Mathematics	Place value and proportion	Year 7	Term 2

1: 8 times table

1 x 8 = 8	7 x 8 = 56
2 x 8 = 16	8 x 8 = 64
3 x 8 = 24	9 x 8 = 72
4 x 8 = 32	10 x 8 = 80
5 x 8 = 40	11 x 8 = 88
6 x 8 = 48	12 x 8 = 96

2: Integer place value

Digit - A single symbol used to make a numeral. *Example: 932 has the digits 9, 3 and 2*

Integer - a whole number.

Place value - The value each digit of a given number holds

Place holder - zero holds the place for a particular value, when no other digit goes in that position**.**

One billion = 1 000 000 000

Rounding - When we write a number to a required degree of accuracy. E.g. 543 rounded to the nearest 10 is 540

Approximation - A number that is not exact but close to the an actual number for it to be useful

Significant figure - The first digit in a number which holds the highest value. Example: 3 is the first significant figure in the number 379 because it has a value of 300

3: Decimal place value

Decimal - A number containing part of a whole. *Example: 0.35*
Decimals can be terminating or recurring. Terminating decimals have an end point *Example: 0.64*
Recurring decimals continue to repeat. *Example: 0.33333…*

Decimal point - Separates the integer and non-integer parts of a number

Decimal place - Each place value after a decimal point
Example: 0.275 has 3 decimal places

Leading digit - The first digit (from the left) holding a value.

When comparing numbers we use the following symbols:
= Equal to
≠ Not equal to
> Greater than
≥ Greater than or equal to
< Less than
≤ Less than or equal to

4: Median and range

Ascending - Ordering from smallest to largest

Descending - Ordering from largest to smallest

Difference - The result of subtracting one number from another
Example: The difference of 8 and 17 is 9 as 17 - 9 = 8

Greatest - The largest

Least - The smallest

Range - The difference between the largest and smallest values.
The range shows the **spread** of the data.

Median - The middle of an ordered list of numbers
Median is an example of an **average**

5: FDP conversion

A tenth = $\frac{1}{10}$

A hundredth = $\frac{1}{100}$

A fifth = $\frac{1}{5}$

A quarter = $\frac{1}{4}$

An eighth = $\frac{1}{8}$

Percent - Out of one hundred. *Example: 15% is* $\frac{15}{100}$

Equivalent - The same value. *Example:* $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$

Convert - To change from one quantity to another equivalent. *Example: Converting fractions to percentages,* $\frac{1}{2}$ *= 50%*

6: Fractions

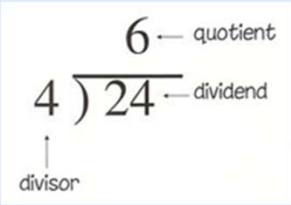
Numerator - The top number in a fraction.

Denominator - The bottom number in a fraction.

Dividend - The number that is being divided

Divisor - The number that you are dividing by

Quotient - The result of a division



Proper fraction - Fractions with a numerator less than the denominator

Improper fractions - Fractions with a numerator greater than the denominator

Mixed numbers - Contain an integer and a proper fraction