Numerals and Word Names

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	30 thirty
6 six	40 forty
7 seven	50 fifty
8 eight	60 sixty
9 nine	70 seventy
10 ten	80 eighty
11 eleven	90 ninety
12 twelve	100 one hundred
13 thirteen	1,000 one thousand
14 fourteen	10,000 ten thousand
15 fifteen	100,000 one hundred thousand
16 sixteen	1,000,000 one million

Place value

Eg. Two million three hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-six

M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
2	3	4	7	9	5	6

Expanded Notation

*Knowledge of up to one million

Eg. 24,393 = (2x10,000) +(4x1,000)+(3x100)+ (9x10)+(3x1)

Round Whole Numbers

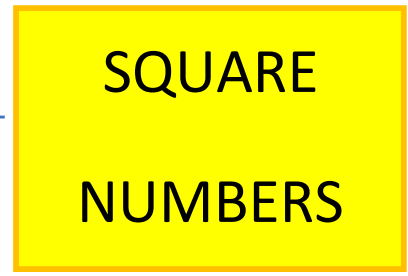
*Knowledge of up to nearest thousand

To round off any number, look at the number to the right of the number you want to round off.
Eg. Round off 7,241 to the nearest thousand.
If the number is less than 5, the thousand digit remains the same followed by zeros to replace each digit. Ans for above example is: 7,000
If the number was 5 or more, increase the thousand digit by 1 followed by three zeros

Square Numbers

*Knowledge of, up to 144

Examples: 1x1 = 1
2x2 = 4
3x3 = 9
4x4 = 16



Note: $5x5=5^2$ (reads as "5 squared")

Square Root

*Knowledge of, up to $\sqrt{144} = 12$

A **square root** of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number.

Eg. 4 × 4 = 16, so the **square root** of 16 is 4

10x10=100 $\sqrt{100} = 10$

9x9=81 $\sqrt{81} = 9$

8x8=64 $\sqrt{64} = 8$

7x7=49 $\sqrt{49} = 7$

6x6=36 $\sqrt{36} = 6$

Prime Numbers

A Prime Number is one that has itself and unity (1) as factors. This means that it can be divided ONLY by 1 and ITSELF.

Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 etc.

Composite Numbers

A Composite Number is one that has other factors besides itself and unity (1). This means it can be divided by OTHER numbers.

Examples: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 etc.

Factors

The factors of a number are ALL the numbers which can “go into” that number evenly.

Eg. The Factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, 8

This means that 8 can be divided by ALL its factors, leaving NO remainder.

Multiples

The multiples of a number is the ANSWER you get when you multiply that number by Whole Numbers starting from 1

Eg. The Multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.

1x2 =	2
2x2 =	4
3x2 =	6
4x2 =	8
5x2 =	10
6x2 =	12