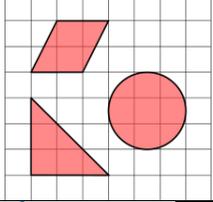
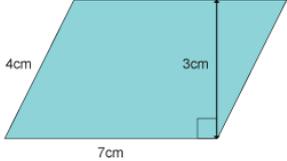
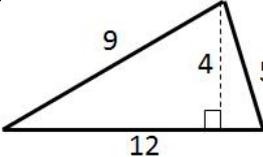
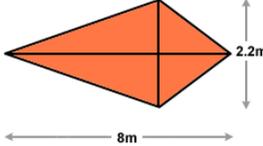
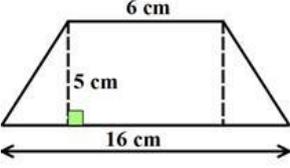
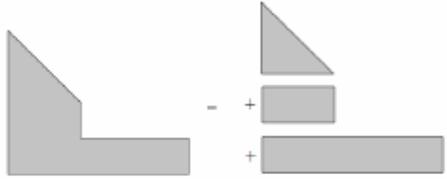
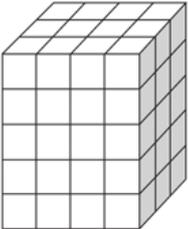
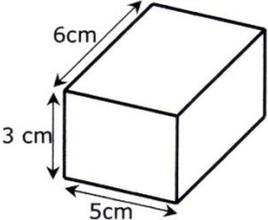
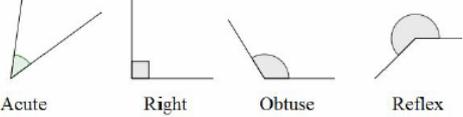
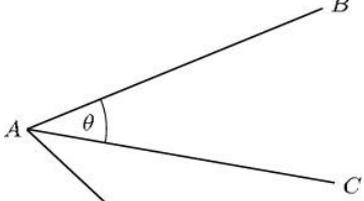
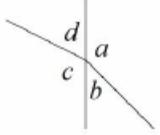
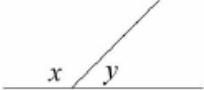
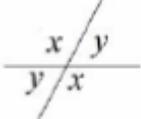
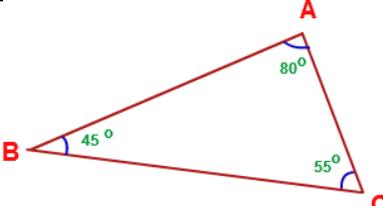
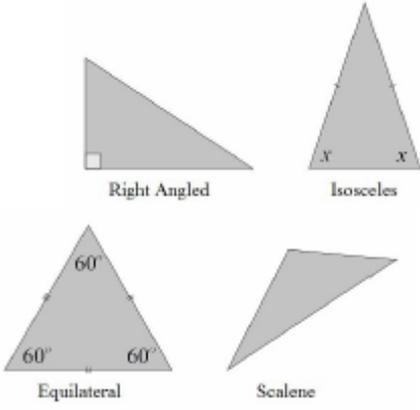
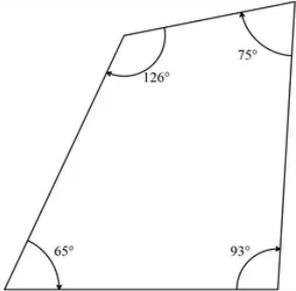


Year 7 Set 4 Spring Half Term 1

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Perimeter	The total distance around the outside of a shape. Units include: <i>mm, cm, m</i> etc.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> $P = 8 + 5 + 8 + 5 = 26cm$
2. Area	The amount of space inside a shape. Units include: <i>mm², cm², m²</i>	
3. Area of a Rectangle	Length x Width	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> $A = 36cm^2$
4. Area of a Parallelogram	Base x Perpendicular Height Not the slant height.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> $A = 21cm^2$
5. Area of a Triangle	Base x Height ÷ 2	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> $A = 24cm^2$
6. Area of a Kite	Split in to two triangles and use the method above.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> $A = 8.8m^2$
7. Area of a Trapezium	$\frac{(a + b)}{2} \times h$ <p>“Half the sum of the parallel side, times the height between them. That is how you calculate the area of a trapezium”</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> $A = 55cm^2$
8. Compound Shape	A shape made up of a combination of other known shapes put together.	

9. Volume	<p>Volume is a measure of the amount of space inside a solid shape.</p> <p>Units: mm^3, cm^3, m^3 etc.</p>	
10. Volume of a Cube/Cuboid	<p>$V = \text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height}$ $V = L \times W \times H$</p> <p>You can also use the Volume of a Prism formula for a cube/cuboid.</p>	 <p>volume = $6 \times 5 \times 3$ $= 90 \text{ cm}^3$</p>
11. Types of Angles	<p>Acute angles are less than 90°. Right angles are exactly 90°. Obtuse angles are greater than 90° but less than 180°. Reflex angles are greater than 180° but less than 360°.</p>	 <p>Acute Right Obtuse Reflex</p>
12. Angle Notation	<p>Can use one lower-case letters, eg. θ or x</p> <p>Can use three upper-case letters, eg. BAC</p>	
13. Angles at a Point	<p>Angles around a point add up to 360°.</p>	 <p>$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$</p>
14. Angles on a Straight Line	<p>Angles around a point on a straight line add up to 180°.</p>	 <p>$x + y = 180^\circ$</p>
15. Opposite Angles	<p>Vertically opposite angles are equal.</p>	
16. Angles in a Triangle	<p>Angles in a triangle add up to 180°.</p>	

<p>17. Types of Triangles</p>	<p>Right Angle Triangles have a 90° angle in.</p> <p>Isosceles Triangles have 2 equal sides and 2 equal base angles.</p> <p>Equilateral Triangles have 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles (60°).</p> <p>Scalene Triangles have different sides and different angles.</p> <p>Base angles in an isosceles triangle are equal.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows four triangles. Top-left: A right-angled triangle with a small square at the bottom-left vertex, labeled "Right Angled". Top-right: An isosceles triangle with two equal sides marked with single tick marks and two base angles labeled "x", labeled "Isosceles". Bottom-left: An equilateral triangle with all three sides marked with double tick marks and all three angles labeled "60°", labeled "Equilateral". Bottom-right: A scalene triangle with no equal sides or angles, labeled "Scalene".</p>
<p>18. Angles in a Quadrilateral</p>	<p>Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a quadrilateral with four interior angles labeled with arrows: 65° at the bottom-left, 126° at the top-left, 75° at the top-right, and 93° at the bottom-right.</p>