

Year 7 - Term 6 - Kemnal Keys

Unit 11: Lines and Angles	Unit 12: Representing Data	Unit 13: Transformations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The angles on a straight line add up to 180°. The angles around a point add up to 360°. When two lines cross, they make pairs of vertically opposite angles, which are equal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A stem and leaf diagram shows numerical data split into a 'stem' and 'leaves'. The key shows you how to read the values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shape has reflected if one half folds exactly on top of the other half. The line on which this fold happens, is called a line of symmetry or mirror line.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Interior angle is inside a shape. An Exterior angle is outside the shape, on a straight line with the interior angle. The properties of a shape are facts about its angles and sides. The angles in a triangle add up to 180°. The angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Scatter Graph plots two sets of data on the same graph. The shape of the graph shows if there is a relationship or correlation between them. A positive correlation has a rising trend from left to right. A negative correlation has a falling trend from left to right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rotation is where a shape is turned around a point, called the centre of rotation. To describe a rotation, you also need the angle and direction (clockwise or anticlockwise).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diagonal is a line that joins two opposite vertices of a shape. When diagonals bisect each other, they cut each other in half. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line of best fit shows the relationship between two sets of data. Draw a line of best fit so that there are the same number of crosses on crosses on each side of the line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A translation is a movement of a shape. To describe a translation, you need to give the movement left or right, followed by the movement up or down.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We show parallel lines using arrows. When a line crosses two parallel lines it creates different angles. Angles that form a Z shape are Alternate angles, which are equal. Angles that form an F shape are Corresponding angles, which are equal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates are read $(x: y)$ The origin is the point $(0, 0)$ on a coordinate grid. The midpoint of a line segment is the point exactly in the middle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shapes are congruent if they are the same shape and size. An enlargement transforms a shape. It is a type of transformation. When enlarging a shape, you multiply all its side lengths by the same number. The number you multiply by is called the scale factor.