3}$ because $3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 1$</i></p>