

# N1 Place Value

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Integer</b>	A whole number, can be positive or negative. No decimal or fractional part.
<b>Digit</b>	Any of the numerals 0-9 used to form a number
<b>Positive</b>	All numbers which appear to the right of the 0 on a number line.
<b>Inequality</b>	A relationship between two numbers or expressions that are not exactly equal.
<b>Decimal</b>	A number that is not whole, as it lies between whole numbers.
<b>Negative</b>	All numbers which appear to the left of the 0 on a number line.
<b>Rounding</b>	The process of finding an approximation for a number to a given accuracy
<b>Median</b>	The value at the centre of a numerically ordered list of values.
<b>Powers</b>	A way of showing a number is multiplied by itself a certain amount of times
<b>Standard Form</b>	A number is written in standard form when it is written in the form $a \times 10^n$ , where $1 \leq a < 10$ , and n is an integer.
<b>Binary</b>	A way of representing numbers using only two digits, 0 and 1.

# N1 Place Value

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
An <b>integer</b> is a _____ number. It can be _____ or _____. No decimal or fractional part.	
A <b>digit</b> is any of the numerals _____ used to form a number	
<b>Positive</b> numbers are numbers which appear to the _____ of the _____ on a number line.	
An <b>inequality</b> is a relationship between two numbers or expressions that are not exactly _____.	
A <b>decimal</b> is number that is not _____, as it lies _____ whole numbers.	
<b>Negative</b> numbers are numbers which appear to the _____ of the _____ on a number line.	
<b>Rounding</b> is the process of finding an _____ for a number to a given _____.	
The <b>median</b> is the value at the _____ of a numerically _____ list of values.	
<b>Powers</b> are a way of showing a number is _____ by itself a certain amount of times.	
A number is written in <b>standard form</b> when it is written in the form _____, where $1 \leq a < 10$ , and n is an integer.	
<b>Binary</b> is a way of representing numbers using only _____ digits, _____ and _____.	

# N2 Addition, Subtraction and their Applications

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Addition</b>	The process of calculating the total of two or more numbers.
<b>Subtraction</b>	A mathematical operation in which the difference between two numbers or quantities is calculated. Usually indicated by the symbol '-'.
<b>Commutative</b>	Of a calculation, giving the same result whatever order the values are in.
<b>Associative</b>	Of a calculation, giving the same result however the values are grouped.
<b>Integer</b>	A whole number, can be positive or negative. No decimal or fractional part.
<b>Decimal</b>	A number that is not whole, as it lies between whole numbers.
<b>Perimeter</b>	The total length of the distance around the outside of a shape.
<b>Irregular Shape</b>	Shapes which do not have same side lengths or same size angles
<b>Regular Shape</b>	Shapes with all sides of equal length and all angles of equal measure
<b>Parallelogram</b>	A quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel to each other
<b>Trapezium</b>	A quadrilateral with two parallel sides of unequal length.
<b>Isosceles</b>	In a triangle, with two sides of equal length. In a trapezium, with the two nonparallel sides of equal length.
<b>Compound</b>	A shape made up of two or more basic shapes
<b>Frequency</b>	The number of times that an event occurs within a given period
<b>Standard Form</b>	A number is written in standard form when it is written in the form $a \times 10^n$ , where $1 \leq a < 10$ , and n is an integer.

