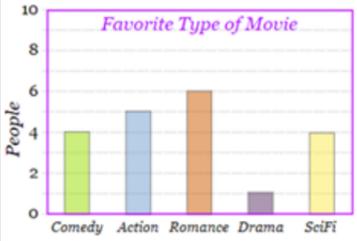


Addition and subtraction

Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers together. e.g. the sum of 3 and 8 is 11 ($3 + 8$)
Difference	The result of subtracting one number from another. e.g. the difference between 8 and 17 is 9 ($17 - 8$).
Bar charts	<p>The height of a bar chart gives the frequency. Bars must be of equal width and have equal gaps between them. Data categories go along the horizontal axis. Frequency goes along on the vertical axis.</p> 
Credit	Money going into a bank account. Can also be known as income.
Debit	Money going out of a bank account. Can also be known as expenses.
Balance	How much money is in a bank account.
Profit	A financial gain. e.g. Sam bought a bike for £30 and sold it for £100. He made a profit of £70 ($100 - 30 = 70$)
Loss	Losing money. e.g. Kate bought a bike for £30 and sold it for £20. She made a £10 loss ($30 - 20 = 10$)

Date	Description	Credit £	Debit £	Balance £
2 nd May	Opening balance			104.50
5 th May	Gift	20		124.50
6 th May	Phone Bill		38.50	86

Multiplication and Division

Product	The result of multiplying two or more numbers together. e.g. the product of 3 and 4 is 12 (3×4).
Factors	The factors of a number are the numbers that divide into it without leaving any remainders. E.g. factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
Highest common factor (HCF)	Highest common factor (HCF) is the greatest number that is a factor of two or more numbers.
Multiples	Multiples of a number are found by multiplying that number by integers. e.g. the multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16....
Lowest common multiples (LCM)	Lowest common multiple (LCM) is the lowest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.
Dividend	Dividend is the number that is being divided.
Divisor	Divisor is the number that you are dividing by.
Quotient	Quotient is the result of a division.




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Metric units

Metric units	Metric units are units that use powers of ten														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Metric Prefix</th> <th>Meaning</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Milli</td> <td>$\frac{1}{1000}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Centi</td> <td>$\frac{1}{100}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deci</td> <td>$\frac{1}{10}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deca</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hecto</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kilo</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Metric Prefix	Meaning	Milli	$\frac{1}{1000}$	Centi	$\frac{1}{100}$	Deci	$\frac{1}{10}$	Deca	10	Hecto	100	Kilo	1000
Metric Prefix	Meaning														
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Units of length	<p>Millimetre (mm) – thickness of a credit card</p> <p>Centimetre (cm) – width a paper clip</p> <p>Metre (m) – width of a school desk</p> <p>Kilometre (km) – around the length of ten football pitches</p>														
Units of mass	<p>Gram (g) – about the weight of one paper clip</p> <p>Kilogram (g) – weight of a bag of sugar</p>														
Units of capacity	<p>Millilitre (ml) – tip of a teaspoon</p> <p>Litre (L) – approximately two pints of milk</p>														