### 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: Equality and Equivalence

- **Digit** – a single symbol used to make a numeral. *Example: 932 has the digits 9, 3 and 2*
- **Equation** – a statement showing that two expressions are equal so they always have an equals sign (=)
- **Like term** – terms that have the same variables and powers
- **Indices** – show how many times you multiply a number or variable by itself *e.g. \( a^3 \equiv a \times a \times a \)*
- **Equivalence** – always equal to, shown with the symbol \( \equiv \)

### 3: 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*
- **Significant figure** – the first non-zero digit in a number which holds the highest value *e.g. 3 is the first significant figure in the number 379 because it has a value of 300*

### 4: Decimal Place Value

- **Decimal** – a number containing part of a whole *e.g. 0.35*
- **Terminating decimal** – has an end point *e.g. 0.64*
- **Recurring decimal** – continue to repeat *e.g. 0.\overline{3} = 0.3333333...*
- **Decimal point** – separates the integer and non-integer parts of a number
- **Decimal place** – each place value after a decimal point *e.g. 0.275 has 3 decimal places*

### 5: Compare and Order

- When comparing numbers we use the following symbols:
  - `=` Equal to
  - `≠` Not equal to
  - `>` Greater than
  - `≥` Greater than or equal to
  - `≤` Less than or equal to
- **Ascending** – smallest to largest
- **Descending** – largest to smallest
- **Range** – biggest value subtract smallest value. The range shows the *spread* of the data.
- **Median** – the middle number after the numbers are put in order.

### 6: FDP Conversion

- **Numerator** – the top number in a fraction
- **Denominator** – the bottom number in a fraction
- **Mixed number** – made up of a whole number and a proper fraction *e.g. \( 4 \frac{2}{3} \)*
- **Improper fraction** – a fraction that has the numerator larger than the denominator *e.g. \( \frac{10}{3} \)*
- **Percent** – out of one hundred *e.g. 15% is \( \frac{15}{100} \).*

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### 2: Equality and Equivalence

- **Simplify** – find an equivalent
- **Equation** – a statement showing that two expressions are equal so they always have an equals sign (=)
- **Like term** – terms that have the same variables and powers
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