

Starter

1) Write the place value of the underlined digit under each of the numbers.

27, <u>5</u> 02	<u>7</u> 1,918	132, <u>8</u> 25	7 <u>4</u> 9,327	28,1 <u>7</u> 6
500	<u>70,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>70</u>

5 <u>1</u> 3,295	<u>8</u> 34,247	<u>3</u> 6,429	625, <u>2</u> 31	<u>9</u> 17,438
<u>10,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>



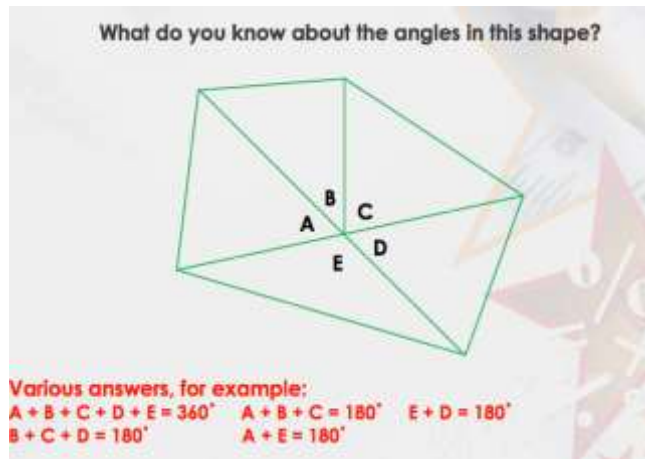
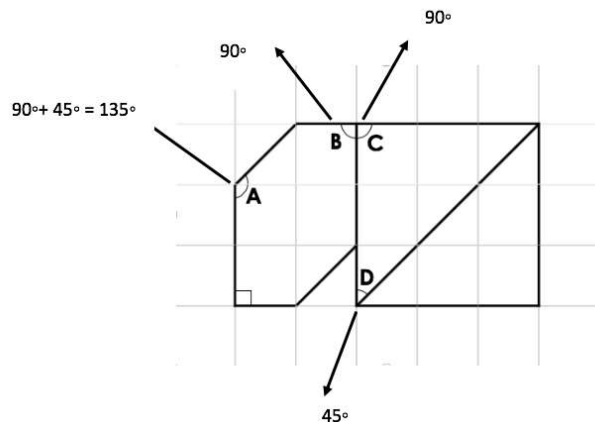
Summer week 6 Lesson 5 – 05.06.20

LO: To calculate length and angles in shapes

Success Criteria:

- | |
|--|
| 1. Remember right angles = 90° |
| 2. Half a right angle = 45° |
| 3. Angles on a straight line = 180° |
| 4. Angles on a point = 360° |

Model



B+C+D = angles on a straight line.

A+E = angles on straight line

A+B+C+D+E = angles around a point.

Now complete these:

1a. A = 2cm; B = 4cm; C = 6cm

2a. A = 90° ; B = 135°

3a. False, side A is 8cm

4a. 1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – D; 4 – C

Canonbury Home Learning
Year 5 Maths

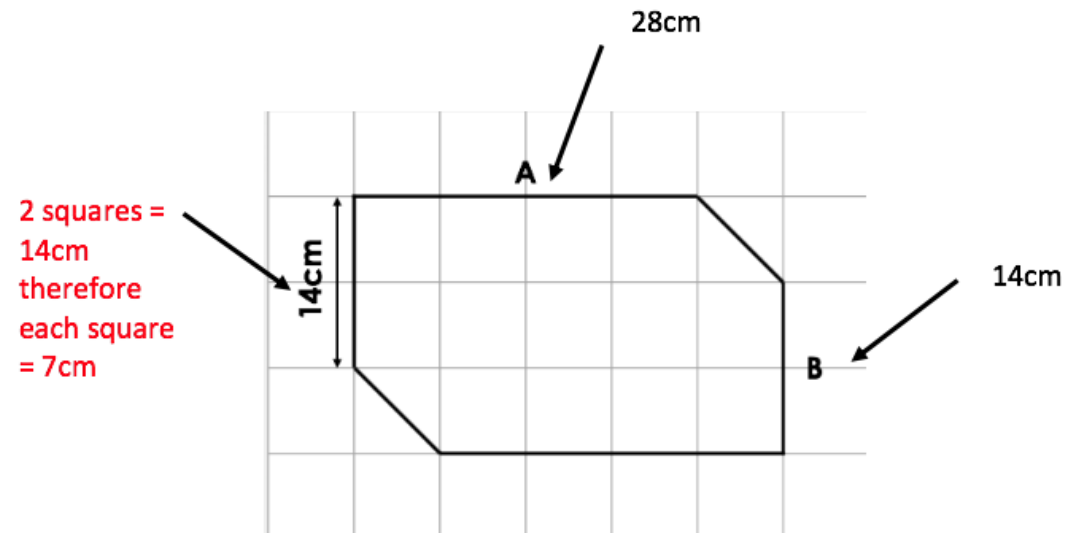
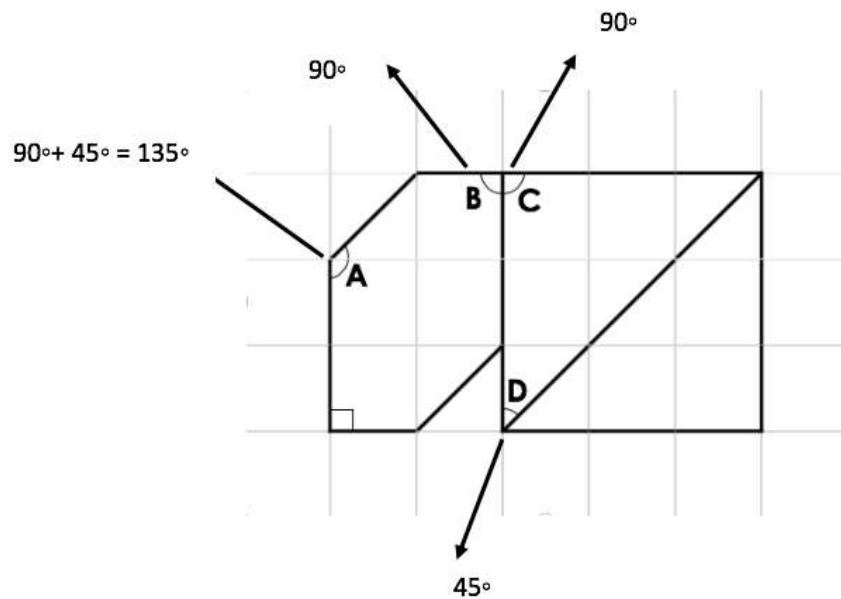
Summer week 6 Lesson 5 – 05.06.20