# N2 Addition, Subtraction and their Applications

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
<p><b>Addition</b> is the process of _____ the _____ of two or more numbers.</p>	
<p><b>Subtraction</b> is a mathematical operation in which the _____ between two numbers or quantities is calculated. Usually indicated by the symbol _____.</p>	
<p><b>Commutative</b>, of a calculation, is giving the _____ result whatever _____ the values are in.</p>	
<p><b>Associative</b>, of a calculation, is giving the _____ result however the values are _____.</p>	
<p>An <b>integer</b> is a _____ number. It can be _____ or _____. No decimal or fractional part.</p>	
<p>A <b>decimal</b> is number that is not _____, as it lies _____ whole numbers.</p>	
<p>A <b>perimeter</b> is the total _____ of the distance around the _____ of a shape.</p>	
<p><b>Irregular Shapes</b> are shapes which do not have same _____ or same size _____.</p>	
<p><b>Regular Shapes</b> are shapes with all sides of _____ and all angles of _____.</p>	
<p>A <b>parallelogram</b> is a quadrilateral with both pairs of _____ sides _____ to each other.</p>	
<p>A <b>trapezium</b> is a quadrilateral with two _____ sides of _____ length.</p>	
<p>An <b>isosceles</b> triangle has two _____ of _____. An <b>isosceles</b> trapezium has two _____ sides of equal length.</p>	
<p>A <b>compound shape</b> is a shape made up of _____ or more basic _____.</p>	
<p><b>Frequency</b> is the _____ of times that an _____ occurs within a given period</p>	
<p>A number is written in <b>standard form</b> when it is written in the form _____, where <math>1 \leq a &lt; 10</math>, and n is an integer.</p>	

# N3 Multiplication, Division and their Applications

## Knowledge Organiser

### KEY VOCABULARY LIST

KEY VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>Multiplication</b>	An arithmetical operation, defined initially in terms of repeated addition.
<b>Division</b>	The arithmetical process of dividing one number into another number.
<b>Metric</b>	An international decimal system of weights and measures.
<b>Product</b>	The result of multiplying two or more numbers or terms together.
<b>Decimal</b>	A number that is not whole, as it lies between whole numbers.
<b>Area</b>	The measure of space in two dimensions contained within a boundary.
<b>Mean</b>	The single value that if all numbers in a list are changed into, maintains the total of the list.
<b>Square number</b>	An integer multiplied by itself makes a square number.
<b>Cube number</b>	An integer multiplied by itself and then itself again makes a cube number.
<b>Square root</b>	A value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the original number.
<b>Cube root</b>	A value that, when multiplied by itself and then by itself again, gives the original number.
<b>Operation</b>	Operations in mathematics refer to the basic mathematical actions or processes used to perform calculations and solve problems.
<b>Multiples</b>	The result of multiplying a positive integer by another positive integer.
<b>Lowest Common Multiple</b>	The smallest integer which is a multiple of two or more positive integers.
<b>Factors</b>	A factor is a positive integer that will divide exactly into a given positive integer.
<b>Highest Common Factor</b>	The largest integer which is a factor of two or more given positive integers.
<b>Prime Number</b>	A positive integer with precisely two distinct factors.
<b>Composite Number</b>	A positive integer with three or more factors.

# N3 Multiplication, Division and their Applications

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
<b>Multiplication</b> is an _____ operation, defined initially in terms of _____ addition.	
<b>Division</b> is the arithmetical process of _____ one number _____ another number.	
The _____ system is an international decimal system of _____ and _____.	
A <b>product</b> is the _____ of _____ two or more numbers of terms together.	
A <b>decimal</b> is number that is not _____, as it lies _____ whole numbers.	
The <b>area</b> is a measure of _____ in two dimensions contained within a boundary.	
The _____ is the single value that if all numbers in a list are changed into, maintains the total of the list.	
An integer multiplied by _____ makes a <b>square number</b> .	
An integer multiplied by _____ and then by itself _____ makes a <b>cube number</b> .	
A <b>square root</b> is a value that, when multiplied by _____, gives the original number.	
A <b>cube root</b> is a value that, when multiplied by _____ and then by itself _____, gives the original number.	
<b>Operations</b> in mathematics refer to the basic mathematical actions or _____ used to perform _____ and solve problems.	
<b>Multiples</b> are the _____ of multiplying a positive integer by another positive integer.	
The <b>lowest common multiple</b> is the _____ integer which is a _____ of two or more positive integers.	
A <b>factor</b> is a positive integer that will divide _____ into a given positive integer.	
The <b>highest common factor</b> is the _____ integer which is a _____ of two or more given positive integers.	
A <b>prime number</b> is a positive integer with precisely _____ distinct _____.	
A <b>composite number</b> is a positive integer with _____ or more factors.	

