

Fractions		
Equivalent fractions	Multiply top and bottom by the same thing	$\frac{24}{32} \div 8 = \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{24}{32} \div 8 = \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{32}{32} \div 8 = \frac{4}{4}$
Simplifying fractions	Find the HCF	HCF = 8
Adding and subtracting fractions	Find the LCM	$\frac{7}{12} + \frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{21}{36} + \frac{8}{36}$ $= \frac{29}{36}$
Comparing fractions	Find the LCM	<p>which is bigger $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$?</p> $\frac{24}{30} < \frac{25}{30}$ <p>$\frac{25}{30}$ Bigger</p>
The fraction line means	Divide	$\frac{3}{8} = 3 \div 8$ $= 0.375$
The numerator	Goes in the bus stop	


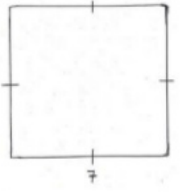
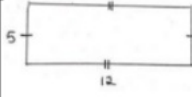
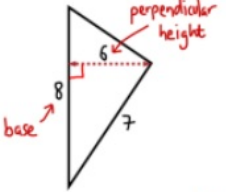
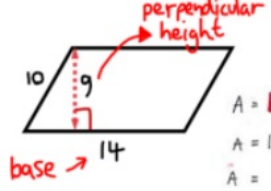
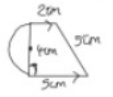

Prime Factorisation		
Prime numbers	Have exactly two factors	<p>Factors of 2: 1, 2 ✓</p> <p>Factors of 6: 1, 6, 2, 3 ✗</p>
Factors of a number	Go into a number	<p>F → number → M</p> <p>FACTORS: 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>MULTIPLES: 12, 24, 36, 48...</p>
Multiples of a number	Are the times tables	
Prime factor form	Tree thing tree thing	Express 90 as a product of prime factors:
Product of its primes	Product means times, 2, 3, 5, 7 don't forget your primes	$90 = 2 \times 3^2 \times 5$

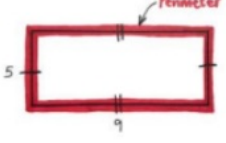
Factors, Multiples, Primes		
Prime numbers	Have exactly two factors	<p>Factors of 2: 1, 2 ✓</p> <p>Factors of 6: 1, 6, 2, 3 ✗</p>
Factors of a number	Go into a number	<p>F → number → M</p> <p>FACTORS: 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>MULTIPLES: 12, 24, 36, 48...</p>
Multiples of a number	Are the times tables	
Highest common factor	List the factors, circle the highest in both	<p>What is the HCF of 12 and 30?</p> <p>12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12</p> <p>30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30</p> <p>HCF = 6</p>
Lowest common multiple	List the times tables, circle the lowest in both	<p>What is the LCM of 2 and 5?</p> <p>2: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12...</p> <p>5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30...</p> <p>LCM = 10</p>

Y7 Maths

Knowledge
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Term 2

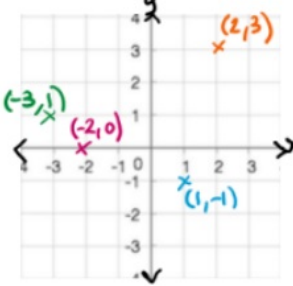
Area		
Area is	The space inside a 2D shape	
Area of a rectangle	Length x width OR Base x height	 $A = b \times h$ $A = 7 \times 7$ $A =$  $A = b \times h$ $A = 12 \times 5$ $A =$
Area of a triangle	Base x Perpendicular Height 2	 $A = \frac{b \times ph}{2}$ $A = \frac{8 \times 6}{2}$ $A =$
Area of a parallelogram	Base x Perpendicular Height	 $A = b \times ph$ $A = 14 \times 9$ $A =$
Compound area	Split into separate shapes and add	 $A = \frac{20 \times 10}{2}$ $A = \frac{200}{2}$ $A = 100$  $A = \frac{10 \times 10}{2}$ $A = \frac{100}{2}$ $A = 50$ $100 + 50 = 150$

Perimeter		
Perimeter is	The distance around a 2D shape	 $P = 5 + 5 + 9 + 9$









Y7 Maths




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Term 2

Coordinates		
X axis	Horizontal →	
Y axis	Vertical ↑	
Coordinates	X then y (x, y)	
Start at the...	Origin $(0, 0)$	
Go along the...	X axis ← → +	
Then go up or down the..	Y axis ↑ ↓ -	

Expanding and Factorising		
Expanding Brackets	Multiply the outside by every term inside	$2(x + 5)$ $\times \quad \times$ $2x + 10$
Factorising	Put in brackets	Factorise $6x^2y - 9x^2y - 12xy$
What do we look for?	Common factors	$3xy(2y - 3x - 4)$

Polygons		
Triangle	3 Sides	
Square	4 sides	
Pentagon	5 sides	
Hexagon	6 sides	
Heptagon	7 sides	
Octagon	8 sides	
Nonagon	9 sides	
Decagon	10 sides	

Lines of symmetry in regular polygons		
Regular polygon, lines of symmetry	Same as the number of sides	
Square	4 lines of symmetry	
Equilateral Triangle	3 lines of symmetry	
Regular Pentagon	5 lines of symmetry	
Regular Hexagon	6 lines of symmetry	