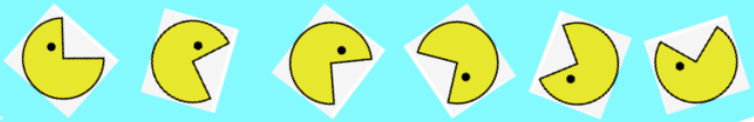
Week beginning 15th June 2020

Lesson 1 : I can identify right angles.

A right angle measure 90 degrees or 90 ° .

It makes an L shape but remember , the L can be upside down, back-to-front; whatever way you turn or pace it, it still makes 90°.



<u>Make a right angle gobbler.</u>

Cut out the yellow shape .
OR
Draw a small circle.
Fold it in half, then fold in half again.
Cut out 1/4 .

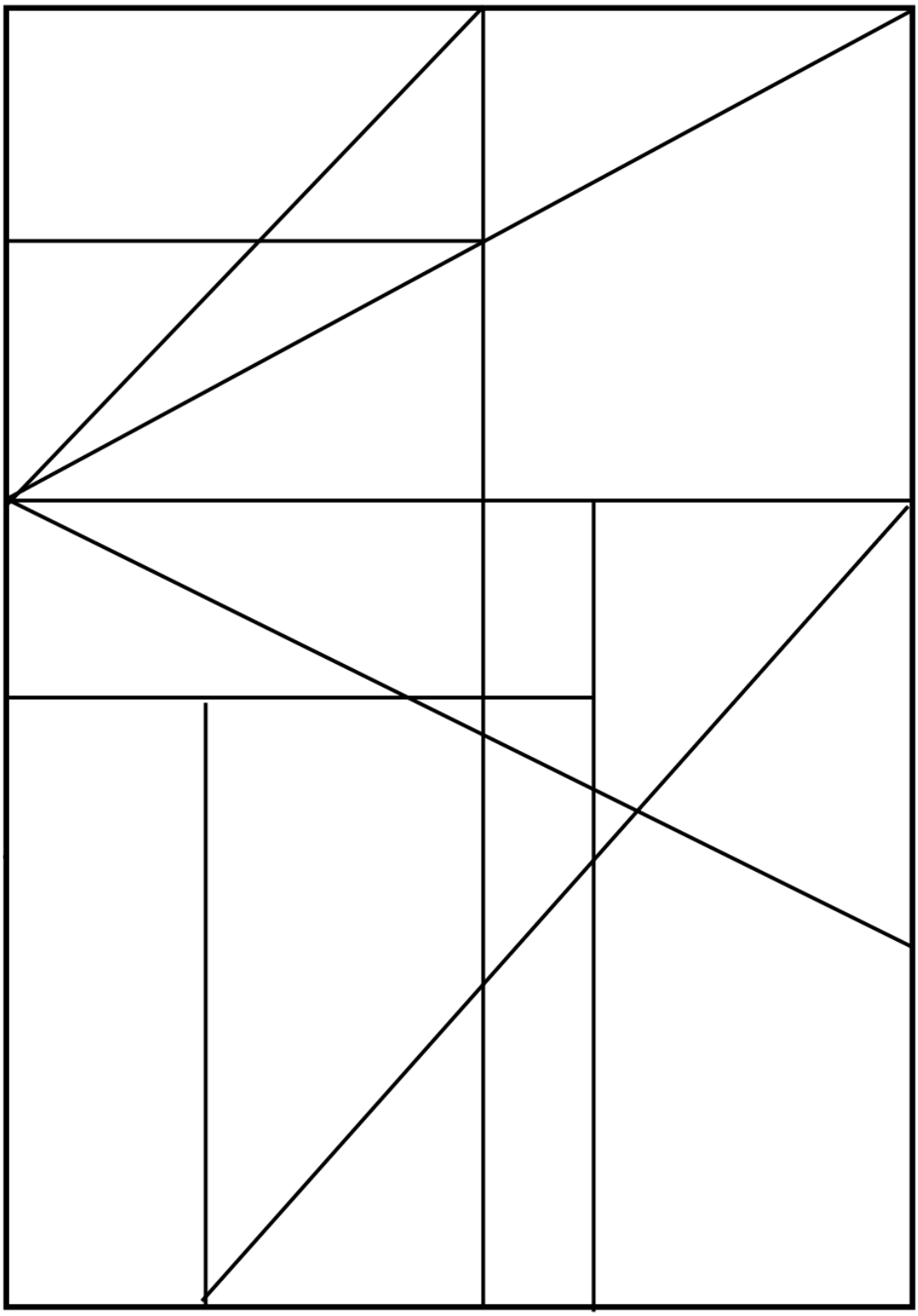
Now, use your Right Angle Gobbler to find some right angles in your home or garden/outside.

