Numeracy Facts

54

10

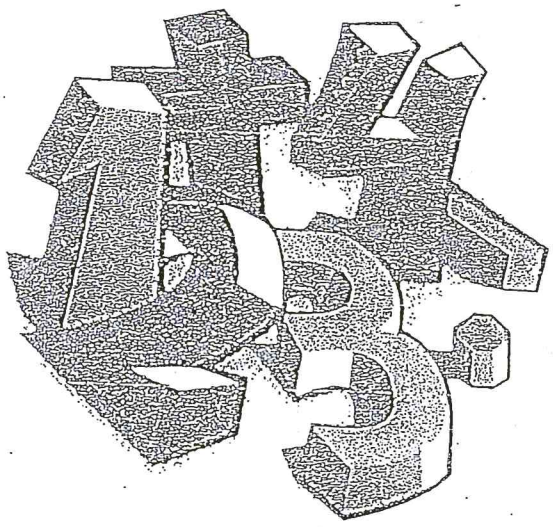
18

726

Year 7

Name:

Number Facts



Maths words

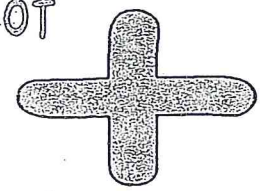
more

add

plus

total

sum of



and

how much more?

increase

addition

take away

less than

decrease

subtraction



subtract

minus

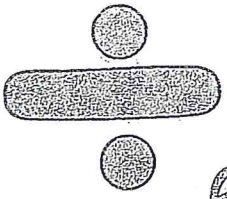
how much less?

find the difference

division

split

how many each?



each

share

equal

group

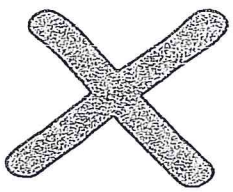
divide

multiply

times

sets of

product



lots of

square

multiplication

Mathematical Language

Many words in maths mean the same thing. Here are some words you should know.

Addition

more than
increase
find the cost
sum
together
altogether
total
add

Subtraction

difference
decrease
take away
minus

Multiplication

times
product
multiply

Division

divide
share
equal share
group

Place Value

Place value helps us to understand what each digit in a number is worth. E.g.

H	T	U
2	4	1

The value of the digit underlined is 4 tens or 40.

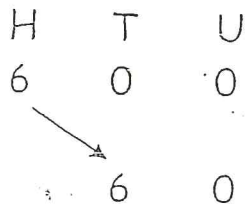
When we multiply a number by 10, just move the digits one place to the left and put a zero in the space. E.g. 45 X 10 = 450

H	T	U
	4	5
4	5	0

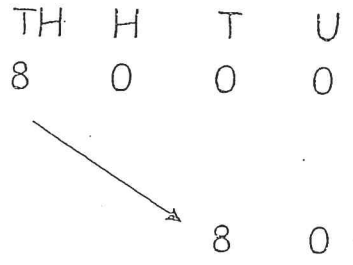
When we multiply a number by 100, move the digits two places to the left and put a zero in each space. E.g. 5 x 100= 500

H	T	U
		5
5	0	0

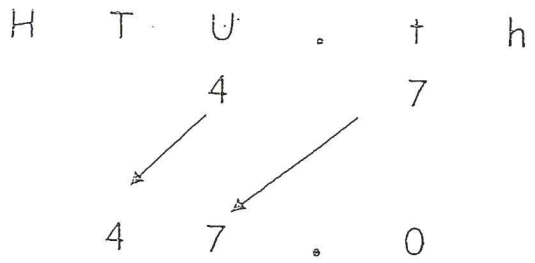
When we divide a number by 10, move the digits one place to the right. E.g. 600 ÷ 10 = 60



When we divide a number by 100, move the digits two places to the right. E.g. 8000 ÷100 = 80



When you are multiplying or dividing by 10 or 100 with a decimal do the same as above making sure to always keep your decimal point still and move the digits. E.g. 4.7 x 10



H stands for hundreds
T stands for tens
U stands for units

. stands for the decimal point. It separates the wholes from the parts. We use the decimal point when writing time, length, measuring, money etc.
t stands for tenths
h stands for hundredths

Estimation

When asked to estimate a sum e.g. 27 × 43, round each number to the nearest 10. This will now make the sum 30 × 40.

Doubling and Halving

To double a number e.g. 36 first double the tens = 60 and then the units = 12. The answer is 72.

To halve a number e.g. 28 first halve the tens = 10 and then the units = 4 and add total. The answer is 14.

Algebra

Sometimes in maths a letter can stand for an unknown number e.g. 6 + a = 24. Therefore, a is 18.

Multiplication facts

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Dividing Facts

24 ÷ 2 = 12
22 ÷ 2 = 11
20 ÷ 2 = 10
18 ÷ 2 = 9
16 ÷ 2 = 8
14 ÷ 2 = 7
12 ÷ 2 = 6
10 ÷ 2 = 5
8 ÷ 2 = 4
6 ÷ 2 = 3
4 ÷ 2 = 2
2 ÷ 2 = 1

36 ÷ 3 = 12
33 ÷ 3 = 11
30 ÷ 3 = 10
27 ÷ 3 = 9
24 ÷ 3 = 8
21 ÷ 3 = 7
18 ÷ 3 = 6
15 ÷ 3 = 5
12 ÷ 3 = 4
9 ÷ 3 = 3
6 ÷ 3 = 2
3 ÷ 3 = 1

48 ÷ 4 = 12
44 ÷ 4 = 11
40 ÷ 4 = 10
36 ÷ 4 = 9
32 ÷ 4 = 8
28 ÷ 4 = 7
24 ÷ 4 = 6
20 ÷ 4 = 5
16 ÷ 4 = 4
12 ÷ 4 = 3
8 ÷ 4 = 2
4 ÷ 4 = 1

60 ÷ 5 = 12
55 ÷ 5 = 11
50 ÷ 5 = 10
45 ÷ 5 = 9
40 ÷ 5 = 8
35 ÷ 5 = 7
30 ÷ 5 = 6
25 ÷ 5 = 5
20 ÷ 5 = 4
15 ÷ 5 = 3
10 ÷ 5 = 2
5 ÷ 5 = 1

72 ÷ 6 = 12
66 ÷ 6 = 11
60 ÷ 6 = 10
54 ÷ 6 = 9
48 ÷ 6 = 8
42 ÷ 6 = 7
36 ÷ 6 = 6
30 ÷ 6 = 5
24 ÷ 6 = 4
18 ÷ 6 = 3
12 ÷ 6 = 2
6 ÷ 6 = 1

84 ÷ 7 = 12
77 ÷ 7 = 11
70 ÷ 7 = 10
63 ÷ 7 = 9
56 ÷ 7 = 8
49 ÷ 7 = 7
42 ÷ 7 = 6
35 ÷ 7 = 5
28 ÷ 7 = 4
21 ÷ 7 = 3
14 ÷ 7 = 2
7 ÷ 7 = 1

