BROAD HORIZON
TUITION

11+ Tuition

Year 3

Week 5

Revision Lesson

Name: _____

Date: _____

Contents

Maths

Mental arithmetic

Paper 9	Answer
1. What is half of 10?	
2. What is half of 18?	
3. What is one tenth of 20?	
4. What is one tenth of 50?	
5. A bar of chocolate has been divided into 10 equal parts. What fraction is one part?	
6. A pizza has been cut into 4 equal slices. What fraction is one slice?	
7. What number is half way between 1 and 2?	
8. What number is half way between 5 and 6?	
9. What is a quarter of 8 chocolates?	
10. What is a quarter of 12p?	

Paper 10	Answer
1. What is half of 20?	
2. What is half of 16?	
3. What is one tenth of 30?	
4. What is one tenth of 60?	
5. A cake has been cut into 10 equal slices. What fraction is one slice?	
6. A grapefruit has been cut into 2 equal pieces. What fraction is one piece?	
7. What number is half way between 3 and 4?	
8. What number is half way between 7 and 8?	
9. What is a quarter of 4 apples?	
10. What is a quarter of 16p?	

Place value

Work out these missing conversion facts

1)	4 tens = ____ ones	2)	800 ones = ____ hundreds
3)	____ hundreds = 60 tens	4)	____ ones = 8 tens
5)	80 tens = ____ hundreds	6)	5 hundreds = ____ ones
7)	9 tens = ____ ones	8)	90 tens = ____ hundreds
9)	90 tens = ____ ones	10)	300 ones = ____ hundreds
11)	7 tens = ____ ones	12)	____ hundreds = 80 tens

Here are some ways of writing the number 156.

156 = 1 hundred + 5 tens + 6 ones	156 = 156 ones
156 = 1 hundred + 56 ones	156 = 15 tens + 6 ones

Fill in the missing parts for the number 234.

234 = ___ hundreds + ___ tens + ___ones	234 = ____ ones
234 = ___ hundreds + ____ ones	234 = ____ tens + ___ ones

Fill in the missing parts for the number 392.

392 = ___ hundreds + ___ tens + ___ones	392 = ____ ones
392 = ___ hundreds + ____ ones	392 = ____ tens + ___ ones

PUZZLE TIME – find the answer to the riddle below in the table!

- I am worth less than 60 tens.
- I am more than 400 ones.
- My tens digit is two less than my ones digit.
- Who am I?

275	627	538
402	586	735

A. Can you write the following amounts in numerals?

1. Thirty-three thousand, five hundred = _____
2. Eighty-three thousand, three hundred and eight = _____
3. Seventeen thousand, seven hundred and one = _____
4. Twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and two = _____
5. Three hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and eleven = _____
6. Seven hundred and twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty-eight = _____
7. One million, three hundred and sixty-seven thousand, two hundred and fifteen = _____

B. What are the values of the underlined digits?

1. 80 8<u>8</u>9 = _____
2. <u>1</u>65 882 = _____
3. 4<u>2</u>2 522 = _____
4. 235 <u>5</u>32 = _____
5. 9<u>9</u> 076 = _____
6. 5<u>5</u>5 555 = _____
7. 80 <u>8</u>08 = _____
8. <u>7</u>68 585 = _____
9. 3 <u>4</u>78 205 = _____
10. <u>7</u> 983 491 = _____

C. Can you circle the digit that is equivalent to the written amount?

1. Fifty	18 050	2. Thirty	19 130
3. Three hundred	243 379	4. Twenty thousand	622 000
5. Five hundred thousand	595 500	6. Ninety thousand	999 000
7. Seven thousand	707 070	8. Six million	6 395 173

A. Can you write the following amounts in numerals?

1. One hundred and ten = _____
2. Nine hundred and fifty = _____
3. Three hundred and seven = _____
4. Four hundred and seventy = _____
5. Five hundred and ninety = _____
6. Three hundred and one = _____

