

Mathematics Enhancement Programme**TEACHING SUPPORT: Year 3****FACTS TO KNOW AND REMEMBER****Multiplication tables**Up to 10×10 **Units**

$$10 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$1000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$$

$$10 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ cl}$$

$$1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ litre}$$

$$100 \text{ cl} = 1 \text{ litre}$$

$$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$1000 \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ tonne}$$

$$60 \text{ seconds} = 1 \text{ minute}$$

$$60 \text{ minutes} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

$$24 \text{ hours} = 1 \text{ day}$$

$$7 \text{ days} = 1 \text{ week}$$

$$52 \text{ weeks} = 1 \text{ year}$$

$$12 \text{ months} = 1 \text{ year}$$

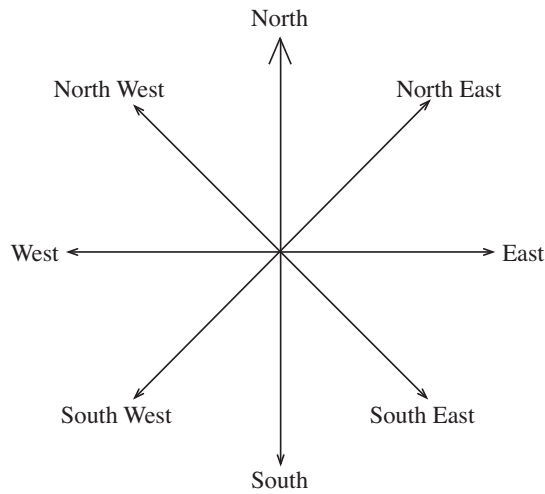
Numbers

$$1 \text{ T} = 10$$

$$1 \text{ H} = 10 \text{ T} = 100$$

$$1 \text{ Th} = 10 \text{ H} = 100 \text{ T} = 1000$$

Compass Points



Roman Numerals

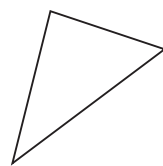
1	I
5	V
10	X
50	L
100	C
500	D
1000	M

Even / Odd

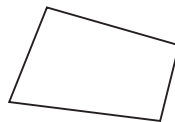
Whole numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are **EVEN** (and divisible by 2 with no remainder).

Whole numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 are **ODD** (and have remainder 1 when divided by 2).

Shapes : 2D



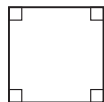
Triangle (3 straight sides)



Quadrilateral (4 straight sides)



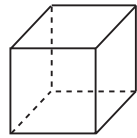
Rectangle (opposite sides equal and parallel and four right angles)



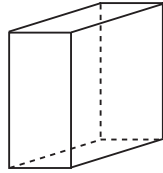
Square (all sides equal and four right angles)

(Note that all squares are rectangles and all rectangles are quadrilaterals.)

Shapes : 3D



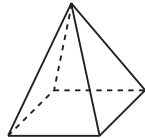
Cube (all sides equal so each face is a square)



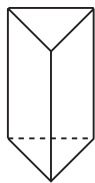
Cuboid (all opposite sides equal so each face is a rectangle)



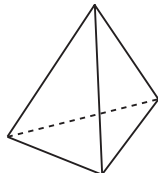
Sphere



Square-based pyramid

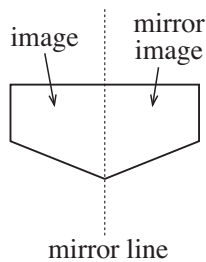


Triangle-based prism

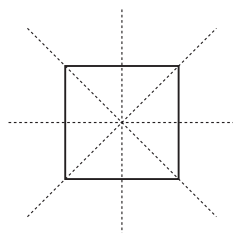


Triangle-based pyramid

Symmetry

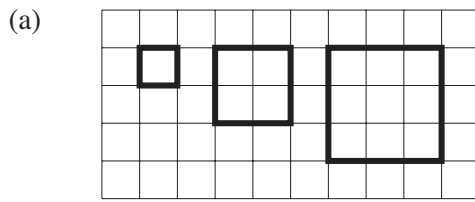


The whole shape has one line of symmetry.

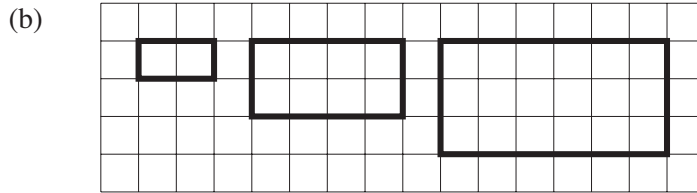


Four lines of symmetry are shown here.

Similarity



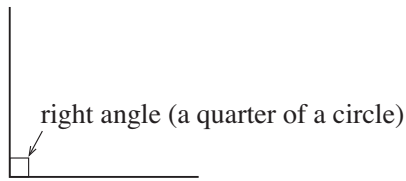
These shapes are similar.



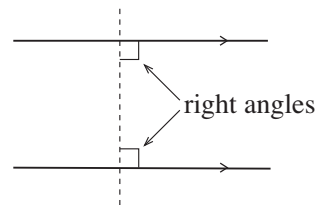
These shapes are similar.

(The sides are in the same ratio, that is, 1 : 1 in (a) and 1 : 2 (which is the same as 2 : 4 and 3 : 6) in (b).

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines



Lines are perpendicular



Lines are parallel

Divisor or Factor and Multiple

Any whole number that divides exactly into a whole number with no remainder is called a *divisor* or *factor* of the number.

For example, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 are all divisors (or factors) of 12.

Any whole number that can be divided by a whole number with no remainder is called a *multiple* of the number.

For example, 5, 10, 15, 20, . . . are all multiples of 5.