How many can you find in 15 minutes?

In which room can you find the most right angles?
Did you find more right angles inside or outside of your home?

NOW find the right angles in the sheet below.

Draw on the right angles like this:



Lesson 2
I can identify and compare angles .
Use your right angle gobbler to label the angles A , R or O.

Smaller than a right angle (acute)	Right angle	Larger than a right angle (obtuse)
Less than 90 degrees < 90 °	90 degrees 90°	Greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees > 9 0 ° , < 180°

1) 

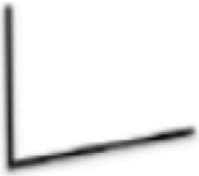
2) 

3) 

4) 

5) 

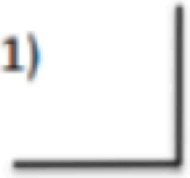
6) 

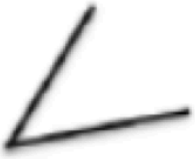
7) 

8) 

9) 

10) 

11) 

12) 

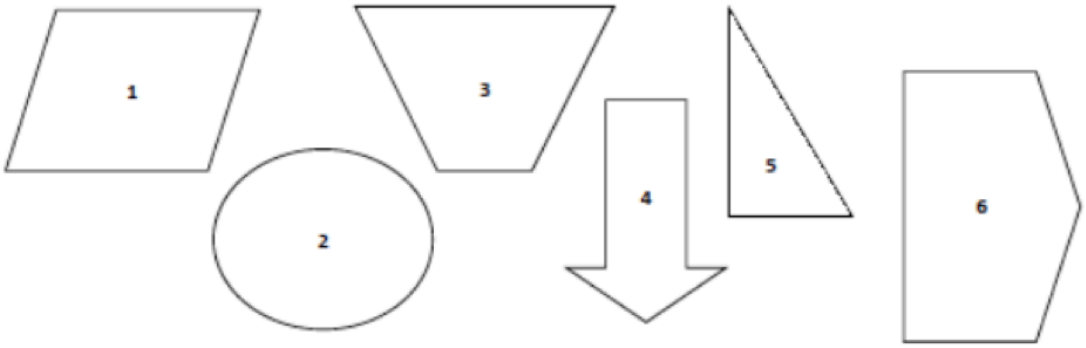
13) 

14) 

15) 