# N4 Negative Numbers

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Positive Number</b>	All numbers which appear to the right of the 0 on a number line.
<b>Negative Number</b>	All numbers which appear to the left of the 0 on a number line.
<b>Celsius</b>	Denoting a scale of temperature on which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions.
<b>Zero pair</b>	A set of two numbers that when added together equal zero. The two numbers must include one positive and one negative number.
<b>Addition</b>	The process of calculating the total of two or more numbers.
<b>Subtraction</b>	A mathematical operation in which the difference between two numbers or quantities is calculated. Usually indicated by the symbol '-'.
<b>Multiplication</b>	An arithmetical operation, defined initially in terms of repeated addition.
<b>Division</b>	The arithmetical process of dividing one number into another number.
<b>Operation</b>	Operations in mathematics refer to the basic mathematical actions or processes used to perform calculations and solve problems.
<b>Powers</b>	A way of showing a number is multiplied by itself a certain amount of times.

# N4 Negative Numbers

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
<b>Positive</b> numbers are numbers which appear to the _____ of the _____ on a number line.	
<b>Negative</b> numbers are numbers which appear to the _____ of the _____ on a number line.	
<b>Celsius</b> denotes a scale of _____ on which water freezes at _____° and boils at _____° under standard conditions.	
A <b>zero pair</b> is a set of two numbers that when _____ together equal _____. The two numbers must include one _____ and one _____ number.	
<b>Addition</b> is the process of _____ the _____ of two or more numbers.	
<b>Subtraction</b> is a mathematical operation in which the _____ between two numbers or quantities is calculated. Usually indicated by the symbol _____.	
<b>Multiplication</b> is an _____ operation, defined initially in terms of _____ addition.	
<b>Division</b> is the arithmetical process of _____ one number _____ another number.	
<b>Operations</b> in mathematics refer to the basic mathematical actions or _____ used to perform _____ and solve problems.	
<b>Powers</b> are a way of showing a number is _____ by itself a certain amount of times.	



# N5 Addition and Subtraction of Fractions

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Fraction</b>	A fraction is part of a whole.
<b>Equivalent Fractions</b>	Equivalent fractions are different fractions that represent the same quantity or value. While the numbers may look different, they express the same part of a whole.
<b>Numerator</b>	The numerator is the top number in a fraction. It represents the number of parts you have or are considering.
<b>Denominator</b>	The denominator is the bottom number in a fraction. It represents the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided.
<b>Highest common factor</b>	The largest integer which is a factor of two or more given positive integers.
<b>Proper Fraction</b>	A fraction where the numerator is of smaller magnitude than the denominator.
<b>Improper Fraction</b>	A fraction where the numerator is of an equal or larger magnitude than the denominator.
<b>Mixed Number</b>	A number made up of an integer and fractional part.
<b>Negative Number</b>	Negative numbers are numbers that represent values that are less than zero. They show things like temperatures below zero, debts and losses.
<b>Operation</b>	Operations in mathematics refer to the basic mathematical actions or processes used to perform calculations and solve problems.

# N5 Addition and Subtraction of Fractions

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
A <b>fraction</b> is _____ of a _____.	
<b>Equivalent fractions</b> are different fractions that represent the same _____ or value. While the numbers may look different, they express the same _____ of a whole.	
The <b>numerator</b> is the _____ in a fraction. It represents the number of parts you have or are considering.	
The <b>denominator</b> is the _____ in a fraction. It represents the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided.	
The <b>highest common factor</b> is the _____ integer which is a _____ of two or more given positive integers.	
A <b>proper fraction</b> is a fraction where the _____ is of smaller magnitude than the _____.	
An <b>improper fraction</b> is a fraction where the _____ is of an _____ or larger magnitude than the _____.	
A <b>mixed number</b> is a number made up of an _____ and _____ part.	
<b>Negative numbers</b> are numbers that represent values that are _____ than _____. They show things like temperatures below zero, debts and losses.	
<b>Operations</b> in mathematics refer to the basic mathematical actions or _____ used to perform _____ and solve problems.	

