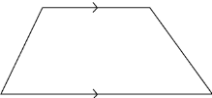
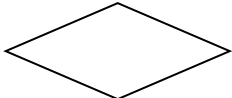







Number		Fractions and Decimals	
Roman numerals (to 100): 1=I 2= II 3=III 4=IV 5=V 6= VI 7= VII 8= VIII 9= IX 10=X 20= XX 30= XXX 40=XL 50= L 60= LX 70= LXX 80= LXXX 90= XC 100= C	Recall all multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 x 12.	$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$	
	When a number is multiplied by zero, the answer is always zero.	Measurement	
	When multiplying a number by 1, the number will stay the same e.g. $5 \times 1 = 5$		
	When dividing a number by 1, the number will stay the same e.g. $5 \div 1 = 5$	There are 1000 metres in a kilometre.	
	Count in multiples of 6, 7 9, 25 and 1000.	Area means the amount of space taken up by a 2D shape or surface.	
Geometry			
Acute angles are less than 90° in size.	Obtuse angles are greater than 90° but less than 180° in size.	A polygon is a flat 2D shape with straight sides that are all joined up.	
A quadrilateral is a four-sided 2D shape.	 This is a regular trapezium.	 This is a rhombus	
 This is a parallelogram.	 A right angle triangle has one right angle (90 degrees).	 An isosceles triangle has 2 sides and angles of equal size.	
 An equilateral triangle has sides and angles of equal size.		 A scalene triangle has sides and angles of different sizes.	