LO: To calculate length and angles in shapes

Success Criteria:

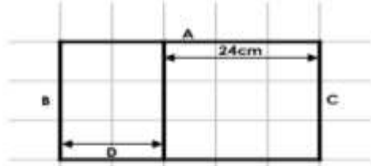
1. Remember right angles = 90°	2.
3. Half a right angle = 45°	4.
5. Angles on a straight line = 180°	6.
7. Angles on a point = 360°	8.

Model:

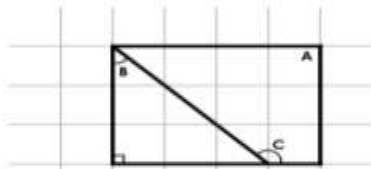


Task 1

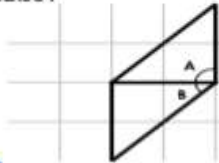
5a. Calculate the length of sides A, B, C and D.



6a. Calculate angles A, B and C.

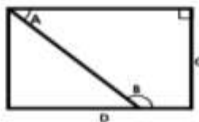


7a. Angle A and Angle B total 145° . True or false?



8a. Match the lengths and angles to the shape.

- 1. 12cm
- 2. 135°
- 3. 45°
- 4. 9cm



5a. **A = 40cm; B = 24cm; C = 24cm; D = 16cm**

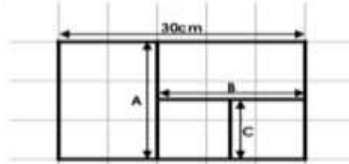
6a. **A = 90° ; B = 45° ; C = 135°**

7a. **False, angle A and B total 135°**

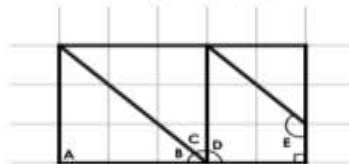
8a. **1 - D; 2 - B; 3 - A; 4 - C**

Task 2

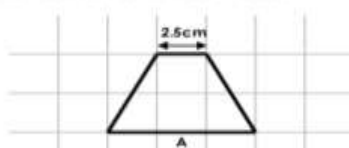
9a. Calculate the length of sides A, B and C.



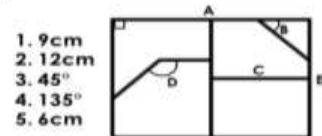
10a. Calculate angles A, B, C, D and E.



11a. Side A is 7cm. True or false?



12a. Match the lengths and angles to the shape.



- 1. 9cm
- 2. 12cm
- 3. 45°
- 4. 135°
- 5. 6cm

9a. **A = 18cm; B = 18cm; C = 9cm;**

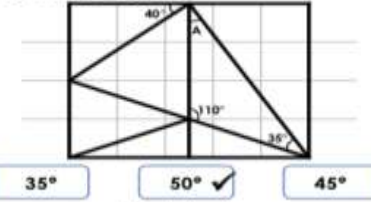
10a. **A = 90° ; B = 45° ; C = 45° ; D = 90° ; E = 135°**

11a. **False, side A is 7.5cm**

12a. **1 - E; 2 - A; 3 - B; 4 - D; 5 - C**

Task 3

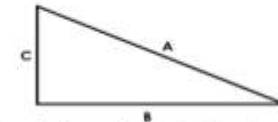
7a. Liam thinks he has picked the correct degrees for angle A.



Do you agree? Explain why.




8a. Bridget has a triangle with a perimeter of between 15cm and 30cm. Side A is 2cm longer than side B. Side B is 5cm longer than side C.



What length is each side? Give 3 possible answers.




9a. Jordan and Tia are calculating angles in a shape.



Jordan

A quadrilateral always has at least one right angle.



Tia

A quadrilateral sometimes has a right angle but can have angles less and more than 90° .

Who is correct? Why?

7a. **Liam is not correct because the internal angles of a triangle equal 180° . If one angles is 110° , the other is 35° , the third angle must be 35° .**

8a. **Answers include: A = 8cm, B = 6cm and C = 1cm; A = 10cm, B = 8cm and C = 3cm; A = 12cm, B = 10cm and C = 5cm.**

9a. **Tia is correct as a quadrilateral such as a square or rectangle has a right angle but other quadrilaterals have no right angles.**