96 ÷ 8 = 12
88 ÷ 8 = 11
80 ÷ 8 = 10
81 ÷ 8 = 9
64 ÷ 8 = 8
56 ÷ 8 = 7
48 ÷ 8 = 6
40 ÷ 8 = 5
32 ÷ 8 = 4
24 ÷ 8 = 3
16 ÷ 8 = 2
8 ÷ 8 = 1

108 ÷ 9 = 12
99 ÷ 9 = 11
90 ÷ 9 = 10
81 ÷ 9 = 9
72 ÷ 9 = 8
63 ÷ 9 = 7
54 ÷ 9 = 6
45 ÷ 9 = 5
36 ÷ 9 = 4
27 ÷ 9 = 3
18 ÷ 9 = 2
9 ÷ 9 = 1

120 ÷ 10 = 12
110 ÷ 10 = 11
100 ÷ 10 = 10
90 ÷ 10 = 9
80 ÷ 10 = 8
70 ÷ 10 = 7
60 ÷ 10 = 6
50 ÷ 10 = 5
40 ÷ 10 = 4
30 ÷ 10 = 3
20 ÷ 10 = 2
10 ÷ 10 = 1

Percentage Facts

Fraction	Percentage	Decimal
1 whole	100%	1.00
$\frac{1}{2}$	50%	0.50
$\frac{1}{4}$	25%	0.25
$\frac{3}{4}$	75%	0.75
$\frac{1}{5}$	20%	0.20
$\frac{1}{10}$	10%	0.10
$\frac{2}{5}$	40%	0.40
$\frac{3}{5}$	60%	0.60
$\frac{4}{5}$	80%	0.80
$\frac{1}{20}$	5%	0.05
$\frac{1}{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}\%$	0.33

To work out the percentage of a number firstly change it into a fraction.

Number Facts

Prime Numbers

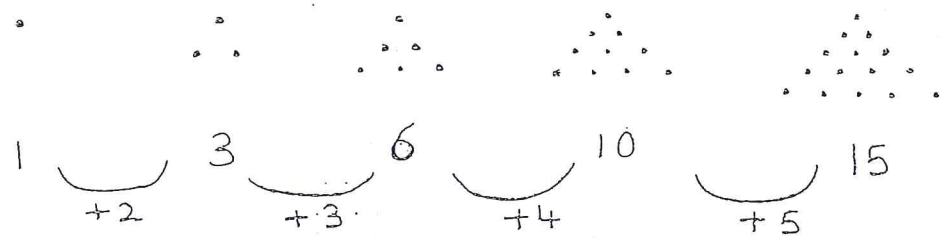
Prime numbers are numbers that can only be divided by one or by itself. All prime numbers are odd numbers except for the first one, which is the number two.

The box below shows all the prime numbers up to two hundred.

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61,
67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137,
139, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179, 181, 191, 193, 197, 199,

Triangular Numbers

Triangular numbers are the number of dots you need to make triangles of different sizes.



The box below shows all the triangular numbers up to two hundred.

1,	3,	6,	10,	15,	21,
28,	36,	45,	55,	66,	78,
91,	105,	120,	136,	153,	171,
190					

Multiples

Every number has multiples. A multiple is a number that can divide exactly into another number.

E.g. every number that three will divide into is a multiple of three ⟶ 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 etc.

E.g. every number that five will divide into is a multiple of five ⟶ 5,10, 15, 20, 25, 30 etc.

If you know your time tables you know all your multiples.

Factors

A factor is a number that divides into a number

e.g. the factors of ten are ⟶ 1, 2, 5, 10

e.g. the factors of twenty are ⟶ 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20

Square Numbers

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

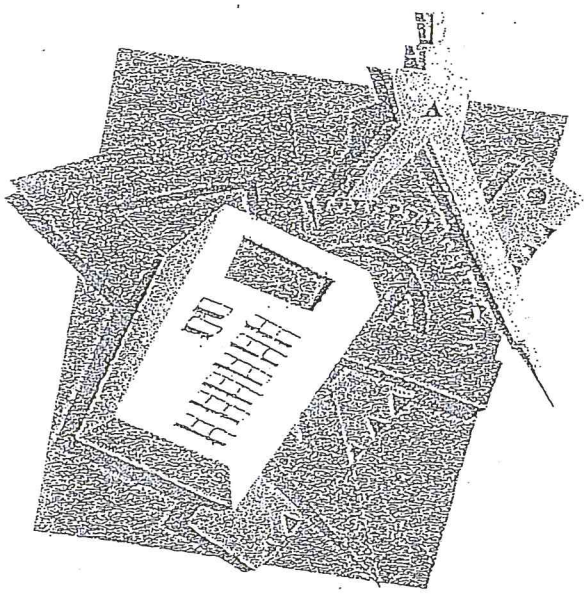
1^2 is the same as $1 \times 1 = 1$
2^2 is the same as $2 \times 2 = 4$
3^2 is the same as $3 \times 3 = 9$
4^2 is the same as $4 \times 4 = 16$
5^2 is the same as $5 \times 5 = 25$
6^2 is the same as $6 \times 6 = 36$
7^2 is the same as $7 \times 7 = 49$
8^2 is the same as $8 \times 8 = 64$
9^2 is the same as $9 \times 9 = 81$
10^2 is the same as $10 \times 10 = 100$
11^2 is the same as $11 \times 11 = 121$
12^2 is the same as $12 \times 12 = 144$

Cube Numbers

A cube number is the product of a number multiplied by itself three times.

1^3 is the same as $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
2^3 is the same as $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
3^3 is the same as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
4^3 is the same as $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$
5^3 is the same as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
6^3 is the same as $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$
7^3 is the same as $7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$
8^3 is the same as $8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$
9^3 is the same as $9 \times 9 \times 9 = 729$
10^3 is the same as $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$
11^3 is the same as $11 \times 11 \times 11 = 1331$
12^3 is the same as $12 \times 12 \times 12 = 1728$

Measurement Facts



Mathematical Language for Measurement

Length

10 mm	=	1 cm
25 cm	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ m
50 cm	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ m
75cm	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ m
100 cm	=	1 m
500m	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ km
1000 m	=	1 km

Length Abbreviations

metre	= m
centimetre	= cm
millimetre	= mm
kilometre	= km

Weight

1 KG	=	1000G
$\frac{3}{4}$ KG	=	750G
$\frac{1}{2}$ KG	=	500G
$\frac{1}{4}$ KG	=	250G

Weight Abbreviations

gram	= g
milligram	= mg
kilogram	= kg

Capacity

1000 ml	=	1 litre
750 ml	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ litre
500 ml	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre
250 ml	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ litre

Capacity Abbreviations

Litre	= L
millilitre	= ml

Temperature

Boiling Point	=	100	degrees
Freezing	=	0	degrees
Body temperature	=	37	degrees

Measuring Instruments

Length

- 30cm ruler
- Measuring tape
- A metre stick
- A trundle wheel

Weight

- Kitchen scales
- Balance scales

Capacity

- Measuring jug
- Oil tank

When writing a measurement, there are usually at least three ways to write the answer. The tables below will show different ways of writing length, weight and capacity.

