

Q: What shape is each of the faces of a cube?

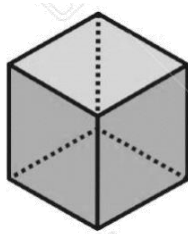
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the missing angle:

*An acute angle  
is less than \_\_\_\_\_ degrees*

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How many centimetres are there in a metre?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **sum** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How many millimetres are there in a centimetre?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Which of these is an **even number**?  
142, 175, 319

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Which of these is a **mixed number**?

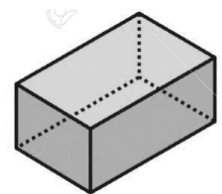
$5\frac{3}{4}$       $\frac{53}{4}$      5.34

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Which of these is an **odd number**?  
792, 4080, 283

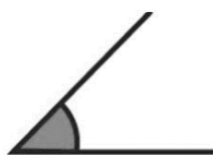
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What **type** of angle is this?



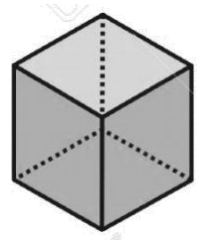
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the formula triangle for speed, distance and time?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

A: 90

A: All of the faces of a cube are **squares**.



A: 100  
(1m = 100cm)

A: it's a **cube**

A: 10  
(1cm = 10mm)

A: It means *total*, or *add*.  
e.g. the sum of 3 and 4 is 7

A:  $5\frac{3}{4}$   
A mixed number has a whole number part and a fraction part.

A: 142  
(Even numbers end in 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0)

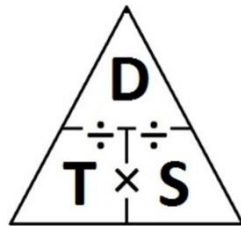
A: cuboid

A: 283  
(Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9)

A:



or



A: It's an **acute** angle  
(less than  $90^\circ$ )

Q: How many metres are there in a kilometre?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How many grams are there in a kilogram?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **expand** mean?

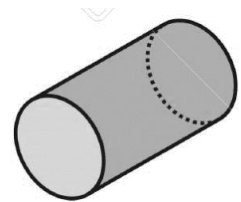
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What **type** of angle is this?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What **type** of angle is  $135^\circ$  ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What do the angles in a triangle always add up to?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Which of these is an **improper fraction**?

$5\frac{3}{4}$       $\frac{53}{4}$      5.34

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or False:  
*5 is a factor of 10*

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the **difference** between 12 and 20?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or False:  
*30 is a factor of 10*

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

A: sphere

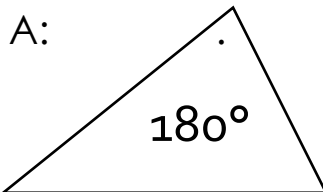
A: 1000  
(‘kilo’ means 1000)

A: It means ‘get rid of the brackets’

A: 1000  
(‘kilo’ means 1000)

A: cylinder

A: It’s an **obtuse** angle  
(More than  $90^\circ$   
but less than  $180^\circ$ )



A: It’s an **obtuse** angle  
(More than  $90^\circ$   
but less than  $180^\circ$ )

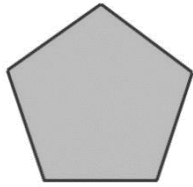
A: TRUE  
A factor goes into another  
number  
The factors of 10  
are 1, 10, 2, 5

A:  $\frac{53}{4}$   
An improper fraction is  
‘top-heavy’ (53 is larger than 4)

A: FALSE  
A factor goes into another  
number  
The factors of 10  
are 1, 10, 2, 5

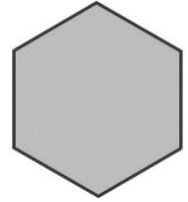
A: 8  
 $12 + 8 = 20$

Q: What is the name of this shape?



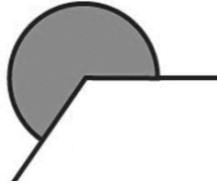
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this shape?