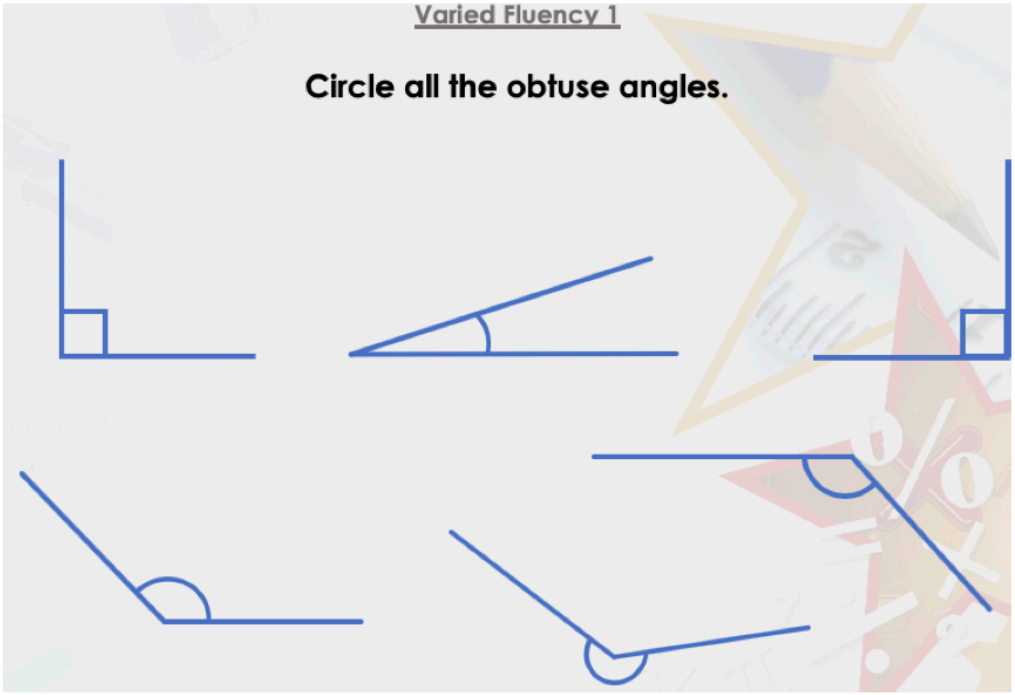
Next, use your right angle checker to find how many of each type of angle there is in the shapes below.

Number of shape	Angles		
	Right angles	Obtuse	Acute
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			



Varied Fluency 1

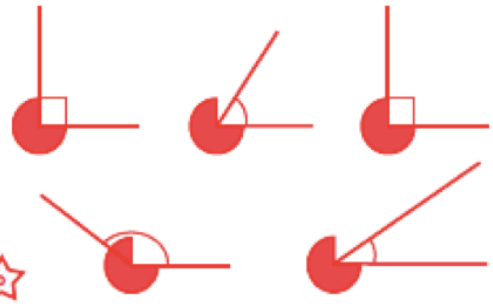
Circle all the obtuse angles.



Lesson 3

Identify Angles

1a. Circle all the right angles.



VF

2a. Use the symbols < or > to make the statements correct.

right angle ☐ acute angle

VF

3a. Match the angle size to the correct label.

right angle

acute angle

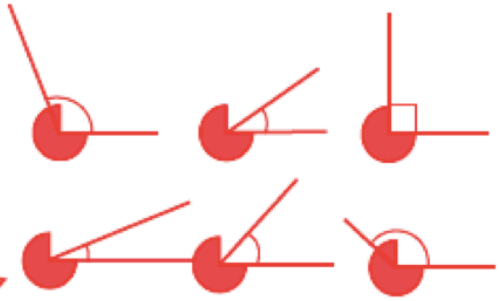
VF

4a. Use the line to draw an acute angle.

VF

Identify Angles

1b. Circle all the acute angles.



VF

2b. Use the symbols < or > to make the statements correct.

obtuse angle ☐ acute angle

VF

3b. Match the angle size to the correct label.

obtuse angle

right angle

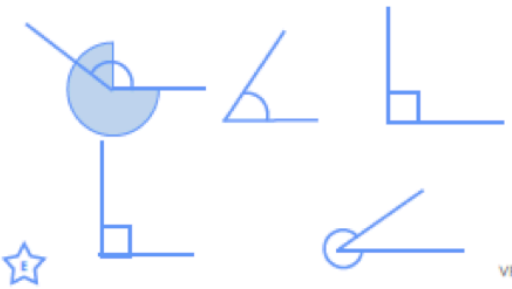
VF

4b. Use the line to draw an obtuse angle.

