



Drake Class

Year 6 Maths Home Learning Activities

Week beginning Monday 27/04/20



Geometry

This topic is a recap of knowledge that they have covered previously. So if you feel like you may have seen these problems before, you may have.

Step 1: Pick a starting point on the compass and describe a turn.

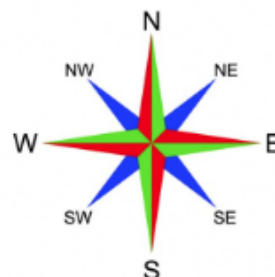
Use the mathematical words to describe your turns:

• Clockwise • Anti-clockwise • Degrees • Acute • Obtuse • Reflex • Right angle

Acute: smaller than 90 degrees – aww...it's so aCUTE

Obtuse: between 90 and 180 degrees.

Reflex: Larger than 180 degrees – If you're FLEXible your arm will bend beyond a straight line.



Always, sometimes or never true?

- If I turn from North-East to North-West, I have turned 90°
- If I turn from East to North-West, I will have turned through an obtuse angle.
- If I turn from South-West to South, my turn will be larger than 350°

Which angle is the odd one out?

180°

45°

79°

270°

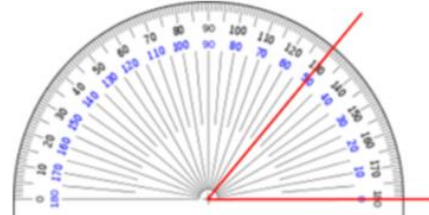
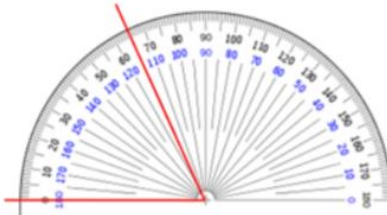
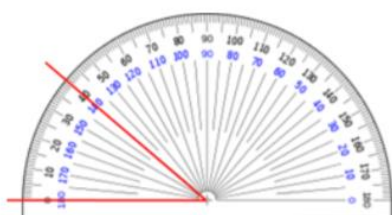
Could another angle be the odd one out for a different reason?

Step 2: If you have a protractor at home, then look at drawing and measuring angles. There is also this great online protractor exercise <https://www.mathplayground.com/measuringangles.html>. If you don't have one, just answer these questions:

Put these angles in order of size. Explain how you know.

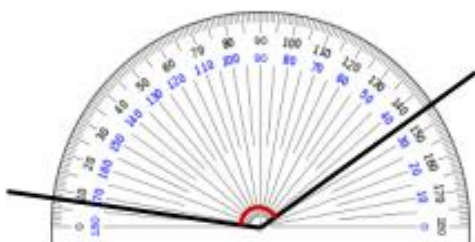


Read the angles on the protractors.



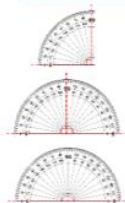
Extension Problem:

Rosie is measuring an obtuse angle.
What's her mistake?



Step 3:

Using your knowledge of a right angle, recognise two right angles are equivalent (the same as) to a straight line, or a straight line is a half of a turn. Angles on a straight line add to 180 degrees, they use this to calculate missing angles on straight lines. I have added a video to help you out with this and step 4 if you need it.

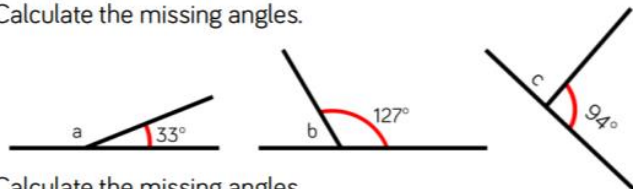


There are _____ degrees in a right angle.

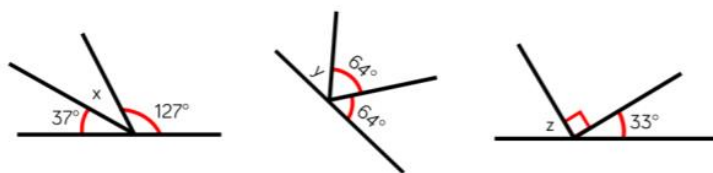
There are _____ right angles on a straight line.

There are _____ degrees on a straight line.

Calculate the missing angles.



Calculate the missing angles.



Is there more than one way to calculate the missing angles?

Extension Problem:

Here are two angles.



Angle b is a prime number between 40 and 50

Use the clue to calculate what the missing angles could be.

Jack is measuring two angles on a straight line.

My angles measure 73° and 108°



Explain why at least one of Jack's angles must be wrong.

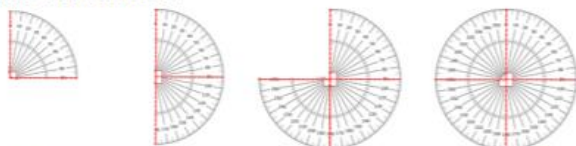
Step 4: Draw your own straight line angle problems.

If you have a protractor, practise drawing your own angles. If you haven't, then estimate and label your own.

Step 5:

There are 360 degrees in a full turn.

Complete the sentences.



$\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn = 1 right angle = 90°

$\frac{1}{2}$ of a turn = _____ right angles = _____°

$\frac{3}{4}$ of a turn = 3 right angles = _____°

A full turn = _____ right angles = _____°

Calculate the missing angles.



You will need your knowledge about straight lines too!

Additional areas to work on:

Play on Hit the Button - focus multiplication tables.

Work through the areas of last week's arithmetic paper and then on an area they are unsure of. (Look at the Calculation Policy on the school website under 'Curriculum' and then 'Maths' for help in how to support + - x and ÷) <https://www.sampford-peverell-primary.devon.sch.uk/website/maths/459621>

Also in the maths section of the website is a link to a fantastic maths revision interactive resource which gives the children extra questions in whichever area of maths they would like to work on a little more – with YouTube links to explain the process!