1		3	4
A factor is a whole number that	Name 6 different quadrilaterals.	The radius of a circle is	What is an axis or a line of symmetry in a 2-D shape?
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5	6	7	
A perpendicular line is a line that is	How many degrees in a right angle?	What do the angles of a square add up to in degrees?	What do the four angles of any quadrilateral add up to in degrees?
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9	1 (10)	11)	1 (12)
How many degrees in a complete rotation?	Three triangles named according to their angles are	The diameter of a circle is	A prime number is
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It is a line that divides a 2-D shape into two equal mirror images.	the distance from the centre of a circle to its edge.	square, rectangle or oblong, rhombus, parallelogram, kite, trapezium.	will divide exactly into another number.
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8 360°	7 360°	90°	at right angles to another line.
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a number that has only two factors: one and the number itself.	the distance straight across a circle, cutting through the centre.	 right-angled triangle acute-angled triangle obtuse-angled triangle 	9 360°
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(13)	14	1 (15)	1 (16)
How many degrees in a straight line?	An angle which is larger than two right angles is called	To find the average or mean of a set of numbers	Parallel lines are
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17)	18	19	
To find the volume of a cuboid	To simplify a common (vulgar) fraction to its lowest terms	Three triangles named according to their sides are	To find the area of a triangle
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21)		23	
A square number is	The circumference of a circle is	To find the area of a square	A number with a ² next to it, e.g. 10 ² , means
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16	15	14)	13
lines that are the same distance apart for their entire length (e.g. railway tracks).	add together all of the numbers in the set by how many numbers there are in the set.	a reflex angle.	180°
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20	19	18	1 17 I
imagine it in a rectangle, find the area of the rectangle and then halve this amount: $A = \frac{1}{2}$ (b × h).	 equilateral triangle isosceles triangle scalene triangle 	find a number which will divide exactly into the denominator and the numerator.	multiply its length by its width by its height (I x w x h).
squared; that number multiplied by itself (e.g. 10×10).	find the length of one side and multiply this by itself.	the distance all round its edge.	a number multiplied by itself.
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<i>-</i>	- <u>-</u>		
25	26	27	28
A number with a ³ next to it, e.g. 10 ³ , means	What do the angles of a triangle add up to in degrees?	To find the area of a rectangle	Perimeter means
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29	30	31	32
To change a common (vulgar) fraction into a decimal fraction	The multiple of a number is	The square root (√) of a number is	What is a polygon?
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33	34	35	36 1
What does congruent mean?	In a 3-D shape: • a vertex is • a face is • an edge is	The eight points of a compass, starting at North and going clockwise, are	Percent (%) means
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(27) (25) 28 26 ... the distance all ... that number ... multiply its length round the edge of a by its width (I x w). multiplied by itself 180° twice 2-D shape. (e.g. 10 x 10 x 10). © Oxford University Press, 2015 (32) (31) (29) (30) the answer, when the A polygon is a 2-D ... the number ... divide the number is multiplied by shape with three or multiplied by itself to numerator by the another number. So, the denominator. more straight sides. make that number. So, multiples of 5 are: the $\sqrt{25}$ is 5 (5 × 5). 5 (1 \times 5), 10 (2 \times 5), 15 (3×5) and so on. © Oxford University Press, 2015 © Oxford University Press, 2015 © Oxford University Press, 2015 (36) (35) 34 (33) A vertex is the point ... out of 100. ... N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, It means the same (corner) of a shape. W. NW. shape and size. A face is a flat side of a shape. • An edge is the line where two faces meet. © Oxford University Press, 2015 © Oxford University Press, 2015 © Oxford University Press, 2015

To find the order of cotational symmetry of a shape	The diagonal of a	La Harizantal maana	T. Control of the Con
a snape	shape is	 Horizontal means Vertical means Oblique means	If a shape tessellates, it
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1	1 1 1	1	1

can cover an area without leaving any spaces in between.	 straight across, like the horizon. straight up or down. slanting. 	a straight line which slopes across a shape from one corner to another.	rotate the shape and see how many times it fits exactly on top of itself. The number of times it does this, is its order of rotational symmetry.
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