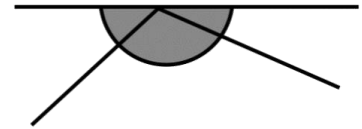
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What **type** of angle is this?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What do the angles on a straight line add up to?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **product** mean in maths?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

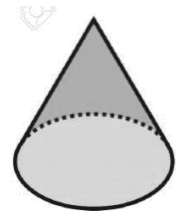
Q: What do the angles in a quadrilateral always add up to?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the formula for the **circumference** of a circle?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you simplify  $p^9 \div p^3$  ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **integer** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you simplify  $5^{40} \div 5^{10}$  ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How many factors does a **prime number** have?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

A: hexagon  
(It has 6 sides)

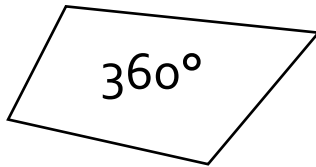
A: pentagon  
(It has 5 sides)

A:  $180^\circ$

A: **reflex**

A reflex angle has more than  $180^\circ$  but less than  $360^\circ$

A:



A: **multiply** (or **times**)

e.g. The product of 2 and 5 is 10

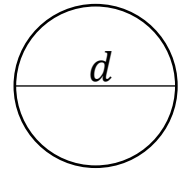
A: cone

A:

$$C = \pi \times d$$

or

$$C = 2\pi r$$



A: whole number

A:  $p^6$

When we divide,  
we subtract the powers

A: 2

A prime number has  
exactly two factors (1 and itself)

A:  $5^{30}$

When we divide,  
we subtract the powers

Q: Can you list all the prime numbers that are less than 20?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you write 0.73737373.... as a recurring decimal?

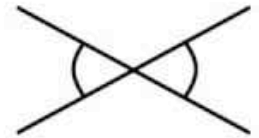
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you work out the **mean** average of this data?

5, 8, 13, 2

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What type of angles are shown in the diagram?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **perimeter** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the formula triangle for mass, density and volume?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the symbol  $>$  mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **percent** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the symbol  $\geq$  mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

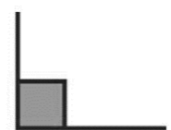
Q: How many degrees are there in a **right angle**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you write 0.73333333.... as a recurring decimal?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What type of angle is this?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

A:  $0.\dot{7}\dot{3}$

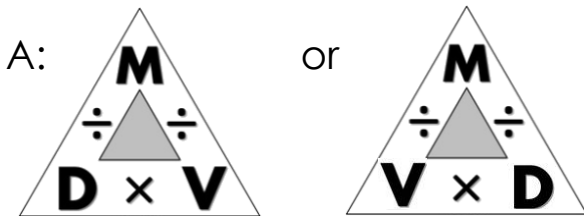
A: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

A prime number has exactly two factors (1 and itself)

A: (vertically) opposite angles  
(They're equal)

A: Add the numbers up,  
then divide by 4 (because there  
are 4 numbers)

(The mean is 7)



A: The total distance around the  
outside of a shape

A: out of 100

A: greater than

A:  $90^\circ$



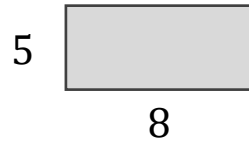
A: greater than or equal to

A: a **right angle**

A:  $0.\dot{7}\dot{3}$



Q: How would you calculate the **area** of this rectangle?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or False:

*30 is a multiple of 10*

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **index** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

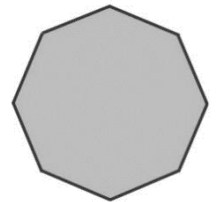
Q: What is an **arithmetic** sequence?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **indices** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Name the shape



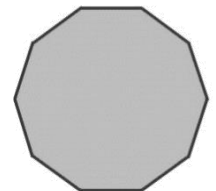
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or False:

$$2^4 = 2 \times 4$$

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name for a 10-sided shape?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or False:

$$5^3 = 5 \times 3$$

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you write  $5^{-1}$  without a power?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or False:

*5 is a multiple of 10*

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you write  $7^{-1}$  without a power?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

