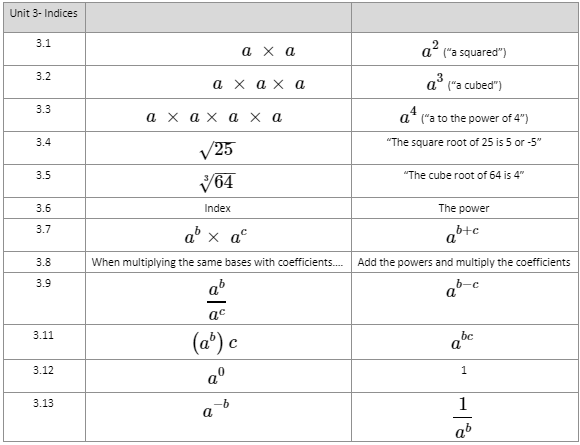
Year 10 Foundation Unit 1 – Factors, multiples, and primes

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| Unit 1 – Factors, multiples, and primes |  |  |
| 1.1 | Factor | A number that divides another number exactly |
| 1.2 | Multiple | A number which is part of another number's times table |
| 1.3 | Prime Number | A number that is only divisible by 1 and itself. Prime numbers only ever have 2 factors |
| 1.4 | Prime factor decomposition | Expressing a number as a product of its prime factors |
| 1.5 | HCF | Highest common factor |
| 1.6 | LCM | Lowest common multiple |

Year 10 Foundation Unit 2 – Powers and Roots

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| Unit 2 – Powers and Roots |  |  |
| 2.1 | Square number | The product when an integer is multiplied by itself |
| 2.2 | Cube number | The product when an integer is multiplied by itself twice |
| 2.3 | The first 15 square numbers are | 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225 |
| 2.4 | The first 5 cube numbers are | 1, 8, 27, 64, 125 |

Year 10 Foundation Unit 3- Indices



Year 10 Foundation Unit 4 – Standard Form

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| Unit 4 – Standard Form |  |  |
| 4.1 | Standard form | A way of writing very big or very small numbers using powers of 10 |
| 4.2 | 10-2 | 0.01 |
| 4.3 | 10-1 | 0.1 |
| 4.4 | 100 | 1 |
| 4.5 | 101 | 10 |
| 4.6 | 102 | 100 |
| 4.7 | 103 | 1000 |
| 4.8 | 0.0004 | 4 x 10-4(the number must be between 1 and 10) |
| 4.9 | 40000 | 4 x 104(the number must be between 1 and 10) |

Year 10 Foundation Unit 5 - Sequences

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| **Unit 5 - Sequences** |  |  |
| **No.** | **Question** | **Answer** |
| 5.1 | A sequence or series is | A list of numbers that follow a pattern |
| 5.2 | Term | A value in a sequence |
| 5.3 | The term-to-term rule | Is how you find the next term in the sequence |
| 5.4 | The nth term rule | Is a formula that can be used to generate any term in the sequence, this is sometimes called the position to term rule |
| 5.5 | n | The position of a term in the sequence |
| 5.6 | In a linear or arithmetic sequence | The difference between the terms is always the same |
| 5.7 | In a geometric sequence | Multiply by a common ratio to get to the next term |
| 5.8 | In a Fibonacci sequence | Add the two previous terms to get the next term |
| 5.9 | The triangular number sequence | A sequence of numbers generated by adding one more than was added to find the previous term. For example, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, ... |
| 5.11 | In a quadratic sequence | There is a common second difference |
| 5.12 | a | First term in a geometric sequence |
| 5.13 | b | Common ration |
| 5.14 | Common ratio | The ratio between two consecutive terms in a sequence |
| 5.15 | The nth terms of quadratic sequences are written in the form | ax2+bx+c |