Canonbury Home Learning

Year 5 Maths

Summer week 6 Lesson 4 – 04.06.20

<u>Starter</u>

Get an adult to time you answering these questions, can you do it again and beat your time – maybe let me know your best time for others to beat.

2 × 2 =	4 × 2 =	8 × 5 =	3 × 10 =	5 × 6 =	12 × 2 =
10 × 4 =	2 × 8 =	12 × 10 =	5 × 5 =	9 × 2 =	3 × 5 =
6 × 10 =	7 × 2 =	8 × 10 =	5 × 10 =	1 × 2 =	9 × 10 =
11 × 2 =	6 × 2 =	5 × 1 =	0 × 2 =	10 × 2 =	11 × 5 =
3 × 2 =	5 × 0 =	2 × 4 =	5 × 4 =	0 × 10 =	7 × 5 =
2 × 1=	6 × 5 =	10 × 9 =	2 × 9 =	2 × 7 =	5 × 9 =
5 × 3 =	5 × 2 =	10 × 12 =	2 × 10 =	10 × 11 =	4 × 5 =
10 × 1 =	5 × 8 =	5 × 7 =	2 × 11 =	5 × 11 =	8 × 2 =
9 × 5 =	2 × 6 =	1 × 5 =	1 × 10=	2 × 3 =	2 × 12 =
10 × 5 =	4 × 10 =	10 × 0 =	2 × 5 =	10 × 7 =	12 × 5 =
11 × 10 =	10 × 6 =	5 × 12 =	10 × 10 =	10 × 3 =	10 × 8 =
7 × 10 =	12 × 10 =	2 × 3 =	12 × 5 =	10 × 12 =	4 × 10 =
5 × 5 =	9 × 2 =	3 × 5 =	10 × 10 =	5 × 0 =	10 × 1 =
2 × 8 =	7 × 2 =	5 × 6 =	6 × 3 =	12 × 10 =	1 × 5 =

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Year 5 Maths

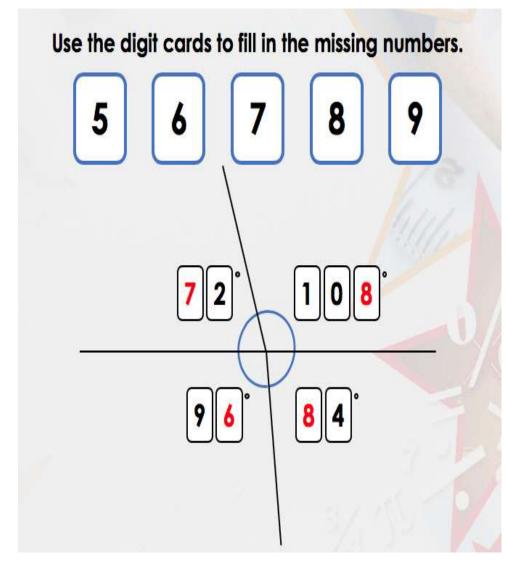
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LO: To calculate angles around a point

Success Criteria:

- 1. Remember there are 360 degrees around a point (a full turn)
- 2. Remember 280 degrees on a straight line
- 3. Remember 90 degrees in a right angle.

Model



First: Look at the top

2 numbers, They must add to 180 as on a straight line. One ends in '2' so the other must end in '8' to make the units digit '0'. Therefore the larger angle is 108 and

180-108= 72.

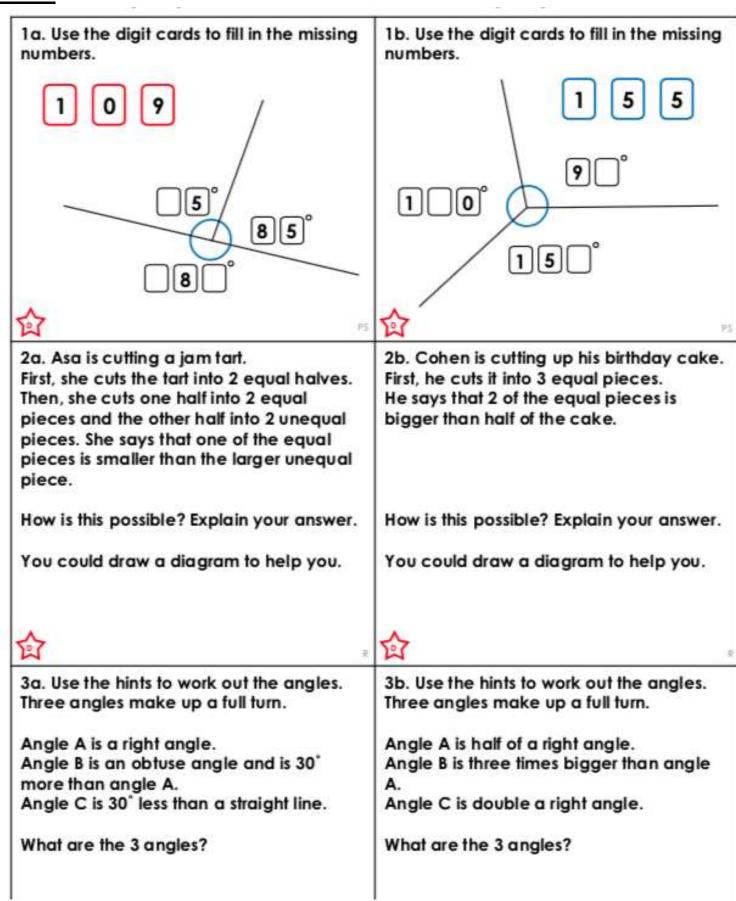
Second The bottom 2 must also add to 180. One ends in '4' so the other must end in '6' to make the units digit '0'. 180-96 = 84.

