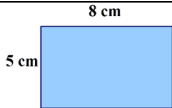


## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – YEAR 7 TERM 3

	Topic	Information	Examples	Hegarty Clip
1	Rounding	To make a number simpler but keep its value close to what it was.  If the <b>digit to the right</b> of the rounding digit is <b>less than 5, round down</b> . If the <b>digit to the right</b> of the rounding digit is <b>5 or more, round up</b> .	74 rounded to the nearest ten is 70, because 74 is closer to 70 than 80.	56
2	Truncation	A method of approximating a decimal number by <b>dropping all decimal places</b> past a certain point <b>without rounding</b> .	3.14159265... can be truncated to 3.1415	134
3	Recurring	A decimal number that has <b>digits that repeats forever</b> .	$\frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \dots = 0.\dot{3}$	53, 54
4	Perimeter	The <b>total distance</b> around the <b>outside</b> of a shape.  Units include: <i>mm, cm, m</i> etc.	 $P = 8 + 5 + 8 + 5 = 26cm$	
5	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is <b>1 divided by the number</b> .  <b>When we multiply a number by its reciprocal we get 1</b> . This is called the 'multiplicative inverse'.	The reciprocal of 5 is $\frac{1}{5}$  The reciprocal of $\frac{2}{3}$ is $\frac{3}{2}$	
6	Multiplying Fractions	<b>Multiply the numerators</b> together and <b>multiply the denominators</b> together.	$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{72} = \frac{1}{12}$	68, 69
7	Dividing Fractions	Keep the first fraction the same  Multiply by the reciprocal of the second fraction.	$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{18}{20} = \frac{9}{10}$	70