## Canonbury Home Learning <u>Year 5 Maths</u> <u>Summer week 6 Lesson 3 – 03.06.20</u> <u>Starter</u>

LO: I can use doubling to multiply by 4, 8 and 16

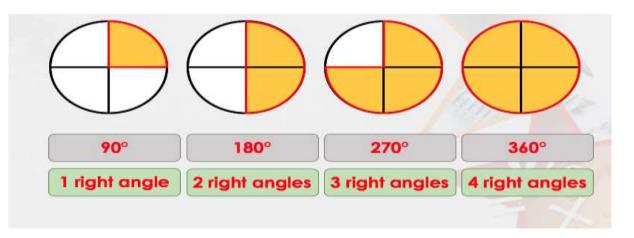
Double the previous number each time to multiply the starting number by 4, 8 or 16.

	Double (x2)	x4	x8	x16
21				
76				
63				
58				
92				
85				
91				
95				
40				
47				
157				
311				

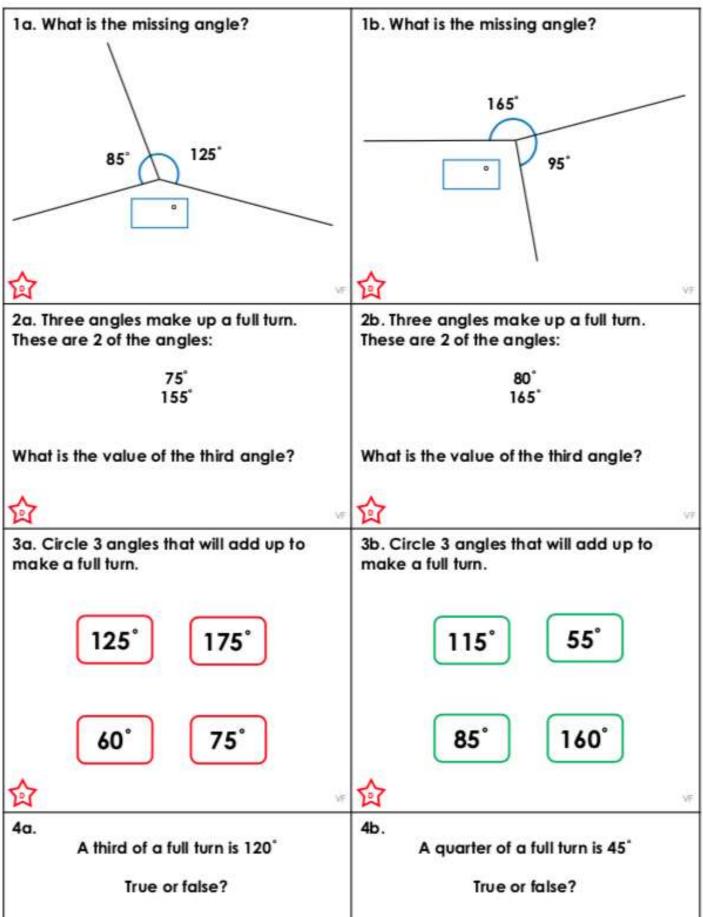
<u>Year 5 Maths</u> <u>Summer week 6 Lesson 3 – 03.06.20</u> LO: To calculate angles around a point Success Criteria:

- 1. Remember there are 360 degrees around a point (a full turn)
- 2. Add together the angles you already know.
- 3. Take this amount away from 360.

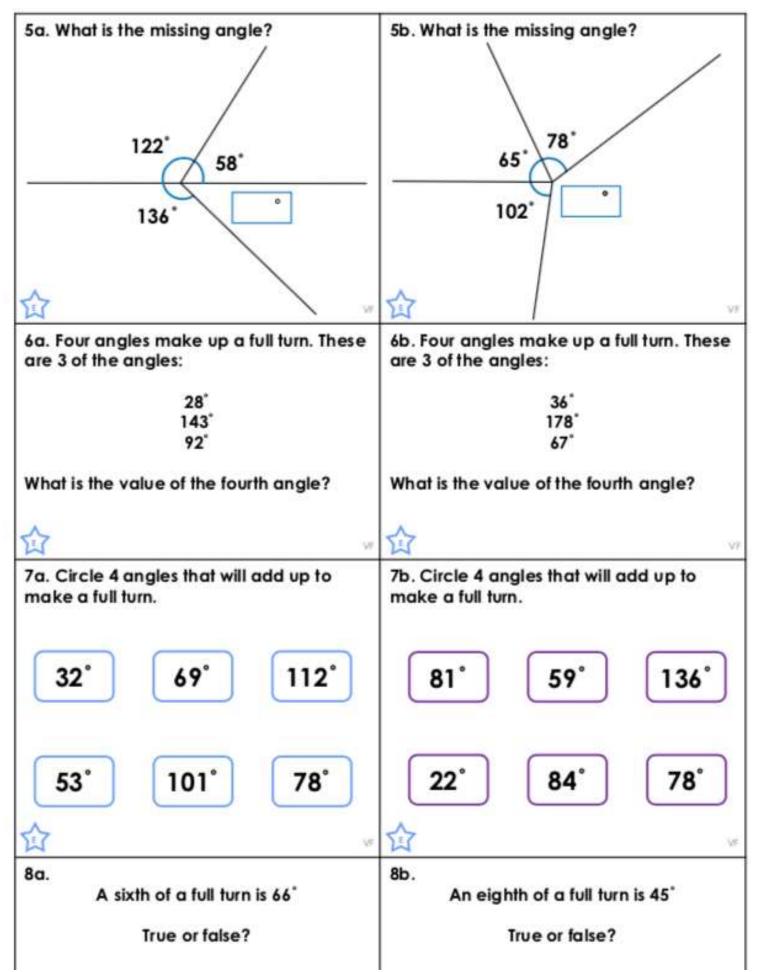
## <u>Model</u>



## <u>MILD</u>



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<u>SPICY</u>



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## RED HOT

9a. What is the missing angle?	9b. What is the missing angle?	
78 <sup>°</sup> 63 <sup>°</sup> 92 <sup>°</sup>	23. 89. 32.	
	合 vr	
10a. Five angles make up a full turn. These are 4 of the angles:	10b. Five angles make up a full turn. These are 4 of the angles:	
54	54'	
13	66"	
93° 64°	124"	
64	71	
What is the value of the fifth angle?	What is the value of the fifth angle?	
<b>会</b>	<b>合</b> "	
11a. Circle 5 angles that will add up to make a full turn.	11b. Circle 5 angles that will add up to make a full turn.	
42° 36° 89°	104° 19° 83°	
32° 98° 95°	98° 22° 56°	
12a. Three-ninths of a full turn is 120°	12b. Five-eighths of a full turn is 200°	
True or false?	True or false?	

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