Keywords: Term 1

Year 7 Maths Class 9-7, 9-6

Unit 1 Topics: Expressions, Fractions and Sequences and Graphs.

We are going to learn what the algebra is and how to find unknown numbers. Also, we will use four operations to calculate with fractions. Lastly, we will explore amazing world of different patterns and sequences.

Keyword	Definition
Index Number	A small number to the top right of a larger (base) number that represents how many times it is multiplied
Multiple	The times tables of a number e.g. 18, 27 and 9000 are multiples of 9
Factor	A whole number (integer) that goes into another number exactly
Prime Number	A number that has exactly 2 factors
Estimate	A value that is similar to the actual answer/value
Product	The result you get when you multiply. e.g.the product of 2 and 3 is 6

Unit 2 Topics: Expressions, Fractions and Sequences and Graphs.

We are going to learn what the algebra is and how to find unknown numbers. We will use four operations to calculate with fractions. Lastly, we will explore amazing world of different patterns and sequences.

Keyword	Definition
Algebraic notation	In algebra we use different notations to mark the specific calculations.
Substitution	Swapping unknown letters with exact values.

Collecting like terms	Combine the like terms by adding or subtracting.
Order of operation	BIDMAS (Brackets, Indices, division, Multiplication, Addition and subtractions)
Expanding brackets	In order to expand single brackets: Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the first term inside the bracket. Multiply the term outside the bracket by the second term inside the bracket.
Factorising expressions	In order to factorise an algebraic expression into a single bracket: Find the highest common factor of each of the terms in the expression. Write the highest common factor (HCF) at the front of a single bracket Fill in each term in the bracket by multiplying out.
Linear sequence	A number pattern, which increases (or decreases) by the same amount each time is called a linear sequence. The amount it increases or decreases by common difference.
"n"th term rule	To find the nth term, first calculate the common difference, d. Next multiply each term number of the sequence (n = 1, 2, 3, …) by the common difference. Then add or subtract a number from the new sequence to achieve a copy of the sequence given in the question.