Whole Numbers

(NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Rounding	Rounding to :- the nearest whole number 1 decimal place (1 dp) 2 decimal places (2dp) e.g. 12.8 is 13 to the nearest whole number		
Multiplying by multiples of 10	1.45 is 1.5 to 1 dp. e.g. 74 x 20 = 74 x 2 x 10 = 148 x 10		
Dividing by multiples of 10	$= 1480$ e.g. $0.27 \div 600 = 0.27 \div 6 \div 100$ $= 0.045 \div 100$ $= 0.00045$		
BODMAS – Order of operations	e.g 16 – 3 x 5 = 16 – 15 =1		
Multiples and Factors	e.g. multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20,25,30,35,40,45, factors of 48 are 1,2,3,4,6,8,12,16,24,48		
Prime Numbers	Prime numbers have exactly two factors e.g. 2,3,5,7		
Squares and Cubes	E.g. 25 is a square number since $5 \times 5 = 25$ 125 is a cubic number since $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$		
Square roots	e.g. 18 x 24		



Sequences, Multiples and Factors

(NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Sequences	Continuing sequences and finding rules e.g. 3,7,1115,19 rule is add 4		
Multiples	Finding multiples of a number. e.g. multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25		
Factors	Finding factors of a number. e.g. factors of 48 are 1,2,3,4,6,8,12,16,24,48 1 x 48 2 x 24 3 x 16 4 x 12 6 x 8		



<u>Symmetry</u> (SPM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Lines or axes of symmetry	Line of symmetry Line of symmetry		
Reflection	Reflection is used to complete the missing side of a symmetrical shape. The reflection of a point or shape is called its image.		



Fractions (NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this ☺ ⊜ ⊗
Understanding fractions	The numerator is the number on the top. The denominator sits on the bottom. e.g. 3 of the bar is black 5 The denominator here is 5.		
Equivalent fractions	Multiply numerator and denominator by the same number. $e.g. \ \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12} \qquad \frac{9}{10} = \frac{63}{70} \qquad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{21}{28}$ Divide numerator and denominator by the		
Simplifying fractions	Divide numerator and denominator by the same number e.g. $\frac{12}{30} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{28}{49} = \frac{4}{7}$		
Calculating a fraction of a quantity	To find a fraction of a quantity, divide by the denominator then multiply by the numerator. e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$ of £12 = £12 ÷4 = £3 To find $\frac{5}{9}$ of 72, first divide by 9 then multiple by 5 $\frac{1}{9}$ of $72 = 72 \div 9 = 8$ so $\frac{5}{9}$ of $72 = 8 \times 5 = 40$		
Mixed numbers	$\frac{30}{4} = \frac{15}{2} \qquad 6 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$ $= 7\frac{1}{2} \qquad = 3\frac{3}{5}$		



(SPM)

Angles

			I Can
Heading	Description	Completed	Do this © © 8
Naming angles	An angle is named by its letters. e.g. Angle ABC is written \angle ABC or ABC A Arm Arm B C Vertex		
Measuring and Drawing Angles	Measuring and drawing angles using a protractor. Be careful and use the correct scale.		
Types of angles	Acute Right (perpendicular) Obtuse Straight reflex		
Related Angles	Complementary angles add up to 90° Supplementary angles add up to 180° Vertically opposite angles are equal. Angles in a triangle add up to 180°		
Compass Bearings	Points of the compass W B S E S E S E S E S S S S S		



Decimals (NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this ②
Place Value	Writing numbers in hundredths, tenths, units, tens, hundreds and thousands. e.g. 150.2 represents the number made up from one hundred, five tens, no units and		
Rounding	5 tenths Rounding to nearest whole number and to one decimal point. e.g. 15.63 = 15.6 (1 dp)		
Addition and subtraction of money	examples 2.77 £ 5.68 + £ 3.12 -£ 3.25 £ 5.89 £ 2.43		
Multiplying and Dividing	E.g. $3.4 \times 2 = 6.8$ $12.15 \div 3 = 4.05$		
Multiplying and Dividing by 10	Multiplying and dividing by 10 and 100 e.g. 7.48 x 10 = 74.8 748 ÷100 = 7.48		
Calculating	Using a calculator for money problems.		
Expressing decimals as a fraction	e.g. $0.12 = \frac{12}{100}$ $= \frac{3}{25}$		



Measurement

(NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Length	100 centimetres = 1metre e.g. 254 cm = 2.54 m		
Weight	1000 grams = 1 kilogramme e.g. 560 g = 0.560 Kg		
Volume	1000 millilitres = 1 litre e.g. 250 ml = 0.25 l		



<u>Coordinates</u> (SPM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this ⊚ ⊕ ⊗
	The horizontal line is called the x – axis. It is labelled x.		
Cartesian axes	The vertical line is called the y – axis. It is labelled y.		
	The point where the x – axis and y - axis cross is called the origin. It is labelled O.		
Reading Coordinates Read along the x – axis, then up the y - axis	e.g. A(3,1) B(2,5) B 10 9 8 7 6 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
Plotting Coordinates	e.g. To Plot C(4,2), count 4 units along from the origin, then go 2 units up.		