# A1 Algebraic Manipulation and Sequences

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Variable</b>	A variable (usually denoted by a lower case letter or a symbol) is a quantity which can take on different values.
<b>Term</b>	Either a single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together.
<b>Expression</b>	A mathematical phrase which can contain numbers, operators, and variables.
<b>Coefficient</b>	A constant by which an algebraic term is multiplied. Appears at the front of the term.
<b>Like term</b>	Terms with the same variable raised to the same index.
<b>Substitute</b>	Replacing variables with numbers to evaluate, solve or simplify expressions and equations.
<b>Expand</b>	Multiplying out the bracket(s).
<b>Factorise</b>	The reverse process of expanding brackets. The process of finding the factors of a given number or expression, such that multiplying them results in the same number or expression.
<b>Linear Sequence</b>	A sequence of numbers that have a constant difference, adding or subtracting the same amount to get from one term to the next.
<b>Geometric Sequence</b>	A sequence of numbers that have a common ratio between one term and the next (increases or decreases by a constant multiplication or division).
<b><math>n^{\text{th}}</math> term</b>	A rule used to generate any term of a sequence.
<b>Fibonacci sequence</b>	A sequence of numbers in which each term is the sum of the two preceding terms.
<b>Quadratic sequence</b>	A sequence of numbers with a constant second difference.

# A1 Algebraic Manipulation and Sequences

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
A <b>variable</b> (usually denoted by a lower case letter or a symbol) is a quantity which can take on _____ values.	
A <b>term</b> is either a single number or variable, or _____ and _____ multiplied together.	
An _____ is a mathematical phrase which can contain numbers, operators, and variables.	
A <b>coefficient</b> is a constant by which an _____ is multiplied. Appears at the front of the term.	
<b>Like terms</b> are terms with the same _____ raised to the same _____.	
To <b>substitute</b> means to _____ variables with numbers to evaluate, solve or simplify expressions and equations.	
<b>Expand</b> means _____ out the bracket(s).	
<b>Factorising</b> is the _____ process of expanding brackets. The process of finding the factors of a given number or expression, such that multiplying them results in the _____ number or expression.	
A <b>linear sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers that have a _____, adding or subtracting the same amount to get from one term to the next.	
A <b>geometric sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers that have a _____ between one term and the next (increases or decreases by a constant multiplication or division).	
The <b>n<sup>th</sup> term</b> is a rule used to _____ any term of a sequence.	
A <b>Fibonacci sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers in which each term is the _____ of the two preceding terms.	
A <b>quadratic sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers with a constant _____ difference.	

# A1 Algebraic Manipulation and Sequences

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<b>Linear Sequence</b>	A sequence of numbers that have a constant difference, adding or subtracting the same amount to get from one term to the next.
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# A1 Algebraic Manipulation and Sequences

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
A <b>variable</b> (usually denoted by a lower case letter or a symbol) is a quantity which can take on _____ values.	
A <b>term</b> is either a single number or variable, or _____ and _____ multiplied together.	
An _____ is a mathematical phrase which can contain numbers, operators, and variables.	
A <b>coefficient</b> is a constant by which an _____ is multiplied. Appears at the front of the term.	
<b>Like terms</b> are terms with the same _____ raised to the same _____.	
To <b>substitute</b> means to _____ variables with numbers to evaluate, solve or simplify expressions and equations.	
<b>Expand</b> means _____ out the bracket(s).	
<b>Factorising</b> is the _____ process of expanding brackets. The process of finding the factors of a given number or expression, such that multiplying them results in the _____ number or expression.	
A <b>linear sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers that have a _____, adding or subtracting the same amount to get from one term to the next.	
A <b>geometric sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers that have a _____ between one term and the next (increases or decreases by a constant multiplication or division).	
The <b>n<sup>th</sup> term</b> is a rule used to _____ any term of a sequence.	
A <b>Fibonacci sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers in which each term is the _____ of the two preceding terms.	
A <b>quadratic sequence</b> is a sequence of numbers with a constant _____ difference.	