B. What are the values of the underlined digits?

1. 3<u>1</u>7 = _____	2. <u>1</u>65 = _____	3. 4<u>2</u>2 = _____
4. <u>8</u>21 = _____	5. <u>5</u>95 = _____	6. 65<u>5</u> = _____
7. 2<u>7</u>9 = _____	8. <u>9</u>99 = _____	9. <u>4</u>19 = _____
10. 88<u>9</u> = _____	11. 7<u>6</u>3 = _____	12. 22<u>9</u> = _____

C. Can you circle the digit that is equivalent to the written amount?

1. Fifty	850	2. Thirty	930	3. Three hundred	379
4. Eighty	480	5. Twenty	222	6. Five hundred	552
7. Seventy	770	8. Eight hundred	887	9. Six hundred	660

D. Write the numbers in ascending order.

1. 103, 256, 87, 176, 68, 113 _____
2. 487, 378, 748, 225, 382, 477 _____
3. 956, 559, 658, 795, 612, 735 _____

A. Can you write the following amounts in numerals?

1. Three thousand, five hundred = _____
2. One thousand, three hundred and eight = _____
3. Eight thousand, seven hundred and one = _____
4. Two thousand, nine hundred and two = _____
5. Six thousand and sixteen = _____
6. One thousand, nine hundred and nineteen = _____
7. Five thousand, five hundred and five = _____

B. What are the values of the underlined digits?

1. 8<u>8</u>9 = _____	2. <u>1</u>65 = _____	3. 4<u>4</u>2 = _____
4. <u>8</u>21 = _____	5. 1<u>5</u>95 = _____	6. 26<u>5</u>5 = _____
7. <u>1</u>101 = _____	8. 707<u>1</u> = _____	9. 8<u>8</u>88 = _____
10. <u>6</u>707 = _____	11. 676<u>7</u> = _____	12. 3<u>1</u>21 = _____

C. Can you circle the digit that is equivalent to the written amount?

1. Fifty	8050	2. Thirty	1930	3. Three hundred	2379
4. Eighty	8081	5. Twenty	2222	6. Five hundred	4550
7. Seventy	7075	8. Eight hundred	8887	9. Six hundred	6690

Column Addition

63 + 29	82 + 27	51 + 58	81 + 66
88 + 93	25 + 65	22 + 12	86 + 67
32 + 65	68 + 61	10 + 65	52 + 65

195 + 946	217 + 513	256 + 670	101 + 644
616 + 201	335 + 566	478 + 605	925 + 450
362 + 277	597 + 194	554 + 345	379 + 527

2708 + 1116	3313 + 1462	2050 + 5996	5155 + 6186
5790 + 6030	9744 + 1325	7480 + 8803	2859 + 5428
3084 + 5361	2803 + 9588	3844 + 7832	1964 + 6927

Fill in the gaps

8_74 + 684_ 152_3	_800 + 68_7 8_4_	97_2 + 4_5_ 14144	492_ + 45_5 9_37
91_6 + 6_95 1_58_	9_10 + _91_ 137_9	6493 + 73_8 13_3_	399_ + 68_1 10_18
81_3 + 4_66 1313_	49_7 + 4_71 _50_	_216 + 35_9 12_9_	78_8 + 5_9_ 13519

Subtraction

343 - 216	415 - 355	696 - 165	984 - 305
956 - 559	878 - 853	305 - 188	401 - 336
629 - 513	921 - 104	909 - 465	566 - 131

618 - 101	775 - 339	622 - 238	925 - 918
662 - 433	691 - 645	816 - 600	582 - 512
742 - 494	538 - 358	507 - 143	733 - 640

3824 - 2983	4433 - 1145	4598 - 3694	6761 - 2738
7598 - 6529	7512 - 6970	9639 - 1296	7783 - 6649
8915 - 3550	9226 - 2983	4912 - 4098	6554 - 3337

7988 - 1132	6161 - 4762	8476 - 5633	5735 - 5460
3455 - 2363	9760 - 2399	8799 - 4678	9330 - 8242
9834 - 3608	8624 - 5810	8540 - 6604	7834 - 1720

Rounding

Round each number to the nearest ten.

