| Unit 11 - angles |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Question | Answer | Example |
| 11.1 | What is an angle less than $90^{\circ}$ ? | Acute | $B$ |
| 11.2 | What is an angle between $90^{\circ}$ and $180^{\circ}$ ? | Obtuse | - |
| 11.3 | What is an angle greater than $180^{\circ}$ ? | Reflex |  |
| 11.4 | What is a right angle? | $90^{\circ}$ | $1$ |
| 11.5 | Adjacent angles on a straight line sum to... | $180^{\circ}$ | $\frac{\sum_{a+b=180}}{\text { 最 }}$ |
| 11.6 | Angles around a point sum to... | $360^{\circ}$ |  |
| 11.7 | Vertically opposite angles are... | Equal |  |
| 11.8 | Interior angles in a triangle... | sum to $180^{\circ}$ |  |
| 11.9 | Interior angles in a quadrilateral... | sum to $360^{\circ}$ | 包 |
| 11.10 | All angles in an equilateral triangle... | are $60^{\circ}$ |  |
| 11.11 | Alternate angles... | are equal | $\xrightarrow[x_{k}]{\stackrel{y}{x}}$ |
| 11.12 | Corresponding angles... | are equal | $\rightarrow p_{\mathrm{b}}$ |
| 11.13 | Co-interior angles... | add up to 180 | $\xrightarrow{\because y}$ |
| 11.14 | What does parallel mean? | 2 lines at an equal distance apart that will never intersect |  |
| 11.15 | What does perpendicular mean? | 2 lines that meet at a $90^{\circ}$ angle |  |


| Unit 12 - Bearings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Question | Answer | Example |
| 12.1 | Bearings | 1. Measure from North (draw a North line) <br> 2. Measure clockwise Your answer must have 3 digits (e.g., $047^{\circ}$ ) |  |
| 12.2 | Scale | The ratio of the length in a model to the length of the real thing. |  |
| 12.3 | Scale (Map) | The ratio of a distance on the map to the actual distance in real life |  |


| Date (week <br> commencing) | Numbers to learn |
| :--- | :--- |
| $25 / 04 / 22$ | $11.1-11.10$ |
| $02 / 05 / 22$ | $11.9-12.3$ |
| $09 / 05 / 22$ | $11.1-12.3$ |
| $16 / 02 / 22$ | (Spring 2) 7.1 to 8.3 |
| $23 / 02 / 22$ | (Spring 2) 7.1 to 8.3 <br> (summer 1) 11.1-12.3 |



| Date (week commenings) | Numbers tolearn |
| :--- | :--- |
| $28^{\text {th }}$ Feb | 9.1 to 10.1 |
| $7^{\text {th }}$ Mar | 9.1 to 10.6 |
| $14^{\text {th }}$ Mar | 9.1 to 10.6 |
| 21 st Mar | 9.1 to 10.6 and <br> 7.1 to 8.3 |
| 28 $^{\text {th }}$ Mar | 9.1 to 10.6 and <br> 7.1 to 8.3 |
| 4th Apr | 9.1 to 10.6 and <br> 7.1 to 8.3 |

Year 8 - Maths - Spring 1

| Unit 4 - negative numbers |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| No. | Question |  |
| 4.1 | Positive Number | Answer |
| 4.2 | Negative Number | Any number greater than zero |
| 4.3 | Positive X Positive $=$ | Positive |
| 4.4 | Positive X Negative $=$ | Negative |
| 4.5 | Negative X Positive $=$ | Positive |
| 4.6 | Negative X Negative $=$ |  |

Learning means...

| I am using look >> cover >> write >> check |
| :--- |
| at least twice for this week's facts |

and/or
I made flash cards ( "Question" on one
side and "Answer" on the other) for the
facts and got someone to test me on
them at least twice

$$
\text { and/or }
$$

I used Quizlet to practise the fact for 5
minutes everyday.
so that...
I achieve the minimum score of $8 / 10$ on
the quiz

REMEMBER: I don't need to learn the clarifications and examples (in brackets)!

