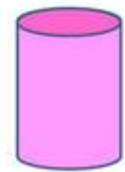


3D shapes



Cone



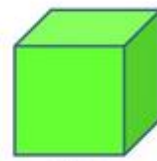
Cylinder



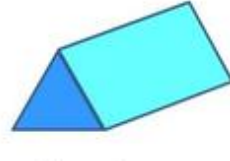
Sphere



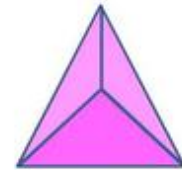
Square Based Pyramid



Cube



Triangular Prism



Tetrahedron



Cuboid

Types of Quadrilateral

square

- 4 right angles
- 4 equal sides
- Opposite sides are parallel
- All sides the same length



rhombus

- 0 right angles
- 4 equal sides
- Opposite sides are parallel
- All sides the same length



kite

- 0 right angles
- 2 sets of equal sides
- No sides are parallel
- 2 pairs of sides the same length



rectangle

- 4 right angles
- 4 equal sides
- Opposite sides are parallel
- Opposite sides the same length



parallelogram

- 0 right angles
- 2 sets of equal sides
- Opposite sides are parallel
- Opposite sides the same length



trapezium

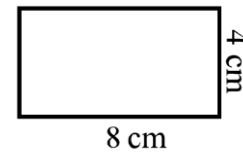
- 0 right angles
- 2 sets of equal sides
- 1 set of sides are parallel
- sides can be any length



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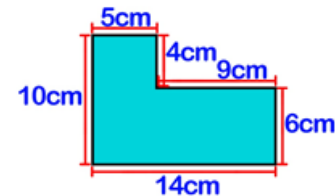
Perimeters of Shapes

The perimeter is the distance around a shape.
To calculate the perimeter, you add up lengths:



$$4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} = 24\text{cm}$$

Perimeter of a compound shape



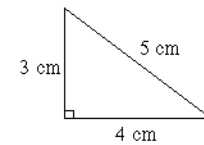
Area of Shapes (eg. cm², mm²)

To calculate the area of a parallelogram, rectangle or square:

Length x Width

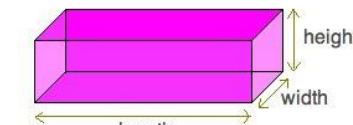


To calculate the area of triangle (eg. cm², mm²):
(Base x Height) ÷ 2

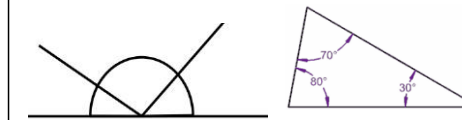


Volume: (Remember cm³)

Length x Width x Height



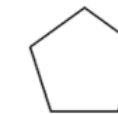
Angle Sums



Straight Line and a triangle = 180°

Regular/ Irregular

In regular shapes, all of the angles are the same and all the sides are the same length.
In irregular shapes, the angles or sides are different.



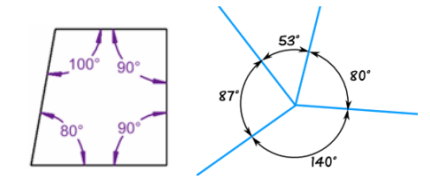
Regular



Irregular

Angle Sums

Quadrilaterals and about a point = 360°



Circles

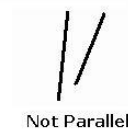
Radius, Diameter and Circumference



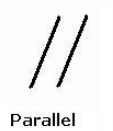
The diameter is double the radius.
The circumference is the distance around the circle.

Parallel and Perpendicular

-Parallel lines or sides stay
The same distance apart.



Not Parallel



Parallel

-Perpendicular lines or sides
Meet at right angles.



Not Perpendicular



Perpendicular

Maths Revision made Easy

Units of Length

Kilometres and Metres

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ km} &= 1000 \text{ m} \\ 0.75 \text{ km} &= 750 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Metres and Centimetres

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ m} &= 100 \text{ cm} \\ 2.6 \text{ m} &= 260 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Metres and Millimetres

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ m} &= 1000 \text{ mm} \\ 2.6 \text{ m} &= 2600 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Centimetres and Millimetres

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ cm} &= 10 \text{ mm} \\ 31.5 \text{ cm} &= 315 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Units of Mass

Kilograms and Grams

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ kg} &= 1000 \text{ g} \\ 3.5 \text{ kg} &= 3500 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

Tonnes and Kilograms

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ tonne} &= 1000 \text{ kg} \\ 20 \text{ tonnes} &= 20000 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Units of Capacity

Litres and Millilitres

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ litre} &= 1000 \text{ ml} \\ 1.68 \text{ litres} &= 1680 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

Roman Numerals

Symbol	Value
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

Prime Numbers

A number that is only divisible by itself and 1.
2, 3, 5, 7 (not 9) 11

Factors:

Factors divide into a number exactly.
Eg. The factors of 6 are: 1, 6, 2 and 3

Multiples

Think Times tables.
Multiples of 3 are: 6, 9, 12, 15 etc.

Squared Numbers

$$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$$

Cubed Numbers:

$$5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$$

Averages

Hey Diddle, Diddle,

The median's the Middle,

You Add and Divide for the Mean,

The Mode is the one that Appears the Most,

And the Range is the Difference

Days in a Month

30 days have September, April, June and November,
All the rest have 31,
Except February alone,
It has 28 days clear,
And 29 in each leap year.

Remember, in a year, there are: 52 weeks, 12 months or 365 days.

Types of Angles