VF

Identify Angles

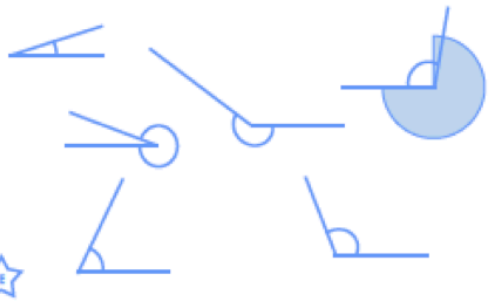
5a. Circle all the acute angles.



VF

Identify Angles

5b. Circle all the obtuse angles.



VF

6a. Use the symbols <, > or = to make the statements correct.

acute angle ☐ 90°

VF

6b. Use the symbols <, > or = to make the statements correct.

right angle ☐ 45°

VF

7a. Match the angle size to the correct label.

right angle

obtuse angle

VF

7b. Match the angle size to the correct label.

obtuse angle

acute angle

VF

8a. Use the line to draw an angle and label it.

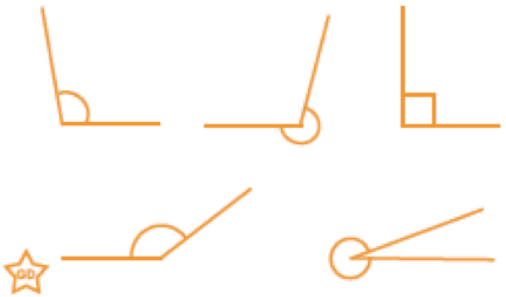
VF

8b. Use the line to draw an angle and label it.

VF

Identify Angles

9a. Circle all the obtuse angles.



VF

10a. Use the symbols <, > or = to make the statements correct.

right angle ☐ 90° ☐ acute angle

45° ☐ right angle ☐ 180°

VF

11a. Match the angle size to the correct label.

A

B

45°

obtuse angle

acute angle

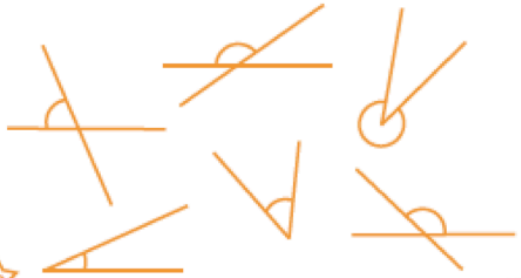
VF

12a. Use the line to draw an acute and an obtuse angle. Mark the acute angle red and the obtuse angle blue.

VF

Identify Angles

9b. Circle all the acute angles.



VF

10b. Use the symbols <, > or = to make the statements correct.

75° ☐ right angle ☐ 121°

obtuse angle ☐ acute angle ☐ 87°

VF

11b. Match the angle size to the correct label.

A

B

right angle

obtuse angle

acute angle

VF

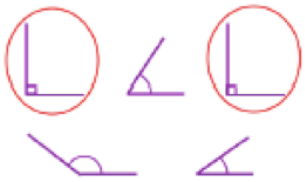
12b. Use the line to draw an acute and an obtuse angle. Mark the acute angle red and the obtuse angle blue.

VF

Varied Fluency
Identify Angles

Developing

1a.



2a. >
3a. Acute
4a. Teacher marks

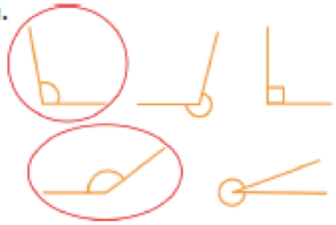
Expected

5a.

6a. <
7a. Obtuse
8a. Teacher marks

Greater Depth

9a.



10a. = , >
< , <
11a. A = obtuse, B = acute
12a. Teacher marks

Varied Fluency
Identify Angles

Developing

1b.

2b. >
3b. Obtuse
4b. Teacher marks

Expected

5b.

6b. >
7b. Obtuse
8b. Teacher marks

Greater Depth

9b.

10b. < , <
> , =
11b. A = acute, B = obtuse
12b. Teacher marks