<p>A: True</p> <p>The multiples of 10 are the 10 times table: 10, 20, 30, ...</p>	<p>A: <math>5 \times 8</math> (= 40)</p>
<p>A: a sequence where we add or subtract the same each time</p> <p>e.g. 5, 8, 11, 14, ... (add 3)</p>	<p>A: power</p>
<p>A: octagon</p> <p>(It has 8 sides)</p>	<p>A: powers</p> <p>(It's the plural of <b>index</b>)</p>
<p>A: decagon</p>	<p>A: False</p> <p><math>2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16</math></p>
<p>A: <math>\frac{1}{5}</math></p>	<p>A: False</p> <p><math>5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125</math></p>
<p>A: <math>\frac{1}{7}</math></p>	<p>A: False</p> <p>The multiples of 10 are the 10 times table: 10, 20, 30, ...</p>

Q: What does the word **vertex** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{1}{4}$  as a percentage?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

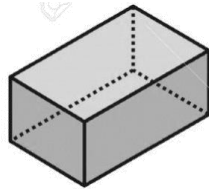
Q: What are **vertices**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{1}{4}$  as a decimal?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you work out the **surface area** of a 3D solid?



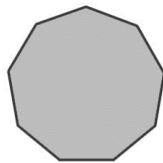
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or false:

2 is a **common factor** of 14 and 16

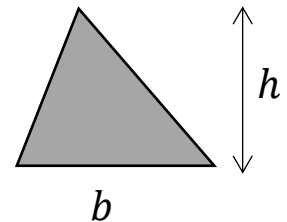
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What makes a shape a **regular** shape?



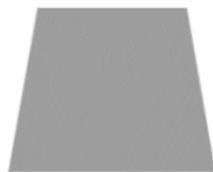
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the formula for the area of this triangle?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this special quadrilateral?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this special quadrilateral?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is 0.25 as a fraction?

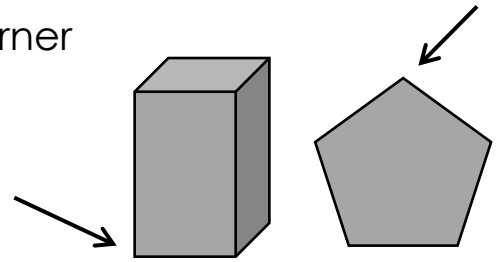
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: On a scatter graph, what is an **outlier**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

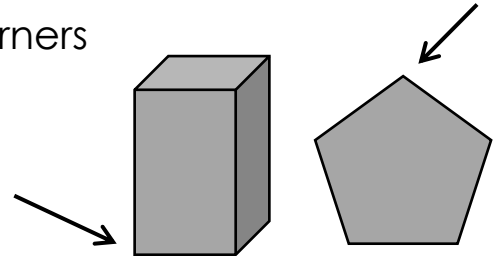
A: 25%

A: corner



A: 0.25

A: corners



A: True

because 2 goes into  
both 14 and 16

A: Add together the areas of all  
of its faces?

A:  $\frac{b \times h}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}bh$

A: It has all equal sides and all  
equal angles

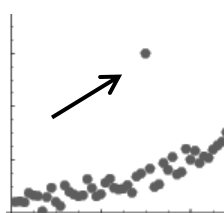
A: rhombus

(Not a diamond)

A: trapezium

(It has one pair of parallel sides)

A: a piece of data  
that doesn't fit the  
pattern of the rest  
of the data



A:  $\frac{1}{4}$

Q: What is the name of this special quadrilateral?

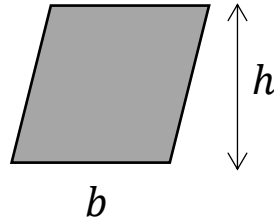


GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{3}{4}$  as a percentage?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the formula for the area of this parallelogram?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{3}{4}$  as a decimal?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is **discrete** data?  
Can you give an example?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **estimate** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is **continuous** data?  
Can you give an example?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: True or false:

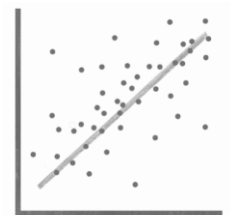
20 is a common multiple of 10 and 2

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is 0.75 as a fraction?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What type of **correlation** is shown in the graph?