1)	85	_____	6)	74	_____
2)	29	_____	7)	18	_____
3)	95	_____	8)	42	_____
4)	54	_____	9)	91	_____
5)	84	_____	10)	79	_____

Round each number to the nearest ten.

1)	265	_____	6)	178	_____
2)	489	_____	7)	211	_____
3)	681	_____	8)	668	_____
4)	357	_____	9)	846	_____
5)	767	_____	10)	663	_____

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

1)	926	_____	6)	921	_____
2)	884	_____	7)	743	_____
3)	731	_____	8)	828	_____
4)	448	_____	9)	841	_____
5)	654	_____	10)	763	_____

Round each number to the nearest hundred.

1)	4,271	_____	6)	7,612	_____
2)	9,288	_____	7)	6,738	_____
3)	6,429	_____	8)	3,256	_____
4)	9,936	_____	9)	1,629	_____
5)	4,222	_____	10)	9,433	_____

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

1) 8,493 _____

2) 6,931 _____

3) 9,496 _____

4) 1,481 _____

5) 8,577 _____

6) 8,652 _____

7) 5,717 _____

8) 4,625 _____

9) 3,974 _____

10) 1,374 _____

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

1) 51,266 _____

2) 45,835 _____

3) 38,331 _____

4) 47,795 _____

5) 46,876 _____

6) 96,818 _____

7) 51,196 _____

8) 58,139 _____

9) 21,945 _____

10) 45,389 _____

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

1)	2,373	_____	6)	9,562	_____
2)	5,111	_____	7)	7,132	_____
3)	1,861	_____	8)	7,282	_____
4)	6,318	_____	9)	9,876	_____
5)	6,724	_____	10)	3,243	_____

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

1)	15,427	_____	6)	45,459	_____
2)	95,796	_____	7)	77,744	_____
3)	48,259	_____	8)	98,184	_____
4)	99,478	_____	9)	47,231	_____
5)	27,486	_____	10)	19,134	_____

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

1) 3,487 _____

2) 6,917 _____

3) 3,991 _____

4) 4,984 _____

5) 6,699 _____

6) 2,315 _____

7) 7,984 _____

8) 8,559 _____

9) 5,894 _____

10) 9,913 _____

Round each number to the nearest thousand.

1) 71,456 _____

2) 71,644 _____

3) 61,717 _____

4) 27,427 _____

5) 54,116 _____

6) 44,275 _____

7) 91,723 _____

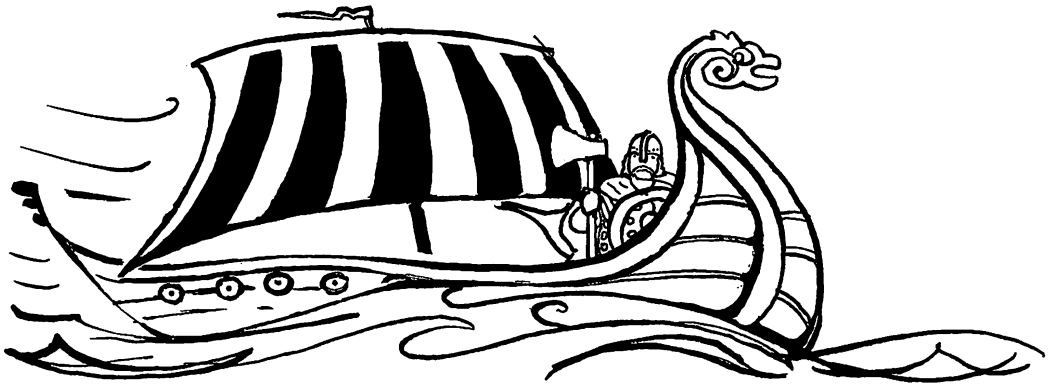
8) 57,554 _____

9) 83,648 _____

10) 63,493 _____

English – Comprehension

Paper 11



The Vikings

The Vikings first came from Denmark, Norway and Sweden – the lands we call Scandinavia. After the year 790, many Vikings left these homelands and sailed east, west, south and north. Suddenly, it seemed as if the Vikings were everywhere.