# G1 Angles

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Acute</b>	An angle less than $90^\circ$ .
<b>Obtuse</b>	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .
<b>Reflex</b>	An angle greater than $180^\circ$ and less than $360^\circ$ .
<b>Perpendicular</b>	Meeting a given line or surface at $90^\circ$ (a right angle).
<b>Right Angle</b>	An angle of 90 degrees ( $90^\circ$ ).
<b>Estimate</b>	An approximate calculation of a quantity or value.
<b>Angles on a Straight Line</b>	The angles formed at a point where one or more inclined lines meet on one side of a straight line. Their sum is $180^\circ$ .
<b>Angles Around a Point</b>	The angles formed at a point where two or more lines meet; their sum is $360^\circ$ .
<b>Triangle</b>	A polygon with three sides and three interior angles.
<b>Quadrilateral</b>	A polygon with four sides and four interior angles.
<b>Regular Polygon</b>	A 2D Shape with three or more straight line sides. All sides are the same length. The interior angles are equal in size, and the exterior angles are equal in size.
<b>Irregular Polygon</b>	A 2D Shape with three or more straight line sides. The sides are different lengths. The interior angles are different sizes, and the exterior angles are different sizes.
<b>Interior Angle</b>	An angle on the inside of a polygon. The angle is formed where two sides of the polygon meet.
<b>Exterior Angle</b>	An angle on the outside of a polygon. The angle is formed between an extended side and the adjacent side.

# G1 Angles

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
An _____ angle is an angle that is less than $90^\circ$ .	
An _____ angle is an angle that is greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .	
A _____ angle is an angle that is greater than $180^\circ$ and less than $360^\circ$ .	
<b>Perpendicular</b> lines or surfaces meet at an angle of _____.	
A <b>right angle</b> is an angle of _____ degrees.	
An <b>estimate</b> is an _____ calculation of a quantity or value.	
<b>Angles on a _____</b> are angles formed at a point where one or more inclined lines meet on one side of a straight line. Their sum is _____.	
<b>Angles _____ a _____</b> are angles formed at a point where two or more lines meet; their sum is _____.	
A <b>triangle</b> is a polygon with _____ sides and three _____ angles.	
A <b>quadrilateral</b> is a polygon with _____ sides and four _____ angles.	
A <b>regular polygon</b> is a 2D shape with _____ or more straight line sides. All sides are the same _____. The interior angles are _____ in size, and the _____ angles are equal in size.	
An <b>irregular polygon</b> is a 2D shape with _____ or more straight line sides. The sides are _____ lengths. The _____ angles are different sizes, and the exterior angles are _____ sizes.	
An <b>interior angle</b> is an angle on the _____ of a polygon. The angle is formed where two _____ of the polygon meet.	



# G1 Angles

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
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<b>Obtuse</b>	An angle greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .
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<b>Perpendicular</b>	Meeting a given line or surface at $90^\circ$ (a right angle).
<b>Right Angle</b>	An angle of 90 degrees ( $90^\circ$ ).
<b>Estimate</b>	An approximate calculation of a quantity or value.
<b>Angles on a Straight Line</b>	The angles formed at a point where one or more inclined lines meet on one side of a straight line. Their sum is $180^\circ$ .
<b>Angles Around a Point</b>	The angles formed at a point where two or more lines meet; their sum is $360^\circ$ .
<b>Triangle</b>	A polygon with three sides and three interior angles.
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<b>Regular Polygon</b>	A 2D Shape with three or more straight line sides. All sides are the same length. The interior angles are equal in size, and the exterior angles are equal in size.
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<b>Interior Angle</b>	An angle on the inside of a polygon. The angle is formed where two sides of the polygon meet.
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# G1 Angles

