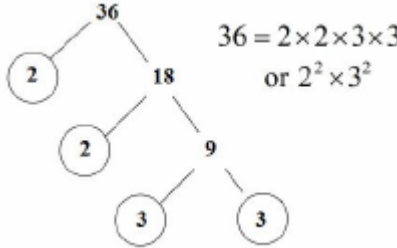




Knowledge Organiser— Year 7 Term 1—Maths

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
Integer	A whole number that can be positive, negative or zero.	-3, 0, 92
BIDMAS	BIDMAS stands for ‘ B rackets, I ndices, D ivision, M ultiplication, A ddition and S ubtraction’. With strings of division and multiplication, or strings of addition and subtraction, and no brackets, work from left to right.	$6 + 3 \times 5 = 21$, <i>not</i> 45 $5^2 = 25$, where the 2 is the index/ power. $12 \div 4 \div 2 = 1.5$, <i>not</i> 6
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer. The times tables of a number.	The first five multiples of 7 are: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35
Factor	A number that divides exactly into another number without a remainder.	The factors of 18 are: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The smallest number that is in the times tables of each of the numbers given.	The LCM of 3, 4 and 5 is 60 because it is the smallest number in the 3, 4 and 5 times tables.
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The biggest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers.	The HCF of 6 and 9 is 3 because it is the biggest number that divides into 6 and 9 exactly.
Prime Number	A number with exactly two factors . A number that can only be divided by itself and one.	The first ten prime numbers are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29 The number 1 is not prime , as it only has one factor, not two.
Prime Factor	A factor which is a prime number.	The prime factors of 18 are: 2, 3
Product of Prime Factors	Finding out which prime numbers multiply together to make the original number. Use a prime factor tree . Also known as ‘prime factorisation’.	 $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ or $2^2 \times 3^2$
Decimal	A number with a decimal point in it. Can be positive or negative.	3.7, 0.94, -24.07
Remainder	The amount ‘ left over ’ after dividing one integer by another.	The remainder of $20 \div 6$ is 2 , because 6 divides into 20 exactly 3 times, with 2 left over.