

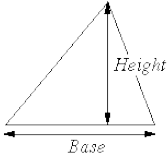
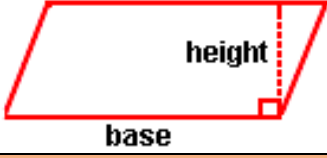
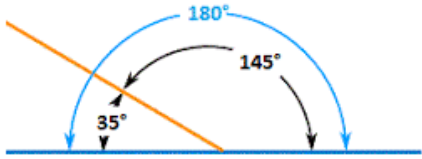
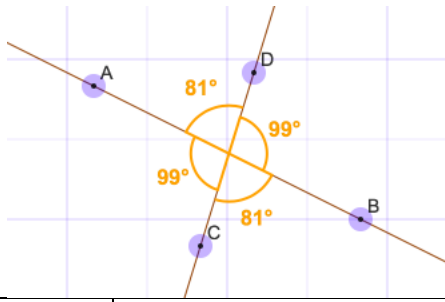
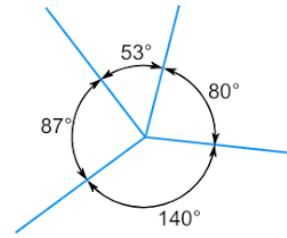


Number	Measurement	
<p><u>Order of Operations</u></p> <p>B- Brackets O- Orders D- Division M- Multiplication A- Addition S- Subtraction</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ a litre is 500ml. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a litre is 750ml. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a litre is 250ml.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ of a kg is 500g. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a kg is 750g. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a kg is 250g.</p>
	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ a km is 500m. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a km is 750m. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a km is 250m.</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ a metre is 50cm. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a metre is 75cm. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a metre is 25cm.</p>
	<p>1km = $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Volume</u></p> <p>The volume of a cube or cuboid = length x width x height</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>
<p><u>Fractions, decimals and percentages</u></p> <p>To multiply two fractions together, multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators</p> <p>e.g. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$</p>	<p><u>Area of a triangle:</u></p> <p>Base x perpendicular height $\div 2$.</p> 	
<p>To divide proper fractions by whole numbers, keep the numerator the same and multiply the denominator by the whole number.</p> <p>e.g. $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$</p>	<p><u>Area of a parallelogram</u></p> <p>Base x perpendicular height.</p> 	
<p><u>Statistics</u></p>		
<p>The mean is a way of calculating an average. Mean = Total \div number of items.</p>		
<p>To find 50 % of an amount, \div by 2.</p> <p>To find 25% \div by 4.</p> <p>To find 10% \div by 10.</p> <p>To find 5% \div by 10 and then \div by 2.</p> <p>To find 1% \div by 100.</p>	<p><u>Geometry</u></p>	
	<p>The interior angles in a triangle total 180°.</p>	<p>The interior angles in a quadrilateral total 360°.</p>
	<p>Angles on a straight line add up to 180°.</p> 	<p>To calculate the total of angles in a regular polygon: (Number of sides $- 2$) x 180.</p>

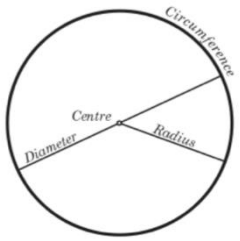
When two lines intersect, opposite angles are equal.



Angles around a point add up to 360°.



The circumference is the length of the edge of a circle.



The radius is the length from the circumference of a circle to its centre.

The diameter is a straight line going through the centre of a circle connecting two points on the circumference. The diameter can be found by multiplying the radius by 2 ($d = r \times 2$).