Length

M	CM	Metres & CM
6.45m	645cm	6m 45cm
3.97m	397cm	3m 97cm
0.45m	45cm	0m 45cm

Weight

KG	G	Kilograms & grams
9.5kg	9500g	9kg 500 g
14kg	1400g	14kg 0g
0.8kg	800g	0kg 800g

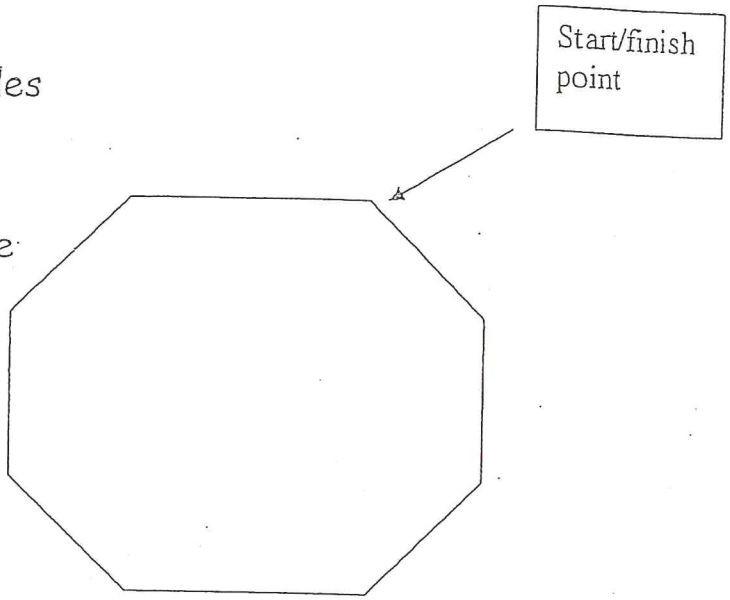
Capacity

Litres	Millilitres	Litres & Millilitres
0.765L	756 ml	0L 756ml
4.2L	4200ml	4L 200ml
4.909L	4909ml	4L 909ml

Perimeter

To find the perimeter you must measure the distance around a shape. The easy way to get this right is to firstly count how many sides the shape has and then to add up all the sides being sure to start and end at the same point.

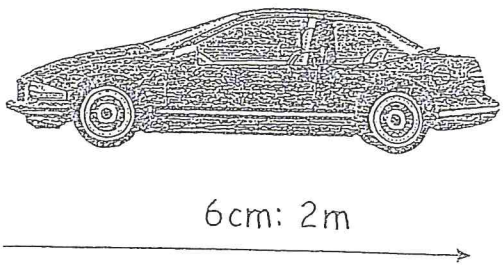
Step 1 - this shape has 8 sides
Step 2 - find starting point
Step 3 - add all the lengths together to find the perimeter



Scale

A scale drawing allows you to draw a real life object on paper at a reduced size.

On a drawing, a car is 6cm. If each cm represents 2m in real life this makes the car 12m long.



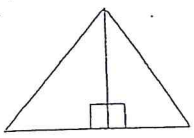
Area

1) To find the area of a square or rectangle, times the length by breath.

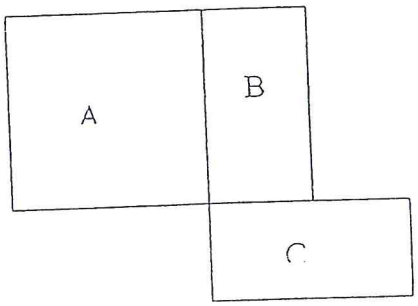
2) To find the area of an irregular shape, just count the squares.

3) To find the area of a right-angled triangle add your imaginary lines to make the shape a rectangle or square. Find the area and then divide by 2.

4) If a triangle isn't right-angled, divide it to make it so. Then add in your imaginary lines and do as for step 3.



5) To find the area of a shape made up of more than one square divide the shape up into parts using invisible lines e.g. A, B & C, then find the area of each shape and complete the sum by adding up the total of each shape.

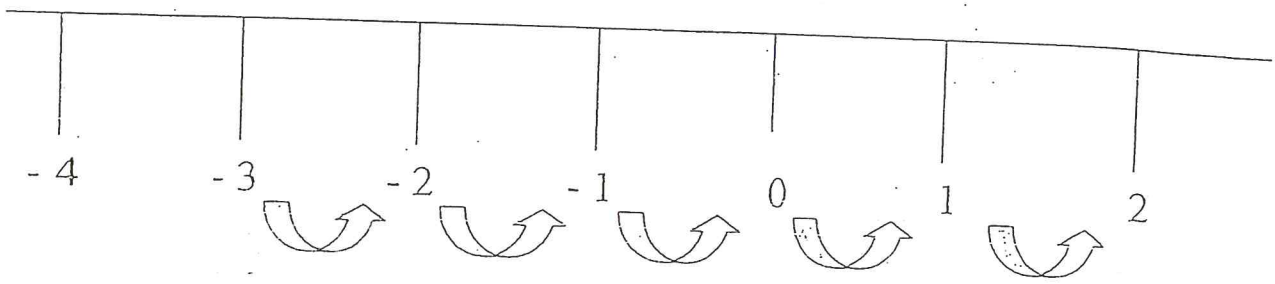


Volume of Shapes

Volume is the amount of space which is filled by an object. Volume is measured in cubes. The quick way to find the volume of a shape is by using the following formula: L x W x H

Negative Numbers

When a number goes below freezing point it becomes known as a negative number. Use a number line to help you answer temperature questions. If it was -3 degrees in the morning and it rose till 2 degrees in the afternoon, how many degrees would the temperature have risen? Remember to count the zero. So the temperature rose by 5 degrees.



Months of the Year

30 days have September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have 31,
Except for February all alone
It has 28 days clear
and 29 on each leap year

12 Hour Time

When writing in 12 hour time you must always put a.m. or p.m. after your answer. A.M. stands for morning times before midday and P.M. stands for afternoon and evening times.

24 Hour Time

When writing in the 24 hour time you must always use four digits. Below are the 12 hour times and their matching 24 hour times.

12 Hour Times	24 Hour Times	12 Hour Times	24 Hour Times
1 am	0100	1 pm	1300
2 am	0200	2 pm	1400
3 am	0300	3 pm	1500
4 am	0400	4 pm	1600
5 am	0500	5 pm	1700
6 am	0600	6 pm	1800
7 am	0700	7 pm	1900
8 am	0800	8 pm	2000
9 am	0900	9 pm	2100
10 am	1000	10 pm	2200
11 am	1100	11 pm	2300
12 pm (noon)	1200	12 am (midnight)	2400

- There are 24 hours in a day
- There are 7 days in a week
- There are 14 das in a fortnight
- There are 4 weeks in a month
- There are 12 months in a year
- There are 52 weeks in a year
- There are 365 days in a year and 366 in a leap year
- There are 10 years in a decade
- There are a 100 years in a century

Seconds	Minutes
60	1
20	2
180	3
240	4
300	5
360	6
420	7
480	8
540	9
600	10
660	11
720	12

Angles

An angle is a measure of the amount of turn. We measure angles in degrees.

One complete turn is 360 degrees.
A three quarter turn is 270 degrees.
Half a turn is 180 degrees.
A quarter turn is 90 degrees.