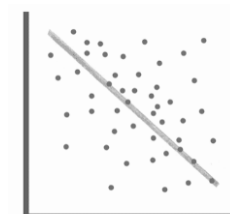


GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

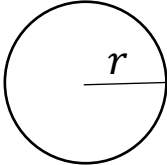
Q: What is the formula for the area of a circle?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

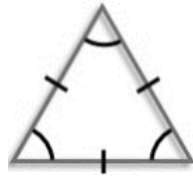
Q: What type of **correlation** is shown in the graph?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

<p>A: 75%</p>	<p>A: parallelogram (It has two pairs of parallel sides)</p>
<p>A: 0.75</p>	<p>A: <math>b \times h</math></p>
<p>A: It means 'work out a rough answer' (by rounding each number in the calculation)</p>	<p>A: discrete data can only have certain values  e.g. number of people shoe size</p>
<p>A: True  20 is a multiple of 10 and a multiple of 2 (because 20 is in the 10 times table and the 2 times table)</p>	<p>A: continuous data can be measured very accurately  e.g. height, weight, time</p>
<p>A: positive  (the pattern has an upwards diagonal pattern)</p>	<p>A: <math>\frac{3}{4}</math></p>
<p>A: negative  (the pattern has a downwards diagonal pattern)</p>	<p>A: <math>A = \pi \times r^2</math> </p>

Q: What type of triangle is this?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Why is 16 a **square number**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this special quadrilateral?

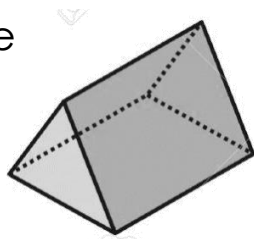


GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Can you say all the **square numbers** up to 100?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?

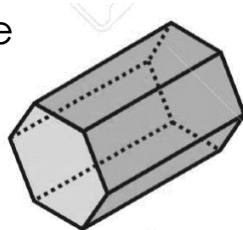


GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is 0.1 as a fraction?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{1}{10}$  as a percentage?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **factorise** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{1}{10}$  as a decimal?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you find the **median** average for this data:  
7, 14, 3, 6, 10

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **trend** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

<p>A: You make it by multiplying 4 by itself (4 squared)</p>	<p>A: equilateral  (It has 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles of 60°)</p>
<p>A: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100</p>	<p>A: kite</p>
<p>A: <math>\frac{1}{10}</math></p>	<p>A: triangular prism  (A prism has the same shape running all the way through the middle)</p>
<p>A: 10%</p>	<p>A: hexagonal prism  (A prism has the same shape running all the way through the middle)</p>
<p>A: 0.1</p>	<p>A: It means 'put into brackets'</p>
<p>A: the overall pattern e.g. The profits went up</p>	<p>A: Put the numbers in order then identify the middle one (or in between if there are two middle numbers)</p>



Q: What type of triangle is this?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is 0.2 as a fraction?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

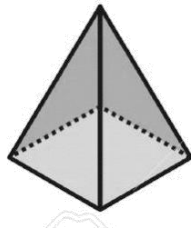
Q: In a 3D shape, what is an **edge**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $\frac{1}{5}$  as a percentage?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the name of this 3D solid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

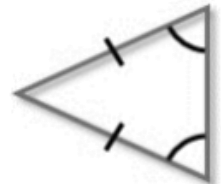
Q: What is  $\frac{1}{5}$  as a decimal?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What type of triangle has no equal sides and no equal angles?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the special name for the two equal angles in an isosceles triangle?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **volume** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What are **perpendicular** lines?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: If you choose names from a hat, what type of sample is that?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How would you identify the **mode** from a set of data?

