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
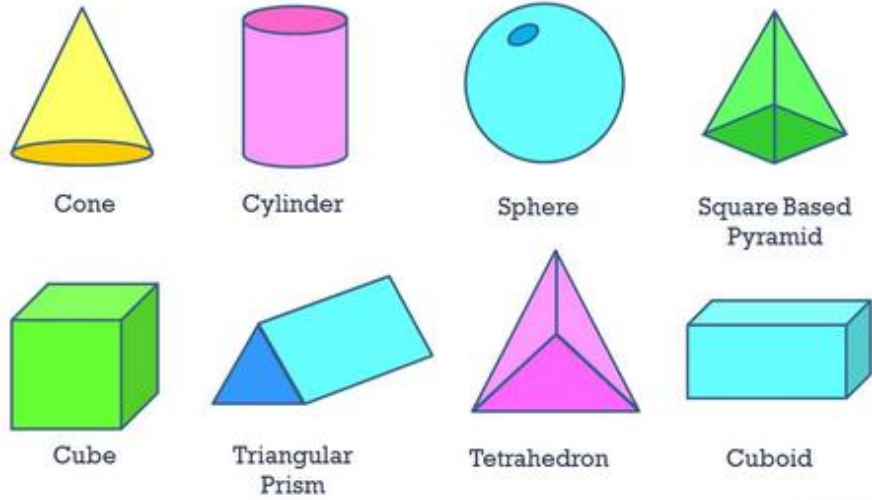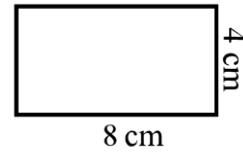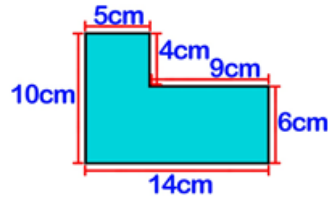- 1 set of sides are parallel
- sides can be any length

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Perimeters of Shapes

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

4 cm
8 cm

4cm + 4cm + 8cm + 8cm = 24cm

Perimeter of a compound shape

5cm
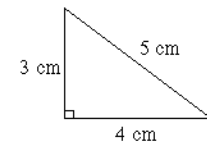4cm
9cm
10cm
6cm
14cm

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

3 cm
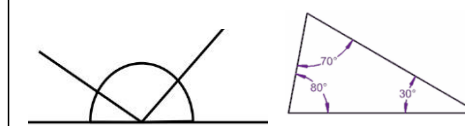5 cm
4 cm

Volume: (Remember cm³)

Length x Width x Height

height
width
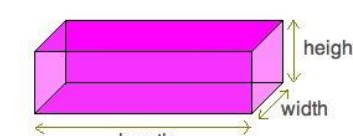
Angle Sums

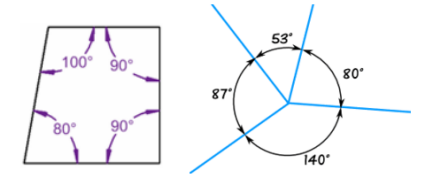Straight Line and a triangle = 180°

70°
80°
30°

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°

100° 90°
80° 90°

53°
87° 80°
140°

Circles
Radius, Diameter and Circumference

Radius | Diameter | Circumference

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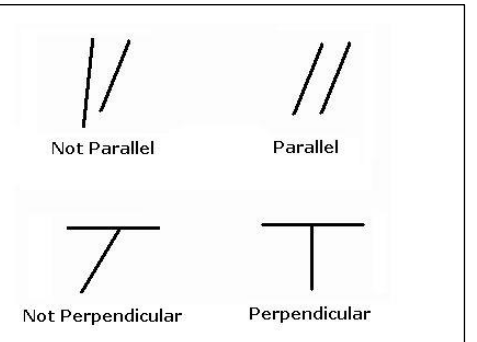The circumference is the distance around the circle.

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
×1000
1 km = 1000 m
0.75 km = 750 m
÷1000
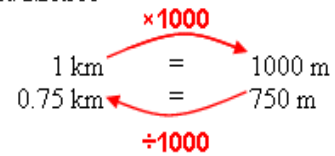
Metres and Centimetres
×100
1 m = 100 cm
2.6 m = 260 cm
÷100

Metres and Millimetres
×1000
1 m = 1000 mm
2.6 m = 2600 mm
÷1000
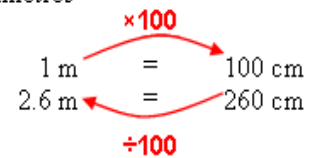
Centimetres and Millimetres
×10
1 cm = 10 mm
31.5 cm = 315 mm
÷10
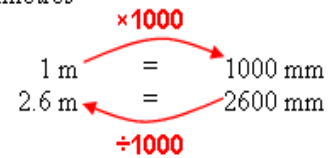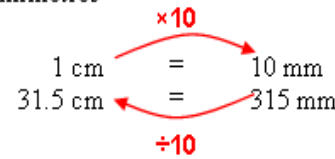
Units of Mass

Kilograms and Grams
×1000
1 kg = 1000 g
3.5 kg = 3500 g
÷1000

Tonnes and Kilograms
×1000
1 tonne = 1000 kg
20 tonnes = 20000 kg
÷1000
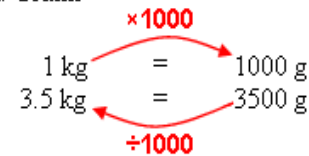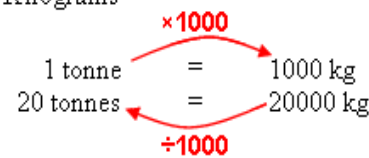
Units of Capacity

Litres and Millilitres
×1000
1 litre = 1000 ml
1.68 litres = 1680 ml
÷1000
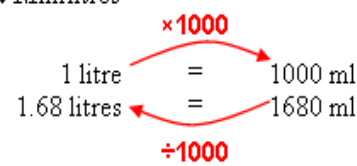
Roman Numerals

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:

$5^3 = 5 \times 5 = 25 \times 5 = 125$

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

Acute angle less than 90°

Right angle = 90°

Obtuse angle between 90° and 180°

Straight line = 180°

Reflex angle greater than 180°

Complete turn = 360°