Any angle smaller than 90 degrees/a right angle is called an **acute angle**. To remember this another name for something small is cute.

Any angle greater than 90 degrees/a right angle but less than 180 degrees is called an **obtuse angle**.

An angle that is 180 degrees is called a **straight angle**.

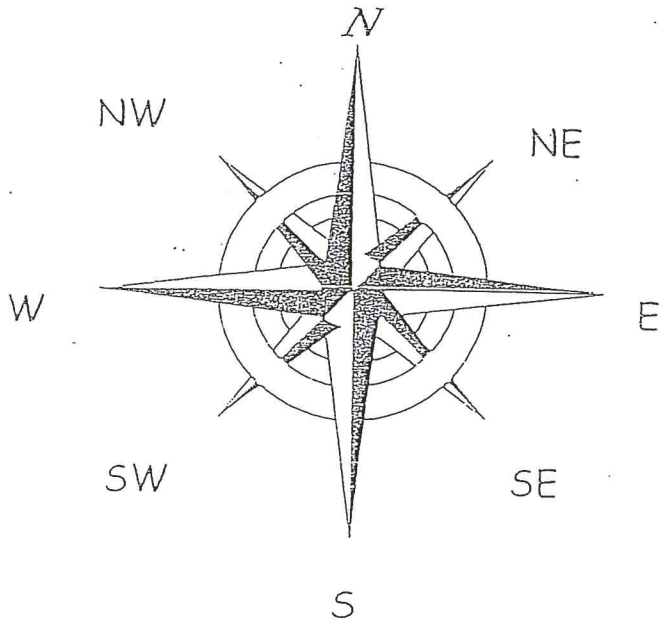
Any angle that is greater than 180 degrees is called a **reflex angle**.

Coordinates

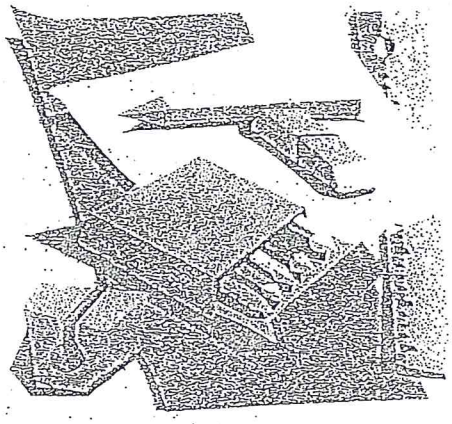
Coordinates are used to help us locate an exact point of something marked on a grid. To read the coordinates read across then up. To help you remember this the letter a in across comes in the alphabet before the letter u in up.

Compass Points

Compass points give us direction and are often used with coordinates. To remember the four most common points use this rhyme; Naughty Elephants Squirt Water.



Data Handling Facts



Average

To find the average you find the sum of all the digits and then divide by the number of numbers you added. Other words used for average are equal share and the mean. E.g. 12, 15, 3. Added together gives 30 and then divided by the number of numbers (3), gives an average of 10.

Range

The range is the spread of the data. To find the range subtract the smallest piece of data from the largest. E.g. using the question from above the range is 15-3=12.

Probability

Probability tells us about the chances of something happening.
E.g. school will finish at 3.15pm is certain.

We can write the probability of an event happening as words, a fraction or as a percentage.

Words	Fraction	Percentage
No chance/ impossible	0	0%
Unlikely	$\frac{1}{4}$	25%
Even/equal chance	$\frac{1}{2}$	50%
Very likely	$\frac{3}{4}$	75%
Certain/definite	1 whole	100%

Graphs

Tally

A tally is an excellent way of keeping a running score of data.
We show tally marks by making strokes.

e.g. 𝍸

Frequency

This shows us how often something has happened.

e.g. Here are some English grades given to a class:

A	B	F	E	C	B	C
C	A	B	C	D	A	B
D	A	E	C	A	C	D

This is the frequency table for the above discrete data.

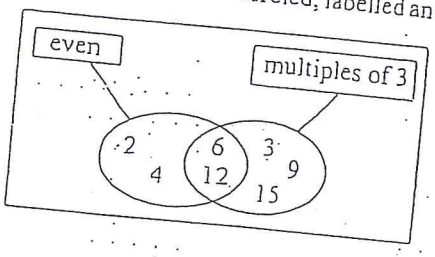
Grade	Tally	Frequency (Totals)
A	𝍸	5
B	𝍸	4
C	𝍸 I	6
D	III	3
E	II	2
F	I	1

Venn Diagrams

A Venn diagram shows information that overlaps. It usually includes circle that overlap e.g.

(I) In a Venn Diagram relevant numbers are circled, labelled and overlapped INSIDE a large rectangle.

for example



Carroll Diagrams

A Carroll diagram is the same as a Venn diagram only it is shown as separate boxes e.g.

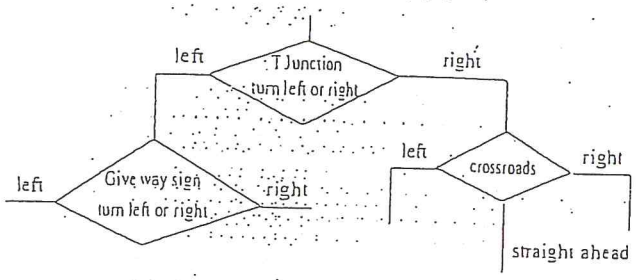
(II) In a Carroll Diagram the numbers 3,4,5,8,10,15,16,20,25,29 would be arranged as follows to show multiples of 5 and even numbers.

	even numbers	~~even numbers~~
multiples of 5	10 20	15 5 25
~~multiples of 5~~	4 8 16	3 29

Decision Trees

A decision tree is a way of making a decision about e.g. a shape. You are asked a question in which you could answer yes or no and then follow on to the next question.

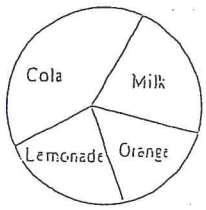
Driving a car



Pie Charts

A pie chart is a circular graph. To work it out you need to work out the value of each section. To do this find out what fraction each section is.

example



From this pie chart it is easy to see cola is the most popular drink.

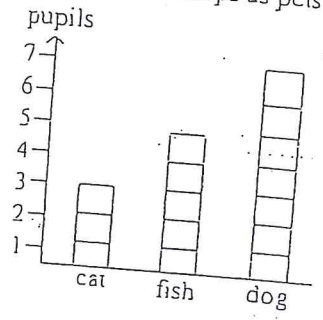
Both are similar. A block graph shows us information in blocks attached to one another and a bar graph is a continuous bar.

Both must have:

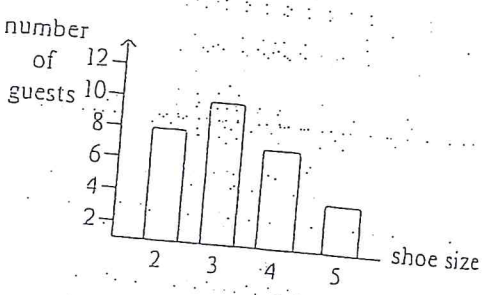
1) A title
2) Labels
3) A scale
4) A space between data
5) The data marked on correctly

examples:

A block diagram showing which animals a class keeps as pets.