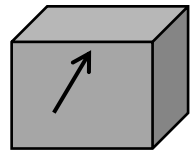
GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

A:  $\frac{1}{5}$

A: isosceles

A: 20%

A: a line connecting two faces



A: 0.2

A: square-based pyramid

A: the **base angles**

A: a **scalene** triangle

A: lines that meet at right angles



A: the amount of space taken up by a 3D solid

A: It is the most common

A: a **simple random sample**

Q: What do you call data that has two modes?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **depreciate** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Why is 8 a **cube number**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

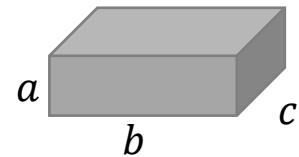
Q: Write down a formula for Pythagoras' theorem

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What are the first five **cube numbers**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the formula for the volume of this cuboid?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the **plan** of a 3D shape?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is special about **similar** shapes?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **highest common factor** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the word **equivalent** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is special about **congruent** shapes?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: How do you know that these two fractions are **equivalent**?

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{8}{12}$$

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A: to go down in value  
(like a second-hand car)

A: bimodal

$$A: a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

A: Because it is  $2 \times 2 \times 2$   
(or 2 cubed)

$$A: a \times b \times c$$

A: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125

A: They have the same angles.  
One is an enlargement of the  
other.

A: A view from above  
(A 'birds-eye view')

A: identical

A: The largest factor of both  
numbers

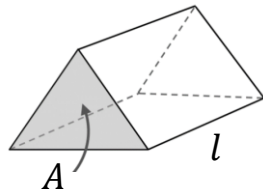
e.g. 2 is the HCF of 10 and 8

A: The numerator  
and denominator  
have been  
multiplied (or  
divided) by the same number: 2

$$\frac{4}{6} \overset{\times 2}{=} \frac{8}{12}$$

A: They are identical  
(One can be rotated or  
reflected)

Q: What is the formula for the volume of this prism?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: This trigonometry looks a bit jumbled up:

**SOC-HAT-OBA**

What should it be?

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Q: What does the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  mean?

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Q: How would you multiply these fractions?

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{7}$$

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Q: What does the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  mean?

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Q: What does the symbol  $<$  mean?

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Q: What does the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does the symbol  $\leq$  mean?

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Q: In the line equation  $y = mx + c$  what does the 'm' mean?

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Q: What is the square root of 16?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: In the line equation  $y = mx + c$  what does the 'c' mean?

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Q: What is the square root of 9?

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<p>A: SOH-CAH-TOA</p>	<p>A: <i>area of end</i> <math>\times</math> <i>length</i> or <math>A \times l</math></p>
<p>A: Multiply the numerators together, and the denominators together: <math>\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{6}{35}</math></p>	<p>A: 5 right and 2 up  (The top number is left/right, the bottom number is up/down)</p>
<p>A: less than</p>	<p>A: 5 left and 2 up  (The top number is left/right, the bottom number is up/down)</p>
<p>A: less than or equal to</p>	<p>A: 5 right and 2 down  (The top number is left/right, the bottom number is up/down)</p>
<p>A: 4  <math>\sqrt{16} = 4</math> because <math>4 \times 4 = 16</math></p>	<p>A: the gradient  e.g. for <math>y = 5x + 3</math> the gradient is 5</p>
<p>A: 3  <math>\sqrt{9} = 3</math> because <math>3 \times 3 = 9</math></p>	<p>A: the y-axis intercept  e.g. the line <math>y = 5x - 3</math> would cross the y-axis at -3</p>

Q: How can you tell that these two ratios are **equivalent**?  
1:5  
2:10

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Q: What is  $5 - -2$  ?

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Q: How does a **Fibonacci-type** sequence work?

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Q: Why is 2 the cube root of 8?

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Why is this number not in **standard form**?

$$17 \times 10^5$$

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Why is 5 the cube root of 125?

$$\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$$

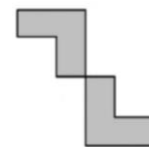
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Q: Why is this number not in **standard form**?

$$6 \times 8^5$$

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the **order of rotational symmetry** of this shape?

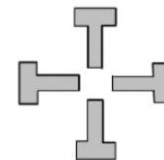


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Q: What type of lines have the same gradient?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the **order of rotational symmetry** of this shape?