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
An _____ angle is an angle that is less than $90^\circ$ .	
An _____ angle is an angle that is greater than $90^\circ$ and less than $180^\circ$ .	
A _____ angle is an angle that is greater than $180^\circ$ and less than $360^\circ$ .	
<b>Perpendicular</b> lines or surfaces meet at an angle of _____.	
A <b>right angle</b> is an angle of _____ degrees.	
An <b>estimate</b> is an _____ calculation of a quantity or value.	
<b>Angles on a _____</b> are angles formed at a point where one or more inclined lines meet on one side of a straight line. Their sum is _____.	
<b>Angles _____ a _____</b> are angles formed at a point where two or more lines meet; their sum is _____.	
A <b>triangle</b> is a polygon with _____ sides and three _____ angles.	
A <b>quadrilateral</b> is a polygon with _____ sides and four _____ angles.	
A <b>regular polygon</b> is a 2D shape with _____ or more straight line sides. All sides are the same _____. The interior angles are _____ in size, and the _____ angles are equal in size.	
An <b>irregular polygon</b> is a 2D shape with _____ or more straight line sides. The sides are _____ lengths. The _____ angles are different sizes, and the exterior angles are _____ sizes.	
An <b>interior angle</b> is an angle on the _____ of a polygon. The angle is formed where two _____ of the polygon meet.	

# N6 FDP

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
<b>Fraction</b>	A fraction is part of a whole.
<b>Decimal</b>	A number that is not whole, as it lies between whole numbers.
<b>Percentage</b>	A part of a whole expressed in hundredths. Percent means per one hundred.
<b>Recurring Decimal</b>	A decimal number with a digit (or group of digits) that repeats indefinitely.
<b>Terminating Decimal</b>	A decimal number that contains a finite number of digits after the decimal point
<b>Multiplier</b>	In the context of percentages, a multiplier is a number you can multiply by that represents the percentage change. Using a multiplier is a more efficient method for calculating a percentage increase or decrease.
<b>Reverse Percentage</b>	Working backwards to find an original amount, given a percentage of that amount.
<b>Simple Interest</b>	Calculated by finding a percentage of the original amount and multiplying by the time period of the investment. The final value of the investment can then be found by adding the simple interest to the original amount.
<b>Compound Interest</b>	Compound interest is where interest is paid on the interest from the previous time frame, as well as on the original amount. Compound interest changes the amount of money in the bank each time and a new calculation must be worked out.
<b>Percentage Change</b>	The amount that a quantity has changed, expressed as a percentage of the original value. Examples of this are profit and loss. It is calculated by dividing the difference in the two amounts by the original amount.

# N6 FDP

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
A <b>fraction</b> is _____ of a _____.	
A decimal is a number that is not _____, as it lies _____ whole numbers.	
A <b>percentage</b> is part of a whole expressed in _____. Percent means per _____.	
A <b>recurring decimal</b> is a decimal number with a digit (or group of digits) that _____ indefinitely.	
A <b>terminating decimal</b> is a decimal number that contains a _____ number of digits after the decimal point.	
In the context of percentages, a <b>multiplier</b> is a number you can multiply by that represents percentage change. Using a multiplier is a more efficient method for calculating a percentage _____ or _____.	
A <b>reverse percentage</b> involves working backwards to find an _____ amount, given a percentage of that amount.	
<b>Simple interest</b> is calculated by finding a percentage of the original amount and multiplying by the _____ of the investment. The final value of the investment can then be found by adding the simple interest to the original amount.	
<b>Compound interest</b> is where interest is paid on the interest from the previous time frame, as well as on the original amount. Compound interest _____ the amount of money in the bank each time and a new calculation must be worked out.	
<b>Percentage change</b> is the amount that a _____ has changed, expressed as a percentage of the _____ value. Examples of this are profit and loss. It is calculated by dividing the difference in the two amounts by the original amount.	

