

Year 7 Number

#### **Key Concept**

UNIT:

Mixed numbers These are made up of a whole number and a fraction.

$$4\frac{3}{5}$$

$$=\frac{4\times5+3}{5}$$

#### **Key Concept** FDP Equivalence $\frac{1}{100}$ 0.01 1% $\frac{1}{10}$ 10% 0.1 <u>1</u> 0.2 20% $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.25 25% 1 2 0.5 50%

0.75

75%

#### **Key Concept**

1 4

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{16}$$



## Examples 3×2 21 = 5×7 $=\frac{10}{10}$

#### **Key Words**

Equivalence: Two fractions are equivalent if one is a multiple of the other. Simplify: Cancel a fraction down to give the smallest numbers possible.

#### **Key Words**

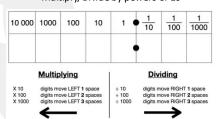
3

Place Value: The value a digit takes when placed in a particular position of a number.



### **Key Concept**

Multiply/Divide by powers of 10



#### **Key Concept**

Factors: Find these in pairs

12

1, 12

2,6 3, 4

Multiples:

Start with the number itself

**7** – 7, 14, 21, 28, ...

# **SUBJECT:** Maths

**UNIT:** 

## Year 7 Algebra





#### **Key Concept**

Inverse Operations

| Operation             | Inverse    |  |
|-----------------------|------------|--|
| +                     |            |  |
|                       | +          |  |
| X                     | •          |  |
| •                     | ×          |  |
| <b>x</b> <sup>2</sup> | $\sqrt{x}$ |  |

#### **Key Concept**

**Expanding Brackets** 

To multiply out brackets, we use the grid method. 5(x + 9)

| х | х          | + 9      |
|---|------------|----------|
| 5 | 5 <i>x</i> | + 45     |
|   |            | =5x + 45 |

7x(3x-2)

| , ,        |             |     |
|------------|-------------|-----|
| х          | 3 <i>x</i>  | -2  |
| 7 <i>x</i> | 35 <i>x</i> | -14 |

=35x - 14

#### **Key Concept**

Collecting Like Terms

$$5x + 9 + 2x$$

$$5x + 2x = 7x$$

#### **Key Words**

Unknown: A letter which represents a number we do not know the value of. Terms: The numbers and letters in the expression or equation.

Inverse: The operation which will do the opposite.