Percentages

(NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this ⊚ ⊕ ⊗
Percentage	% means out of 100 e.g. 45% means $\frac{45}{100}$		
Common percentages	e.g. $75\% = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$ $10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$		
Using one percent	e.g. To find 6% of 120, find 1% then multiply by 6. $1\% \ of \ 120 = 1.2$ $6\% \ of \ 120 = 1.2 \ x \ 6 = 7.2$		
Using ten percent	e.g. To find 60% of 120, find 10% then multiply by 6. $1\% \ of \ 120 = 1.2$ $6\% \ of \ 120 = 1.2 \ x \ 6 = 7.2$		
Percentage increase and decrease	e.g. Find the sale price of a CD costing £12 that is reduced by 25%. 25% of £12 =£3 so sale price = £12 - £3 = £9		
Changing fractions to percentages	$\frac{45}{60} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$ $0.75 \times 100 = 75\%$		



2D Shape

(SPM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
2 D Shapes			
Squares and Rectangles	Properties of squares and rectangles		
Triangles	Isosceles right angled equilateral scalene Acute-angled Right -angled Obtuse-angled		
Perimeter Distance around the edge of a shape.	5 cm 5 cm 5 cm Perimeter = 3 + 5 + 5 + 12 = 25 cm		
Area The amount of surface a shape covers Area of a	10 cm 3 cm Area = 30 cm ²		
triangle	Area = ½x base x vertical height		



<u>Time</u> (NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Measuring Time	e.g How many minutes are in one week?		
Telling the Time	Using 12 hour and 24 hour clock notation e.g. 9.30 am = 09:30 9.30 pm = 21:30		
Time intervals	A film starts at 3.15pm and finishes at 4.05pm. How long does it last? 3.15 pm to 4.00pm is 45 mins 4.00 pm to 4.05pm is 5 min Total length of time is 50 mins		
Shorter Times	e.g. 70 seconds = 1 minute 10 seconds		
Average speed	Average speed = distance ÷ time e.g. A car travels 80 miles in 2 hours. Its average speed = 80÷2 =40 mph		



Information Handling

(IH)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this ②
Tables	Reading, interpreting and drawing tables. Model Frequency Avensis 50 Celica 50 Corrolla 100 Landcruiser 150 Yaris 50 Total 400		
Charts and graphs	Reading and drawing bar and line graphs Maths Test Scores Maths Test Scores Pupil Pupil		
Pie charts	Reading pie charts Complete circle represents 400 wildcles		
Frequency Tables	Reading, interpreting and creating frequency tables. Model Frequency Avensis 50 Celica 50 Corrolla 100 Landcruiser 150 Yaris 50 Total 400		



Simple Algebra

(NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Solving Equations	e.g. $x + 3 = 8$ $12 - p = 3$ $p = 9$		
Forming Equations	x + 2 = 5 $x = 3$		
Simplifying Expressions	e.g. x + x + 6 = 2x + 6 5r +9a -2r + 6a =3r +15a		



Ratio

(NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Ratio	The ratio of sunny days to rainy days is 2:3		
Simplifying ratios	Divide each side by the same number e.g. 15:5 = 3:1		
Ratio and Proportion	e.g The ratio of girls to boys is 3:2 How many girls are there when there are 10 boys? Girls: Boys 3:2 15:10 There are 15 girls.		
Sharing in a given quantity	e.g. Share £20 in the ratio 2:3 1St share		



3 D Shape (SPM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this ☺ ⊜ ⊗
Vertices, Edges & Faces	Vertex Edge		
Angles and Diagonals	Plane AEGC is shown		
Volume	For a cuboid Volume = length x breadth x height		
Nets	A net can be folded to make a £D shape		



Formulae (NMM)

Heading	Description	Completed	I Can Do this © @ 8
Formulae in words	1 sun 2 suns 3 su = 6 rays = 12 rays = 18	ins 8 rays	
	Number of rays = 6 times number of s		