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<b>Recurring Decimal</b>	A decimal number with a digit (or group of digits) that repeats indefinitely.
<b>Terminating Decimal</b>	A decimal number that contains a finite number of digits after the decimal point
<b>Multiplier</b>	In the context of percentages, a multiplier is a number you can multiply by that represents the percentage change. Using a multiplier is a more efficient method for calculating a percentage increase or decrease.
<b>Reverse Percentage</b>	Working backwards to find an original amount, given a percentage of that amount.
<b>Simple Interest</b>	Calculated by finding a percentage of the original amount and multiplying by the time period of the investment. The final value of the investment can then be found by adding the simple interest to the original amount.
<b>Compound Interest</b>	Compound interest is where interest is paid on the interest from the previous time frame, as well as on the original amount. Compound interest changes the amount of money in the bank each time and a new calculation must be worked out.
<b>Percentage Change</b>	The amount that a quantity has changed, expressed as a percentage of the original value. Examples of this are profit and loss. It is calculated by dividing the difference in the two amounts by the original amount.

# N6 FDP

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
A <b>fraction</b> is _____ of a _____.	
A decimal is a number that is not _____, as it lies _____ whole numbers.	
A <b>percentage</b> is part of a whole expressed in _____. Percent means per _____.	
A <b>recurring decimal</b> is a decimal number with a digit (or group of digits) that _____ indefinitely.	
A <b>terminating decimal</b> is a decimal number that contains a _____ number of digits after the decimal point.	
In the context of percentages, a <b>multiplier</b> is a number you can multiply by that represents percentage change. Using a multiplier is a more efficient method for calculating a percentage _____ or _____.	
A <b>reverse percentage</b> involves working backwards to find an _____ amount, given a percentage of that amount.	
<b>Simple interest</b> is calculated by finding a percentage of the original amount and multiplying by the _____ of the investment. The final value of the investment can then be found by adding the simple interest to the original amount.	
<b>Compound interest</b> is where interest is paid on the interest from the previous time frame, as well as on the original amount. Compound interest _____ the amount of money in the bank each time and a new calculation must be worked out.	
<b>Percentage change</b> is the amount that a _____ has changed, expressed as a percentage of the _____ value. Examples of this are profit and loss. It is calculated by dividing the difference in the two amounts by the original amount.	

# S1 Probability and Venn Diagrams

## Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
Probability	The chance or likelihood that an outcome of an event will occur.
Outcome	The potential result of an event or experiment.
Mutually Exclusive	If two outcomes are mutually exclusive, they cannot both happen at the same time.
Sample Space Diagram	A display of all the possible outcomes of an event or series of events.
Set	A set is a collection of numbers, letters, symbols or objects.
Universal Set	The universal set is the set of all elements under consideration.
Intersection	The overlapping elements that are members of both of the sets.
Union	The complete list of all the elements when the sets are combined.
Complement	The collection of elements not in the set.

# S1 Probability and Venn Diagrams

## Knowledge Organiser Quiz

Question	Answer
<b>Probability</b> is the _____ or _____ that an outcome of an event will occur.	
An _____ is the potential result of an event or experiment.	
If two outcomes are _____, they cannot both happen at the same time.	
A <b>sample space diagram</b> is a display of all the possible _____ of an event or series of events.	
A _____ is a collection of numbers, letters, symbols of objects.	
The _____ set is the set of all elements under consideration.	
The <b>intersection</b> is the _____ elements that are members of both of the sets.	
The _____ is the complete list of all elements when the sets are combined.	
The <b>complement</b> is the collection of elements _____ in the set.	