| Unit 5 - equations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Question | Answer |
| 5.1 | Variable | A symbol (usually a letter) used to represent an unknown value <br> e.g. $x$ |
| . 2 | Term (algebra) | Each part of an expression separated by a + or ( e.g. in $x^{2}-2 x+4, x^{2}, 4$ and $2 x$ are the terms) |
| 5.3 | Constant | A term that does not contain a variable |
| 5.4 | Expression | A value written using at least one variable (e.g. 3 b or $5 \mathrm{t}-9 \mathrm{~s}$ ) |
| 5.5 | Equation | An expression shown to be equal to another value (e.g. $3 b=50$ or $5 t-9 s=10 t-9 s-7$ ) |
| 5.6 | Coefficient | The number in front of the variable (e.g. for $2 x, 2$ is the coefficient of $x$ ) |
| 5.7 | Substitute | Replace the variable with something else |
| 5.8 | Solve | Calculate the value of the variable |
| 5.9 | Like Terms | Terms that have the same letter and same index (e.g. $2 x^{2}$ and $5 x^{2}$ ) |
| 5.10 | Collect Like Terms | Write all like terms as a single term by adding or subtracting them together |
| 5.11 | Simplify | Rewrite the expression in an easier to remember form. |
| 5.12 | nth Term | An algebraic expression giving the rule to find the value of any given term in the sequence |
| 5.13 | Term (sequence | Any value in the sequence |
| 5.14 | Consecutive | Values in order with no gaps <br> (e.g. 5 and 6 are consecutive integers) |
| 5.15 | What is a linear sequence? | A sequence that increases or decreases by the same amount between terms |


| Unit 1 - primes |  |  | Unit 2 - fractions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Question | Answer | No. | Question | Answer |
| 1.1 | Prime number | An integer that has exactly two factors; one and itself | 2.1 | Improper Fraction | A fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator |
| 1.2 | Square number | The result of multiplying an integer by itself | 2.2 | Mixed Number | An improper fraction written as an integer part and a proper fraction. |
| 1.3 | Square root | The inverse of squaring e.g. the square root of 64 is 8 | 2.3 | Unit Fraction | A fraction with a numerator of one |
| 1.4 | Integer | A whole number | 2.4 | How do you multiply fractions? | Multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators |
| 1.5 | Multiple | A number in the times table | 2.5 | How do you divide fractions? | Keep Change Flip |
| 1.6 | Factor | A number that divides into another number without any remainder | 2.6 | How do you add fractions? | Convert to a common denominator, then add the numerators |
| 1.7 | HCF <br> (Highest Common Factor) | The largest integer that is a factor of all of the values. | 2.7 | How do you subtract fractions? | Convert to a common denominator, then subtract the numerators |
| 1.8 | LCM <br> (Lowest Common Multiple) | The smallest integer that is a multiple of all of the values | 2.8 | How do you find a fraction of an amount? | Divide the amount by the denominator and multiply by the numerator |
| 1.9 | Index | The amount of copies of the base value that need to be multiplied together. | 2.9 | To find.... ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of | Divide by 2 |
| 1.10 | Power | The index | 2.10 | To find.... ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ of | Divide by 3 |
|  |  |  | 2.11 | To find... $\frac{1}{4}$ of | Divide by 4 |
| 1.11 | Squared | A number to the power of 2 | 2.12 | To find.... ${ }_{5}^{1}$ of | Divide by 5 |
| 1.12 | Cubed | A number to the power of 3 | 2.13 | To find... $\frac{1}{6}$ of | Divide by 6 |
| 1.13 | Prime Factors | The factors of a number that are also prime numbers | 2.14 | To find.... ${ }^{\frac{1}{7} \text { of }}$ | Divide by 7 |
| 1.14 | Prime Factor Decomposition | Breaking down a number into the product of its prime factors using a prime factor tree | 2.15 | To find... $\frac{1}{8}$ of | Divide by 8 |
|  |  |  | 2.16 | To find... $\frac{1}{9}$ of | Divide by 9 |
| 1.15 | Product | The result of a multiplication | 2.17 | To find... $\frac{1}{10}$ of | Divide by 10 |

