

Year 6 Maths Revision

On the sheet below is a revision poster on lots of the key concepts you are expected to know by the end of Year 6. Your task today is to go through all the concepts and revise any you are unsure of. Maybe you could ask a member of your family to test you.

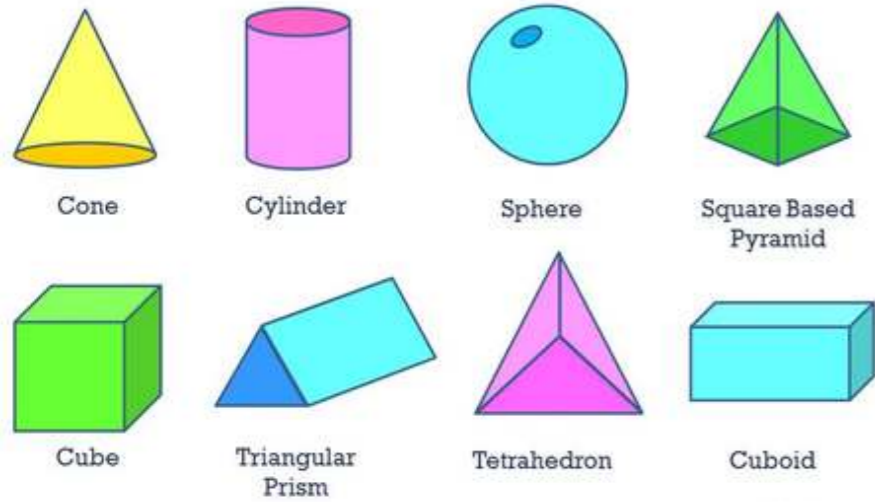
Over the holidays you need to refer to the sheet and continue to revise these concepts.

However this poster is missing key concepts that we cover in year 6 - FDP, algebra, statistics (graphs), coordinates, translation, reflection, rounding, negative numbers, ratios

Your task over the holidays is to design your own help-sheet for next years year 6 covering one or more of these concepts.

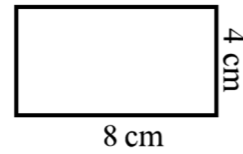
It could be in the form of a poster like the example below or you can set it out as you wish.

3D shapes



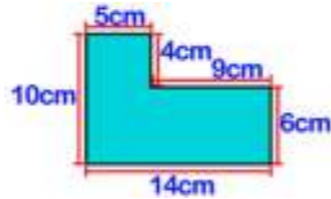
Perimeters of Shapes

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



$$4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} = 24\text{cm}$$

Perimeter of a compound shape



Area of Shapes (eg. cm², mm²)

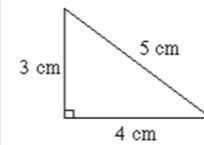
To calculate the area of a parallelogram, rectangle or square:

Length x Height



To calculate the area of triangle (eg. cm², mm²):

$$(\text{Base} \times \text{Height}) \div 2$$

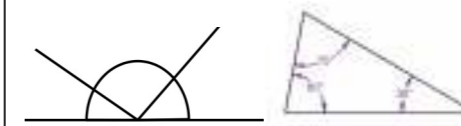


Volume: (Remember cm³)

Length x Width x Height



Angle Sums



Straight Line and a triangle = 180°

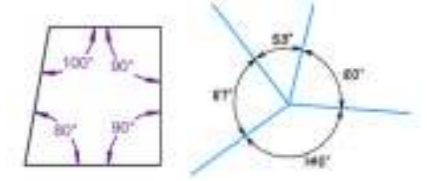
Regular/ Irregular

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.



Angle Sums

Quadrilaterals and about a point = 360°



Circles

Radius, Diameter and Circumference



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

QUADRILATERALS

Parallelogram 	The opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal and parallel. Also, opposite angles are equal.	Square 	All sides of a square are equal. Each angle is a right angle.
Rhombus 	The opposite sides of a rhombus are parallel. All sides are equal.	Kite 	A kite has two pairs of equal, adjacent sides.
Rectangle 	A rectangle's opposite sides are parallel and equal. A rectangle has four right angles.	Trapezium 	Only one pair of opposite sides is parallel.

Maths Revision made Easy

Parallel and Perpendicular

-Parallel lines or sides stay the same distance apart.

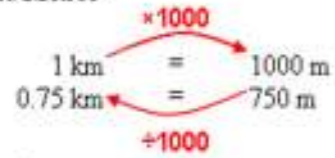


-Perpendicular lines or sides meet at right angles.

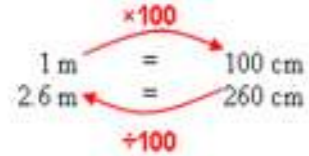


Units of Length

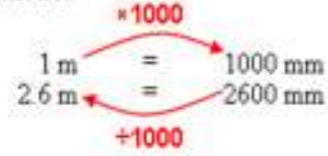
Kilometres and Metres



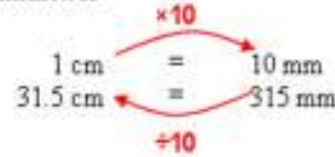
Metres and Centimetres



Metres and Millimetres



Centimetres and Millimetres

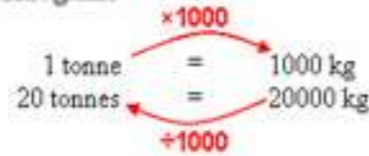


Units of Mass

Kilograms and Grams

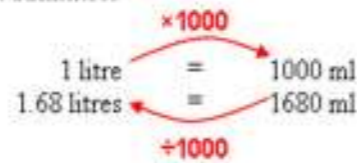


Tonnes and Kilograms



Units of Capacity

Litres and Millilitres



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:

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

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 Between

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