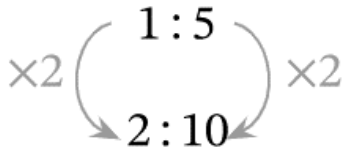
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Q: What is  $5 + -2$  ?

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Q: What is  $5 \times -3$  ?

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<p>A: 7</p> <p>-- becomes + so <math>5 - -2 = 5 + 2 = 7</math></p>	<p>A: Both parts of the ratio have been multiplied by the same number (2)</p> 
<p>A:</p> <p><math>\sqrt[3]{8} = 2</math> because <math>2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8</math></p>	<p>A: Two terms are added to get the next one</p> <p>e.g. 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ... (<math>1 + 1 = 2</math>, <math>1 + 2 = 3</math>, etc.)</p>
<p>A:</p> <p><math>\sqrt[3]{125} = 5</math> because <math>5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125</math></p>	<p>A: The first part of the number has to be less than 10 (and 1 or greater)</p> <p>e.g. <math>6 \times 10^5</math></p>
<p>A: order 2</p> <p>The order of rotational symmetry is the number of ways the shape will look identical as it is rotated through a full turn</p>	<p>A: The second part of the number has to be a power of 10</p> <p>e.g. <math>6 \times 10^5</math></p>
<p>A: order 4</p> <p>The order of rotational symmetry is the number of ways the shape will look identical as it is rotated through a full turn</p>	<p>A: parallel lines</p> <p>e.g. <math>y = 5x + 2</math>, <math>y = 5x - 7</math></p>
<p>A: -15</p> <p>When we multiply or divide, one - makes the answer - two -'s make the answer +</p>	<p>A: 3</p> <p>+ - becomes - so <math>5 + -2 = 5 - 2 = 3</math></p>



Q: What is  $-5 \times -3$  ?

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Q: What is the value of  $\sin 60^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $12 \div -3$  ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the value of  $\cos 30^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is  $-12 \div -3$  ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the value of  $\sin 45^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What does **equidistant** mean?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the value of  $\cos 45^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the value of  $\sin 30^\circ$ ?

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Q: What does **bisect** mean?

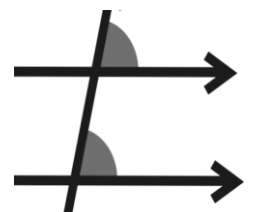
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Q: What is the value of  $\cos 60^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What **type** of angles are shown in this diagram?

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$$A: \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

A: 15

When we multiply or divide,  
one – makes the answer –  
two –'s make the answer +

$$A: \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

A: -4

When we multiply or divide,  
one – makes the answer –  
two –'s make the answer +

$$A: \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

A: 4

When we multiply or divide,  
one – makes the answer –  
two –'s make the answer +

$$A: \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

A: equal distance  
(from two points)

A: cut in half

(We use compasses to bisect a  
line or an angle)

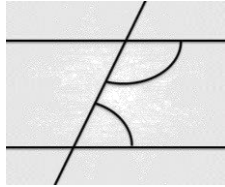
$$A: \frac{1}{2}$$

A: corresponding angles

(They're equal)

$$A: \frac{1}{2}$$

Q: What **type** of angles are shown in this diagram?

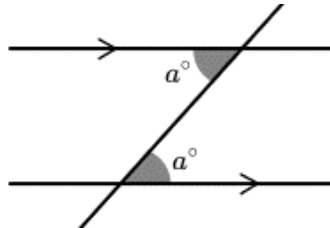


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Q: What would the graph of  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  look like?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What **type** of angles are shown in this diagram?



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Q: What is **simple interest**?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What shape is a quadratic ( $x^2$ ) graph?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: In what type of interest do you pay (or earn) interest on the interest?

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Q: How are bearings measured?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is a **geometric** sequence?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: Why is  $70^\circ$  not written correctly as a bearing?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is the value of  $\tan 30^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

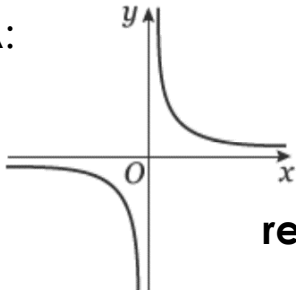
Q: What is the formula triangle for pressure, force and area?

