

# Transfer Club -Helpful Hints 18<sup>th</sup> May

## Working through the pack

\*Revision Book- Carefully read pgs 38, 41 & 44

\*Windmill Press Mathematics Series 1 Paper 2. Work through this paper. Do not worry about doing it within a set time. Recording sheet at the back

\*AQE step 3. Try to do this within the time (or beat last weeks' time)

**Remember, as the weeks pass topics will have already been covered, keep looking back at previous help-sheets for videos and facts.**

## Some videos to watch

1. Rotational Symmetry

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blQjglPb1jw>

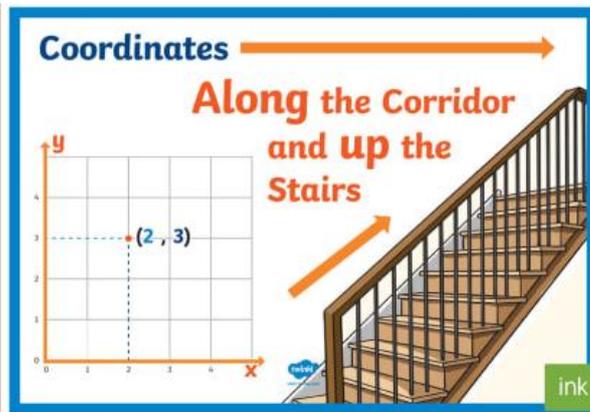
2. Plurals

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ElyzulrMXkl>

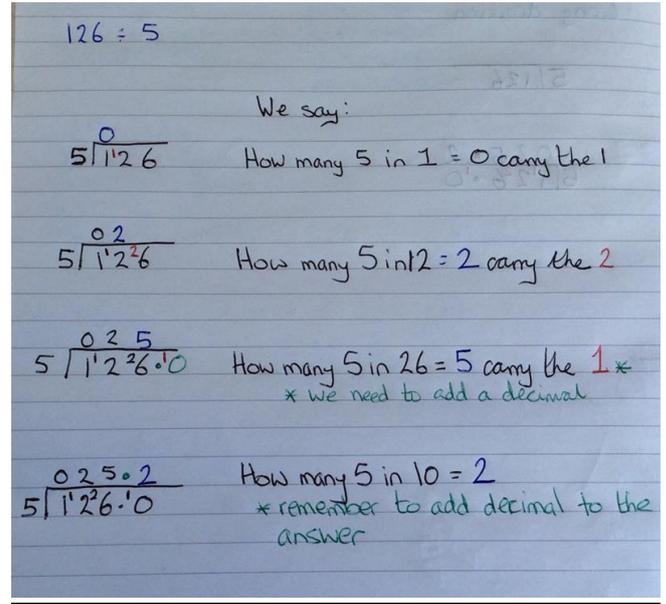
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7RRPqkPnRI8>

# Facts to learn

## Coordinates



## Division



## Scale

### What is a map scale?

The scale of a map shows how much you would have to enlarge your map to get the actual size of the piece of land you are looking at. For example, your map has a scale of 1:25 000, which means that every 1cm on the map represents 25 000 of those same units of measurement on the ground (for example, 25 000cm = 250 metres). That might sound a bit complicated, but OS maps have been designed to make understanding scale easy. Look at the front of a 1:25 000 scale map and you will see that the scale has been also written out for you like this:

**4cm to 1km**

This means that every 4cm on a map = 1km in real life. To make it even easier, the grid lines are exactly 4cm apart, so every square is 1km by 1km.

Maps are made at different scales for different purposes. The 1:25 000 scale map is very useful for walking, but if you use it in a car you will quickly drive off the edge! On the other hand, maps at 1:250 000 scale (note the extra zero) show lots more area, but in far less detail.

**A map scale is the size ratio of a feature on the map to the one in the real world**