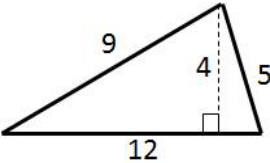


	Topic	Information	Examples	Sparx Clip
1	Significant figures	<p>Significant figures are the digits in a number that contribute to the accuracy of it.</p> <p>We start counting significant figures at the first non-zero digit of a number which is called the first significant figure, the next digit is then called the second significant figure and so on.</p>	<p>Round 3692 to one significant figure 1 s.f. 3692</p> <p>Round 0.07039 to two significant figures. 0.07039 is 0.070 to 2 s.f.</p> <p>Round 24.753 to three significant figures 24.7 is 24.8 to 3 s.f.</p>	M994, M131, M878
2	Co-ordinates and mid-points	<p>Method 1: add the x coordinates and divide by 2, add the y coordinates and divide by 2</p> <p>Method 2: Sketch the line and find the values half way between the two x and two y values.</p>	<p>Find the midpoint between (2,1) and (6,9)</p> $\frac{2+6}{2} = 4 \text{ and } \frac{1+9}{2} = 5$ <p>So, the midpoint is (4,5)</p>	M618, M622, M230
3	Area and units	<p>Area of a Rectangle Length x Width</p> <p>Area of a Parallelogram Base x Perpendicular Height</p> <p>Area of a Triangle Base x Perpendicular Height $\div 2$</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">$A = 24cm^2$</p>	M390, M269, M610, M291, M705, M728
4	Area and circumference	<p>$A = \pi r^2$ which means 'pi x radius squared'.</p> <p>$C = \pi d$ which means 'pi x diameter'</p>	<p>If the radius was 5cm, then: $A = \pi \times 5^2 = 78.5cm^2$</p> <p>If the radius was 5cm, then: $C = \pi \times 10 = 31.4cm$</p>	M135, M595, M208, M431, M169, M231
5	Standard form and ordinary numbers	<p style="text-align: center;">$A \times 10^b$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">where $1 \leq A < 10$, $b = \text{integer}$</p>	<p>$8400 = 8.4 \times 10^3$</p> <p>$0.00036 = 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$</p>	M113, M719, M678