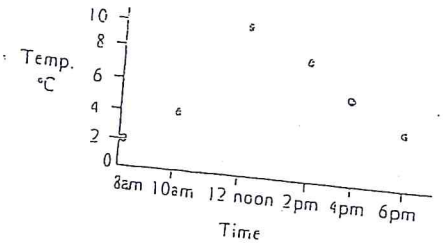
A bar graph giving shoe sizes worn by a class of year 6 girls.



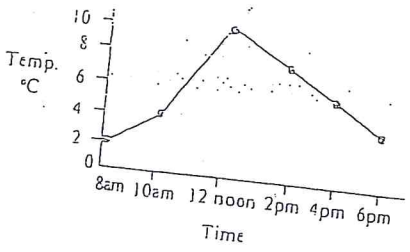
Line Graphs

Information is plotted across the graph in a line.

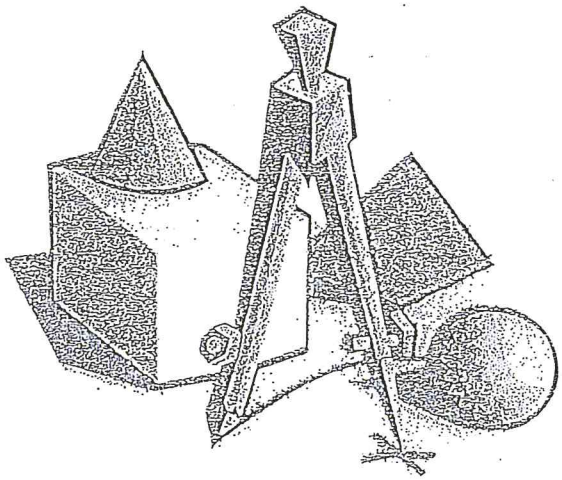
Step 1 Axes drawn, labelled & points plotted



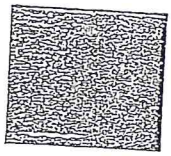
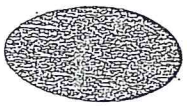
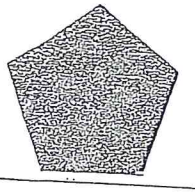
Step 2 Draw a line showing the trend in time

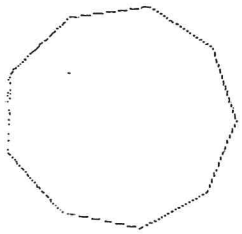
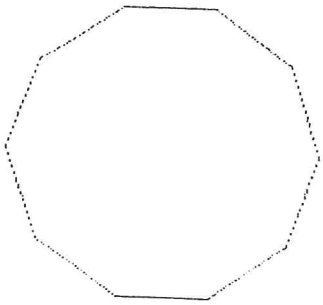


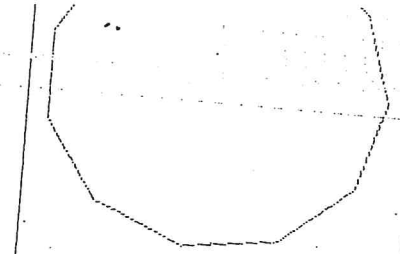
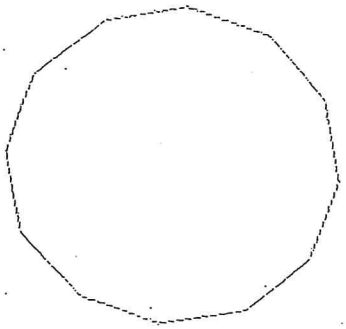
Shape Facts



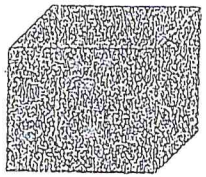
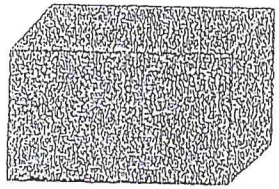
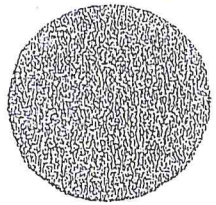
2D Shapes

Picture of Shape	Shape Name	Number of Vertices	Other facts
	Rectangle	4	Has 4 right angles. Its angles all add up to 360 degrees Opposite sides are equal.
	Squares	4	Has 4 right angles. Its angles all add up to 360 degrees. All sides are equal.
	Oval	0	Has one curved surface
	Circle	0	Has 3 one curved surface
	Triangle	3	Its angles all add up to 180 degrees
	Pentagon	5	
	Hexagon	6	

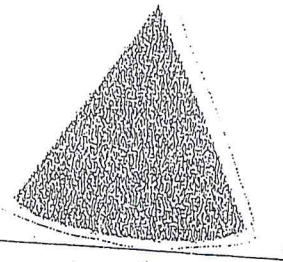
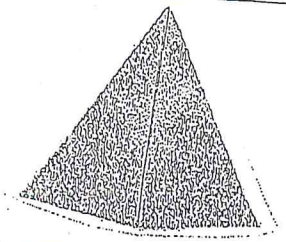
Picture of Shape	Shape Name	Number of Vertices	Other facts
	Heptagon	7	
	Octagon	8	
	Nonagon	9	
	Decagon	10	

			
	Dodecagon	12	

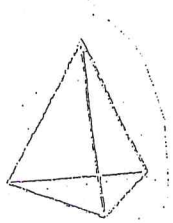
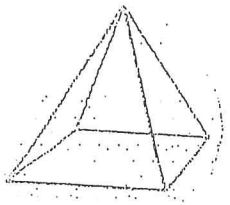
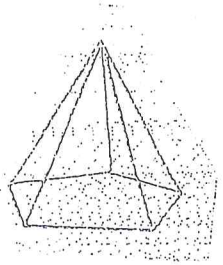
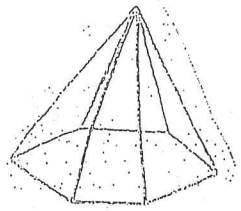
Facts about 3D Shapes

Picture of Shape	Shape Name	Number of Vertices	Number of Edges	Number of Flat Surfaces	Number of Curved Surfaces
	Cube	8	12	6	0
	Cuboid	8	12	6	0
	Sphere	0	0	0	1

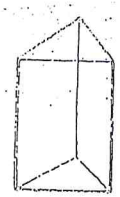
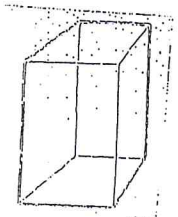
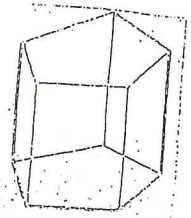
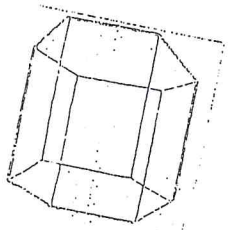
Facts about 3D Shapes