Traders, raiders, settlers, explorers

Vikings from different lands sailed for different reasons.

Swedish Vikings were mainly interested in trade. They travelled east and south across the rivers of Russia, taking walrus tusks, furs and slaves down to the Black Sea. Here they traded them for silk, wine and jewellery.

The Vikings of Denmark and Norway were traders too, but they found it easier to get rich by raiding. They learned that lands to the west and south were wealthy and badly defended. They attacked the coasts of Europe, stealing treasure and capturing slaves. Later, they sailed back to the British Isles and Northern France, to conquer land and to settle down.

The Vikings of Norway were also explorers, looking for unknown lands. They sailed north-west and found lands which they called Iceland and Greenland. Norwegian Vikings then became the first Europeans to reach North America.

Why did the Vikings appear?

People have suggested many reasons why the Vikings left home and suddenly appeared off the coasts of Europe in the 790s.

One important reason was that there was not much good farmland in their own countries. When a Viking farmer died, his eldest son took over the farm. Then the younger sons had to leave and look for somewhere else to make a living. (Women only took over the farm if there were no sons.)

From *Vikings* by Peter Chrisp

Underline the right answers.

1 Which of these countries did Vikings come from?
(Finland, Norway, Ireland, Holland, Denmark)

2 Swedish Vikings were mainly interested in (raiding, exploring, trading, settling).

3 In which direction did the Norwegian Vikings explore?
(south-east, north-east, north-west, south-west)

4 When did Viking women take over farms?
(when the farmer died, when the younger son left, when the older son left, when there were no sons)

4

Answer these questions.

5 What things did Swedish Vikings bring back from the Black Sea?

_____

6 Give two reasons why Vikings wanted to raid the lands to the west and south.

(1) _____

(2) _____

7 Who discovered Iceland and Greenland?

_____

8 Give one reason why the Vikings suddenly appeared off the coasts of Europe in the 790s.

_____

4

Add the missing commas (,).

9–11 I'd like cheese tomatoes lettuce pickle and ham on my sandwich.

12–13 Dad went shopping to buy a loaf of bread some batteries a bar of soap and a screwdriver.

14–15 At school we did maths played football painted a picture and read a book.

7

With a line match the **present** and **past tenses** of these **verbs**.

16	catch	made
17	make	drank
18	go	caught
19	run	went
20	drink	ran

5

Write all the small words you can find in the word *otherwise*.

21–26 _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

6

Add *ture* or *sure* to complete these words.

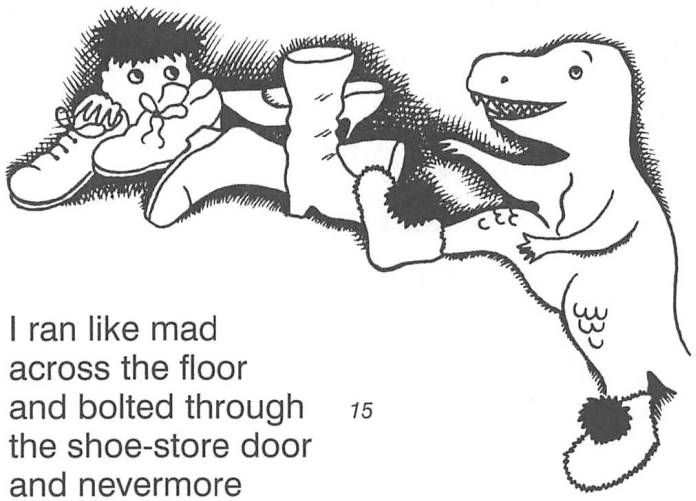
27 trea_____

28 furni_____

29 enclo_____

30 crea_____

Paper 12



Dinosaur Stomp

I thought I saw
a dinosaur
buy a pair of slippers
in a big shoe-store
I asked him what
he bought them for
and he told me
his paw was sore
and what's more
began to roar
and showed me what
his teeth were for.

