

1000g = 1kg	1000ml = 1 litre
$\frac{1}{10}$ kg = 0.1kg = 100g	$\frac{1}{10}$ l = 0.1l = 100ml
$\frac{1}{4}$ kg = 0.25kg = 250g	$\frac{1}{4}$ l = 0.25l = 250ml
$\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 0.5kg = 500g	$\frac{1}{2}$ l = 0.5l = 500ml
$\frac{3}{4}$ kg = 0.75kg = 750g	$\frac{3}{4}$ l = 0.75l = 750ml
	$\frac{1}{100}$ l = 0.01l = 10ml

Primes

A prime number has only 1 and itself as factors: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43

A composite number has factors other than 1 and itself.

Squares and Cubes

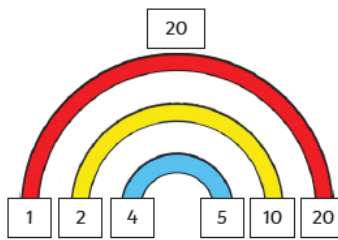
Square numbers result from a number being multiplied by itself (e.g. $5 \times 5 = 25$):
1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100

Cube numbers result from a number being multiplied by itself twice ($2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$):
1, 8, 27, 64, 125

1000 metres = 1 kilometre	$\frac{1}{4}$ km = 0.25km = 250m
100cm = 1m	$\frac{1}{2}$ km = 0.5km = 500m
10mm = 1cm	$\frac{3}{4}$ km = 0.75km = 750m
$\frac{1}{10}$ km = 0.1km = 100m	

Factors

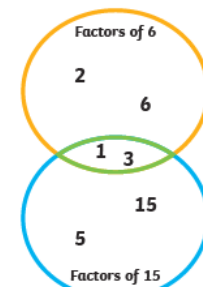
A factor is a number that divides into another number exactly, without leaving a remainder.




The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:
1 and 20
2 and 10
4 and 5


A common factor is a factor of 2 or more numbers.



The area of a rectangle = length (l) × width (w).



Measure Perimeter




Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000

Identifying Angles

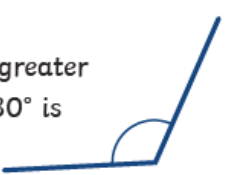
Acute Angles

Any angle that measures less than 90° is called an **acute angle**.




Obtuse Angles




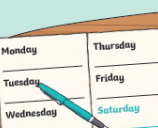


Any angle that measures greater than 90° and less than 180° is called an **obtuse angle**.



Reflex Angles

Any angle that measures greater than 180° is called a **reflex angle**.



<h4>Minute</h4> <p>1 minute = 60 seconds</p> 	<h4>Hour</h4> <p>1 hour = 60 minutes</p> 	<h4>Day</h4> <p>1 day = 24 hours</p> 	<h4>Week</h4> <p>1 week = 7 days</p> 	<h4>Fortnight</h4> <p>1 fortnight = 2 weeks</p> 	<h4>Month</h4> <p>January = 31 days February = 28 days (29 on a leap year) March = 31 days April = 30 days May = 31 days June = 30 days July = 31 days August = 31 days September = 30 days October = 31 days November = 30 days December = 31 days</p> 
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Measure the length of each side and add them together.

Y5 Maths Knowledge Organiser