Picture of Shape	Shape Name	Number of Vertices	Number of Edges	Number of Flat Surfaces	Number of Curved Surfaces
	Cylinder	0	2	2	1
	Cone	1	1	1	1
	Pyramid	5	8	5	0

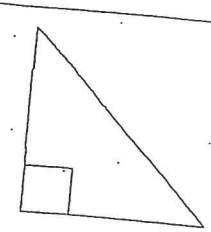
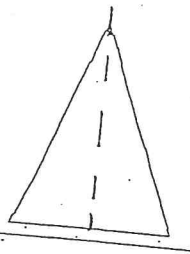
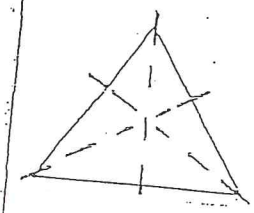
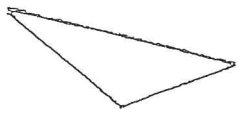
Facts about Pyramids

Picture of shape	Shape name	Number of base vertices	Total number of Vertices	Number of base edges	Total Number of edges
	Triangle-based pyramid	3	4	3	6
	Square-based pyramid	4	5	4	8
	Pentagon-based pyramid	5	6	5	10
	Hexagon-based pyramid	6	7	6	12

Facts about Prisms

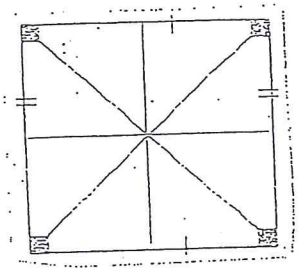
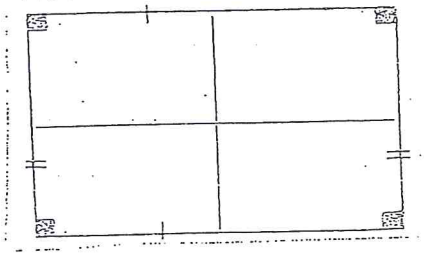
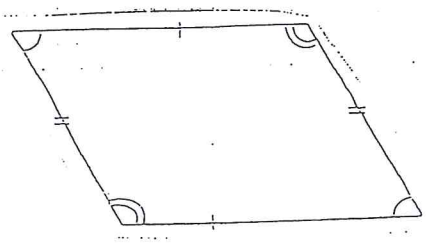
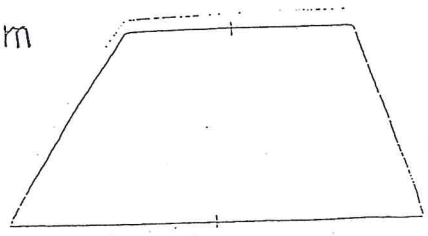
Picture of shape	Shape name	Shape of base	Number of base vertices	Total number of Vertices	Number of base edges	Total Number of edges
	Triangular prism	Triangle	3	6	3	9
	Square prism	Square	4	8	4	12
	Pentagonal prism	Pentagon	5	10	5	15
	Hexagonal prism	Hexagon	6	12	6	18

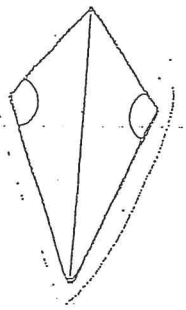
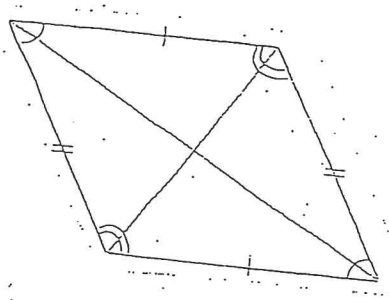
Facts about Triangles

Picture of Shape	Triangle Name	Facts
	Right angled	* Two right angled triangles make a square * It has no sides the same * It has no angles the same * It has no lines of symmetry * One angle is 90 degrees
	Isosceles	* It has one line of symmetry * It has two angles the same * It has two sides the same
	Equilateral	* All the sides are the same * It has three lines of symmetry * All angles are the same (60 degrees)
	Scalene	* All its sides are different * All its angles are different * It has no lines of symmetry

All triangles have three sides and three angles which always add up to 180 degrees.

A quadrilateral is a flat shape with four straight sides. Its four angles add up to make 360 degrees.

Shape Name & Picture	Shape Facts
Square 	* All sides are equal * All four angles are right angles * Opposite sides are parallel * 4 lines of symmetry
Rectangle 	* Opposite sides are equal in length * All four angles are right angles * Opposite sides are parallel * 2 lines of symmetry
Parallelogram 	* Opposite sides are equal in length * Opposite angles are equal * Opposite sides are parallel * No line of symmetry
Trapezium 	* No sides of equal length * No equal angles * One pair of parallel sides * No lines of symmetry

Kite 	* 2 pair of adjacent sides equal in length * 1 pair of opposite angles are equal * No parallel sides * One line of symmetry
Rhombus 	*All four sides are equal * Opposite angles are equal * Opposite sides are parallel * 2 lines of symmetry

Types of lines in Maths

Horizontal line - goes across e.g. _____

Parallel lines - always run beside each other like a train track e.g. _____

_____

Perpendicular line - two lines that meet to make a right angle. Looks like a t-junction e.g.



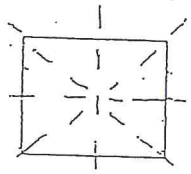
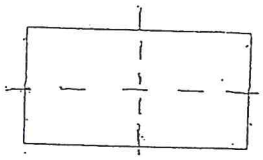
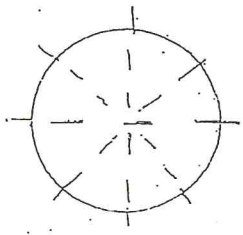
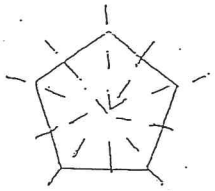
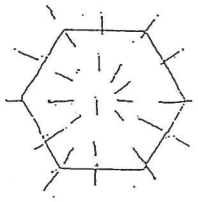
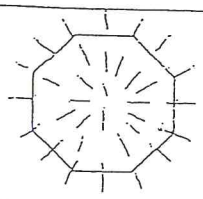
Diagonal line - goes from one corner to the opposite e.g.



Vertical line - goes from top to bottom e.g.



