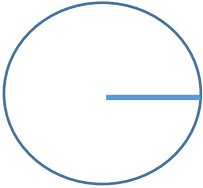
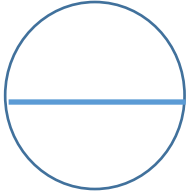
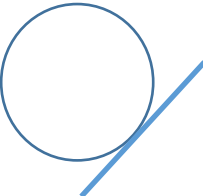
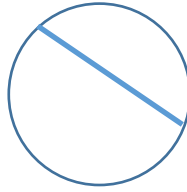
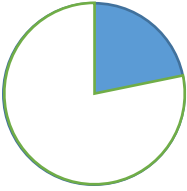



Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What is the circumference of a circle?			Part of the circumference of a circle is called an:		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
πr^2 is the formula for?			πd is the formula for?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What is the formula for the Circumference of a Circle?			What is the formula for the Area of a Circle?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
This line is called a 			This line is called a 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
This line is called a 			This line is called a 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
The shaded part is a 			The shaded part is a 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
The lower bound of 6.74 rounded to 2dp			The upper bound of 5.6 rounded to 1dp		

Arc

Circumference

$$\pi r^2$$

Diameter

Chord

Segment

5.65

The 'perimeter' of a circle

Area

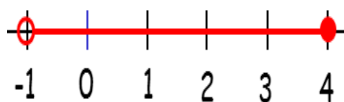
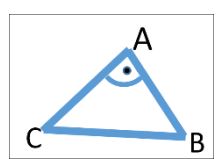
$$\pi d$$

Radius

Tangent

Sector

6.735

Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>What does this say:</p> $3 < x \leq 8$			<p>Write 'x is greater than or equal to 5 but less than 7' as an inequality</p>		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>What does this represent?</p> 			<p>The first 3 integers that satisfy $x > 9$</p>		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>What is the general form for the equation of a circle (Centre (0,0))?</p>			<p>If two lines are perpendicular then their gradients are</p>		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>5 miles into kilometres</p>			<p>How many ml in 1 litre?</p>		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>How many m in a km?</p>			<p>How many mm in a cm?</p>		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>Name 5 common Metric Measures</p>			<p>Name 5 common Imperial Measures</p>		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
<p>How many cm in a metre?</p>			<p>Describe the angle using angle notation.</p> 		

$$5 \leq x < 7$$

X is greater than 3 and less than or equal to 8

10, 11, 12

$$-1 < x \leq 4$$

**'The negative reciprocal'
(or $M_1M_2 = -1$)**

$$X^2 + Y^2 = R^2$$

1000ml

8 km

10mm

1000m

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**Pint, Yard, Gallon, Mile,
Inch, Feet, Ounces**

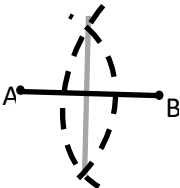
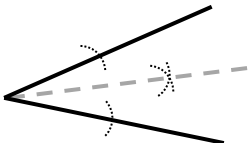
**Km, Metre, Cm, Ml,
Litre, Kg, Gram**

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\widehat{CAB} or \widehat{BAC}

100cm

Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
Formula for the Area of a Parallelogram			Formula for the Area of a Trapezium		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
Formula for the Area of a Triangle			Formula for the Area of a Rectangle		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
Describe what the Surface area of a 3D shape is			How do you find the Volume of a Prism		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
Name the four types of Transformation			For an enlargement you need to state:		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
For a rotation you need to state:			For a translation you need to state:		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
For a reflection you need to state:			Formula for the volume of a square based Pyramid		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What Construction?			What Construction?		
					

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$\frac{1}{2} (a + b) \times$
perpendicular height

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Length x width

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Area of the Cross
Section x Length

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Enlargement with a Centre
and Scale Factor

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Translation with a
Vector

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$\frac{1}{3} \times$ perpendicular
height x width x length

Angle
Bisector

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Base x perpendicular
height

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$\frac{1}{2} \times$ base x
perpendicular height

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Area of all the faces added
together

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Enlargement, Reflection,
Translation and Rotation