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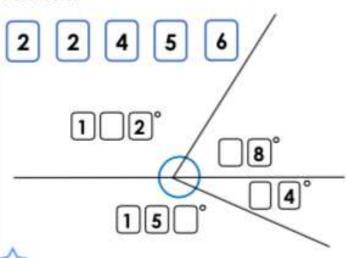
LO: To calculate angles around a point

MILD

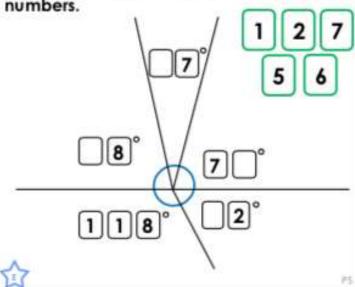


SPICY

4a. Use the digit cards to fill in the missing numbers.



4b. Use the digit cards to fill in the missing numbers.



5a. Alfie is cutting a cake. First, he cuts the cake into 2 equal halves.

Then, he cuts one half of the cake into 3 equal pieces.

He cuts the other half of the cake into 2 unequal pieces. One of these pieces makes an obtuse angle.

Alfie says that one of the three equal pieces of cake is bigger than the smaller unequal piece.

How is this possible? Explain your answer.

You could draw a diagram to help you.

5b. Evie is cutting a meat pie. First, she cuts the cake into 2 equal halves. Then, she cuts one of the halves into 4 equal pieces and the other half she cuts into 3 unequal pieces. One of the unequal pieces is a right angle. Evie says that one of the other unequal pieces is smaller than one of the 4 equal pieces.

How is this possible? Explain your answer.

You could draw a diagram to help you.



6a. Use the hints to work out the angles. Four angles make up a full turn.

Angle A is half of a right angle.

Angle B is double angle A.

Angle C is a third more than Angle B.

Angle D is an obtuse angle and a multiple of 5.

What are the 4 angles?

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6b. Use the hints to work out the angles.
Four angles make up a full turn.

Angle A is a multiple of 5 and 7. Angle B is triple angle A. Angle C is an obtuse angle. Angle D is a third of angle C.

What are the 4 angles?

RED HOT

7a. Use the digit cards to fill in the missing numbers.

3 4 5 8

8 9

7b. Use the digit cards to fill in the missing numbers.

1 2 3 5

6 9

8a. Lacey is cutting up a pizza. First, she cuts the pizza into 4 equal pieces. Then, she cuts 1 of the 4 equal pieces into 3 equal pieces. She cuts another one of the 4 equal pieces into 2 equal pieces. She says that 2 of the 3 equal pieces added together are larger than one of the 2 equal pieces.

How is this possible? Explain your answer.

You could draw a diagram to help you.

8b. Josef is cutting up a custard tart. First, he cuts it into 5 equal pieces. He cuts 2 of the pieces into 2 equal pieces and 3 of the pieces into 3 equal parts.

He says that 4 of the 3 equal parts is bigger than 2 of the 2 equal parts.

How is this possible? Explain your answer.

You could draw a diagram to help you.



9a. Use the hints to work out the angles. Five angles make up a full turn.

Angle A is a sixth of a straight line.

Angle B is a multiple of 12 and 9; less than a right angle but more than 45°.

Angle C is double angle B.

Angle D and angle E are opposite angles.

What are the 5 angles?

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9b. Use the hints to work out the angles. Five angles make up a full turn.

Angle A is an eighth of a full turn. Angle B is three times bigger than angle A.

Angle C is a third of a straight line.

Angle D is double angle E.

What are the 5 angles?