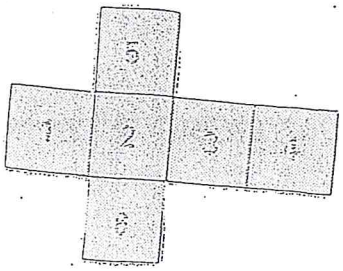
If you can fold a regular shape down the middle so that one half fits exactly over the other, then the shape is said to be symmetrical. The fold is called a line of symmetry. For a shape to be regular all its sides and angles must be equal

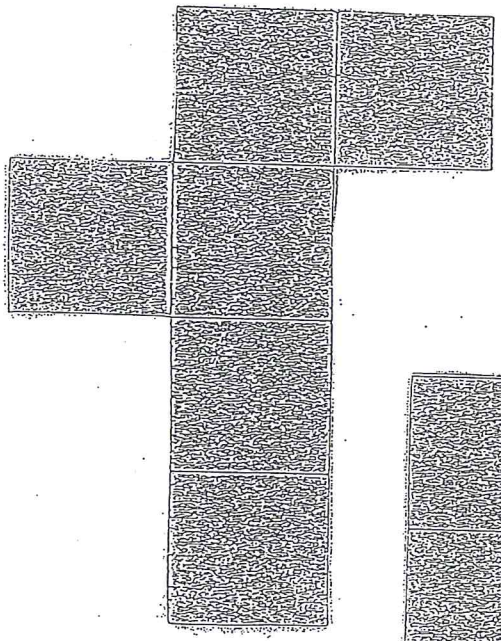
Picture of shape	Name of shape	Number of lines of symmetry
	Square	4
	Rectangle	2
	Circle	4
	Regular Pentagon	5
	Regular Hexagon	6
	Regular Octagon	8

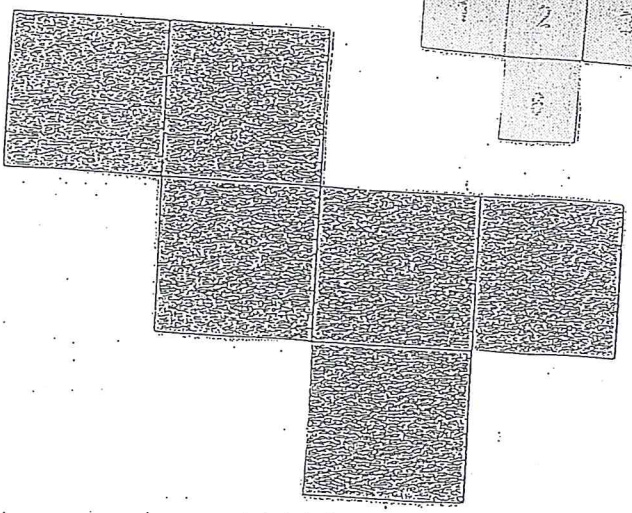
Nets

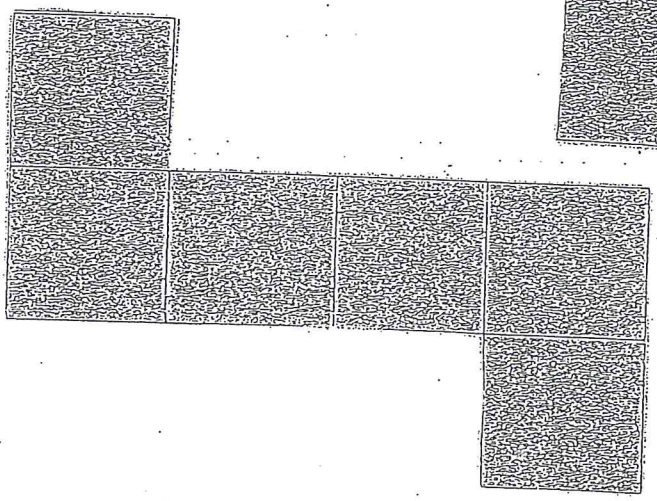
A net is a 2D shape which can be folded into a 3D solid. There are many different nets you can use to make the same shape. To recognise what shape a net makes find out what shape the base is and its sides.