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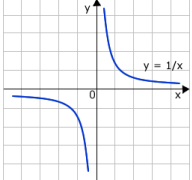
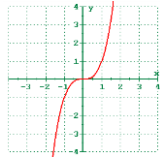
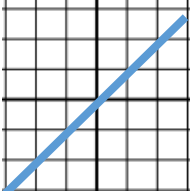
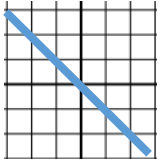
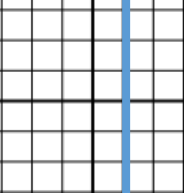
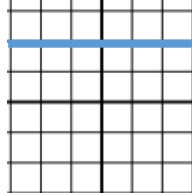
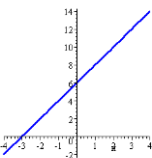
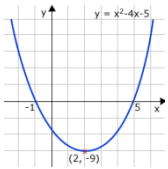
Rotation with a Centre,
Angle and Direction

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Reflection with the Line
of Reflection

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Perpendicular
Bisector

Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What type of graph? 			What type of graph? 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
Formula for finding the Gradient			What is the equation of this graph? 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What is the equation of this graph? 			What is the Origin?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What is the equation of this graph? 			What is the equation of this graph? 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
What type of graph? 			What type of graph? 		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
$f(x) = x^2 + 4$ what is $f(3)$?			If two lines are parallel then their gradients are		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT1
In $y=mx+c$ what does m represent?			In $y=mx+c$ what does c represent?		

Cubic

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$$y = x$$

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Coordinate (0,0)

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$$Y = 2$$

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Quadratic

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Equal

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Y - Intercept

Reciprocal

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$\frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$

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$$y = -x$$

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$$X = 1$$

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Linear

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Gradient

Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
To prove two triangles are congruent use one of:			Pressure =		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
Write x^2+4x+7 in completing the square format			The Quadratic Formula for $ax^2+bx+c = 0$		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
Probability of you getting a 4 is $\frac{19}{20}$. What is the probability of you not getting a 4?			Probabilities add to:		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
Probability of Something OR something else			Probability of something AND something else		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
What does $P(A)$ mean?			What does $P(B')$ mean?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
What does $A \cup B$ mean?			What does $A \cap B$ mean?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT2
Speed =			Density =		

Area

Force

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

1

**Multiply the
Probabilities**

Probability of not B

**only the things
that are in
both of the sets**

Mass

Volume

**SSS, ASA,
SAS, RHS**

$$(x+2)^2 + 3$$

1/20

**Add the
Probabilities**

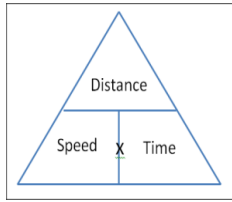
Probability of A

**everything
that is in either
of the sets**

Distance

Time

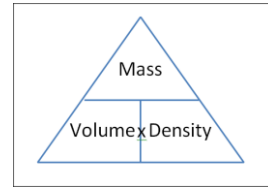
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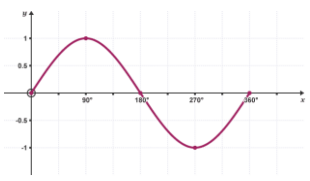
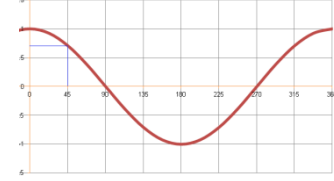
North

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Clockwise

Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
When do you use the sine rule/formula?			When do you use the cosine rule/formula?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
What is the Sine Rule?			What is the Cosine Rule?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
The Sine Area Rule			What is a useful form of the sine rule for finding angles?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
Which Graph?			Which Graph?		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3		SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
What is the useful form Cosine Rule rule for finding angles?					
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
Change 1m² into cm²			Change 1cm³ into mm³		
Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3	Q	SYBIL ANDREWS ACADEMY	10HT3
Change 2m³ into cm³			Change 2cm² into mm²		

When a non-right angled triangle has 3 sides and an angle one of which you are working out.

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$Y = \cos \theta$$

$$1000 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$200 \text{ mm}^2$$

When a non-right angled triangle has 2 sides and 2 angles one of which you are working out.

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$Y = \sin \theta$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$10000 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$2000000 \text{ cm}^3$$

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$$K^3$$

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$$\sqrt[3]{k}$$

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$$K^2$$

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$$K$$

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