I ran like mad
across the floor
and bolted through
the shoe-store door
and nevermore
no nevermore
laughed out loud
at a dinosaur.

by David Harmer

Underline the right answers.

1 What was the dinosaur buying in the big shoe-store?
(slippers, shoes, boots)

2 What did the child ask the dinosaur?
(if he felt all right, what he bought the slippers for, what his teeth were for)

3 After leaving the shop did the child ever laugh at a dinosaur again?
(yes, no, don't know)

3

Answer these questions.

4 Why did the dinosaur need a pair of slippers?

_____

5 Which word describes the sound the dinosaur made?

_____

6 The dinosaur showed the child 'what his teeth were for'. What do you think his teeth were for?

_____

7 Do you think you would have reacted the same as the child in the poem? Why?

_____ 4

Write the **plural** of each of these **nouns**.

8 glass _____ 9 match _____

10 knife _____ 11 cliff _____

12 cake _____ 13 lorry _____ 6

Add the missing speech marks (“ ”) before and after what has actually been said.

14 Come here! called David.

15 What time is it? asked Bethan.

16 Let's take Snowy for a walk, Nasar suggested.

17 Please can I have a cake? asked Rupa.

18 Where are you going? called Mr Davenport.

19 Look at the swans, called Jess excitedly.

20 What a lovely morning! exclaimed Frank. 7

Write these words in **alphabetical order**.

shell scarf storm splash saddle

21 (1) _____ 22 (2) _____

23 (3) _____ 24 (4) _____

25 (5) _____ 5

Cross out the words in bold and write the correct **pronoun** for each question.

26 **James** was painting a picture. _____

27 **Annie and Tim** were playing in a puddle. _____

28–29 Watch out, **the stone** might hit **Jenny** on the head. _____

30 **The chickens** lay lots of eggs. _____ 5

English – Grammar

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the **same** or **similar** meanings.
Synonyms of **big** are: huge massive gigantic enormous.

Using synonyms makes writing more interesting to read.

1. Make three lists of synonyms using these words.

dreadful horrible relish miniature small tiny love awful enjoy

a little _____ _____ _____

b like _____ _____ _____

c nasty _____ _____ _____

2. Write three synonyms for these words.

a good _____ _____ _____

b nice _____ _____ _____

c said _____ _____ _____

3. Choose a synonym to complete each sentence.

a Yarin was an extremely _____ boy. (clever)

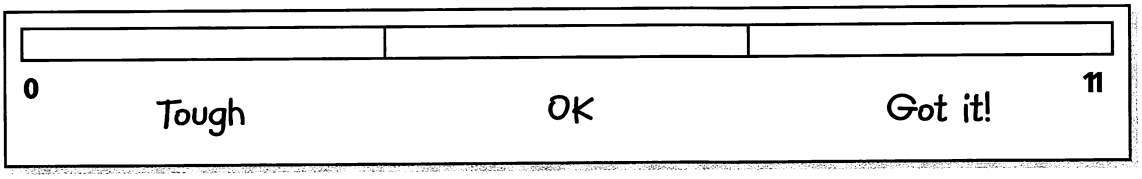
b Paul found the maths questions very _____. (hard)

c The _____ singer was driven in a Rolls Royce. (wealthy)

d Our school concert _____ at 7.30pm. (starts)

e The joiner _____ the broken fence. (mended)

QUICK TIP!
Use a **thesaurus** to find synonyms.



Total
/11

Spelling	remember	famous	caught	describe	certain
Copy x 1					
Copy x 2					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					

Spelling	Reign	Beautiful	Accidentally	Disappear	Possession
Copy x 1					
Copy x 2					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					

Spelling	century	various	peculiar	business	grammar
Copy x 1					
Copy x 2					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					

Spelling	Extreme	Potatoes	Bicycle	Special	favourite
Copy x 1					
Copy x 2					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					
Cover and write					

Definitions:

Describe: the act of using words to tell others what something is like.