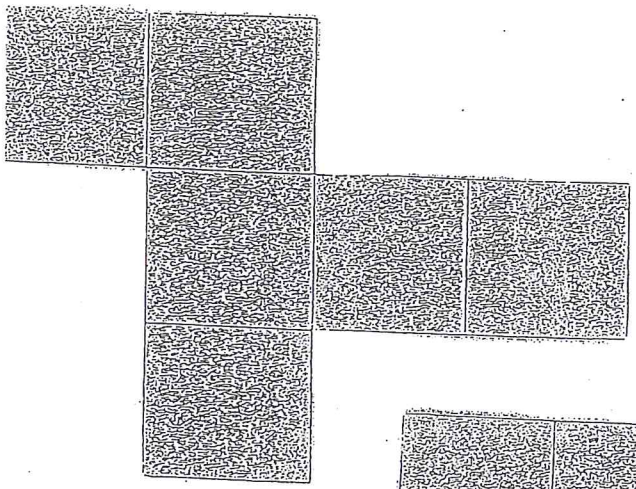
Nets of cubes

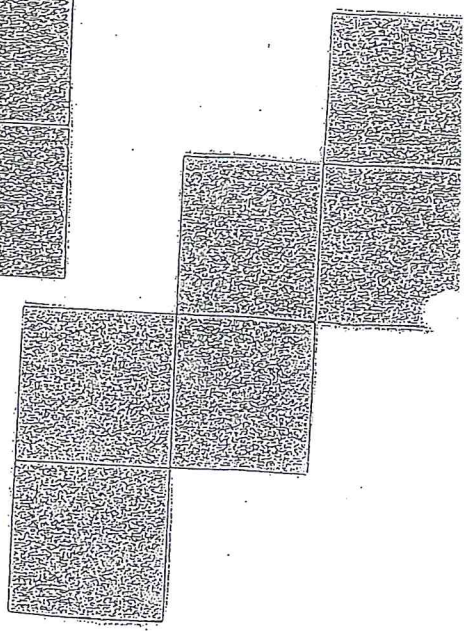


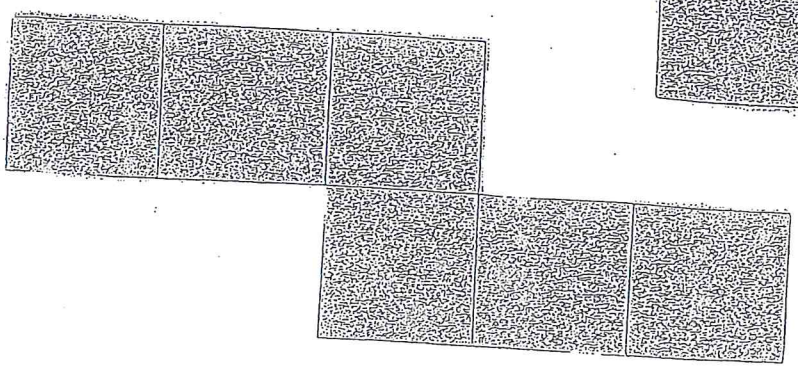




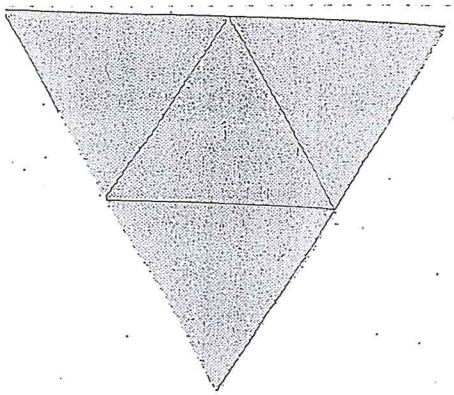


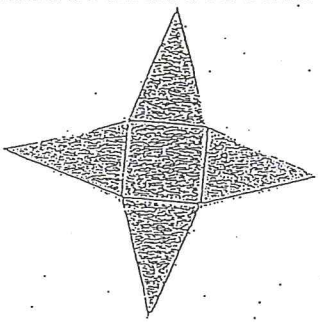


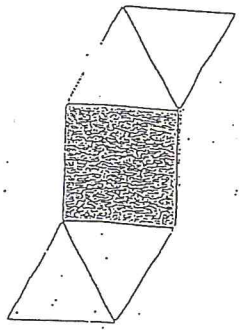


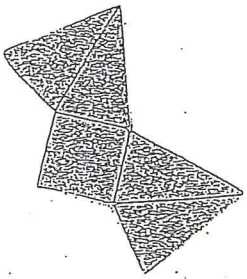


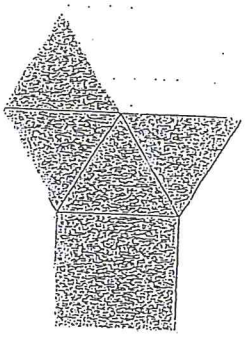
Nets of Pyramids

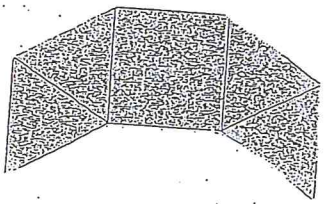


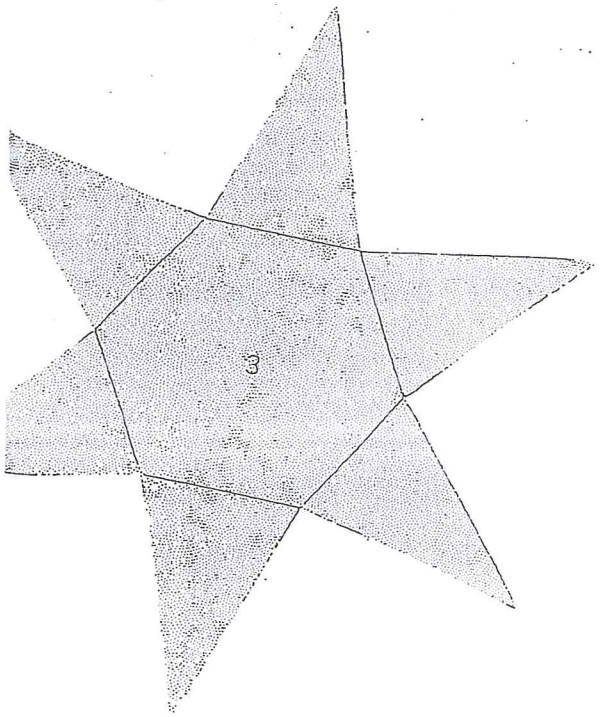




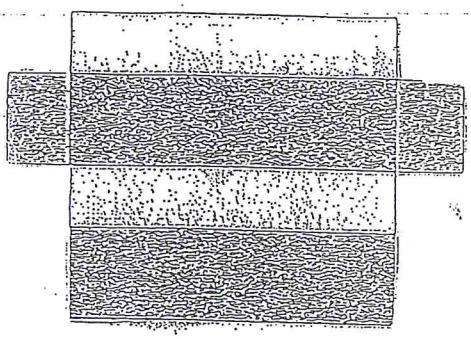


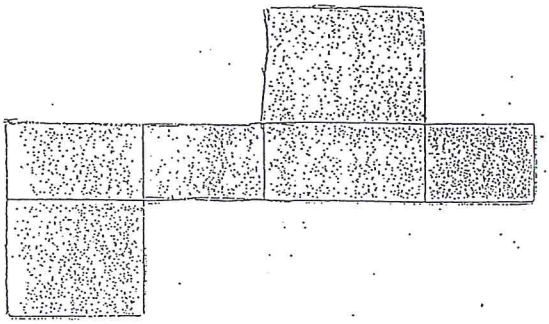




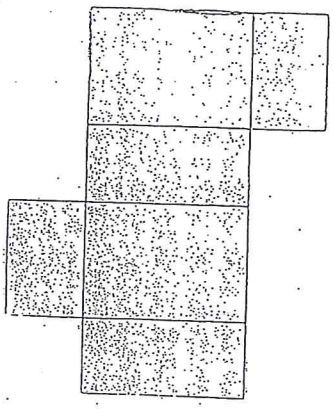


Nets of Cuboids

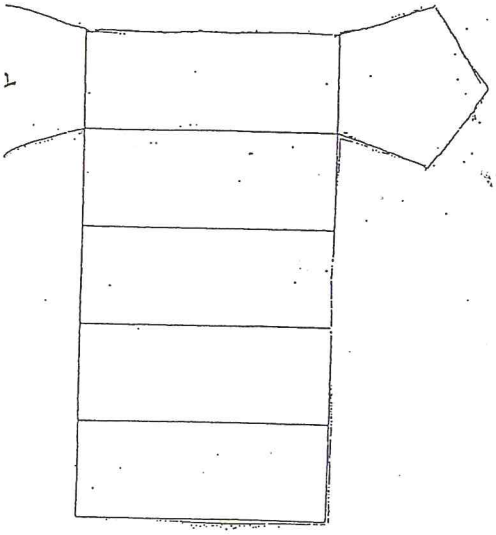


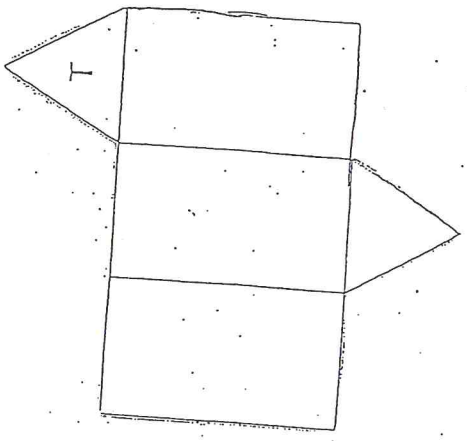


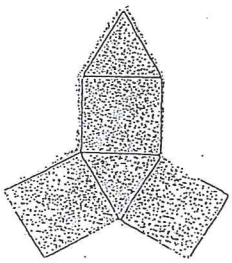




Nets of Prisms

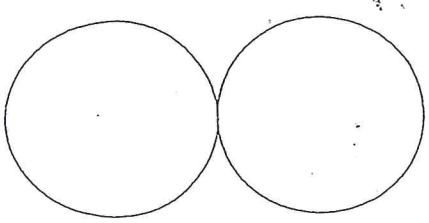




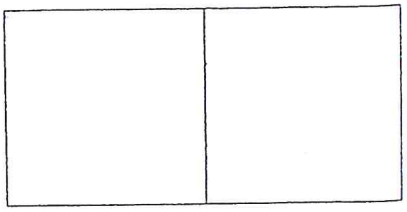


Tessellation

If a 2D shape can be used in a repeated pattern without any space between each shape it is said to tessellate.



Does not tessellate



Does tessellate

Sometimes different shapes can be used to tessellate e.g. a rectangle and a square. You often see examples of shapes that tessellate in your bathroom and kitchen tiles.

