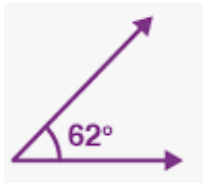
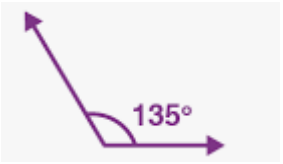
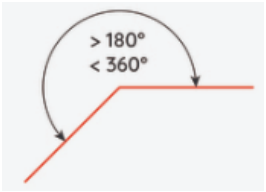
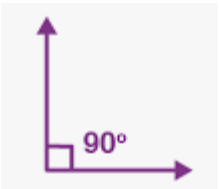
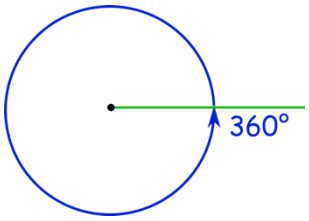
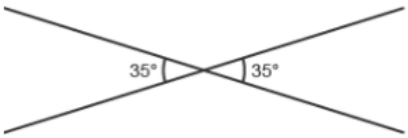
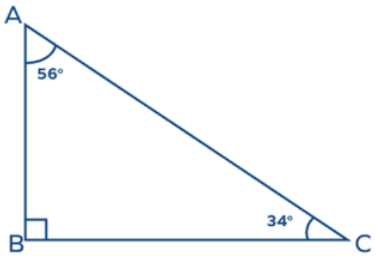
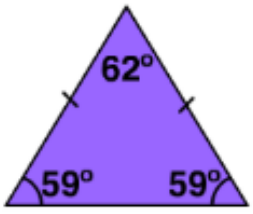
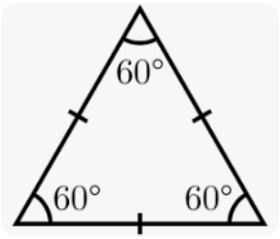
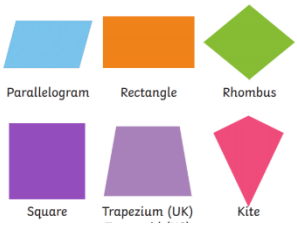
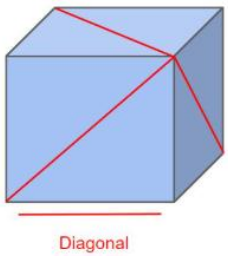
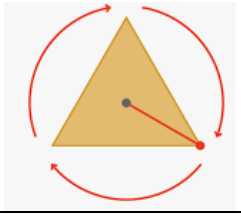
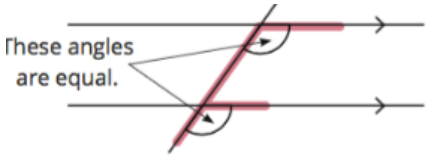
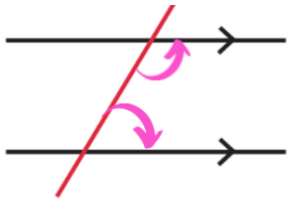
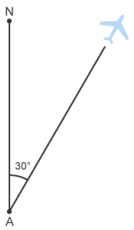
acute angle	**An angle that measures** Greater than 0° but less than 90° 
obtuse angle ob / tuse	**An angle that measures** Greater than 90° but less than 180° 
reflex angle	**An angle that measures** Greater than 180° but less than 360° 
right angle	**An angle of 90°**  One quarter of a complete turn

full turn	**Complete rotation around a fixed point.** 
vertically opposite angles ver / tic / al / ly	**Pairs of angles that are** Directly opposite each other formed at the intersection of two lines. 
scalene triangle sca / lene	A triangle where **no two sides or angles are equal.** 
isosceles triangle i / sos / ce / les	A triangle with **two sides** and **angles that are equal** 

equilateral triangle e / qui / lat / er/ al	A triangle where **all three sides are of equal lengths** 
quadrilaterals quad / ri / lat/ er / als	**A polygon with:** Four straight sides, corners and interior angles. 
diagonal di / ag / o / nal	**Straight line segment that:** Joins two corners of a polygon but is not an edge. 
reflective symmetry re / flec / tive sym / me / try	**When a shape or pattern is reflected in a mirror line or a line of symmetry.** Reflected shape is the same size and distance from the mirror line as the original. 

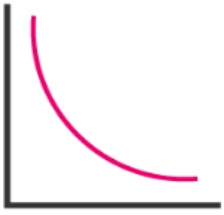
rotational symmetry ro / ta / tion / al sym / me / try	**The order of rotational symmetry is:** When it looks the same after rotation from its starting point. 
polygon pol / y / gon	**A flat two-dimensional (2D) shape with straight sides.** **A polygon can be:** • **Regular -** equal sides and angles • **Irregular –** sides and angles of different lengths and angles.
corresponding angles cor / re / spond / ing	**Between a set of parallel lines** Corresponding angles are in the same position on different parallel lines (form F shape). 
alternate angles al / ter / nate	**Between a set of parallel lines** Alternative angles form a z shape Alternative angles are equal 

co-interior angles co / in / te / ri / or an / gles	**Between a set of parallel lines** Pair of angles that lie inside the same transversal line. Add to 180°. 

bearings	**A measure of direction** That is measured from the north line in a clockwise direction. Given using three digits e.g. 030° 

Proportional Reasoning

direct proportion	As one value increases so does the other 

inverse proportion	As one value decreases so does the other 

Ratio

ratio	**Shows how much of one thing there is compared to another.** Ratios are usually written in the form a:b

simplest form	**When all the numbers in the ratio:** Are divided by the same integer until there are no more common factors (other than 1). For example: 6:12 (divide both numbers by 6) 1:2

equivalent ratio e / quiv / a / lent ra / ti / o	**Have the same values of each other.** To write an equivalent ratio multiply or divide each part in the ratio by the same value.

scale	**To enlarge or reduce a number, quantity or measurement by a given amount.** For example, • To find 75% of a sum • To have 3 times the number of people in a room than before.