Certain: known for sure

Copy the definition x 3:

……

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Definitions:

Various : Different from one another / of different kinds or sorts

Peculiar: something that is strange, odd or unusual.

Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Definitions:

Reign: rule by a king or queen

Possession: something that is owned.

Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Definitions:

Century: A period of one hundred years

extreme: At the farthest point of something

Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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Copy the definition x 3:

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Copy the definition from memory x 3:

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……

Find at least 2 synonyms for these commonly used words

1) Big_____

2) Small_____

3) Happy_____

4) Sad_____

5) Love_____

6) Like_____

7) Smart_____

8) Good_____

9) Bad_____

10) Nice_____

Can you find **synonyms** for the **bold** words in this extract? Write them in the boxes.
If you can't think of a synonym, use a thesaurus to help you.

Chapter One
Sirens and Strays

Death was coming. It would fall from the skies like a **hail** of **deadly** meteors – not dropped by some **malevolent** force from outer space, but **spawned** in the iron bellies of Hitler's **deadly** Luftwaffe bombers.

Sirens wailed their nightly warning, conducting a drumbeat of **frightened** feet across the pavements of London's East End. **Streams** of **panicked** citizens **spewed** through the **narrow** streets; children **screamed** their resistance as mothers and fathers **hauled** them through **jostling** crowds. Wardens **barked** orders and pointed instructions at the hordes, but few people paid any attention. They were too **fearful** of the fire and **fury** that was roaring over the English Channel towards them. **Terror** had already turned **happy**, **young** faces into **ugly** balls of fear, and the eyes of thousands turned constantly upwards, pulled wide and white by dread.

English – Writing Task

1) Write a **synonym** for the following words from story 1

i) Different (line 7) _____ **ii)** interested (line 8) _____

iii) trade (line 10) _____ **iv)** defended (line 13) _____

v) attacked (line 13) _____ **vi)** important (line 23) _____

2) Can you pick 5 words from story 1 and write synonyms for each word ?

1i) …… **1ii)** …… **2i)** …… **2ii)** ……..

3i) …… **3ii)** …….. **4i)** …… **4ii)** ……..

5i) …….. **5ii)** ……..

3) What reason would you set sail as a Viking ? Why ?

……

……

……

……

……

……

4) What you do if you saw the dinosaur in story 2 ?

……

……

……

……

……

……

5) Write a description of where you would go as a Viking and why?

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

END OF LESSON

1 x	2 x	3 x	4 x	5 x	6 x
1 x 1 = 1	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5	6 x 1 = 6
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 2 = 10	6 x 2 = 12
1 x 3 = 3	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 3 = 9	4 x 3 = 12	5 x 3 = 15	6 x 3 = 18
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20	6 x 4 = 24
1 x 5 = 5	2 x 5 = 10	3 x 5 = 15	4 x 5 = 20	5 x 5 = 25	6 x 5 = 30
1 x 6 = 6	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30	6 x 6 = 36
1 x 7 = 7	2 x 7 = 14	3 x 7 = 21	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35	6 x 7 = 42
1 x 8 = 8	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40	6 x 8 = 48
1 x 9 = 9	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45	6 x 9 = 54
1 x 10 = 10	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50	6 x 10 = 60
1 x 11 = 11	2 x 11 = 22	3 x 11 = 33	4 x 11 = 44	5 x 11 = 55	6 x 11 = 66
1 x 12 = 12	2 x 12 = 24	3 x 12 = 36	4 x 12 = 48	5 x 12 = 60	6 x 12 = 72

