

Welcome to this book

This book will help you revise the maths you have learnt in Years 1 and 2.

Red headings show you which topic is covered.


Find out about words in **bold** by turning to the Glossary.

This tells you which page can help you with this topic.

Adding and subtracting measures

When solving problems that include measurements, it can help to highlight or circle the numbers and the units of measurement (such as cm, kg, and so on). Here they are highlighted in yellow.

Olivia uses **35cm** of ribbon which she cuts from a length of ribbon that is **91cm** long. How much ribbon is left?




Decide what you must do with the numbers and choose your method.

Subtract 35cm from 91cm, perhaps using a written method, like this.

	tens	ones
	9	1
-	3	5
	5	6

Answer 56cm

Sasa puts **200g** of butter, **500g** of flour and **100g** of sugar into a bowl. How much is in the bowl?




Answer $200g + 500g + 100g = 800g$

Remember
Highlight or circle the numbers and units of measurement in the problem to make it easier.

Test yourself

- a Ben cuts 37cm from a length of wood that is 74cm long. What length is left?
b Ella is 45cm taller than Jack. Jack is 73cm tall. How tall is Ella?
c David's cat weighs 8kg less than his dog. His dog weighs 13kg. How heavy is his cat?



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Comparing and ordering measures

When you compare or order **lengths, masses or capacities** always look at the units first to make sure they are the same.


Put these lengths in order, starting with the smallest.
36m, 61m, 45m, 17m

All the measures are in metres. If the units are the same, then compare the numbers. 17 is the smallest, followed by 36, 45 and then 61.
Answer 17m, 36m, 45m, 61m

Using the < or > signs

To show which measure is larger or smaller, use the < (less than) or > (greater than) signs. When using the < or > signs, remember that the wider part of the sign is next to the larger number (see page 11).
 $53m > 48m$ $92g < 98g$


Show which measure is larger using the < or > signs
73ml 69ml



Answer 73ml > 69ml

Show which measure is smaller using the < or > signs
3000g 20kg

In this example the units of measure are different. 3000g = 3kg, so even though 3000 is bigger than 20, 20kg is bigger than 3000g.
Answer 3000g < 20kg



Test yourself

- Show which measure in each pair is larger using the < or > signs.
a 66kg 81kg c 95m 97m
b 68cm 33cm d 44ml 50ml
- Show which measure in each pair is larger using the < or > signs. Make sure you check the units.
a 1kg 1g c 50l 50ml
b 2cm 2m d 5kg 50g

Remember
If the units are not the same, think carefully about which is larger.

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Illustrations and diagrams help you to understand the topic.

Test yourself questions to check your understanding (answers are at the back of the book).

Remember boxes summarise important information.

How to revise

- Turn to the topic and read about it.
- Read the Remember box and then cover it up. Can you remember what it says?
- Read the Test yourself questions and write your answers on a piece of paper.
- Check your answers against the right answers at the back of the book.
- If you got any answers wrong, read the topic again, then have another go at the questions.
- If you got the answers right – well done! Move on to the next topic.
- Once you have worked through this revision guide, move on to the maths papers in the **KS1 SATs Maths and English Practice Papers**.

Tips for tests

- Always read the question carefully before you answer it.
- Have a go at as many questions as you can. If there is a question you really can't answer, just move on to the next one. You can always come back to it if you have time.
- Try to get an idea of what the answer should be before you work it out.
- If you have time at the end, check through your work.