Level 1 Functional Skills Maths – self assessment activity

Name _____ Date_____

Whole Numbers	Ratio	Diagrams
The numbers {0, 1, 2, 3, ...} etc. There is no fractional or decimal part.	Shows the relative sizes of two or more values. Can show by using the **:** to separate values Example: 3 boys to 2 girls 3:2	A drawing used to describe something. It will be 'to scale or 'not to scale.'
Negative Numbers	**Simple formula**	**Models**
Less than zero. … written with a minus sign in front	A special type of equation that shows the relationship between different variables. Example: The formula for the volume of a box is **v = l × w × h**	Something that is made to be like another thing. 'This is a model of a house.'
Perimeter	**Money**	**Shapes**
The distance around a two-dimensional shape.	£ pounds, pence $ etc.	Common two dimensional (2D) shapes are: circles, squares, triangles, etc. Common three dimensional (3D) shapes are: spheres, cubes, pyramids, etc.
Add	**Time**	**Tables**
... bringing two or more numbers (or things) together to make a new total. Add, Sum, Plus, Increase, Total +	Time is the ongoing sequence of events taking place. The past, present and future. We measure time using seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years. Clocks measure time.	Numbers or quantities arranged in rows and columns

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Name _____ Date_____

Subtract	Length	Charts
... taking one number away from another Subtract, Minus, Less, Difference, Decrease, Take Away, Deduct	Distance. How far from end to end. Or from one point to another. Example: the length of a guitar is about 1 metre	a special chart that uses "pie slices" to show relative sizes of data
Multiply	**Weight**	**Graphs**
... (in its simplest form) **repeated addition**. Multiply, Product, By, Times, Lots Of	"Heaviness". The downward force caused by gravity on an object. Measured in grams, kilograms and tonnes (metric), or ounces, pounds, stones and tons (Imperial).	A diagram of values, usually shown as lines or bars.
Divide	**Capacity**	**Organise data**
Splitting into equal parts or groups. It is the result of "fair sharing".	The amount that something can hold. Liquid is measured in millilitres (ml) centilitres (cl) or litres (l)	Laying out number information to make better sense of it, to compare values, etc.
Fractions	**Temperature**	**Mean (Average)**
... part of a whole. the bottom number is **how many parts the whole is divided into** the top number is **how many parts we have**.	How hot or cold a thing is. …is measured using a thermometer, usually in the Celsius (C) or Fahrenheit (F) scale.	... the **sum** divided by the **count** (number of numbers) To calculate: Just add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are.

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Name _____ Date_____

Decimals	Convert	Range
A number that contains a decimal point.	E.g. Convert metres to centimetres, hours to days, minutes to hours, millilitres to litres.	The difference between the lowest and highest values.
Percentages	**Area**	**Probability (Likelihood)**
Parts per 100. The symbol is %	The size of a surface. The amount of space inside the boundary of a flat (2-dimensional) object such as a rectangle.	…is how likely it is that an event will happen. You can measure it with a number like 10% or 1/10 chance of rain or you can use words such as **impossible, unlikely, possible, even chance, likely** and **certain.**
Equivalence	**Compare values**	**Diagrams**
Having the same value. E.g. 120 seconds is equivalent to 2 minutes. ¼ is equivalent to 0.25 and to 25%	E.g. one number is the same as, or smaller than, or bigger than, another number: We use **= (equals), > (more than), < (less than)**	A drawing that is used to describe something.
Metric System		**Reverse check**
A system of measuring based on: · The metre for length · The kilogram for mass · The second for time		Doing a maths operation backwards to check your answer e.g. 1 + 2 = 3 so 3 – 2 = 1 7 x 8 = 56 so 56 ÷ 7 = 8 and 56 ÷ 8 = 7