7 x	8 x	9 x	10 x	11 x	12 x
7 x 1 = 7	8 x 1 = 8	9 x 1 = 9	10 x 1 = 10	11 x 1 = 11	12 x 1 = 12
7 x 2 = 14	8 x 2 = 16	9 x 2 = 18	10 x 2 = 20	11 x 2 = 22	12 x 2 = 24
7 x 3 = 21	8 x 3 = 24	9 x 3 = 27	10 x 3 = 30	11 x 3 = 33	12 x 3 = 36
7 x 4 = 28	8 x 4 = 32	9 x 4 = 36	10 x 4 = 40	11 x 4 = 44	12 x 4 = 48
7 x 5 = 35	8 x 5 = 40	9 x 5 = 45	10 x 5 = 50	11 x 5 = 55	12 x 5 = 60
7 x 6 = 42	8 x 6 = 48	9 x 6 = 54	10 x 6 = 60	11 x 6 = 66	12 x 6 = 72
7 x 7 = 49	8 x 7 = 56	9 x 7 = 63	10 x 7 = 70	11 x 7 = 77	12 x 7 = 84
7 x 8 = 56	8 x 8 = 64	9 x 8 = 72	10 x 8 = 80	11 x 8 = 88	12 x 8 = 96
7 x 9 = 63	8 x 9 = 72	9 x 9 = 81	10 x 9 = 90	11 x 9 = 99	12 x 9 = 108
7 x 10 = 70	8 x 10 = 80	9 x 10 = 90	10 x 10 = 100	11 x 10 = 110	12 x 10 = 120
7 x 11 = 77	8 x 11 = 88	9 x 11 = 99	10 x 11 = 110	11 x 11 = 121	12 x 11 = 132
7 x 12 = 84	8 x 12 = 96	9 x 12 = 108	10 x 12 = 120	11 x 12 = 132	12 x 12 = 144

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
1	1	100%
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{1}{3}$	0.333	33%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
$\frac{1}{6}$	0.166	16.6%
$\frac{1}{7}$	0.142	14.2%
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125	12.5%
$\frac{1}{9}$	0.111	11.1%
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%

Conversion Rates

Time

1 Minute = 60 seconds

1 Hour = 60 Minutes

1 Day = 24 Hours

1 Week = 7 Days

1 Fortnight = 2 Weeks

1 Year = 52 Weeks

1 Year = 12 months

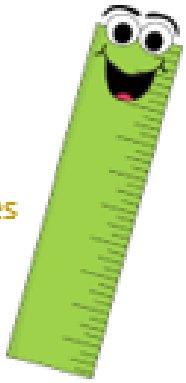
1 Year = 365 Days

1 Decade = 10 Years

1 Century = 100 Years

1 Millennium = 1000 Years

Length



1 Centimeter = 10 Millimetres

1 Meter = 100 Centimetres

1 Kilometer = 1000 Matres

5 Miles ≈ (approximately equal to) 8 Kilometers

1 Foot = 12 Inches

1 Yard = 3 Feet

Capacity

1 Kilolitre = 1000 Litre

1 Litre = 1000 millilitres

1 Litre = 100 centilitres

1 Centilitre = 10 millilitres

Weight

1 Tonne = 1000 Kilograms

1 Kilogram = 1000 Grams

1 Gram = 100 Centigrams

1 Gram = 1000 Milligrams

1 Stone = 14 Pounds

1 Pound = 16 Ounces

Learn a few of these each day!

Perhaps you could tick them off as you learn them?

Square Numbers

A square number is the product of a number multiplied by itself.

For example $1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$, so 1 is the first square number and $2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$, so 4 is the next square number. You should memorise the first **15** square numbers:

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196 and 225

Cube Numbers

A Cube number is the product of a number multiplied by itself 3 times.

For example $1^3 = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$, so 1 is the first cube number and $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$, so 8 is the next cube number. You should memorise the first **10** cube numbers:

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729 and 1000

Prime Numbers

A prime number is a number with 2 factors, 1 and itself, so the first prime number is 2 as its factors is 1. You should learn to recognize the prime numbers up to 100:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89 and 97

Homework Diary:

Extra notes:

END OF LESSON