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Q: What is the value of  $\tan 60^\circ$ ?

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

A:



(This is a **reciprocal** graph)

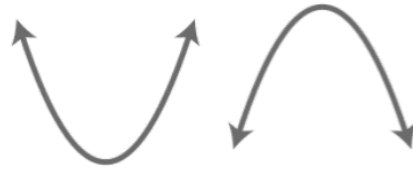
A: co-interior angles  
(They add up to 180°)

A: With simple interest, the interest is the same amount every time

A: alternate angles  
(They're equal)

A: compound interest

A: a U-shape (called a **parabola**)



A: a sequence where we multiply or divide by the same amount each time

e.g. 3, 6, 12, 24, ... (x 2)

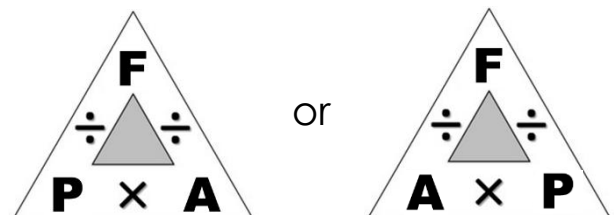
A: clockwise from north

$$A: \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

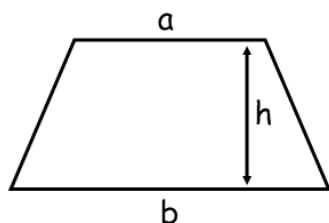
A: Bearings are always written using 3 digits.

It should be 070°

$$A: \sqrt{3}$$



Q: What is the formula for the area of this trapezium?



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Q: What is the value of  $\tan 45^\circ$ ?

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Q: What do we mean by the bearing of "B from A" ?

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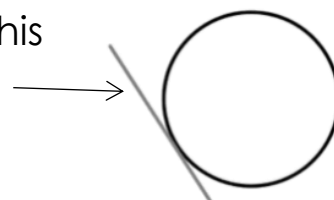
Q: What is the formula for the sum of the interior angles of an n-sided polygon?

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Q: What shape is a quadratic ( $x^2$ ) graph?

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Q: What is this line called?



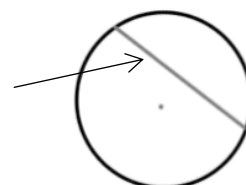
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Q: What type of proportion is represented:

$$y = kx$$

GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What is this line called?



GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

Q: What type of proportion is represented:

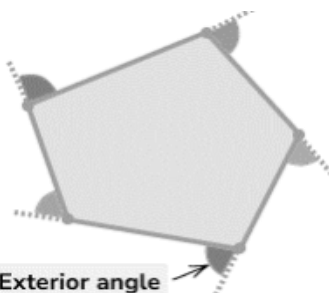
$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

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Q: What are the four conditions for triangles to be congruent?

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Q: What do **exterior angles** always add up to?



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GCSE FOUNDATION MATHS

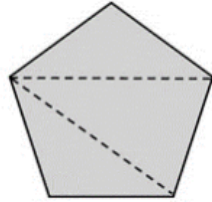
A: 1

A:

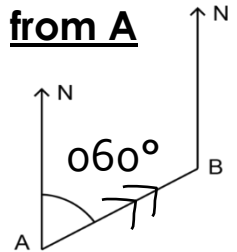
$$\frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$$

A:

$$(n - 2) \times 180$$

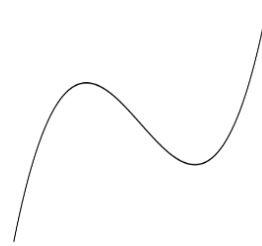


A: The bearing of **B from A** is the direction to travel to get to B from A.



A: a tangent

A:



A: a chord

A: **direct** proportion

A: SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS

A: **inverse** proportion

A:  $360^\circ$