

**1. The first 12 prime numbers**

2	17
3	19
5	23
7	29
11	31
13	37

**2. Types of number**

**Factor** - When a number can be written as a product of two numbers, these numbers are known as **factors**.  
*Example:  $3 \times 9 = 27$ , therefore 3 and 9 are **factors** of 27*  
**Factors** are always **integers (whole numbers)**

**Highest common factor (HCF)** - The greatest number which is a factor of two or more numbers

**Multiple** – A number in a specified timestable  
*Example: 9, 18, 27, 36 and 45 are the first five **multiples** of 9, because they are the first five numbers in the 9 times table*

**Lowest common multiple (LCM)** - The lowest number which is a multiple of two or more numbers.

**Prime number** - has exactly 2 factors – itself and 1.  
 1 is not a prime number as it only has one factor

**Prime factors** - Factors of a number which are also prime.

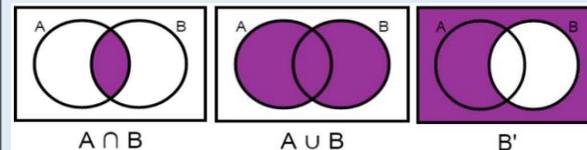
**3. Venn diagrams**

**Venn diagram** - A diagram used to categorise

**Intersection ( $\cap$ )** - Elements belong to two or more sets

**Union ( $\cup$ )** - a set made by combining the elements of two sets

**Complement ( $'$ )** - Elements which are not in a particular set.



We can find the HCF and LCM of two or more numbers by writing the product of prime factors for each number in a Venn diagram.

The **highest common factor** is the product of the elements in the intersection

The **lowest common multiple** is the product of the elements in the union

**4. Percentages**

**5. Financial maths**

**6. Currency**

**Percentage** - A fraction out of 100

% is the symbol used to represent a percentage

**Increase** - To make an amount bigger. The new amount will be greater than 100%

**Decreasing** - To make an amount smaller. The new amount will be less than 100%

**Multiplier** – A number used to increase or decrease an amount by a given percentage  
 E.g. to increase an amount by 20% we can multiply the amount by the **multiplier** 1.2  
 To decrease an amount by 20%, we can multiply the amount by the **multiplier** 0.8

Date	Description	Credit £	Debit £	Balance £
2-May	Opening balance			104.50
5-May	Gift	20		124.50
6-May	Phone Bill		38.50	86

**Credit** - money going into a bank account. Also known as income

**Debit** - money going out of a bank account. Also known as expenses

**Balance** - How much money is in an account

**Profit** – A financial gain.  
 Example: Sam bought a bike for £30 and sold it for £100. He made a profit of £70 ( $100 - 30 = 70$ )

**Loss** - Losing money.  
 Example: Kate bought a bike for £30 and sold it for £20. She made a £10 loss ( $30 - 20 = 10$ )

**Currency** - The money used by a country.

**Conversion rate** - The ratio between two currencies.  
 e.g. £1 = \$1.20. This means that every £1 is worth \$1.20

**Exchange rate** - Another phrase for **conversion rate**.

**Conversion rates** and **exchange rates** are used when changing money between currencies.

**Sterling** - The British currency

**Euros** - The currency used in the majority of countries in Europe

**US Dollars** - The currency of America