

1. The first 12 prime numbers	2. Number	3. Factors and Multiples															
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">17</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">19</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">23</td> <td rowspan="6" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Prime numbers have only two factors</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">31</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">13</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">37</td> </tr> </table>	2	17		3	19		5	23	Prime numbers have only two factors	7	29	11	31	13	37	<p>Integer is the mathematical word for a whole number.</p> <p>Square Number – The result when a number is multiplied by itself.</p> <p>Cube Number - The results when a number is multiplied by itself twice.</p> <p>Product – The results of multiplying two or more numbers together.</p> <p>Sum – The result of adding two or more numbers</p> <p>Difference – The result of subtracting two numbers. It tells us how much one number differs from the other.</p>	<p>Factor - an integer that divides exactly into a whole number without a remainder.</p> <p>Multiple – The result of multiplying a number by an integer.</p> <p>Highest Common Factor - The highest value factor that is shared by two or more numbers.</p> <p>Lowest Common Multiple – The lowest value multiple that is shared by two or more number.</p> <p>Prime Number – An integer that is only divisible by one and itself.</p> <p>Product of Primes – A multiplication where all factors are prime numbers.</p>
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4. Percentages	5. Maths and Money		6. Maths and Money														
<p>Percentage is a fraction out of 100</p> <p>% is the symbol used to represent a percentage</p> <p>Increase - To make an amount bigger. The new amount will be greater than 100%</p> <p>Decrease - To make an amount smaller. The new amount will be less than 100%</p> <p>Multiplier – A number used to increase or decrease an amount by a given percentage</p>	<p>Credit is the money going into a bank account.</p> <p>Debit is the money going out of a bank account.</p> <p>Balance - How much money is in an account</p> <p>Unitary is the cost of one item</p> <p>Profit is a financial gain.</p> <p>Interest is the percentage added to an amount of money</p> <p>VAT stands for Value Added Tax. This is a tax on things we buy</p> <p>The VAT rate is 20%</p>		<p>Currency – This is the official money of a country; different currencies are used in different countries.</p> <p>Exchange Rates tells us how much one currency is worth when compared to another currency.</p> <p>Salary - How much money a person earns during a year.</p> <p>Wage – This is payment earned for work or services, wages are normally paid on a weekly or monthly basis.</p> <p>Overtime – Time worked in addition to your normal working hours. Many people are paid a higher rate of pay for completing overtime.</p> <p>Per Annum – A Latin phrase meaning ‘each year’</p>														